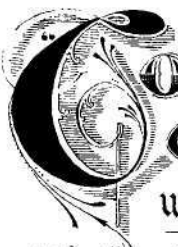


To many millions the Crown is a symbol of unity. By the grace of God and by the will of the free peoples of the British Commonwealth I have assumed that Crown. In me, as your King, is vested for a time the duty of maintaining its honour and integrity.

" .... to the ministry of kingship I have, with your sharing, dedicated myself with the Queen at my side in words of the deepest solemnity .... "

Excerpt from the text of the Address of His Majesty King George VI, delivered over an international radio network, May 12, 1937.

His Majesty
King George VI

Copyright Photographs by Dorothy Wilding London

Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth

Copyright Photographs by Dorothy Wilding, London

The King's Procession passing through the Nave to the West Door of Westminster Abbey, after the Coronation. The King, now in his robe of purple velvet, is wearing the State Crown and bears in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb; all Peers are wearing their Coronets.

Copyright photograph by the *Daily Mail*, London.

Official Copy—Not For Sale*

CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1937

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE RESOURCES, HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE DOMINION

Published by Authority of
The Honourable WILLIAM D. EULER, M.P.,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.,
KING'S PRINTER
1937

*Copies may be obtained from the King s Printer at $1.50 each.

PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its beginning in the first year of the Dominion, when the semi-official "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was changed to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America" It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade, and general conditions of the Dominion. The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture and was continued annually until 1904 under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. To use Dr. Johnson's words, the main feature of the Statistical Abstract was "the collection into one book of the information of various kinds scattered through the blue books issued by the several Departments". He goes on to say, "This book has become the *vade mecum* of public men . . . in Canada as well as in all other civilized countries" In 1905, the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office. The Year Book was remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued as "The Canada Year Book, Second Series"

In the re-organization of statistics which followed the report of the Royal Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the improvement of the Year Book was made a primary object and this progress has been continued down to the present time.

With the growth of the administrative functions of government and the consequent increase in the content and variety of the statistical data made available, it is becoming more and more difficult to keep the size of the Year Book within convenient limits and the policy has been adopted of replacing material which is unchanged from year to year by adequate references to earlier editions, but every care is taken to keep the framework intact and well balanced. Some of the space thus saved has been given to necessary revisions, additions, important new material, and special features, among the chief of which are the following: Chapter I, treating of the physiography of the country, has been largely re-written and a special section on Economic Geology, prepared by F. J. Alcock, Ph.D., Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, is included. The regular section on Geology, which will be revised in the near future, has been omitted this year. A special article, "Faunas of Canada", prepared for the Year Book by R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, appears at pages 29 to 52. The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1936 are included with the treatment of Population in Chapter V, and a special section on "Occupations of the Canadian People" rounds out the treatment of data from the 1931 Census which appeared mainly in the 1934-35 Year Book but was supplemented by later material in the 1936 Year Book. Agricultural statistics of the Quinquennial Census are given in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—which also includes a short article on "Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System".

Re-organization of the work of several Departments of the Dominion Civil Service in 1936, under the new Departments of Transport and of Mines and Resources, has provided an opportunity to revise and recast the statistics concerned

27175—A½

with these phases of administration. The necessity for maintaining statistical continuity with the past makes difficult such wholesale recasting. In the present instance statistical series have, in certain cases, been definitely broken and a new departure was unavoidable, but, as far as possible, continuity has been maintained in the changes that have been made. Chapter XVIII—Transportation and Communications—for instance, has been entirely recast and it is felt that the treatment now gives a clearer picture of the relationships of the different services involved. A section on "The Press" is included at the close of the chapter.

In the Public Finance Chapter, an attempt has been made on pp. 811-817 to give, in condensed tabular form, a summary of the Dominion Government Tax System as of July, 1936. The important section on Subsidies and Loans to the Provinces, has also been expanded.

The operations of the Bank of Canada are now established in the financial system of the country and it has therefore been considered advisable this year to recast Chapter XXII—Currency and Banking. Adjustments will, no doubt, be necessary from time to time but it is felt that the main features of the new outline will serve for some time to come. A special article on "The Bank of Canada and Its Relationship to the Canadian Financial System" appears at pages 881 to 885. This should contribute to a clear understanding of the position and functions of the Bank on the part of the general public.

A list of special articles appearing in past editions from the year 1918 to 1935 will be found at page vi immediately preceding the map of Canada.

The accession of King George VI to the Throne and the Coronation of the new King on May 12 are marked by the reproduction as frontispiece of an official photograph of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, by official portraits of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and an excerpt from His Majesty's address to his peoples, delivered after the Coronation on May 12, 1937.

All parts of the volume have been carefully revised by the most competent authorities and include the latest information appearing to the date of going to press.

In the absence of the Editor, S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., (seconded to the Government of Palestine), the present volume has been edited under the immediate direction of the Dominion Statistician by A. E. Millward, B.A., B.Com., W. H. Lanceley, and R. F. Clarke, M.C., D.L.S., of the editorial staff of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau. Charts, graphs and layouts except as otherwise credited have been made by, or under the supervision of, J. W. Delisle, draughtsman of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and other individuals, who have assisted in the collection of information. Credit is apportioned to the various persons and services concerned by means of footnotes to those chapters and sections that have been contributed, or in the compilation of which co-operation has been received.

While every care has been taken in preparation, there are doubtless imperfections and, with a view to the improvements of future editions, the Dominion Statistician will be glad to hear of any errors that may have escaped notice, and to receive suggestions with regard to omissions or to method of treatment.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1937.

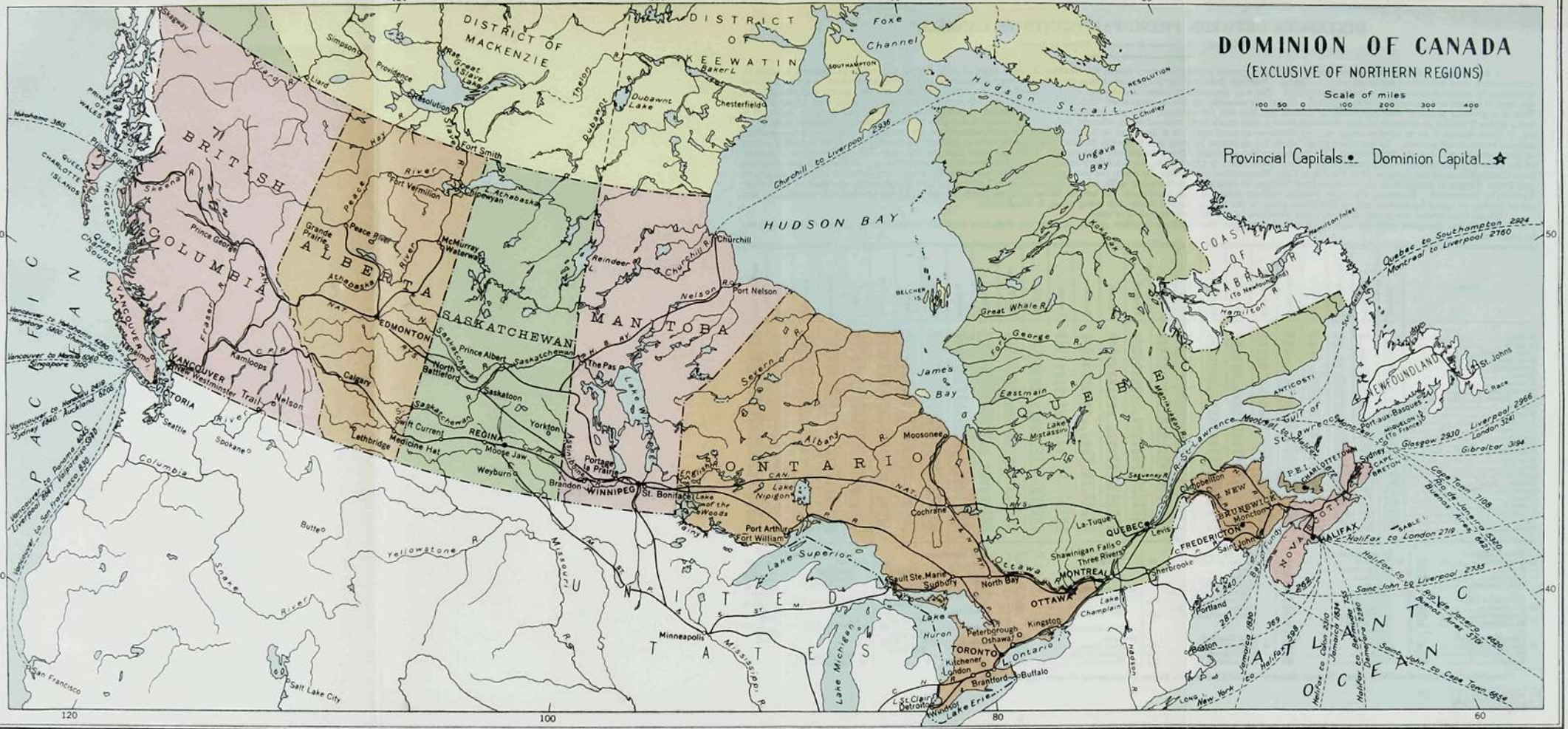
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subject.	Page.
	Synopsis	vii
	Statistical Summary, 1871-1936	xxx
I	Physiography	1
II	History and Chronology	60
III	Constitution and Government	70
IV	Population	100
V	Vital Statistics	155
VI	Immigration and Colonization	193
VII	Survey of Production	211
VIII	Agriculture	221
IX	Forestry	283
X	Fur Resources and Fur Production	313
XI	The Fisheries	321
XII	Mines and Minerals	337
XIII	Water Powers	387
XIV	Manufactures	405
XV	Construction	474
XVI	External Trade	484
XVII	Internal Trade	586
XVIII	Transportation and Communications	630
XIX	Labour and Wages	730
XX	Prices	790
XXI	Public Finance	808
XXII	Currency and Banking; Miscellaneous Commercial Finance	873
XXIII	Insurance	921
XXIV	Commercial Failures	950
XXV	Education	956
XXVI	Public Health and Related Institutions	981
XXVII	Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics	1001
XXVIII	Miscellaneous Administration	1020
XXIX	Sources of Official Statistical and Other Information	1054
XXX	The Annual Register, 1936-37	1083
	Appendix	1106
	Index	1107

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1918-36.

(Not repeated in this edition.)

	Volume.	Pages.
Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917. By Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., Editor, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1918	23–72
History of the Great War. By Brig.-General E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.C.S., Director of the Historical Section, General Staff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. With appendices	1919	1–73
Reconstruction in Canada. By S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., Editor, Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1920	1–64
The Flora of Canada. By J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M.O. Malte, Ph. D., Department of Mines, Ottawa	1922–23	25–32
Faunas of Canada. By P. A. Taverner, Department of Mines, Ottawa	1922–23	32–36
History of Canada. Revised and abridged from that prepared under the direction of Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister, Public Archives of Canada, for the 1913 Year Book	1922–23	60–80
The Constitution and General Government of Canada. By the Editor	1922–23	89–100
Provincial and Local Government in Canada. By various authors	1922–23	101–115
Development of Agriculture in Canada. By Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa	1924	186–191
A Sketch of the History of the Canadian Lumber Trade. By A. R. M. Lower, M.A., Public Archives, Ottawa	1925	318–323
The Co-operative Movement in Canada. By Miss Margaret Mackintosh, Department of Labour, Ottawa	1925	704–720
Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade. By F. A. McGregor, Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour, Ottawa	1927–28	765–770
Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921. By Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1927–28	774–783
The Climate of Canada. By Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto	1929	42–51
Occupations of the People. By Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1929	134–147
The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada. By A. J. Connor, Meteorological Service, Toronto	1930	41–56
Seismology in Canada. By E. A. Hodgson, M.A., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa	1931	37–38
The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada. By Newton MacTavish, M.A., D.Litt., Ottawa	1931	995–1009
Droughts in Western Canada. By A. J. Connor, Meteorological Service, Toronto	1933	47–59
Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada. By C. C. Smith, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa	1934–35	50–53
Canada on Vimy Ridge. By Col. A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., Department of National Defence, Ottawa	1936	50–60


DOMINION OF CANADA
(EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS)
Scale of miles
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Provincial Capitals • Dominion Capital ☆
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
LABRADOR
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
P.E.I.
HUDSON BAY
Foxe Channel
Hudson Strait
James Bay
Ungava Bay
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
EDMONTON
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
OTTAWA
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
HALIFAX
FREDERICTON
Churchill to Liverpool 2936
Quebec to Southampton 2924
Montreal to Liverpool 2760
Liverpool 2966
London 3241
Glasgow 2930
Gibraltar 3194
Cape Town 7108
Rio de Janeiro 5320
Buenos Aires 6421
Halifax to London 2719
Halifax to Liverpool 2705
Saint John to Liverpool 2768
Saint John to Rio de Janeiro 4820
Saint John to Buenos Aires 5719
Saint John to Cape Town 6954
Halifax to Jamaica 1934
Halifax to Colon 2310
Halifax to Demerara 2290
Jamaica to Halifax 1598
Boston 369
Portland 287
New York 220
Long Island
Vancouver to Honolulu 2410
Honolulu to Auckland 5205
Vancouver to Sydney 6420
Vancouver to Hongkong 5400
Shanghai 5640
Vancouver to Yokohama 4360
Vancouver to Singapore 7100
Vancouver to Manila 6560
Vancouver to Panama 3420
Vancouver to San Francisco 850
Vancouver to Liverpool 5067
Vancouver to Yokohama 4610
Compiled, drawn, and printed at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa

DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL POINTS IN CANADA.*

NOTE.—Generally, the distances given are the shortest by railway.

A knowledge of distances in miles between principal points constitutes very useful information in these days of wide travel, but when an attempt is made to compile such data difficulties are at once encountered. Railway distances are the logical choice, even though road distances are of increasing interest to a vast body of travellers by automobile and are a useful alternative. Railway distances represent usually the shortest practicable land distances between two points and even to-day the bulk of freight and passenger traffic is by rail. Again, distances by air (sometimes called "bee-line" distances) are only useful in practice to those who travel by air. This is a growing phase of transportation, of course, but has not yet assumed such proportions that its tabulation should displace the more usual one. Again, it is not a difficult matter to estimate air-line distances from a map made to convenient scale, whereas the ordinary reader is not able to obtain railway distances easily.

Even though it be decided to adopt railway distances as most useful, it is necessary to decide whether the most travelled route between two places or the shortest railway route should govern. In the tables given below, the distances between points are the shortest distances by railway and not necessarily the most travelled routes or the routes by which main trains travel. They are compiled principally from the railway time tables. The main table includes the capital of each province and some of the main shipping points chosen principally, but not altogether, by population; the subsidiary tables include distances of local importance. Included in the distances from Charlottetown is the distance from Borden to Cape Tormentine, over which the trains are transported by ferry; similarly, the train ferry distance between Mulgrave and Point Tupper is included in the distance from Halifax to Sydney. In the main table all the distances from Victoria include the distance travelled by boat from Victoria to Vancouver. However, wherever possible, railway distances only were used. In certain distances from Three Rivers and from Quebec it is possible, by the use of ferries, to travel by shorter routes than those given in the tables, the rail route only being taken in these cases.

Where boat routes are given, the best approximation of the distance travelled is used.

The air-line distances used are not necessarily the straight line distances between points, but are the distances over the routes usually travelled by aeroplanes in good weather.

Place.	Halifax.	Moncton.	Charlottetown.	Saint John.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke.	Three Rivers.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Windsor.	Fort William.	Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Churchill.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Vancouver.	Victoria.	Prince Rupert.
Halifax	0	189	239	278	292	662	747	646	740	858	920	1081	1120	1196	1306	1716	2012	2146	2991	2367	2483	2834	2813	3475	3560	3769
Moncton	189	0	126	89	104	473	558	457	551	669	731	892	931	1007	1117	1527	1823	1957	2802	2178	2294	2645	2624	3288	3371	3580
Charlottetown	239	126	0	215	230	600	684	583	677	795	857	1018	1057	1133	1243	1653	1950	2084	2929	2305	2421	2772	2751	3413	3496	3707
Saint John	278	89	215	0	67	426	476	375	503	587	649	810	849	925	1035	1445	1776	1910	2755	2131	2247	2598	2577	3239	3324	3533
Fredericton	292	104	230	67	0	403	454	353	481	565	627	788	827	903	1013	1423	1753	1887	2732	2108	2224	2575	2554	3216	3301	3510
Quebec	662	473	600	426	403	0	169	127	78	280	342	503	542	618	728	1079	1350	1484	2329	1705	1821	2172	2151	2813	2898	3107
Montreal	747	558	684	476	454	169	0	101	95	111	173	334	373	449	559	969	1353	1486	2331	1707	1823	2174	2153	2815	2900	3109
Sherbrooke	646	457	583	375	353	127	101	0	196	212	274	435	474	550	660	1070	1454	1587	2432	1808	1924	2275	2254	2916	3001	3210
Three Rivers	740	551	677	503	481	78	95	196	0	206	268	429	468	544	654	1064	1448	1581	2426	1802	1918	2269	2248	2910	2995	3205
Ottawa	858	669	795	587	565	280	111	212	206	0	112	247	286	362	472	858	1242	1375	2220	1596	1712	2063	2042	2704	2789	2998
Kingston	920	731	857	649	627	342	173	274	268	112	0	161	200	276	386	908	1292	1426	2270	1647	1763	2113	2093	2754	2839	3049
Toronto	1081	892	1018	810	788	503	334	435	429	247	161	0	39	115	225	811	1207	1340	2185	1562	1677	2028	2008	2670	2755	2964
Hamilton	1120	931	1057	849	827	542	373	474	468	286	200	39	0	80	190	850	1246	1379	2224	1601	1716	2067	2047	2709	2794	3003
London	1196	1007	1133	925	903	618	449	550	544	362	276	115	80	0	110	926	1322	1455	2300	1677	1792	2143	2123	2785	2870	3079
Windsor	1306	1117	1243	1035	1013	728	559	660	654	472	386	225	190	110	0	1036	1432	1565	2410	1787	1902	2253	2233	2895	2980	3189
Fort William	1716	1527	1653	1445	1423	1079	969	1070	1064	858	908	811	850	926	1036	0	419	552	1397	774	889	1240	1220	1882	1967	2176
Winnipeg	2012	1823	1950	1776	1753	1350	1353	1454	1448	1242	1292	1207	1246	1322	1432	419	0	133	978	355	470	821	801	1463	1548	1757
Brandon	2146	1957	2084	1910	1887	1484	1486	1587	1581	1375	1426	1340	1379	1455	1565	552	133	0	937	221	381	688	715	1330	1415	1671
Churchill	2991	2802	2929	2755	2732	2329	2331	2432	2426	2220	2270	2185	2224	2300	2410	1397	978	937	0	845	813	1217	1144	1859	1944	2100
Regina	2367	2178	2305	2131	2108	1705	1707	1808	1802	1596	1647	1562	1601	1677	1787	774	355	221	845	0	133	467	493	1108	1193	1449
Saskatoon	2483	2294	2421	2247	2224	1821	1823	1924	1918	1712	1763	1677	1716	1792	1902	889	470	384	813	133	0	404	330	1046	1131	1287
Calgary	2834	2645	2772	2598	2575	2172	2174	2275	2269	2063	2113	2028	2067	2143	2253	1240	821	688	1217	467	404	0	194	642	727	1150
Edmonton	2813	2624	2751	2577	2554	2151	2153	2254	2248	2042	2093	2008	2047	2123	2233	1220	801	715	1144	493	330	194	0	761	846	956
Vancouver	3475	3288	3413	3239	3216	2813	2815	2916	2910	2704	2754	2670	2709	2785	2895	1882	1463	1330	1859	1108	1046	642	761	0	85	1158
Victoria	3560	3371	3498	3324	3301	2898	2900	3001	2995	2789	2839	2755	2794	2870	2980	1967	1548	1415	1944	1193	1131	727	846	85	0	1243
Prince Rupert	3769	3580	3707	3533	3510	3107	3109	3210	3205	2998	3049	2964	3003	3079	3189	2176	1757	1671	2100	1449	1287	1150	956	1158	1243	0

From Halifax—
- to Yarmouth 217
- Sydney 289
- Glace Bay 304
- New Glasgow 107

From Saint John—
- to Edmundston 236
- Campbellton 276
- St. Stephen 83

From Montreal—
- to Shawinigan Falls 89
- St. Hyacinthe 35
- Noranda 542

From Toronto—
- to Brantford 64
- St. Catharines 71
- Kitchener 62
- Oshawa 33
- Peterborough 77
- North Bay 228
- Sudbury 260
- Sault Ste. Marie 439
- Sioux Lookout 955
- Cochrane 479
- Kenora 1,105
- Cobalt 330
- Timmins 485
- Moosonee 666

From Winnipeg—
- to Portage la Prairie 54
- The Pas 468
- Flinflon 560
- Ilford (winter road from Ilford to Gods Lake 132 miles) 754
- Norway House (by boat from Selkirk) ... 313

From Regina—
- to Moose Jaw 42
- Swift Current 152
- Prince Albert 219
- North Battleford 259
- Yorkton 123

From Calgary—
- to Medicine Hat 176
- Lethbridge 127
- Banff 82
- Red Deer 95

From Edmonton—
- to Jasper 236
- Peace River 317
- Grande Prairie 407
- Waterways 305

From Waterways—
- to Fort Smith ..... 242 (air-line)
- Rae ..... 380 (air-line)
- Cameron Bay ..... 614 (air-line)
- Resolution ..... 512 (by boat)
- Norman ..... 1,123 (by boat)
- Aklavik ..... 1,606 (by boat)

From Vancouver—
- to Trail 507
- Kamloops 251
- Prince George 691
- Prince Rupert ..... 546 (by boat)
- Whitehorse, Y.T. ..... 1,082 (part by boat)
- Dawson, Y.T. ..... 1,473 (part by boat)

From Victoria—
- to Nanaimo 73

* Prepared under the direction of F. H. Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Survey, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

NOTE.—Generally, the distances given are the shortest by railway.

A knowledge of distances in miles between principal points constitutes very useful information in these days of wide travel, but when an attempt is made to compile such data difficulties are at once encountered. Railway distances are the logical choice, even though road distances are of increasing interest to a vast body of travellers by automobile and are a useful alternative. Railway distances represent usually the shortest practicable land distances between two points and even to-day the bulk of freight and passenger traffic is by rail. Again, distances by air (sometimes called "bee-line" distances) are only useful in practice to those who travel by air. This is a growing phase of transportation, of course, but has not yet assumed such proportions that its tabulation should displace the more usual one. Again, it is not a difficult matter to estimate air-line distances from a map made to convenient scale, whereas the ordinary reader is not able to obtain railway distances easily.

Even though it be decided to adopt railway distances as most useful, it is necessary to decide whether the most travelled route between two places or the shortest railway route should govern. In the tables given below, the distances between points are the shortest distances by railway and not necessarily the most travelled routes or the routes by which main trains travel. They are compiled principally from the railway time tables. The main table includes the capital of each province and some of the main shipping points chosen principally, but not altogether, by population; the subsidiary tables include distances of local importance. Included in the distances from Charlottetown is the distance from Pictou to Cape Tormentine, over which the trains are transported by ferry; similarly, the train ferry distance between Mulgrave and Point Tupper is included in the distance from Halifax to Sydney. In the main table all the distances from Victoria include the distance travelled by boat from Victoria to Vancouver. However, wherever possible, railway distances only were used. In certain distances from Three Rivers and from Quebec it is possible, by the use of ferries, to travel by shorter routes than those given in the tables, the rail route only being taken in these cases.

Where boat routes are given, the best approximation of the distance travelled is used.

The air-line distances used are not necessarily the straight line distances between points, but are the distances over the routes usually travelled by aeroplanes in good weather.

Place.	Halifax.	Moncton.	Charlottetown.	Saint John.	Fredericton.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke.	Three Rivers.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Windsor.	Fort William.	Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Churchill.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Vancouver.	Victoria.	Prince Rupert.
Halifax	0	189	239	278	292	662	747	646	740	858	920	1081	1123	1196	1305	1716	2012	2146	2991	2367	2453	2834	2813	3475	3750	3769
Moncton	189	0	126	89	104	473	558	457	551	668	731	892	934	1007	1117	1527	1823	1957	2802	2178	2264	2645	2624	3286	3561	3580
Charlottetown	239	126	0	215	230	600	684	583	677	795	857	1018	1057	1133	1243	1653	1950	2084	2929	2305	2391	2772	2751	3413	3688	3707
Saint John	278	89	215	0	67	426	476	375	463	587	649	810	849	935	1035	1445	1776	1910	2755	2131	2247	2599	2577	3239	3524	3543
Fredericton	292	104	230	67	0	403	454	353	441	565	627	788	827	903	1013	1423	1757	1887	2732	2108	2224	2575	2554	3216	3501	3520
Quebec	662	473	600	426	403	0	169	127	78	280	342	503	542	618	728	1079	1350	1484	2329	1705	1821	2172	2151	2812	3088	3107
Montreal	747	558	684	476	454	169	0	101	95	111	173	334	373	449	559	969	1353	1485	2331	1707	1823	2174	2153	2815	3090	3109
Sherbrooke	646	457	583	375	353	127	101	0	190	212	274	435	474	550	660	1070	1454	1587	2433	1809	1924	2275	2254	2916	3191	3210
Three Rivers	740	551	677	503	441	78	95	195	0	206	268	429	468	541	654	1054	1448	1581	2426	1802	1918	2269	2248	2910	3185	3205
Ottawa	858	669	795	587	565	280	111	212	206	0	112	247	286	352	472	858	1242	1375	2220	1596	1712	2063	2042	2704	2979	2998
Kingston	920	731	857	649	627	342	173	274	268	112	0	161	200	276	385	803	1193	1325	2170	1547	1663	2013	1992	2654	2929	2948
Toronto	1081	892	1018	810	788	503	334	435	429	247	161	0	39	115	225	641	1037	1170	2015	1385	1502	1853	1832	2494	2769	2788
Hamilton	1123	934	1057	849	827	542	373	474	468	286	200	39	0	80	190	602	1000	1133	1978	1348	1464	1815	1794	2456	2731	2750
London	1196	1007	1133	925	903	618	449	550	544	352	276	115	80	0	110	526	1000	1133	1978	1348	1464	1815	1794	2456	2731	2750
Windsor	1305	1117	1243	1035	1013	728	559	660	654	472	385	225	190	110	0	1036	1432	1565	2410	1787	1902	2253	2233	2895	3170	3189
Fort William	1716	1527	1653	1445	1423	1079	969	1070	1064	858	803	641	602	526	1036	0	419	552	1397	774	889	1240	1220	1882	2157	2176
Winnipeg	2012	1823	1950	1776	1753	1350	1353	1454	1448	1242	1193	1037	1000	1133	1432	419	0	133	978	355	470	821	804	1463	1738	1757
Brandon	2146	1957	2084	1910	1887	1484	1486	1587	1581	1375	1326	1170	1133	1465	1565	552	133	0	937	221	345	688	715	1330	1605	1624
Churchill	2991	2802	2929	2755	2732	2329	2331	2432	2426	2220	2170	2015	1978	1978	2410	1397	978	937	0	815	818	1167	1144	1558	1833	1852
Regina	2367	2178	2305	2131	2108	1705	1707	1809	1802	1596	1547	1393	1348	1348	1787	774	355	221	815	0	133	467	493	1138	1413	1449
Saskatoon	2453	2264	2391	2247	2224	1821	1823	1924	1918	1712	1663	1502	1464	1464	1902	889	470	345	818	133	0	404	330	1046	1321	1337
Calgary	2834	2645	2772	2599	2575	2172	2174	2275	2269	2063	2013	1853	1815	1815	2253	1240	821	688	1217	467	404	0	194	642	917	1350
Edmonton	2813	2624	2751	2577	2554	2151	2153	2254	2248	2042	2013	1832	1794	1794	2233	1220	804	715	1144	493	330	194	0	761	895	956
Vancouver	3475	3286	3413	3239	3216	2812	2815	2916	2910	2704	2654	2494	2456	2456	2895	1882	1463	1330	1899	1138	1046	642	761	0	275	1158
Victoria	3560	3371	3498	3324	3301	2898	2900	3001	2995	2789	2739	2579	2541	2541	2980	1967	1548	1415	1944	1193	1131	727	846	85	0	1243
Prince Rupert	3709	3580	3707	3533	3510	3107	3109	3210	3205	2998	2948	2788	2750	2750	3189	2176	1757	1671	2103	1449	1287	1350	956	1158	1243	0

From Halifax—
- to Yarmouth 217
- Sydney 289
- Glace Bay 304
- New Glasgow 107

From Saint John—
- to Edmundston 236
- Campbellton 276
- St Stephen 83

From Montreal—
- to Shawinigan Falls 89
- St Hyacinthe 35
- Noranda 542

From Toronto—
- to Brantford 64
- St Catharines 71
- Kitchener 62
- Oshawa 33
- Peterborough 77
- North Bay 229
- Sudbury 260
- Sault Ste Marie 439
- Sioux Lookout 955
- Cochrane 479
- Kenora 1,105
- Cobalt 330
- Timmins 485
- Moosonee 690

From Winnipeg—
- to Portage la Prairie 54
- The Pas 468
- Dauphin 380
- Ilford (winter road from Ilford to Gods Lake 132 miles) 754
- Norway House (by boat from Selkirk) 313

From Regina—
- to Moose Jaw 42
- Swift Current 153
- Prince Albert 219

- North Battleford 259
- Yorkton 133

From Calgary—
- to Medicine Hat 176
- Lethbridge 127
- Banff 82
- Red Deer 95

From Edmonton—
- to Jasper 236
- Peace River 317
- Grande Prairie 407
- Waterways 305

From Waterways—
- to Fort Smith ..... 242 (air-line)
- Rae ..... 380 (air-line)
- Cameron Bay ..... 614 (air-line)
- Resolution ..... 512 (by boat)
- Norman ..... 1,123 (by boat)
- Aklavik ..... 1,606 (by boat)

From Vancouver—
- to Trail 507
- Kamloops 251
- Prince George 691
- Prince Rupert ..... 546 (by boat)
- Whitehorse, Y.T. ..... 1,082 (part by boat)
- Dawson, Y.T. ..... 1,473 (part by boat)

From Victoria—
- to Nanaimo 73

* Prepared under the direction of F. H Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Survey, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PAGE.

Part I.—Geographical Features 1-15

1. Land and Fresh-Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1936.. 7
Section 1. *Orography* 8-10
2. Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude..... 8-9
Section 2. *Rivers and Lakes* 11-15
3. Areas, Elevations and Depths of the Great Lakes 11
4. Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces 12-13
5. Drainage Basins of Canada 13
6. Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada 14-15
Section 3. *Islands* 15

Part II.—Geology 16-28

Section 1. *Geology of Canada* 16
Section 2. *Economic Geology* 16-28
1. Economic Geology of the Canadian Shield 19-20
2. Economic Geology of the St. Lawrence Lowlands 21
3. Economic Geology of the Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay Lowland 22
4. Economic Geology of the Appalachian and Acadian Region 25
5. Economic Geology of the Great Plains Region 26
6. Economic Geology of the Cordilleran Region 28

Part III.—Seismology in Canada 29

Part IV.—The Flora of Canada 29

Part V.—Faunas of Canada 29-52

Part VI.—Lands, Scenic and Game Resources of Canada 53-58

1. Land Area of Canada, Classified as Agricultural, Forested or Unproductive..... 54
2. Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1936..... 56-57

Part VII.—Climate and Meteorology 58-59

Section 1. *The Climate of Canada* 58
Section 2. *The Factors which Control Canadian Weather* 58
Section 3. *The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada* 59
Section 4. *The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada* 59
Section 5. *The Meteorological Service of Canada* 59
Section 6. *Meteorological Tables* 59
Section 7. *Droughts in Western Canada* 59
Section 8. *Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada* 59

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

Part I.—History 60

Part II.—Chronology, 1497 to 1937 60-69

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Part I.—Constitution and General Government 70

Part II.—Provincial and Local Government 70

Part III.—Legislative and Executive Authorities 70-94

Section 1. *Dominion Parliament and Ministry* 70-88
Subsection 1. The Governor General of Canada 71
1. Governors General of Canada, 1867-1937 71
Subsection 2. The Ministry 71-75
2. Ministries since Confederation and Members of the Sixteenth Ministry 72
3. Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, according to Seniority therein, as at Mar. 1, 1937 73
4. Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1937 74-75
Subsection 3. The Senate 75-78
5. Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1937 77
6. Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1937 77-78
Subsection 4. The House of Commons 78-86
7. Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections 1867-1935 80
8. Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935 81-86
Subsection 5. The Dominion Franchise 86-88
9. Number of Voters and Votes Polled at the General Elections of 1925, 1926, 1930, and 1935 88
Section 2. *Provincial Governments* 88-94
10. Provinces and Territories of Canada, with Present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which Admission was Effected... 89
11. Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries 90-94

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT—concluded.

PAGE.

Part IV.—Representatives in Other Countries 94-97

Section 1. *Representatives within the Empire* 94-96
Section 2. *Representatives outside the Empire* 96-97

Part V.—Canada and the League of Nations 98-99

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION.

Section 1. *Census Statistics of General Population* 101-108
1. Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in the Census Years 1871 to 1931 101
2. Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1931 101
3. Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1931, Numerical Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931 and Total Increase 102
4. Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Increase Per Cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931 102
5. Area and Density of Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1901-31 106
6. Densities of Population in Various Countries in Recent Years 107
7. Movement of Population, Including Estimated Natural Increase, Recorded Immigration and Estimated Emigration for the Inter-Censal Periods 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31 108
Section 2. *Sex Distribution* 108-110
8. Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931 109
9. Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries in Recent Years 110
Section 3. *Conjugal Condition* 110
10. Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 110
Section 4. *Age Distribution* 111
11. Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 111
12. Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, by Provinces, 1931, with Totals for 1921 111
Section 5. *Racial Origins* 112-113
13. Origins of the People According to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 113
Section 6. *Religions* 113-115
14. Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931 114-115
Section 7. *Birthplaces* 115-116
15. Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, According to the Censuses of 1871-1931 116
Section 8. *Citizenship and Naturalization* 116-118
16. Citizenship of Native-Born, British-Born, and Foreign-Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Allegiance 117
Section 9. *Language Spoken and Mother Tongue* 118
Section 10. *Rural and Urban Population* 118-127
17. Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1891-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-1931 120
18. Urban Populations of Canada, Classified by Size of Municipality Groups, 1911, 1921 and 1931 121
19. Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21 121-123
20. Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921 123-126
21. Rural and Urban Farms, Farm Populations and Average Numbers of Persons per Farm, by Provinces, 1931 127
Section 11. *Literacy* 127
22. Literacy of the Population of 10 Years of Age or Over, by Provinces, 1931 127
Section 12. *School Attendance* 128
Section 13. *Blind and Deaf-Mutes* 128
23. Deaf-Mutes, by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1931 128
Section 14. *Dwellings and Family Households* 128
Section 15. *Occupations of the People* 128-146
24. Numbers and Percentages of the Population, Classified According to Sex, Census Years 1901-31 129
25. Number of Females to Every 1,000 Males in Gainful Occupations, by Provinces, Census Years 1901-31 130
26. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, by Age Groups, Census Years 1911-31 130
27. Numbers and Percentages of the Population 10 Years of Age or Over, in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Age and Sex, Census Years 1921 and 1931 131
28. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, Census Years 1891-1931 132
29. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 10 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931 135
30. Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931 135-136
31. Occupations with 10,000 or More Males and Occupations with 2,500 or More Females, 1931 137
32. Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Age, by Occupation Groups, 1931 138

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION—concluded.

PAGE.

33. Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Conjugal Condition, by Occupation Groups, 1931 139
34. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Birthplace, by Occupation Groups, 1931 141
35. Percentages of Immigrant Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Racial Origin, by Occupation Groups, 1931 142
36. Percentages of Immigrant Gainfully Occupied Males, Arriving in Canada since 1921, 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Racial Origin and Period of Arrival, by Occupation Groups, 1931 143
37. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industrial Status, 1931 144
38. Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Industrial Status and Sex, by Occupation Groups, 1931 144
39. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industry Groups, 1931 145
40. Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females following Clerical and Labourer Occupations, by Industry Groups, 1931 146

Section 16. *Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces* 146–152

41. Summary of the Population of each of the Prairie Provinces, as Shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1936, with Comparative Figures for census years 1906–31 147
42. Population of each of the Prairie Provinces, by Electoral Districts, Quinquennial Census of 1936 147
43. Populations of the Prairie Provinces by Sex, census years 1901–36 148
44. Conjugal Condition of the Population of the Prairie Provinces 15 years of Age or Over, by Age Groups and Sex, Quinquennial Census, 1936 148
45. Population of each of the Prairie Provinces Classified by Age Groups and Sex, Quinquennial Census, 1936 149
46. Racial Origins of the Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1926, 1931, and 1936 149–150
47. Populations of the Prairie Provinces, by Birthplace, census years, 1916–36 150
48. Rural and Urban Populations of the Prairie Provinces, by Numbers and Percentages, census years 1921–36 151
49. Rural and Urban Populations of the Prairie Provinces, Classified by Sex, 1931 and 1936 151
50. Population of Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Prairie Provinces, having over 1,500 Population in 1936, Compared with census years 1906–31 152

Section 17. *Annual Estimates of Population* 152–153

51. Estimates of the Population of Canada for Inter-Censal Years, by Provinces, 1900–36 153

Section 18. *Area and Population of the British Empire* 154
Section 19. *Area and Population of the World* 154

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Section 1. *Births* 157–167

1. Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1933–35, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926–30 and 1931–35 158
2. Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931–35, with averages, 1926-30 and 1931–35 159–160
3. Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1933–35 160
4. Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1926–35 161
5. Quartile and Decile Ages of Married Fathers and Mothers, in Canada, 1926, 1932–34 162
6. Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1934 and 1935 163
7. Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1934 and 1935 164–165
8. Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces, 1935, Percentages to Total Live Births, and Totals of Illegitimate Births, by Sex, 1933, 1934, and 1935, with Averages or Totals, 1926–35 165
9. Stillbirths, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces and Legitimacy of Child, 1935, with Averages or Totals, 1926–35, and Ratios to Totals, 1933, 1934, and 1935 166
10. Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years 166–167

Section 2. *Marriages and Divorces* 167–171

Subsection 1. Marriages 167–170

11. Differences in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1934 168
12. Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriage, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934 168
13. Percentage Distribution by Nativity of Persons Married in Canada, by Provinces, 1933, 1934, and 1935 with Averages for 1921–25, 1926–30, and 1931–35 169
14. Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years 170

Subsection 2. Divorces 170–171

15. Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1911–36 171

Section 3. *Deaths* 171–188

Subsection 1. General Mortality 172–179

16. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Deaths in Canada by Sex and Age Groups, 1934–35 173
17. Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1933, and 1934 173
18. Crude and Standardized Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1928–35, with Averages, 1921–25, 1926–30, and 1931–35 175

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS—concluded.

PAGE.

19. Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1931-35 ... 176
20. Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1931-35 ... 177
21. Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 177-178
22. Crude Death Rates of Various Countries and of the Provinces of Canada in Recent Years ... 179

Subsection 2. Infantile and Maternal Mortality ... 179-188

23. Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1931-35, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35 ... 181
24. Infantile Mortality in Canada, by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1934-35 ... 181-182
25. Proportion per 1,000 Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age Occurring at each Age Period, 1934-35 ... 183
26. Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 and Over, 1932-35, with Averages, 1926-30 ... 184
27. Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World and Provinces of Canada in Recent Years ... 185
28. Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Certain Cities of the World in 1934 or the Most Recent Year ... 186
29. Maternal Deaths in Canada, by Age Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1933-35, with Five-Year Averages for 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 186
30. Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Age Groups, 1935, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births for 1933-35 and Five-Year Averages for 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 187
31. Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1935 ... 187-188

Section 4. *Natural Increase* ... 188-192

32. Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1933-35, with Averages 1921-25, 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 190
33. Natural Increase and Rates of Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, and Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 191-192
34. Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1935, with Totals, 1931-35, and Averages 1926-30 and 1931-35 ... 192

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Section 1. *Statistics of Immigration* ... 193-210

1. Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, calendar years 1852-1936 ... 194
2. Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, calendar years 1908-36 ... 195
3. Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 195
4. Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, calendar years 1929-35 ... 195
5. Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, calendar years, 1926-35 ... 196-197
6. Languages of Immigrants Ten Years of Age or Over, calendar years 1931-35 ... 197
7. Nationalities of Immigrants, calendar years 1931-35 ... 198
8. Countries of Birth of Immigrants, calendar years 1931-35 ... 199
9. Immigrants Arriving in Canada, by Chief Ports of Arrival, calendar years, 1930-35 ... 200
10. Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1929-36 ... 200
11. Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, calendar year 1935 ... 201-202
12. Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, calendar years 1930-35 ... 204
13. Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1925-36, with Totals 1903-24 and 1903-36 ... 204
14. British Juvenile Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-36 ... 205
15. Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-36 ... 205
15A. Record of Oriental Immigrants, calendar years, 1929-35 ... 205
16. Record of Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1912-36, with Totals, 1886-1900 and 1901-11 ... 206
17. Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906 and Mar. 31, 1907-36 ... 208
18. Canadians Returned from the United States, calendar years 1924-36 ... 209
19. Numbers of Passengers of British Nationality Changing Their Permanent Residence Between the United Kingdom and British North America, calendar years 1924-35 ... 209
20. Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants entering Canada *via* Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, calendar years 1934 and 1935, with Totals for calendar years 1930-33 ... 210

Section 2. *Colonization Activities* ... 210

CHAPTER VII.—SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

Section 1. *The Leading Branches of Production in 1934* ... 213-216

1. Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1930-34 ... 214
2. Detailed Itemized Statement of the Net Values of Production in Canada during 1932, 1933 and 1934 ... 215

Section 2. *The Provincial Distribution of Production* ... 216-218

3. Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1930-34 ... 217

Section 3. *Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1934* ... 218-220

4. Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, Classified for each Province, by Industries, 1934 ... 219
5. Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1934 ... 220

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

PAGE.

Section 1. *The Government in Relation to Agriculture*.... 221-231
Subsection 1. Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System.... 221-228
Subsection 2. Provincial Departments of Agriculture.... 228-231
Subsection 3. Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.... 231
Section 2. *Statistics of Agriculture*.... 232-282
Subsection 1. Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.... 233-236
1. Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1931-35.... 233-235
2. Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1935.... 235
Subsection 2. Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops.... 236-248
3. Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1927-36.... 236-237
4. Total Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-36.... 237
5. Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936.... 238-244
6. Estimated Acreages under Pasture in Canada, 1930-36.... 245
7. Provincial Lands under Grazing Leases, 1934-36.... 245
8. Annual Average Yields per Acre of Field Crops for Canada, 1929-36, with Long-Time Averages.... 246
9. Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1934-36.... 246
10. Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on July 31, 1936, as Compared with July 31, 1935 and 1934, with Totals of Production of the Previous Years' Crops.... 247
11. Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1934, 1935 and 1936.... 247
12. Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops, by crop years, 1934-35 and 1935-36.... 248
13. Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops, by crop years, 1934-35 and 1935-36.... 248
Subsection 3. Farm Live Stock and Poultry.... 249-253
14. Summary Statistics of the Numbers of Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in the Dominion of Canada, Censuses of 1871-1931.... 249
15. Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1933-36.... 249-250
16. Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1934-36.... 251
17. Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1935 and 1936.... 251-252
18. Estimated Quantities and Values of Canadian Wool Clip, 1927-36.... 253
19. Annual Production of Farm Eggs in Canada, by Provinces, 1934-36.... 253
Subsection 4. Dairying Statistics.... 254-257
20. Totals, Dairy Production of Canada Expressed in Pounds of Milk, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.... 254
21. Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.... 255
22. Quantities and Values of Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1934-36.... 256
23. Value of Dairy Production of Canada, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.... 257
24. Apparent Consumption of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1932-36.... 257
Subsection 5. Horticulture.... 258-260
25. Estimated Quantities and Values of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, 1926-35, with 5-Year Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35.... 258-259
26. Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, years ended May 31, 1933-36.... 260
27. Quantities and Values of Floricultural and Ornamental Nursery Stock Grown in Canada and Sold during the years ended May 31, 1935 and 1936.... 260
Subsection 6. Special Agricultural Crops.... 261-263
28. Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1934-36.... 261
29. Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1926-35.... 261
30. Acreages and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-35.... 262
31. Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre, and Tow, in Canada, 1927-36.... 262
32. Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.... 263
Subsection 7. Farm Labour and Wages.... 264-265
33. Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930, and 1934-36.... 264-265
Subsection 8. Prices of Agricultural Produce.... 265-269
34. Monthly Average Cash Prices per Bushel at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flaxseed, and Rye—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Aug., 1934—Dec., 1936, and Yearly Average Prices for crop years ended July 31, 1926-36.... 266
35. Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1936.... 266-267
36. Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1935.... 267
37. Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1936.... 267-268
38. Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, for Canada, 1914-36.... 269
Subsection 9. Agricultural Statistics of the Census.... 270-273
39. Population, Farm Holdings, Areas, Values and Live Stock, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1911-36.... 272-273
Subsection 10. Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.... 274-275
40. Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1934 and 1935.... 274
41. Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1910 and 1918-36.... 275

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE—concluded. PAGE.

Subsection 11. International Agricultural Statistics 275–282
42. Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930–34 276–280
43. Exports of Wheat and Flour from the Principal Wheat-Exporting Countries and Imports of Wheat and Flour into the Principal Wheat-Importing Countries, crop years ended July 31, 1935 and 1936 281
44. Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, *circa* 1934 281–282

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY.

Section 1. *Forest Regions* 283–287
Section 2. *Important Tree Species* 287
Section 3. *Forest Resources* 287–290
1. Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, Classified by Type and Merchantable Size, by Provinces and Regions, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1936 290
Section 4. *Forest Administration* 290–297
Subsection 1. Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands 290–292
Subsection 2. Forest Fire Protection 292–294
Subsection 3. Scientific Forestry 294–297
Section 5. *Forest Utilization* 297–312
Subsection 1. Woods operations 297–299
2. Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1930–34 298
3. Quantities of Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1934, with Comparative Totals from 1924–34 299
4. Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934 299
Subsection 2. The Pulp and Paper Industry 300–308
5. Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, calendar years 1926–35 301
6. Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1926–35 303
7. Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1929–35 303
8. Exports of Wood-Pulp from Principal Wood-Pulp Producing Countries of the World, calendar years 1913, 1934 and 1935 304
9. Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1926–35 305
10. Production of Paper in Canada, by Provinces, 1935 305
11. Estimated Quantities of Newsprint Produced in Leading Countries, 1934 and 1935, and the Five-Year Average, 1931–35 306
12. Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1933, 1934 and 1935 307
Subsection 3. The Lumber Industry 308–310
13. Quantities and Values of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles Produced in Canada, calendar years 1926–35 308
14. Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935 309
15. Exports of Planks, Boards, and Square Timber, by Importing Countries, calendar years 1933–36 310
Subsection 4. Other Forest Industries 310
Subsection 5. Manufactures of Wood and Paper 310–311
Subsection 6. Forest Depletion and Increment 311–312

CHAPTER X.—FUR RESOURCES AND FUR PRODUCTION.

Section 1. *The Fur Trade* 313–314
Section 2. *Fur Farming* 314–317
1. Numbers of Fur Farms, Values of Land and Buildings and Values of Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1933–35 315
2. Numbers of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1927–35 316
3. Values of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1927–35 316
4. Values of Fur-Bearing Animals Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1927–35 317
5. Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1927–35 317
Section 3. *Statistics of Total Production and Trade in Furs* 317–320
6. Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920–35 318
7. Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1934 and 1935 319
8. Kinds, Numbers, Total Values and Average Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1934 and 1935 319
9. Exports of Canadian Raw Furs by Leading Countries and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1931–35 320
10. Imports of Raw Furs by Leading Countries Whence Imported and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1931–35 320

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES.

Section 1. *The Early Fisheries* 321
Section 2. *The Canadian Fishing Grounds* 321
Section 3. *The Government and the Fisheries* 321–324
1. Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1932–35 323

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES—concluded.

PAGE.

Section 4. *The Modern Fishing Industry* ... 324-336
2. Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1935 ... 325
3. Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries, by Provinces, calendar years 1930-35 ... 325
4. Quantities and Values of the Chief Commerical Fishes, calendar years 1931-35 ... 326
5. Value of the Fisheries Production of Canada in 1935 compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items ... 327
6. Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 327-330
7. Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 330
8. Numbers of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935 ... 331
9. Values of Materials Used and of Products of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1931-35 ... 331
10. Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1934 and 1935 ... 332
11. Numbers of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada and in Processing Establishments Connected Therewith, 1933-35 ... 333
12. Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1920-35 ... 333
13. Values of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-36 ... 334
14. Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by Principal Countries, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 334
15. Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1933-35 ... 335-336

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS.

Section 1. *Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws* ... 337-344
Subsection 1. Dominion Mining Laws and Regulations ... 337-340
Subsection 2. Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations ... 340-344
Section 2. *Summary of General Production* ... 344-353
Subsection 1. General Statistics of Mineral Production ... 345-349
1. Value of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1936 ... 345
2. Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 346-347
3. Value of Mineral Production of Canada, in 1935 Compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items ... 348-349
Subsection 2. Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production ... 350-353
4. Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36 ... 350
5. Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 ... 351-353
Section 3. *Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals—Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in Principal Industries* ... 354-361
Subsection 1. Principal Factors in the Mineral Industries ... 355-356
Subsection 2. Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years ... 357-358
6. Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1929-35 and by Provinces, 1935 ... 358
Subsection 3. The Principal Mineral Industries ... 359-361
7. Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1934 and 1935 ... 359-361
Section 4. *Production of Metallic Minerals* ... 362-377
Subsection 1. Gold ... 362-367
8. Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36 ... 363
9. Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36 ... 364
10. Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1935 ... 366
11. Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Countries, calendar years 1934 and 1935 ... 367
Subsection 2. Silver ... 368-370
12. Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada calendar years 1911-36 ... 368
13. Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36 ... 369
14. Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1860-1935 ... 370
Subsection 3. Copper ... 370-372
15. Quantities of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, calendar years 1911-36 ... 372
16. Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World, 1913-35 ... 372
Subsection 4. Lead ... 373
17. Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-36 ... 373
Subsection 5. Nickel ... 374
18. Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36 ... 374
Subsection 6. Cobalt ... 374-375
Subsection 7. Zinc ... 375
19. Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36 ... 375
Subsection 8. Iron ... 376-377
20. Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys, and Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1911-36 ... 376
Section 5. *Production of Non-Metallic Minerals* ... 377-384
Subsection 1. Fuels ... 377-382
21. Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36 ... 378
22. Imports into Canada of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, calendar years 1911-35 ... 378

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS—concluded. PAGE.

23. Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, calendar years 1911-35 379
24. Annual Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, calendar years 1911-35 379
25. Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries and Coal Made Available for Consumption in Canada during 1935 380
26. Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-35 380-381
27. Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1920-36 381
28. Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36 382
Subsection 2. Other Non-Metallic Minerals 382-384
29. Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36 .. 383
Section 6. *Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials* 384-386
30. Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-36 385
31. Production of Sand, Gravel and Stone in Canada, Showing the Principal Purposes, calendar years 1933-35 386

CHAPTER XIII.—WATER POWERS.

Section 1. *The Water Powers of Canada* 387-391
1. Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1937 389
2. Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1900-36 390
3. Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1937 391
Section 2. *Central Electric Stations* 392-395
4. Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-35 393
5. Main-Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1935 394
6. Electrical Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, calendar years 1930-35 394
7. Electrical Energy Generated or Produced for Export under Authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36 .. 395
Section 3. *Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power* 395-404
Subsection 1. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario 396-401
8. Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1910-35 397
9. Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35 397
10. Capital Investments in Ontario's Hydro Undertakings, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35 398
11. Accumulated Reserves of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and of the Local Electric Utilities of the Co-operating Municipalities, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35 398
12. Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1931-35 399-400
13. Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1931-35 400
14. Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35. 401
Subsection 2. Hydro-Electric and Power Commissions in Other Provinces 401-404

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.

Section 1. *The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries* 405-418
Subsection 1. Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870 406-411
1. Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1934 .. 407
2. Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years 1917-35 408-409
3. Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years 1917-35 409-411
Subsection 2. Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production 412-418
4. Summary Statistics of Manufactures for Representative Years 1917-35 413
5. Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, 1925, 1926, and 1928-34 415
6. Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1934, with Totals for 1922-34 .. 418
Section 2. *Production of Industrial Groups and Individual Industries* 418-440
7. Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Manufacturing Industries in the Five-Year Period 1929-34 419
Subsection 1. Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials 420-431
8. Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel, Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934. 426-431
Subsection 2. Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products 432-434
9. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-34 and in Detail for 1934 432-434
Subsection 3. Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials 435-438
10. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified Accord- the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative 436-438

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES—concluded. PAGE.

Subsection 4. The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries ... 438-440
11. Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1934 ... 439
11A. Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1935 ... 440
Section 3. *Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production* ... 441-448
Subsection 1. The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1934 ... 441-442
12. Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1934 ... 441-442
Subsection 2. The Manufactures of Quebec, 1934 ... 442-443
13. Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1934 ... 443
Subsection 3. The Manufactures of Ontario, 1934 ... 444-445
13. Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1934 ... 445
Subsection 4. The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1934 ... 445-447
15. Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1934 ... 446-447
Subsection 5. The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1934 ... 447-448
16. Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, 1934 ... 448
Section 4. *Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production* ... 448-469
Subsection 1. Capital Employed ... 448-450
17. Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Representative years 1917-34 ... 449
18. Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1934, and Totals for Representative Years 1923-34 ... 450
Subsection 2. Employment in Manufactures ... 450-45
19. Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-34 ... 452
20. Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1934. 453
21. Total Numbers of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and by Sex, for Representative Years 1922-34 ... 454
22. Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1934, by Provinces and Groups and for each of the Forty Leading Industries ... 455-456
Subsection 3. Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934 ... 457-461
23. Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries, 1934, and Average Salaries and Wages, 1933 and 1934 by Provinces and Groups ... 457
24. Statistics of Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1934, together with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1933, and Totals and Averages Paid in Previous Representative Years ... 459
25. Average Yearly Earnings and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living, and Real Wages of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-34 ... 460
26. Percentages of Wages and Salaries Paid to Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1917-34 ... 461
Subsection 4. Size of Manufacturing Establishments ... 461-465
27. Manufacturing Establishments Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1922, 1929, 1933 and 1934 ... 462
28. Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1934 ... 462-463
29. Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1933 and 1934 ... 463
30. Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and Average Number of Employees per Establishment, 1934 ... 464
31. Size of Establishments of some of the Leading Industries, Grouped According to the Gross Value of Products, and the Number of Persons Employed, 1934 ... 465
Subsection 5. Power and Fuel ... 466-469
32. Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-34, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups for 1934 ... 467
33. Fuel and Electricity Used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1921-34, with Details by Provinces and Groups, 1934 ... 469
Section 5. *Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns* ... 470-473
34. Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over $1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1934 ... 470
35. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1930-34 ... 471
36. Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or more Establishments, 1934 ... 471-473

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION.

PAGE.

1. Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces, 1935.. 477
2. Percentage Distribution of the Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, by Provinces, 1935 477
3. Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1935 478
4. Average Monthly Employment of Wage-Earners and their Remuneration by Groups and Provinces, 1935 478–479
5. Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911–36, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd 479
6. Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1931–36, by Provinces and Types of Construction, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd 480
7. Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58 Cities for the calendar years 1931–36 481–482
8. Values of Building Permits Issued by 35 Cities in the calendar years 1910–36 and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries 483

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

Section 1. *The Development of Tariffs* 484–494
Subsection 1. Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs 484–487
Subsection 2. Tariff Relationships with Other Countries 487–494
Section 2. *The Commercial Intelligence Service* 495–497
Canadian Government Trade Commissioners 495–497
Section 3. *Statistics of External Trade* 497–581
Subsection 1. Recent Changes in the Value and Quantum of World Trade 499–503
I. Value, Percentage, Price and Quantum of Trade of Twenty-one Leading Countries of the World, calendar years 1929 and 1932–34 502–503
Subsection 2. Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade 503–505
Subsection 3. General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade 505–506
II. Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1914, 1927, 1933, 1935, and 1936 506
Subsection 4. Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire 507–510
III. Canada's Trade with the British Empire 508
IV. Comparison of the Average *ad valorem* Rates of Duty on Dutiable Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States with Dutiable Imports of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Eliminated and Imports Free of Duty under the British Preference Added to Dutiable Imports from the United Kingdom, fiscal years 1922–36.. 509
Subsection 5. Trade with the United States and Other Foreign Countries 510
V. Canada's Trade with the United States and Other Foreign Countries 512
Subsection 6. Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries 512–514
VI. Canada's Trade by Continents, fiscal years 1931–36 513
VII. Percentages of Total Imports into Canada from Each of Twelve Leading Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933–36 514
VIII. Percentages of Total Domestic Exports from Canada to Each of Twelve Leading Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933–36 514
Subsection 7. Principal Commodities Imported and Exported 515–519
IX. Canada's Leading Imports, fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1936. 515–516
X. Canada's Leading Domestic Exports, fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1936 518–519
Subsection 8. Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products 519–521
XI. Canada's Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, according to Degree of Manufacture, year ended Mar. 31, 1936 520–521
Subsection 9. Main Historical Tables and Tables showing Current Trends in External Trade 521–577

1. Aggregate External Trade of Canada, fiscal years 1868–1936 524
2. Ratio of Exports to Imports and Values per Capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, fiscal years 1868–1936 525
3. Movement of Coin and Bullion, fiscal years 1868–1936 526
4. Duties Collected on Exports, 1868–92, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868–1935, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, fiscal years 1868–1936 527
5. Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries, of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1868–1936 528
6. Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries, of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1868–1936 529
7. Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, to Totals of Dutiable and Free in the fiscal years 1911–36. 530
8. Average *ad valorem* Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable and Total Imports from United Kingdom, the United States, and All Countries, fiscal years 1868–1936 530
9. Imports for Home Consumption of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, fiscal years 1911–36 531
10. Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1933–36 532
11. Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1933–36 533
12. Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933–36 534–545
13. Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1932–35 546–565

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE—concluded.

PAGE.

14. Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36 566-567
15. External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 568-569
16. Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 570
17. Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 571-572
18. Imports of Canada, by Values Entered for Consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries, Dutiable and Free, under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 573
19. Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36 573-575
20. Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36 575-576
21. Values and Percentages of Canadian Imports and Exports from and to Stated Countries, passing through the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 577

Subsection 10. Comparison of the Volume of Imports and Exports 578-581

22. Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1931-36 579-581

Section 4. *The Tourist Trade of Canada* 581-583

23. Estimated Tourist Expenditures in Canada and of Canadians Abroad, calendar years 1924-36 582

Section 5. *Balance of International Payments, 1920-36* 583-585

24. Estimated Balance of International Payments, 1935 and 1936 585

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE.

Section 1. *Interprovincial Trade* 586-588

1. Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935 587-588

Section 2. *Grain Trade Statistics* 588-596

2. Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1936 .. 591-592
3. Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1935 and 1936 592-593
4. Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1933-36 593-594
5. Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1935 and 1936 594
6. Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1935 and 1936 594
7. Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by crop years ended July 31, 1931-36 595
8. Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1935 595

8A. Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1936 596

9. Flour Mills of Canada, with Their Equipment and Capacities, by Provinces, 1935, with Totals, 1934 596

Section 3. *Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products* 597-603

10. Animals in Canada, Animals Killed or Sold by Farmers and Wool Produced in Canada, by census years, 1871-1931 597
11. Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1921-36 597
12. Total Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Slaughter and Store Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1934 and 1935 598
13. Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stockyards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1935 599
14. Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1935 599-600
15. Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1871-1921, annually 1930-35 601
16. Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1934 and 1935 601
17. Total and Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1931-35 602-603

Section 4. *Cold Storage* 603-605

18. Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1936 604
19. Stocks of Food on Hand in Cold Storages and Dairy Factories, by Months, 1935 and 1936 604-605

Section 5. *Bounties* 605-606

Section 6. *Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks* 606-608

20. Numbers of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-36 607
21. Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36 607
22. Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36 . 608
23. Receipts, Expenditures and Surplus on Account of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-36 608

Section 7. *Weights and Measures* 608-609

24. Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 609

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE—concluded. PAGE.

Section 8. *Electricity and Gas Inspection* 609-610
25. Numbers of Electricity Meters in Use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-36 610
26. Numbers of Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-36 610
27. Quantity of each Kind of Gas Sold in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-36. 610
Section 9. *Merchandising and Service Establishments* 611-625
Subsection 1. Wholesale and Other Bulk or Non-Retail Merchandising 611-613
28. Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail) in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930 612
29. Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Wholesalers Proper, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-35 613
Subsection 2. Retail Trade and Service Establishments 614-625
30. Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930 614-615
31. Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-35 616-619
32. Numbers of Chains and Chain Stores in Selected Kinds of Business, 1923, 1930, 1934 and 1935 619
33. Principal Statistics for Chain Stores, 1930-35 620
34. Retail Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada, calendar years 1932-36, with Total for 1930 620
35. Comparison of Sales and Financing of New Vehicles in Canada, 1932-36 621
36. Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, by months, 1929, 1930 and 1932-36 622
37. Adjusted Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, by Kinds of Business, January, 1934, to December, 1936 623
38. Motion Picture Theatres, Employees, Salaries and Wages, and Total Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1934 and 1935 624
39. Principal Statistics for Motion Picture Theatres, by Provinces and Cities, 1933 and 1934 625
Section 10. *Control and Sale of Spirituous Liquors in Canada* 626-629
40. Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Directly to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, 1933-35 628
41. Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.. 629
42. Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.... 629
43. Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.. 629

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Part I.—Governmental Control Over Agencies of Transportation and Communication 631-633

Part II.—Railways 633-664

Section 1. *Steam Railways* 633-658
Subsection 1. Mileage and Equipment 636-638
1. Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-35.. 636
2. Operated Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1927-35 637
3. Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1929-35 637-638
Subsection 2. Finances of Steam Railways 638-651
4. Capital Liability of Steam Railways, as at June 30, 1901-19, and Dec. 31, 1919-35. 638
5. Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1935 639
6. Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Canadian Steam Railways, calendar years 1930-35 640
7. Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per Mile of Line and per Train Mile, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-35 640
8. Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, calendar years 1932-35.. 641
9. Steam Railway Employees, Totals and Averages of Salaries and Wages, and Ratio of Salaries and Wages to Operating Revenues and Expenses, 1912-35.... 641
10. Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1935 642-643
11. Analysis of the Total Financial Aid Given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1935.. 643
12. Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1935 644
13. Canadian Government Investments in Railways, including Loans, to Mar. 31, 1936, and for the fiscal year 1936 644-645
14. Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt, and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-35.... 646
15. Long-Term Debt of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-35 647-648
16. Reconciliation between Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1936, and Canadian National Railways' Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1935, with Respect to the Railways' Obligations to the Dominion Government 649
17. Funds Received and Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-35 649-650
18. Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1932 and 1935.. 650-651
Subsection 3. Steam Railway Traffic 651-658
19. Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-35 652-653
20. Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1934 and 1935 654-655

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—continued.

PAGE.

21. Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1931-35 655-656
22. Numbers of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, calendar years 1920-35 657
23. Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1933-35 658
Section 2. *Electric Railways* 659-662
Subsection 1. Equipment of Electric Railways 659-660
24. Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, calendar years 1932-35 660
Subsection 2. Finances of Electric Railways 660-661
25. Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-35 660
26. Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1935 661
Subsection 3. Traffic of Electric Railways 662
27. Summary of Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, calendar years 1919-35 662
28. Numbers of Passengers, Employees, and Others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-35, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919 662
Section 3. *Express Companies* 663-664
29. Summary Statistics of Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, calendar years 1919-35 664
30. Revenues, Expenses, and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, calendar years 1934 and 1935 664
31. Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, calendar years 1931-35 664

Part III.—Road Transportation 665-675

Section 1. *Provincial Motor Vehicle and Traffic Regulations* 665-666
Section 2. *Roads and Vehicles* 666-669
Subsection 1. Roads and Highways 667
1. Classification of Canadian Highways, by Provinces, 1935 667
Subsection 2. Motor Vehicles 667-669
2. Numbers of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1904-35 668
3. Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935 669
4. Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1917-35 669
Section 3. *Finances of Road Transportation* 670-673
5. Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Provincial Highways or Provincially Subsidized Highways in Canada, calendar years 1931-35 671
6. Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges Thereon, 1933-35 672
7. Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, calendar years 1934 and 1935 672-673
Section 4. *Road Traffic* 673-675
8. Sales of Gasolene in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1931-35 674
9. Deaths Resulting from Motor Vehicle Accidents in Canada by Provinces, calendar years 1926-35 675
10. Persons Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, as Reported by Provincial Motor Vehicle Authorities, showing Status of Person, 1935 675

Part IV.—Waterways 676-701

Section 1. *Equipment and Facilities* 676-684
Subsection 1. Shipping 676-677
1. Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926-35 676-677
Subsection 2. Aids to Navigation and Miscellaneous Works 677-678
2. Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-36 677
3. Duration of the Season of Open Navigation in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, calendar years 1911-36 678
Subsection 3. Canals 678-679
4. Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1937 679
Subsection 4. Harbours 679-681
5. Dimensions of Graving Docks Owned by the Dominion Government 681
6. Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 681
Subsection 5. Government Administrative Services 682-684
7. Steamboat Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 682-683
8. Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-35 683
9. Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, years ended June 30, 1911-17, and calendar years 1918-35 684
Section 2. *Financial Statistics of Waterways* 684-690
10. Capital Expenditures of the Dominion Government on Aids to Navigation, Canals, and Harbours, to Mar. 31, 1936 685
11. Expenditures of the Dominion Government for Maintenance and Operation of Aids to Navigation, Canals and Harbours, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36 686
12. Revenue of the Dominion Government from the Operation of Aids to Navigation, Canals and Harbours, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36 687
13. Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36 .. 688

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—continued. PAGE.

Section 3. *Water Traffic and Services* 690-701
Subsection 1. Shipping 690-695
14. Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36 691
15. Numbers and Tonnages of Sea-Going and of All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage), Entered and Cleared at each Principal Canadian Port, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 693-694
16. Totals of Numbers and Tonnages of All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage), Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, 1923-36, with Details by Provinces for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 695
Subsection 2. Canal Traffic 696-701
17. Total Traffic through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, navigation seasons 1911-36 696
18. Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1935 and 1936 696-697
19. Principal Commodities Carried through Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1933-36 697
20. Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, navigation seasons 1935 and 1936 698
21. Freight Traffic Using the St. Lawrence, Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, navigation season of 1936 699
22. Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada *via* the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-36 700
23. Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-36 701
Subsection 3. Harbour Traffic 701

Part V.—Air Navigation 701-710

1. Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1931-36 702
Section 1. *History and Administration* 703-705
Subsection 1. Historial Sketch 703-705
Subsection 2. Administration 705
Section 2. *Airports and Aircraft* 706-708
Subsection 1. Ground Facilities 706-707
2. Air Harbours in Canada, 1936 706-707
Subsection 2. Aircraft 707-708
3. Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, Dec. 31, 1936 708
Section 3. *Finances and Employees* 708-709
4. Investment tor Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936 708
5. Revenues and Expenses of Aviation in Canada, 1936 708
6. Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation, 1936 709
Section 4. *Traffic* 709-710
7. Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1936 709
8. Commercial Air Traffic in Canada, by Provinces, 1936 710
9. Results of accidents in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936 710
10. Operation and Accident Averages in Commercial Aviation in Canada, 1936 710

Part VI.—Wire Communications 711-716

Section 1. *Telegraphs* 711-713
1. Summary Statistics of all Canadian Telegraphs, calendar years 1920-35 711
2. Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1930-35 712
Section 2. *Telephones* 713-716
Subsection 1. Systems and Equipment 713-714
3. Telephones in Use, Classified by Business, Residential, Rural and Public Pay, Mileages of Wire and Pole Line, and Numbers of Employees, 1911-35 714
4. Telephones in Use, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1935 714
Subsection 2. Telephone Finances 715
5. Summary Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-18, and Dec. 31, 1919-35 715
6. Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1935 715
Subsection 3. Telephone Calls 716
7. Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, calendar years 1928-35 716

Part VII.—Wireless Communications 716-720

Section 1. *Radiotelegraphy* 716-718
1. Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 717-718
2. Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 718
Section 2. *Radiotelephony* 719-720
Subsection 1. Regulation of Radiotelephony 719
3. Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1932-36 719
Subsection 2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 720

Part VIII.—The Post Office 721-727

1. Numbers of Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1931-36 722
2. Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 722-724
3. Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial fiscal years ended 1890-1910, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36 724

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—concluded. PAGE.

4. Operations of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911–36 ... 725
5. Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932–36 ... 725–726
6. Mileage Flown and Weight of Mail Carried by Air, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 ... 727

Part IX.—The Press ... 727–729

1. Number of Publications in Canada, by Frequency of Issue, 1926–35 ... 728
2. Circulation of Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1926–35 ... 728
3. Circulation of Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1935 ... 729

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES.

Part I.—Labour ... 730–780

Section 1. *Occupations of the Wage-Earning Population* ... 730–732
1. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Provinces, 1931 ... 730
2. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Industrial Groups for Canada, 1931 ... 731
3. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Occupational Groups for Canada, 1931 ... 731
4. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Age Groups, for Canada, 1931 ... 732

Section 2. *The Dominion Department of Labour* ... 732–735

Section 3. *Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus* ... 735–739

Section 4. *Canada and the International Labour Organization* ... 739–740

Section 5. *Organized Labour in Canada* ... 740–743
5. Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911–35 ... 741
6. International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1935 ... 742–743
7. Canadian Central Labour Bodies Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1935 ... 743

Section 6. *Fatal Industrial Accidents* ... 744
8. Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1932–36 ... 744

Section 7. *Workmen's Compensation in Canada* ... 745–749
9. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917–36 ... 745
10. Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920–36 ... 746
11. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1928–36 ... 746
12. Benefits Awarded and Accidents Reported by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915–36 ... 747
13. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917–35 ... 748
14. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930–35 ... 748
15. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1921–35 ... 749
16. Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917–35 ... 749

Section 8. *Strikes and Lockouts* ... 750–752
17. Strikes and Lockouts in the Coal Mining, Other, and all Industries in Canada, calendar years 1921–36 ... 750
18. Strikes and Lockouts, showing Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, calendar years 1935 and 1936 ... 751
19. Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1935 and 1936 ... 752

Section 9. *Employment and Unemployment* ... 752–763

Subsection 1. Operations of the Employment Service of Canada ... 752–754
20. Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, 1920–36 and by Provinces, 1935 and 1936 ... 754

Subsection 2. Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions ... 754–755
21. Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, half-yearly, 1926–35 and by months, 1936 ... 755

Subsection 3. Employment as Reported by Employers ... 755–760
22. Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1921 ... 757–758
23. Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1922 ... 759
24. Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers, by Industrial Groups, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1921 ... 760

Subsection 4. Unemployment Relief ... 760–763
25. Number of Settler Families and Individuals Approved and Settled under the Relief Acts' Agreements to Oct. 31, 1936 ... 762
26. Total Dominion Expenditures under Relief Legislation, 1930–36 ... 763

Subsection 5. Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census ... 763

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES—concluded.

PAGE.

Section 10. *Pensions for the Aged and the Blind* ... 764–766
27. Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1936 ... 765
Section 11. *The Co-operative Movement in Canada* ... 766–771
Subsection 1. Consumers' Co-operation ... 767
28. Statistics of Co-operative Societies, Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1931–35 ... 767
Subsection 2. Co-operative Credit in Quebec ... 768
29. Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930–35 ... 768
Subsection 3. Agricultural Co-operation in Canada in 1935 ... 769–771
30. Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1935 ... 771
Section 12. *Labour Legislation in Canada in 1935* ... 772–778
Section 13. *Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade* ... 778–779
Section 14. *Mothers' Allowances* ... 779–780
31. Mothers' Allowances in Canada, fiscal year 1934–35 ... 780

Part II.—Wages and Cost of Living ... 781–789

Section 1. *Wage Rates* ... 781–782
1. Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1913–36 ... 781
2. Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and of Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1936 ... 782
Section 2. *Wages and Hours of Labour Under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation* ... 783–787
Subsection 1. Minimum Wages for Females ... 783–784
Subsection 2. Minimum Wages for Male Employees ... 784–785
Subsection 3. Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours Made Obligatory by Order in Council in Certain Provinces ... 785–787
3. Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Canada Under Orders of Provincial Minimum Wage Boards, as at Dec. 31, 1935 ... 786–787
Section 3. *Cost of Living of Wage-Earners* ... 788
4. Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada from 1914 to 1936 ... 788
Section 4. *Earnings in the Census Year, 1931* ... 788–789
5. Wage-Earners, Ten Years of Age or Over, by Sex, Showing Total and Average Earnings and Average Number of Weeks Employed During the Twelve Months Prior to the Dates of the Censuses, by Provinces, 1911–31 ... 789

CHAPTER XX.—PRICES.

Section 1. *Wholesale Prices of Commodities* ... 790–797
Subsection 1. Historical Review of Canadian Prices ... 790–791
1. Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867–1936 ... 791
Subsection 2. The Index Number on a Post-War Base (1926) ... 791–797
2. Weighted General Wholesale Price Index Numbers, by Months, 1927–36 ... 792
3. Annual Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1913–35 with Monthly Figures for 1935–36 ... 793
4. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Purpose, Yearly Averages, 1914–36, and Individual Months, 1935–36 ... 794
5. Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Yearly Averages 1930–36 ... 795
6. Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1933–36 ... 795–797
Section 2. *Retail Prices of Commodities* ... 797–801
7. Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services (on the 1926 Base) 1913–36 ... 798
8. Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, by Months, 1933, 1935, 1936, and January-March, 1937 ... 799
9. Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, for Sixty Cities in Canada, 1920, 1926 and 1928–36 ... 800
10. Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in Canada, by Provinces, 1927–36 ... 801
Section 3. *Index Numbers of Security Prices* ... 801–804
11. Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks (on the 1926 Base), by Months, 1936. ... 803
12. Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks (on the 1926 Base), by Months, January, 1935, to March, 1937 ... 804
Section 4. *Prices of Services* ... 804–805
13. Average Daily Hospital Charges in Canada and Index Numbers Thereof (on the 1913 Base), 1913 and 1921–35 ... 805
Section 5. *Index Numbers of Bond Yields* ... 805–806
14. Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, by Months, 1919–37 ... 806
Section 6. *Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Principal Imports and Exports* ... 807
15. Canadian Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Average Valuations for all Commodities, Imports and Exports, calendar years 1913–36 ... 807

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

PAGE.

Section 1. *Dominion Public Finance*..... 809-833
Subsection 1. The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion..... 817-818
1. Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936..... 818
Subsection 2. Receipts and Disbursements..... 818-828
2. Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36..... 819-820
3. Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36..... 820-822
4. Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1936..... 823-825
5. Principal Items of Receipts (Consolidated Fund) and Total Receipts, 1868-1936.. 826
6. Per Capita Figures of Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Expenditure, 1868-1936..... 827
7. Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1932-36.... 827-828
Subsection 3. War Tax Revenue..... 828-830
8. War Tax Revenue Received by the Receiver General, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-36..... 829
9. Summary of Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36..... 829
10. Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936..... 830
Subsection 4. Inland Revenue..... 830-833
11. Details of Excise Duties Collected, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36..... 832
12. Statistics of Distillation, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36..... 832
13. Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36..... 833
Subsection 5. Subsidies and Loans to Provinces..... 833-836
14. Subsidies of Dominion to Provincial Governments, fiscal years ended 1931-36... 835
15. Total of Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments from July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1936..... 835
16. Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-37..... 836
17. Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-36..... 836
Subsection 6. National Debt..... 837-846
18. Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1936..... 839
19. Details of the Active Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925-36. 840
20. Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925-36..... 840-841
21. Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Payable Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rates of Interest and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1936..... 841-842
22. The Interest-Bearing Debt, the Annual Interest Charge Thereon and the Average Rate of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-36..... 843
23. Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-36..... 844
24. Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1936..... 844-846
Section 2. *Provincial Public Finance*..... 846-854
Subsection 1. Provincial Revenues and Expenditures..... 847-851
25. Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934..... 849-850
26. Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934..... 850-851
Subsection 2. Provincial Debts and Assets..... 851-854
27. Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, fiscal years 1916 to 1934..... 852
28. Debt of Provincial Governments at ends of their respective fiscal years in 1935 and 1936, showing Bonded Debt with Offsetting Sinking Funds, Treasury Bills, Other Direct Liabilities, Available Assets Offsetting Direct Liabilities and Indirect Liabilities in 1935..... 853
Section 3. *Municipal Public Finance*..... 854-860
29. Numbers of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, 1934..... 855
30. Tax Receipts of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces, 1913-34..... 856
31. Summary Statement Showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1930-34..... 857
32. Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-34. 858
33. Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1934..... 859-860
Section 4. *National Wealth and Income*..... 860-872
Subsection 1. National Wealth..... 860-863
34. Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Distributions of Component Items, 1929 and 1933..... 862
35. Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Analyses, 1929 and 1933..... 863
Subsection 2. National Income and Income Tax Statistics..... 864-871
36. Total and Per Capita Production of the Gainfully Occupied Population in 1933 and 1934, Based upon the Survey of Production, 1933 and 1934, and the Percentage of Persons Occupied in the Production of Form Utilities as Found at the Census of 1931..... 866
37. Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Individuals and Corporations, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-36..... 867
38. Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36..... 867

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE—concluded. PAGE.

39. Amounts of Income Tax Collected, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36 ... 868
40. Numbers of Individual and Corporate Taxpayers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36 ... 869
41. Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Taxpayers, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36 ... 870
42. Amount Received from Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936 ... 871
Subsection 3. Outside Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Elsewhere ... 871-872
43. Estimated British and Foreign Investments in Canada, Jan. 1, 1935 ... 872
44. Estimated Total Investments of Canadian Capital in British and Foreign Countries, as at Jan. 1, 1935 ... 872

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE.

rt I.—Currency and Banking ... 873-911

Section 1. *Historical Sketch* ... 873-879
Section 2. *The Bank of Canada* ... 879-886
Subsection 1. The Bank of Canada Act and its Amendment ... 879-880
Subsection 2. The Bank of Canada and Its Relationship to the Canadian Financial System ... 881-885
Subsection 3. Bank of Canada Operations ... 885-886
1. Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Canada, Mar. 31, 1935 and Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936 ... 885
Section 3. *Currency* ... 887-891
Subsection 1. Canadian Coinage ... 887-888
2. Particulars of Canadian Coinage Current in 1937 ... 887
3. Circulation of Canadian Coin at Dec. 31, 1926-36 ... 887
4. Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Ottawa Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, calendar years 1926-36 ... 888
Subsection 2. Dominion and Bank of Canada Notes ... 888-890
5. Denominations of Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes in Circulation, 1926, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36 ... 890
Subsection 3. Chartered Bank Notes ... 890-891
6. Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, 1926-36 ... 891
Section 4. *Monetary Reserves* ... 892
Subsection 1. Bank of Canada Reserves ... 892
Subsection 2. Chartered Bank Canadian Cash Reserves ... 892
7. Cash Reserve of the Chartered Banks in Canada, 1926-36 ... 892
Section 5. *Commercial Banking* ... 893-909
Subsection 1. Historical ... 893-896
8. Bank Insolvencies in Canada since 1867 ... 894-895
9. Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867 ... 896
Subsection 2. Combined Statistics of Chartered Banks ... 897-905
10. Historical Summary Showing Development of the Canadian Chartered Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1936 ... 898-899
11. Assets of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36 ... 900
12. Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36 ... 901
13. Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-36 ... 901
14. Classification of Deposits, According to Size, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1934-36 ... 902
15. Classification of Loans, According to Purpose, by Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1934-36 ... 902
16. Amounts of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1932-36 ... 903-904
17. Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1932-36 ... 905
Subsection 3. Statistics of Individual Chartered Banks ... 905-909
18. Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936 ... 906
19. Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936 ... 906
20. Net Profits of Canadian Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for their business years ended 1931-36 ... 907
21. Numbers of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1933-36 ... 908
22. Numbers of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries at Dec. 31, 1936 ... 908
23. Numbers of Branches of each of the Canadian Chartered Banks in Other Countries, with their Locations, Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936 ... 909
Section 6. *Government and Other Savings Banks* ... 909-911
24. Deposits with Dominion Government Savings Banks, for representative years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-36 ... 910
25. Summary of the Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Mar. 31, 1931-36 ... 910
26. Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, as at June 30, for representative years 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-36 ... 911

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE—concluded.

PAGE.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Commercial Finance 911-920

Section 1. *Loan and Trust Companies* 911-915
1. Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1935 912
2. Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-35 913
3. Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-35 914-915
Section 2. *Sales of Canadian Bonds* 915-917
4. Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, calendar years 1911-36 916-917
Section 3. *Corporation Dividends* 917
5. Dividend Payments by Canadian Companies, 1929-36 917
Section 4. *Foreign Exchange* 918-920
6. Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1935 and 1936 919-920

CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE.

Section 1. *Fire Insurance* 922-933
1. Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance in Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1936 925
2. Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, 1935 925-929
3. Assets of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35 929-930
4. Liabilities of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35 930-931
5. Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35 931-932
6. Amounts of Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada by Canadian Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, and by British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance Business, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935 932
7. Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1935 933
Section 2. *Life Insurance* 933-947
8. Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1936 935
9. Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935 936-937
10. Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1931-35 937-938
11. Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in Force and Issued in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935 938
12. Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1932-35 938
13. Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1931-35 939
14. Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1931-35 940
15. Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1931-35 940-941
16. Statistics of Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1931-35 942-943
17. Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1935 944
Section 3. *Miscellaneous Insurance* 944-947
18. Insurance by Companies Registered by the Dominion Government to Transact Business, other than Fire and Life in Canada, by Classes of Insurance, 1935 945
19. Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1935 945
20. Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1935 946
21. Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1935 947
Section 4. *Government Annuities* 948-949
22. Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1909-36 948
23. Government Annuities Fund Statement, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36 949
24. Valuation of Annuity Contracts Issued Pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908, as at Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936 949

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

1. Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Classes, 1934-36, and by Provinces, 1936 950
2. Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1934-36 951
3. Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1934-36. 951-952

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES—concluded.

PAGE.

4. Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1922–36 953
5. Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, calendar years 1924–36. 953
6. Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, calendar years 1922–36 953
7. Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, calendar year 1936, with Totals for 1935 954
8. Totals of Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed in the calendar year 1936 955

CHAPTER XXV.—EDUCATION.

Section 1. *Schools, Colleges and Universities* 956–978
1. Summary Statistics of Educational Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1935 or Latest Year Reported 958–959
Subsection 1. The Provincially-Controlled Schools 960–969
2. Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911–35 963
3. Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Numbers of Boys and Girls Doing Work of Secondary Grade in each of Seven Provinces, 1911–35 .. 964
4. Enrolment in Provincially-Controlled Vocational Schools in Canada, by Provinces, school year ended June 30, 1935 965
5. Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1926, 1930, 1935, or Latest Year Reported 965–966
6. Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1926–36 967–968
7. Expenditures on Teachers' Salaries, Buildings, etc., Interest, and Maintenance of Boards of Provincially-Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1926–36 969
Subsection 2. Private Schools 970–971
8. Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1921–35 970
9. Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment, 1921–35 971
Subsection 3. Higher Education 971–978
10. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1934–35 972–973
11. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1933–34 974–977
Section 2. *Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada* 978
Section 3. *The Libraries of Canada* 978–980
12. Summary Statistics of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1935, with Totals for 1933 and 1931 979
Section 4. *Art in Canada* 980

CHAPTER XXVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. *Administration* 981–988
Subsection 1. Public Health Activities of the Dominion Government 982–984
Subsection 2. Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments 984–988
Section 2. *Institutional Statistics* 988–998
1. Number of Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1935 989
Subsection 1. Statistics of Hospitals, other than Mental 989–994
2. Summary Statistics of Reporting Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar years 1932–35 990
3. Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1935 990–993
4. Public Hospitals Operating Public and Out-Patient Departments, 1935 994
Subsection 2. Statistics of Mental Hospitals 995–996
5. Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 995–996
6. Movement of Patients in Mental Hospitals of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 996
Subsection 3. Charitable and Benevolent Institutions 996–997
7. Summary Statistics of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, June 1, 1936 997
Subsection 4. Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformative Institutions 997–998
8. Summary Statistics of Penitentiaries, and Corrective and Reformative Institutions, by Provinces, 1936 998
Section 3. The Victorian Order of Nurses 999
Section 4. The Canadian Red Cross Society 999–1000

CHAPTER XXVII.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

Section 1. *General Tables* 1001–1005
1. Convictions for Criminal Offences, by Classes, Convictions for Minor Offences, and Total Convictions, with Proportions to Population, years ended Sept. 30, 1911–35 1002
2. Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-35 (Including Juveniles) 1003
3. Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces years ended Sept. 30, 1929–35 1004–1005

CHAPTER XXVII.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—concluded. PAGE.

Section 2. *Indictable Offences of Adults* 1005-1010
4. Convictions of Persons 16 Years of Age or Over for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35 1006
5. Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35 1007
6. Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35 1008-1009
7. Charges, Acquittals, Convictions, and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35 1009
8. Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35 1010
Section 3. *Summary Convictions of Adults* 1010-1014
9. Summary Convictions, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35 1011
10. Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1932-35 1011-1012
11. Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35 1012
12. Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35 1013
13. Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35 1014
Section 4. *Juvenile Delinquency* 1014-1015
14. Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, years ended Sept. 30, 1934 and 1935 1015
15. Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35 1015
Section 5. *Police Statistics* 1016
16. Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935 1016
Section 6. *Penitentiary Statistics* 1016-1019
17. Population of Penal Institutions, 1933-35 1017
18. Movement of Convicts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-36 1018
19. Ages of Convicts, as at Mar. 31, 1929-36 1019
20. Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Race, Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1929-36 1019

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

Section 1. *Public Lands* 1020-1023
1. Summary of Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure *(circa)* 1936 1020
Subsection 1. Dominion Public Lands 1021-1023
Subsection 2. Provincial Public Lands 1023
Section 2. *National Defence* 1023-1030
Subsection 1. The Naval Service 1024-1025
Subsection 2. Military Forces 1025-1027
2. Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1936 1026
3. Money Voted by Parliament for the Militia, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-38 1027
Subsection 3. Air Service 1027-1028
Subsection 4. The Royal Military College 1028-1030
Section 3. *Department of Public Works* 1030-1031
4. Expenditures and Revenues of the Public Works Department, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36 1031
Section 4. *The Indians and Eskimos of Canada* 1031-1036
Subsection 1. The Indians of Canada 1031-1035
5. Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931 1033
6. Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-36 1033
7. Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1936 1034
8. Areas and Yields of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 1034
9. Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Value, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 1035
10. Sources and Values of Income of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1935 1035
Subsection 2. The Eskimos of Canada 1035-1036
Section 5. *Pensions and other Provision for War Veterans* 1036-1040
11. Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-36 1038
Section 6. *Soldier Settlement of Canada* 1040-1041
Section 7. *Department of the Secretary of State* 1041-1044
12. Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, calendar years 1900-07, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-36 1042
13. Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, under the Naturalization Act, calendar years 1926-35 1043
Section 8. *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* 1044-1045
14. Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as at Dec. 31, 1936 1045
Section 9. *The Civil Service of Canada* 1046-1050
15. Summary of Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with Total Salaries, in the months of January of the years 1912-36, inclusive 1047
16. Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1935, and March, 1936 1048-1050

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION—concluded. PAGE.

Section 10. *Supervision of Race Track Betting* 1050
17. Race Track Betting in Canada, fiscal years 1924-35 1050
18. Race Track Betting in Canada, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935 1050
Section 11. *The Tariff Board* 1051
Section 12. *Dominion Trade and Industry Commission* 1051-1052
Section 13. *The National Employment Commission* 1052-1053
Section 14. *Other Miscellaneous Administration* 1053

CHAPTER XXIX.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

Section 1. *The Dominion Bureau of Statistics* 1054-1067
Section 2. *Acts Administered by Dominion Departments* 1067-1069
Section 3. *Publications of Dominion Departments* 1069-1074
Section 4. *Publications of Provincial Governments* 1074-1080
Section 5. *Reports of Dominion and Provincial Royal Commissions, Together with a Selection of Reports of British Royal Commissions having a Bearing on Canada* 1080-1082

CHAPTER XXX.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1936-37.

Section 1. *Dominion Legislation, 1936* 1083-1089
Section 2. *Provincial Legislation* 1089
Section 3. *Principal Events of the Year* 1089-1095
Subsection 1. The Economic and Financial Year, 1936 1089-1092
Subsection 2. Other Principal Events of the Year 1092-1093
Subsection 3. Obituary 1093-1095
Section 4. *Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.* 1095-1105

APPENDIX.

External Trade of Canada in the fiscal year 1936-37 1106

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Excerpts from the Broadcasted Coronation Address of His Majesty King George VI, May 12, 1937 ..... *Frontispiece*
His Majesty King George VI ..... *Frontispiece*
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth ..... *Frontispiece*
The King's Procession following the Coronation Ceremony, Westminster Abbey, London ..... *Frontispiece*
Map: Dominion of Canada, Excluding Northern Regions ..... insert facing page vi
Map: Orographical Map of the Dominion of Canada and Labrador ..... insert facing page 10
Map: Physiographic Divisions of Canada 16
Map: Geology of Canada ..... insert facing page 28
Typical Mammals and Habitats of the Arctic Faunal Zone ..... between pages 32 and 33
Typical Mammals and Habitats of the Hudsonian and Canadian Faunal Zones ..... between pages 32 and 33
Typical Mammals and Habitats of the Transition and Alleghanian Faunal Zones ..... between pages 32 and 33
Map: Life Zones in the Northern Portion of the North American Continent 33
Map: Route of Dr. Camsell's 1935 Flight and Routes of Migration and Dispersion of Bird and Mammal Life 43
Maps: The Waterfowl Flyways of North America 47
Diagram: Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada 1926-1935 177
Diagram: Birth Rates, Death Rates and Rates of Natural Increase in Canada 1926-1935 189
Map: Dominion of Canada showing Main Types of Farming 222
Map: Dominion of Canada showing Forest Regions 284
Diagram: Pulpwood Production, Consumption, Export and Value Per Cord, 1908-1935 302
Diagram: Newsprint Production, 1913-1935 306
Map: Canada showing Chief Commercial Fishing Waters 321
Map: Dominion of Canada showing Main Areas of Mineral Production and Occurrences 338-339
Diagram: Fluctuations in the Price of Gold in New York and London 365
Map: Canada (exclusive of Northern Regions) Water Powers 388
Diagram: Progress of Water Power Development in Canada Jan. 1st, 1901 to 1937 391
Diagram: Generation of Electric Energy by Central Electric Stations 1919-1936 392
Diagram: World Trade 500
Diagram: Imports into Canada 1910-1936 522
Diagram: Exports from Canada 1910-1936 523
Map: Movement of Canadian Wheat Crop 1934-1935 589
Diagram: Retail Merchandise Sales by Economic Divisions 1923-1935 618
..... 756

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,556; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total, 3,694,863.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Population—[1,11]						
1	Prince Edward Island	No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	96,000
2	Nova Scotia	"	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	465,000
3	New Brunswick	"	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	334,000
4	Quebec	"	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	1,784,000
5	Ontario	"	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,299,000
6	Manitoba	"	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	366,000
7	Saskatchewan	"	–	–	–	91,279	258,000
8	Alberta	"	–	–	–	73,022	185,000
9	British Columbia	"	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	279,000
10	Yukon	"	–	–	–	27,219	18,000
11	Northwest Territories	"	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	13,000
	Canada	"	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	6,097,000
	Vital Statistics—[2]						
12	Births (live)	No	–	–	–	–	
		Rates per 1,000	–	–	–	–	
13	Deaths, all causes	No.	–		–	–	
		Rates per 1,000	–		–	–	
14	Diseases of the heart[3]	No.	–	–	–	–	
15	Cancer	"	–	–	–	–	
16	Diseases of the arteries[3]	"	–	–	–	–	
17	Tuberculosis (all forms)[3]	"	–	–	–	–	
18	Pneumonia	"	–	–	–	–	
19	Nephritis	"	–	–	–	–	
20	Marriages	"	–	–	–	–	
		Rates per 1,000	–	–	–	–	–
21	Divorces	No.	4	7	10	19	37
	Immigration (calendar years)—						
22	From United Kingdom	No.	–	17,033	22,042	11,810[6]	86,796[6]
23	From United States	"	–	21,822	52,516	17,987[6]	52,796[6]
24	From Other Countries	"	–	9,136	7,607	19,352[6]	44,472[6]
	Totals	"	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149[6]	184,064[6]
	Agriculture—						
25	Area of occupied farms	acre	36,046,401	45,358,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	
26	Improved lands	"	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	
27	Gross agricultural revenue	$	–	–	–	–	
	Field Crops—[4]						
28	Wheat	acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	
		bush.	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	
		$	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	
29	Oats	acre	–	–	3,961,356	5,367,655	
		bush.	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	
		$	15,966,310	23,967,665	31,702,717	51,509,118	
30	Barley	acre	–	–	868,464	871,800	
		bush.	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	
		$	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	
31	Corn	acre	–	–	195,101	360,758	
		bush.	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	
		$	2,283,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	
32	Potatoes	acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	
		bush.	47,330,187	55,368,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	
		$	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,840,658	
33	Hay and clover	acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	
		ton	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	
		$	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	
	Total Areas, Field Crops	acre	–	–	15,662,811	19,763,740	
	Total Values, Field Crops[5]	$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	

[1] Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years. [2] Exclusive of the Territories. [3] For these causes of death the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for the years 1931, 1934 and 1935 is not exact owing to changes in classification. [4] The figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years, those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only. [5] See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,556; Fresh Water, 228,307; Total, 3,694,863.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.[11]	1935.[11]	1936.[11, 12]	
93,728	92,000	88,615	87,000	88,038	89,000	89,000	92,000	1
492,338	505,000	523,837	515,000	512,846	525,000[7]	527,000	537,000	2
351,889	368,000	387,876	396,000	408,219	425,000[7]	429,000	435,000	3
2,005,776	2,154,000	2,360,665[8]	2,603,000	2,874,255	3,018,000[7]	3,062,000	3,096,000	4
2,527,292	2,713,000	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,629,000[7]	3,673,000[7]	3,690,000	5
461,394	554,000	610,118	639,000	700,139	711 000[7]	711,000[7]	711,000	6
492,432	648,000	757,510	821,000	921,785	932,000[7]	931,000[7]	931,000	7
374,295	496,000	588,454	608,000	731,605	756,000[7]	764,000[7]	772,000	8
392,480	456,000	524,582	606,000	694,263	725,000	735,000	750,000	9
8,512	7,000	4,157	4,000	4,230	4,000	4,000	4,000	10
6,507	8,000	7,988	8,000	9,723	10,000	10,000	10,000	11
7,206,643	8,001,000	8,788,483[9]	9,451,000	10,376,786	10,824,000[7]	10,935,000[7]	11,028,000	
–	–	–	232,750	240,473	221,303	221,451	–	12
–	–	–	24·7	23·2	20·5	20·3	–	
–	–	–	107,454	104,517	101,582	105,567	–	13
–	–	–	11·4	10·1	9·4	9·7	–	
–	–	–	11,415	13,734	16,352	16,069		14
–	–	–	7,614	9,578	10,581	11,156	–	15
–	–	–	4,981	5,957	7,379	8,302	–	16
–	–	–	7,929	7,616	6,431	6,597	–	17
–	–	–	8,427	7,011	6,530	7,411	–	18
–	–	–	5,138	5,168	5,643	6,176	–	19
–	–	–	66,658	66,591	73,092	76,893	–	20
–	–	–	7·1	6·4	6·8	7·0	–	
57	67	548	608	692	1,106	1,376	1,526	21
144,076	8,596	43,772	48,819	7,678	2,166	2,103	2,197	22
112,028	41,779	23,888	20,944	15,195	6,071	5,291	4,876	23
75,184	5,539	24,068	66,219	4,657	4,239	3,883	4,570	24
331,288	55,914	91,728	135,982	27,530	12,476	11,277	11,643	
108,968,715	–	140,887,903	–	163,119,231	–	–	–	25
48,733,823	–	70,769,548	–	85,733,309	–	–	–	26
–	–	1,386,126,000	1,714,477,000	839,881,000	942,565,000	949,540,000[7]	1,061,624,000	27
8,864,514	15,369,709	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	23,985,000	24,115,700	25,289,000	28
132,077,547	262,781,000	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	275,879,000	281,935,000[7]	229,218,000	
104,816,825	344,096,400	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	169,631,000	173,065,000[7]	204,835,000	
8,656,179	10,996,487	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,730,800	14,096,200	13,118,400	29
245,393,425	410,211,000	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	321,120,000	394,348,000	271,778,000	
86,796,130	210,957,500	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	103,124,000	93,409,000[7]	110,070,000	
1,283,094	1,802,996	2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	3,612,500	3,886,800	4,432,500	30
28,848,310	42,770,000	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	63,742,000	83,975,000	71,922,000	
14,653,697	35,024,000	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	29,975,000	24,465,000[7]	45,601,000	
293,951	173,000	204,775	209,725	131,829	161,100	167,700	164,400	31
14,417,599	6,282,000	10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,798,000	7,765,000	6,083,000	
5,774,039	6,747,000	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,419,000	3,494,000	4,136,000	
464,504	472,992	534,621	523,112	591,804	569,200	506,800	496,400	32
55,461,473	63,297,000	62,230,052	46,937,000[10]	52,305,000[10]	48,095,000[10]	38,670,000[10]	39,034,000[10]	
27,426,765	50,982,300	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	23,822,000	30,854,000[7]	44,184,000	
8,289,407	7,821,257	8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,881,400	8,697,600	8,786,800	33
10,406,367	14,527,000	8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	11,174,000	14,060,000	13,803,000	
90,115,531	168,547,900	174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	131,295,000	107,133,000	105,713,000	
30,556,168	38,930,333	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,362,305	55,990,320	57,016,460[7]	57,662,550	
384,513,795	886,494,900	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	549,079,600	512,176,900[7]	599,421,400	

the values of field crops for the years 1871, 1881 and 1901. [6] Fiscal year. [7] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [8] Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [9] Includes Canadian Navy. [10] Cwt. [11] Estimates of population since the 1931 Census are subject to adjustment as later data are made available. [12] Figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Live Stock and Poultry—						
1	Horses	No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	
		$	–	–	–	118,279,419	
2	Milch cows	No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	
		$	–	–	–	69,237,970	
3	Other cattle	No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	
		$	–	–	–	54,197,341	
4	Sheep	No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	
		$	–	–	–	10,490,594	
5	Swine	No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	
		$	–		–	16,445,702	
6	All poultry	No	–		14,105,102	17,922,658	
		$	–	–	–	5,723,890	
	Total Values, Live Stock and Poultry	$	–	–	–	274,374,916	
	Dairying—[1]						
7	Total milk production	'000 lb.	–	–	–	6,866,834	–
8	Cheese, factory	lb.	–	54,574,856	97,418,855	220,833,269	204,788,583[12]
		$	–	5,457,486	9,741,886	22,221,430	23,597,639[12]
9	Butter, creamery	lb.	–	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	45,930,294[12]
		$	–	341,478	913,591	7,240,972	10,949,062[12]
10	Butter, home-made	lb.	–	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	
		$	–	–	–	21,384,644	
11	Other dairy products[2]	$	–	–	–	15,623,907	
	Total Values, Dairy Products	$	–	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,470,953	
	Furs—						
12	Pelts taken	No.	–	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–	
13	Value of animals on fur farms	$	–	–	–	–	
	Forestry—						
14	Primary forest production	$	–	–	–	–	
15	Lumber production	M ft. b.m.	–	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–	
16	Total Sawmill Products	$	–	–	–	–	
17	Pulp and paper products	$	–	–	–	–	
18	Exports of wood, wood products and paper	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
19	**Fisheries**	$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	26,279,485
	Mineral Production—						
20	Gold[3]	oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	556,415
		$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	11,502,120
21	Silver	oz.	–	355,083[3]	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
		$	–	347,271[3]	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
22	Copper	lb.	–	3,260,424[6]	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
		$	–	366,798[6]	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
23	Lead	lb.	–	204,800[6]	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
		$	–	9,216[6]	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
24	Zinc	lb.	–	–	–	788,000[10]	1,154
		$	–	–	–	36,011[10]	23,800
25	Nickel	lb.	–	830,477[7]	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
		$	–	498,286[7]	2,421,208	4,594,523	8,948,834
26	Pig iron	long ton	–	22,167[8]	21,331	244,979	534,295
27	Coal	short ton	1,063,742[5]	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
		$	1,763,423[5]	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
28	Natural gas	M cu. ft.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	150,000[11]	339,476	583,523
29	Petroleum, crude	brl.	–	368,987	755,298	622,392	692,753
		$	–	–	1,010,211	1,008,275	761,760
30	Asbestos	short ton	–	–	9,279	40,217	82,185
		$	–	–	999,878	1,259,759	2,060,143
31	Cement	brl.	–	69,843[9]	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
		$	–	81,909[9]	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production[4]	$	–	10,221,255[8]	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697

[1] The figures for the decennial census years 1881–1921 are for the next preceding years. In the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 values only were given of factory butter and cheese, and quantities have been calculated by reckoning cheese at 10 cents per lb. and butter at 25 cents. [2] Previous to 1931 this item does not include skim milk and buttermilk. [3] As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.	1935.	1936.[14]	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909	2,933,492	2,931,337	2,918,540	1
381,915,505	418,686,000	440,502,040	245,119,000	155,908,000	168,132,000	189,341,000	209,689,000	
2,595,255	2,835,552	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923	3,864,200	3,849,200	3,874,000	2
109,575,526	198,896,000	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000	110,721,000	134,000,000	143,015,000	
3,930,828	3,763,155	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108	5,087,700	4,971,400	4,945,600	3
86,278,490	204,477,000	139,590,484	148,742,000	114,201,000	84,657,000	107,152,000	112,076,000	
2,174,300	2,025,023	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116	3,421,100	3,399,100	3,370,100	4
10,701,691	20,927,000	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000	14,298,000	17,055,000	18,271,000	
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,404,730	4,359,582	4,699,831	3,654,000	3,549,200	4,138,600	5
26,986,521	60,700,000	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000	36,029,000	41,778,000	45,426,000	
31,793,261	–	50,325,248	50,108,516	65,468,000	59,798,700	56,768,800	59,298,200	6
14,653,773	–	31,750,247	51,037,000	43,138,000	35,398,000	40,292,000	40,351,000	
630,111,606	–	872,996,360	747,509,000	508,232,000	449,235,000	529,618,000	568,828,000	
9,806,741	–	10,976,235	13,407,340	15,772,852	16,329,285	16,356,661[9]	16,741,613	7
199,904,205	192,968,597	149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	99,346,617	100,427,390[9]	117,079,400	8
21,587,124	35,512,622	39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	9,797,600	10,570,309[9]	14,234,100	
64,489,398	82,564,130	111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	234,852,961	240,918,799[9]	248,740,500	9
15,597,807	26,966,355	63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	48,168,600	52,228,133[9]	57,331,500	
137,110,200	–	103,487,506	95,000,000	103,310,000	109,918,000	106,949,000	106,381,000	10
30,269,497	–	50,180,952	28,252,777	21,450,000	17,492,000	18,182,000	19,704,000	
35,927,426	–	–	158,490,971	106,916,119	108,333,021	111,429,981[9]	116,968,528	11
103,381,854	–	–	277,304,979	191,389,692	183,791,221	192,410,423[9]	208,238,128	
–	–	2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	6,076,197	4,926,413	–	12
–	–	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	12,349,328	12,843,341	–	
–	–	5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	8,427,567	9,381,825	–	13
–	–	168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	105,539,732	115,461,779	–	14
4,918,202	3,490,550	2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	2,578,411	2,973,169	–	15
75,830,954	58,365,349	82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	40,509,600	47,911,256	–	
–	115,884,905[13]	116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	54,822,439	65,905,132	–	16
–	92,074,684[13]	149,216,005	215,370,274	174,733,954	152,647,756	162,651,282	–	17
								18
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,604,474	143,142,398	160,932,709	181,831,743	
29,965,142	35,860,708	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	34,022,323	34,427,854	–	19
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	2,972,074	3,284,890[6]	3,735,305	20
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	102,536,553	115,595,279[9]	130,847,733	
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	16,415,282	16,618,558[9]	18,231,419	21
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	7,790,840	10,767,148[9]	8,227,840	
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	364,761,062	418,997,700[9]	420,922,720	22
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	26,671,438	32,311,960[9]	39,507,869	
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	346,275,578	339,105,079[9]	382,754,774	23
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	8,436,658	10,624,772[9]	14,976,045	
1,877,479	23,364,760	53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	298,579,683	320,649,859[9]	333,857,460	24
108,105	2,991,623	2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	9,087,571	9,936,908[9]	11,067,375	
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	128,687,340	138,516,240	169,737,864	25
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	32,139,425	35,345,103	43,878,413	
819,228	1,043,979	593,829	757,317	420,038	404,995	599,875[9]	678,672	26
11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,493	13,478,131	12,243,211	13,810,193	13,888,006[9]	15,214,606	27
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	42,045,942	41,963,110[9]	45,752,806	
–	25,467,458	14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	23,162,324	24,910,786[9]	27,363,602	28
1,917,678	3,958,029	4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	8,759,652	9,363,141[9]	10,585,868	
291,092	198,123	187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,410,895	1,446,620[9]	1,498,006	29
357,073	392,284	641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,449,162	3,492,188[9]	3,616,037	
127,414	154,149	92,761	279,403	164,296	155,980	210,467	301,287	30
2,943,108	5,228,869	4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	4,936,326	7,054,614	9,958,183	
5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	3,783,226	3,648,086	4,508,718	31
7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	5,667,946	5,580,043	6,911,416	
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	278,161,590	312,344,457[9]	361,394,062	

[4] Includes other items not specified. [5] 1874. [6] 1887. [7] 1889. [8] 1886. [9] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [10] 1898. [11] 1892. [12] 1907. [13] 1917.
[14] The figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Central Electric Stations—						
1	Power houses	No.	–	–	80	58	157
2	Capital invested	$	–	–	4,113,771	11,891,025	80,393,445
3	Kilowatt hours generated[1]	No.	–	–	–	–	–
4	Customers	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Water Power—						
5	Turbine H.P. installed	No.	–	–	71,219	238,902	608,002
	Manufactures—[2]						
6	Employees	No.	187,942	254,935	272,033	339,173	383,920
7	Capital	$	77,964,020	165,302,623	353,213,000[6]	446,916,487	833,916,155
8	Salaries and wages	$	40,851,009	59,429,002	79,234,311	113,249,350	162,155,578
9	Values of materials used in	$	124,907,846	179,918,593	250,759,292[6]	266,527,858	–
10	Products—						
	Gross	$	221,617,773	309,676,068	368,696,723	481,053,375	706,446,578
	Net	$	96,709,927	129,757,475	117,937,431	214,525,517	–
	Construction—						
11	Values of contracts awarded	$	–	–	–	–	
	Wholesale and Retail Trade—						
	Wholesale—						
12	Establishments	No.	–	–		–	
13	Employees	No.	–	–		–	
14	Net sales	$	–	–	–	–	
	Retail—						
15	Stores	No.	–	–	–	–	
16	Employees, full-time	No.	–	–	–	–	
17	Net sales	$	–	–	–	–	
	Retail Services—						
18	Establishments	No.	–	–	–	–	
19	Employees, full-time	No.	–	–	–	–	
20	Receipts	$	–	–	–	–	
	External Trade (fiscal years)—						
21	Exports[3]	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
22	Imports[4]	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Totals, External Trade	$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	519,224,236
23	Total exports to British Empire	$	–	–	47,137,203	100,748,097	138,421,222
24	Exports to United Kingdom	$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	127,456,465
25	Total imports from British Empire	$	–	–	44,337,052	46,653,228	83,789,434
26	Imports from United Kingdom	$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	42,820,334	69,183,915
27	Exports to United States	$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	83,546,306
28	Imports from United States	$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	169,256,452
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—						
29	Wheat	bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,739,758	40,399,402
		$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	6,871,939	33,658,391
30	Wheat flour	brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	1,118,700	1,532,014
		$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	4,015,226	6,179,825
31	Oats	bush.	542,386	2,926,532	260,569	8,155,063	2,700,303
		$	231,227	1,191,873	129,917	2,490,521	1,083,347
32	Hay	ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	252,977	206,714
		$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	2,097,882	1,529,941
33	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	cwt.	103,444	103,547	75,541	1,055,495	1,029,079
		$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	11,778,446	12,086,868
34	Butter	lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	16,335,528	34,031,525
		$	3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	3,295,663	7,075,539
35	Cheese	lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	195,926,397	215,834,543
		$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	20,696,951	24,433,169
36	Gold, raw	$	163,037	767,318	554,126	24,445,156	12,991,916
37	Silver	oz.	–	–	–	4,022,019	7,261,527
		$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	4,310,528
38	Copper[5]	lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	26,345,776	44,282,348
		$	120,121	150,412	505,196	2,659,261	7,148,633

[1] In thousands. [2] The statistics of manufactures in 1871 and 1881 include works employing fewer than 5 hands; those of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1916 are for works employing only 5 hands and over except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, and fish canneries. The figures shown are for the preceding years in each case. From 1922 statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. Figures for 1925–35 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier years. [3] Exports of domestic merchandise only. [4] Imports of merchandise for home consumption. [5] Copper,

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.	1935.	1936.[11]	
266	307	510	595	559	573	566	–	1
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,430,852,166	1,459,821,168	–	2
–	–	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	21,197,124	23,283,033	–	3
–	–	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,660,079	1,694,703	–	4
1,363,134	2,222,169	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,547,035	7,909,115	7,945,590	5
515,203	–	456,076	581,539	557,426	545,162	582,874	–	6
1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	4,703,917,730	4,698,991,853	–	7
241,008,416	283,311,505	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	533,594,635	590,326,904	–	8
601,509,018	791,943,433	1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,230,977,053	1,420,885,153	–	9
1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,576,037,029	3,221,269,231	2,698,461,862	2,533,758,954	2,807,337,381	–	10
564,466,621	589,603,792	1,209,143,344	1,406,574,164[12]	1,390,409,237[12]	1,222,943,899	1,302,179,099[12]	–	
345,425,000	99,311,000	240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	125,811,500	160,305,000	162,588,000	11
–	–	–	–	13,140[8]	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	90,564[8]	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	3,325,210,300[8]	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	125,003[8]	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	238,683[8]	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	2,755,569,900[8]	1,941,470,000[7,9]	2,035,817,000[9]	–	17
–	–	–	–	42,223[8]	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	55,257[8]	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	249,455,900[8]	–	–	–	20
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,320,568,147[7]	799,742,667	665,954,071[7]	756,625,925[7]	849,030,417	21
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	927,328,732	906,612,695	433,798,625	522,431,153	562,719,063	22
727,041,156	1,249,811,772	2,429,322,583	2,247,896,879[7]	1,706,355,362	1,099,752,696[7]	1,279,057,078[7]	1,411,749,480	
148,967,442	482,529,733	403,452,219	598,567,995	292,864,396	339,006,389[7]	358,199,478[7]	399,311,479	23
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	508,237,560	219,246,499	288,582,666[7]	290,885,237[7]	321,556,798	24
129,467,647	105,229,977	266,002,688	208,820,128	204,898,426	140,403,886	156,186,471	177,721,310	25
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	163,731,210	149,497,392	105,100,764	111,682,490	117,874,822	26
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	480,199,723[7]	349,660,563	220,072,810[7]	304,721,354[7]	360,302,426	27
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	608,618,542	584,407,018	238,187,681	303,639,972	319,479,594	28
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	249,679,470	217,243,037	175,534,255	165,701,983	179,124,180	29
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	364,364,388	177,419,769	118,969,445	132,441,685	148,576,975	
3,049,046	6,400,21[9]	6,017,032	10,084,974	7,218,188	5,619,937	4,936,827	4,858,947	30
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	69,687,598	32,876,234	19,729,782	18,386,040	19,382,617	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	43,058,283	3,258,501	5,707,502	12,873,595	12,739,083	31
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	24,237,692	1,146,266	1,747,650	4,915,135	4,520,822	
326,132	255,407	179,398	368,787	156,722	29,362	102,355	58,658	32
2,723,291	5,849,426	4,210,594	3,711,840	1,590,657	295,232	1,137,587	613,215	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	1,253,760	121,770	960,178	1,276,051	1,201,012	33
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	28,590,301	2,914,273	12,683,273	19,998,575	19,407,285	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	23,303,865	1,162,900	4,401,900	446,600	7,691,100	34
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	8,773,125	389,419	818,996	104,758	1,795,784	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	148,333,500	79,590,400	74,966,900	60,213,000	58,544,900	35
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	33,718,587	12,989,726	8,176,271	6,480,947	6,789,588	
5,344,465	16,870,394	3,038,779	25,968,094	17,832,608	2,629,346[10]	3,725,211[10]	4,802,029[10]	36
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	18,382,415	24,695,827	14,841,161	11,006,242	20,191,018	37
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	12,365,576	8,927,216	5,686,890	5,357,657	12,473,960	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	61,090,600	62,997,100	40,203,900	33,161,100	37,897,300	38
5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	7,037,206	5,629,512	2,109,770	1,454,256	2,024,180	

fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc. [6] Includes all establishments irrespective of the number of employees. [7] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [8] Census figures for calendar year 1930. [9] Estimated on basis of inter-censal survey of larger establishments. [10] Exclusive of exports of domestic gold bullion which, valued at the average current market price, amounted to $86,610,926 in 1934, $96,725,931 in 1935, and $83,414,854 in 1936. [11] The figures for 1936 are subject to revision. [12] See footnote to p. 407 of this volume.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—concluded.						
1	Nickel	lb.	–	–	5,352,043	9,537,558	23,959,841
		$	–	–	240,499	958,365	2,166,936
2	Coal	ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,888,538	1,820,511
		$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	5,307,060	4,643,198
3	Asbestos	ton	–	–	7,022	26,715	57,075
		$	–	–	513,909	864,573	1,578,137
4	Wood-pulp	cwt.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	280,619	1,937,207	3,478,150
5	Newsprint paper	cwt.	–		–	–	–
		$	–		–	–	
	Exports, Domestic, by Classes—						
6	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	$	–	–	13,742,557	25,541,567	55,828,252
7	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	–	–	36,399,140	68,465,332	84,570,644
8	Fibres, textiles and textile products	$	–	–	872,628	1,880,539	2,602,903
9	Wood, wood products and paper	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
10	Iron and its products	$	–	–	556,527	3,778,897	4,705,296
11	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	1,618,955	33,395,096	28,455,786
12	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	$	–	–	3,988,584	7,356,444	7,817,475
13	Chemicals and allied products	$	–	–	851,211	791,855	1,784,800
14	All other commodities	$	–		5,291,051	3,121,741	4,002,038
	Totals, Exports, Domestic	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
	Imports for Consumption—						
15	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	$	–	–	24,212,140	38,036,146	50,307,368
16	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	–	–	8,080,862	14,022,896	23,616,835
17	Fibres, textiles and textile products	$	–	–	28,670,141	37,284,752	59,292,868
18	Wood, wood products and paper	$	–	–	5,203,490	8,196,901	14,341,947
19	Iron and its products	$	–	–	15,142,615	29,955,936	49,436,840
20	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	3,810,626	7,167,318	17,533,430
21	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	$	–	–	14,139,024	21,255,403	33,757,284
22	Chemicals and allied products	$	–	–	3,697,810	5,684,999	8,269,169
23	All other commodities	$	–	–	8,577,246	16,326,568	27,184,539
	Totals, Imports	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Steam Railways—						
24	Miles in operation	No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	21,423
25	Capital	$	257,035,188[1]	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
26	Passengers	No.	5,190,416[2]	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
27	Freight	ton	5,670,836[2]	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
28	Earnings	$	19,470,539[2]	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
29	Expenses	$	15,775,532[2]	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	87,129,434
	Electric Railways—						
30	Miles in operation	No.	–	–	–	553	814
31	Capital	$	–		–	–	–
32	Passengers	No.	–		–	120,934,656	237,655,074
33	Freight	ton	–		–	287,926	506,024
34	Earnings	$	–	–	–	5,768,283	10,966,871
35	Expenses	$	–	–	–	3,435,162	6,675,037
	Road Transportation—						
36	Highways, total mileage		–	–	–	–	–
37	Capital expenditure on	$	–	–	–	–	
38	Motor vehicles registered	No.	–	–		–	1,447
39	Total provincial revenue from licences and operation	$	–	–	–	–	
	Canals—						
40	Passengers carried	No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	190,428	256,500
41	Freight	ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	5,665,259	10,523,185

[1] 1876. [2] 1875. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [4] The figures

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.	1935.	1936.[4]	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	71,081,400	81,929,300	106,642,100	119,502,500	160,925,200	1
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	12,829,244	18,246,375	28,198,238	28,422,859	41,644,380	
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	753,842	534,710	229,729	323,056	423,484	2
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	4,083,713	2,896,837	1,069,969	1,499,128	1,941,942	
69,829	88,833	191,299	269,652	219,541	162,330	158,143	218,098	3
2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	9,920,900	7,719,974	5,494,002	5,153,508	7,611,844	
6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	19,846,381	13,862,122	12,906,150	12,249,540	13,722,878	4
5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	49,909,870	35,061,689	25,102,381	25,869,296	28,103,970	
–	9,264,080	15,112,586	29,537,366	44,848,479	40,481,134	47,850,462	53,261,626	5
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	102,238,568	127,352,706	73,238,482	82,147,844	90,761,379	
84,368,425	257,019,215	482,140,444	606,058,672	292,280,037	205,804,526	226,233,097	242,861,877	6
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	190,975,417	83,714,772	75,151,480	86,848,144	100,932,110	7
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	8,940,046	6,504,182	7,828,684	7,523,144	10,273,697	8
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,694,474	143,142,398	160,932,709	181,831,743	9
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	74,735,077	38,937,661	26,641,482	40,736,038	52,368,057	10
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	102,688,626[3]	95,652,063	168,375,134[3]	191,345,386[3]	212,547,372	11
10,038,493	12,096,973	40,345,345	24,712,584	21,107,780	14,808,912	15,654,323	19,083,643	12
3,088,840	15,961,226	20,142,826	17,354,389	12,825,852	13,843,829	15,270,064	16,018,391	13
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	16,428,376	18,115,846	10,357,626	12,083,020	13,113,527	14
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,320,568,147[3]	799,742,667	665,954,071[3]	756,625,925[3]	849,030,417	
79,214,041	95,421,161	259,431,110	203,417,431	177,597,464	90,828,810	109,418,595	110,342,532	15
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	49,185,558	45,995,756	19,841,877	19,957,477	24,314,220	16
87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	184,761,831	130,717,022	79,372,470	81,798,280	89,814,164	17
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	40,403,096	46,073,343	19,357,987	21,199,687	23,271,631	18
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	181,196,800	192,614,200	69,126,641	100,056,145	114,253,715	19
27,579,572	29,431,592	55,651,319	47,692,985	61,899,298	20,171,000	28,496,629	33,685,919	20
53,430,475	53,490,284	206,095,113	139,033,940	153,578,658	83,396,761	102,428,037	105,421,236	21
12,471,730	19,217,505	37,887,449	28,404,276	35,650,772	25,583,675	28,872,053	29,919,921	22
42,620,479	65,448,278	72,688,072	53,232,815	62,486,182	26,119,404	30,204,250	31,695,725	23
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	927,328,732	906,612,695	433,798,625	522,431,153	562,719,063	
25,400	36,985	39,192	40,350	42,280	42,270	42,916	–	24
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,403,839,746	4,460,264,309	–	25
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,530,718	20,031,839	–	26
79,884,282	89,237,156[5]	83,730,829[5]	105,221,906[5]	74,129,694[5]	68,036,505[5]	69,141,100[5]	–	27
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	300,837,816	310,107,155	–	28
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	251,999,667	263,942,899		29
1,224	1,674	1,687	1,684	1,386	1,293	1,275	–	30
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	198,127,371	207,191,039	–	31
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	595,143,903	600,728,313	–	32
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	1,939,833	2,057,897	–	33
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	40,048,136	40,442,320	–	34
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,036,754	28,009,013	–	35
–	–	–	378,269	378,094	409,269	410,808	–	36
–	–	–	–	66,250,229	46,144,295	42,438,560	–	37
21,783	128,328	464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,129,532	1,176,116[3]	1,240,124	38
–	–	–	21,795,184	42,231,027	50,622,683	54,623,623	–	39
304,904	263,648	230,129	197,561	126,633	69,990	56,473	59,855	40
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	18,069,252	18,205,989[3]	21,468,816	41

for 1936 are subject to revision. [5] Duplication eliminated. The figures for the years 1916-34 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Shipping—						
1	Vessels on the registry	No.	–	7,394	7,015	6,697	7,516
		ton	–	1,310,896	1,005,475	666,276	663,415
	Sea-Going—						
2	Entered	ton	2 521,573	4,032 946	5 273,935	7,5'4 732	8 805.353
3	Cleared	"	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
4	Totals	"	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	16,843,429
	Inland International—						
5	Entered	ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	9,352,653
6	Cleared	"	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
7	Totals	"	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	17,888,743
	Coastwise—						
8	Entered	ton	–	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	23,543,604
9	Cleared	"	–	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,837	22,780,458
10	Totals	"	–	15,116,766	25,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
	Air Transportation—						
11	Mileage flown		–	–	–	–	
12	Passenger miles	No.	–	–	–	–	
13	Freight carried	lb.	–	–	–	–	
14	Mail carried	lb.	–	–	–	–	
	Communications—						
	Telegraphs—						
15	Government, miles of line	No	–	1,947	2,699	5,744	6,829
16	Other, miles of line	"	–	–	27,866	30,194	31,506
	Telephones—						
17	Numbers		–	–	–	63,192	
18	Pole line mileage		–	–	–	14,103	
19	Employees	No	–	–	–	–	
	Radio—						
20	Receiving sets	No.	–	–	–	–	
	Post Office—						
21	Revenue	$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,824	3,421,192	5,933,342
22	Expenditure	$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	4,921,577
23	Money orders issued	$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	37,355,673
	Dominion Finance—						
24	Customs revenue	$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	46,053,377
25	Excise revenue	$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	14,010,220
26	War tax revenue	$	–	–	–	–	–
27	Income tax	$	–	–	–		–
28	Sales tax	$	–	–	–	–	–
29	Total receipts from taxation	$	16,320,369	23,942,139	30,220,068	38,612,196	60,063,597
30	Per capita receipts from taxation	$	4·42	5·54	6·25	7·19	9·69
31	Total revenue	$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	80,139,360
32	Revenue per capita	$	5·24	6·85	7·98	9·78	12·93
33	Total expenditure	$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	57,982,866	83,277,642
34	Expenditure per capita	$	5·23	7·82	8·44	10·79	13·44
35	Gross debt	$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	392,269,680
36	Assets	$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	125,226,703
	Net Debt	$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	267,042,977
	Provincial Finance—						
37	Revenue, Ordinary, Totals	$	5,518,946	7,858,698	10,693,815	14,074,991	23,027,122
38	Expenditure, Ordinary, Totals	$	4,935,008	8,119,701	11,628,353	14,146,059	21,169,868
	Note Circulation—						
39	Bank notes	$	20,914,637	28,546,692	33,061,042	50,601,205	70,638,870
40	Dominion or Bank of Canada notes[1]	$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316	27,898,509	49,941,426

[1] As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1936. [2] Excluding United States lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. [3] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.	1935.	1936.[5]	
8,068	8,659	7,482	8,193	8,966	8,877	8,894	–	1
770,446	943,131	1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,395,653	1,389,343	–	
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,209,947	28,512,257	28,895,751	2
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	27,235,907	28,547,591	29,156,876	3
22,297,186	24,827,650	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	55,445,854	57,059,848	58,052,627	4
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	12,718,566	14,772,884	14,472,022	5
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	14,460,952	14,602,087	14,998,858	6
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	27,179,518	29,374,971	29,470,880	7
34,280,669	35,624,074[1]	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	41,923,543	43,146,037	42,979,361	8
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,843,250	42,827,149	41,815,616	9
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	83,766,793	85,973,186	84,794,977	10
–	–	294,449	393,103	7,046,276	6,497,637	7,522,102	7,803,942	11
–	–	–	631,715	4,073,552	6,266,475	7,936,950	19,859,626	12
–	–	79,850	724,721	2,372,467	14,441,179	26,439,224	25,387,719	13
–	–	–	3,960	470,461	625,040	1,126,084	1,107,060	14
8,446	10,699	11,207	10,722	9,300	8,864	8,884	–	15
33,905	38,552	41,577	42,239[2]	43,928	43,542	44,150	–	16
302,759[7]	548,421[7]	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,197,029[6]	1,208,815	–	17
–	–	178,093	201,604	222,196	208,131[6]	207,916	–	18
10,425[3,7]	15,247[3,7]	19,943[3]	23,083[3]	23,825[3]	17,291[3]	17,414	–	19
	–	–	134,486	523,100	707,625	812,335	862,109	20
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	30,367,465	31,248,324	32,507,888	21
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	29,202,730	28,974,316	30,100,102	22
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	107,471,321	114,832,665	121,810,839	23
71,838,089	98,617,695	163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	66,305,356	76,561,975	74,004,560	24
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	35,494,220	43,189,655	44,409,797	25
–	3,620,782	168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	170,051,973	181,118,715	197,484,627	26
–	–	46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	61,399,171	66,808,066	82,709,803	27
–	–	38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	61,391,400	72,447,311	77,551,974	28
88,707,926	124,666,969	368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	271,851,549	304,443,729	317,311,809	29
12·31	15·58	41·96	34·66	28·55	25·12[6]	27·84[6]	28·77	30
117,780,409	172,147,838	436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	324,471,271	361,871,929	372,595,996	31
16·34	21·52	49·64	40·52	34·32	29·98[6]	33·09[6]	33·79	32
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	457,968,585	478,004,747	532,585,555	33
17·04	42·46	60·11	37·59	42·41	42·31[6]	43·71[6]	48·29	34
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,141,042,097	3,205,956,369	3,431,944,027	35
134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133[4]	379,048,085[4]	348,653,762[4]	411,063,957[4]	359,845,411[4]	425,843,509[4]	36
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,937	2,729,978,141	2,846,110,958	3,006,100,517	
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	175,592,585	–	–	37
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	217,701,776	–	–	38
89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	135,537,793	125,644,102	119,507,306	39
99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	190,261,981	127,335,340[6]	105,275,223	40

[4] Active assets only. [5] The figures for 1936 are subject to revision. [6] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [7] As at June 30.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Chartered Banks—						
1	Capital, paid-up	$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
2	Assets	$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
3	Liabilities to the public	$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
4	Deposits payable on demand	$	–	–	–	95,169,631	165,144,569
5	Deposits payable after notice	$	–	–	–	221,624,664	381,778,705
6	Totals, Deposits[8]	$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	605,968,513
	Savings Banks—						
7	Deposits in Post Office	$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	45,736,488
8	Deposits in Government Banks	$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,146	16,174,134
9	Deposits in Special Banks	$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	27,399,194
	Loan Companies—[1]						
10	Assets	$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	158,523,307	232,076,447
11	Liabilities	$	8,392,958	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	232,076,447
12	Deposits	$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	20,756,910	23,046,194
	Trust Companies—						
13	Shareholders' assets	$	–	–	–	–	
14	Trust funds, liabilities	$	–	–	–	–	
	Dominion Fire Insurance—						
15	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31	$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,443,902,244
16	Premium income for each year	$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	14,687,963
17	Losses paid during each year	$	1,549,199	3,169,824	3,905,697	6,774,956	6,584,291
	Provincial Fire Insurance—						
18	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31	$	–	–	–		
19	Premium income for each year	$	–	–	–		
20	Losses paid during each year	$	–	–	–	–	
	Dominion Life Insurance—[2]						
21	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31	$	45,825,935	103,290,935	261,475,229	463,769,034	656,260,900
22	Premium income for each year	$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,364,456
23	Net amount of policies become claims during each year	$	–	–	–	7,182,358	8,881,776
	Provincial Life Insurance—						
24	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31	$	–	–	–	–	
25	Premium income for year	$	–	–	–	–	
26	Net amount of premiums become claims during year	$	–	–	–	–	
	Business Transacted—						
27	Blank clearings	$ 000	–	–	580,644	1,871,062	3,950,701
28	Bank debits	"	–	–	–	–	–
29	**Commercial Failures**	No	–	–	1,861	1,341	1,184
30	Assets	$	–	–	–	7,686,823	6,499,052
31	Liabilities	$	–	–	16,723,939	10,811,671	9,085,773
	Education (Provincially-Controlled Schools only)—						
32	Enrolment	No	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633	1,173,009
33	Averages of daily attendance	"	–	–	–	669,000	743,299
34	Numbers of teachers	"	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	32,250
35	Totals, public expenditures on	$	–	–	–	11,044,925	16,368,244
	Criminal Statistics—[9]						
36	Convictions, criminal offences	No	–	7,378	8,600	9,974	14,363
37	Convictions, minor offences	"	–	21,847	29,017	32,174	56,540
	Hospitals—						
38	Other than mental	No.	–	–	–	–	
39	Patients under treatment during year	"	–	–	–	–	
40	Bed capacity	"	–	–	–	–	
41	Mental	"	–	–	–	–	
42	Patients under treatment during year	"	–	–	–	–	
43	Receipts	$	–	–	–	–	
44	Expenditures	$	–	–	–	–	

[1] Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871–1911). [2] Figures do not include fraternal insurance. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [4] These figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. [5] Includes Newfoundland. [6] The figures for 1936 are subject to revision. [7] Included in Post Office savings banks. [8] Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. [9] Year ended Sept. 30. [10] These figures are the patients under treatment during the year as distinct from those under treatment at Dec. 31 given in Table 6, p. 996.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1934.	1935.	1936.[6]	
103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	144,916,667	145,500,000	145,500,000	1
1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,864,019,213	3,066,018,472	2,837,919,961	2,956,577,704	3,144,506,755	2
1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,548,720,434	2,667,950,352	2,855,622,232	3
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	513,973,506	568,615,373	618,340,561	4
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,372,817,869	1,445,281,247	1,518,216,945	5
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,274,607,936	2,426,760,923	2,614,895,597	6
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	23,158,919	22,547,006	22,047,287	7
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	8,794,870	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	8
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	66,673,219	66,496,595	69,665,415	9
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,921,556	142,807,787	141,181,534	-	10
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	119,425,317	146,858,594	142,774,576[3]	141,140,053	-	11
33,742,513	8,987,720	15,868,926	21,316,150	30,823,662	24,908,363	26,556,302	-	12
-	7,794,712	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	15,901,219	15,970,893	-	13
-	47,162,220	87,802,281	157,756,647	241,416,690	261,881,340	277,351,701	-	14
2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	8,804,840,676	8,782,698,099[2]	9,243,443,249	15
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	41,468,119	40,884,876[3]	40,217,782	16
10,936,948	15,114,063	27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	16,968,030	14,821,465[3]	14,072,118	17
-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333	1,240,396,613	1,644,023,953	-	18
-	3,902,504	5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,589,975	5,250,038	-	19
-	2,188,438	3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,921,249	2,413,000	-	20
950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,220,725,929	6,259,158,404[3]	6,406,954,978	21
31,619,626	48,093,105	98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	202,583,536	200,157,567[3]	200,544,992	22
11,434,901	20,259,534	24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	53,882,595	53,798,438[3]	57,978,385	23
-	348,097,229	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	164,078,734	162,437,144	-	24
-	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	4,250,888	4,140,599	-	25
-	4,592,420	2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,902,736	2,938,097	-	26
7,346,382	10,315,854	16,811,287	17,715,090	16,827,603	15,963,570	16,927,486	19,202,527	27
-	-	27,157,474[4]	30,358,034	31,586,468	32,866,673	31,546,066	35,928,607	28
1,332	1,685[5]	2,451[5]	2,196[5]	2,563[5]	1,600[3]	1,367[3]	1,238	29
9,964,404	19,670,542[5]	57,158,397[5]	25,668,509[5]	37,613,810[5]	13,023,000[3]	9,014,000[3]	7,060,000	30
13,491,196	25,069,534[5]	73,299,111[5]	37,082,882[5]	52,987,554[5]	19,042,000[3]	13,094,000[3]	11,314,000	31
1,361,205	1,626,144	1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,242,553	-	-	32
870,532	1,118,522	1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,873,740	-	-	33
40,516	50,307	56,607	63,840	71,246	73,039	73,921	-	34
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,245,283	111,569,326	-	35
19,547	23,282	24,946	27,036	44,064	41,995	43,759	-	36
93,713	100,509	152,227	169,171	323,024	326,239[3]	360,093	-	37
-	-	-	-	822	904	906	-	38
-	-	-	-	688,456	753,259	815,568	-	39
-	-	-	-	55,285	65,432	65,802	-	40
-	-	-	-	56	56	56	-	41
-	-	-	-	40,485[10]	47,736[10]	50,734[10]	-	42
-	-	-	-	-	11,315,072	10,940,797	-	43
-	-	-	-	-	13,691,288	10,938,882	-	44

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of fisheries (1871–1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government savings banks relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, subsequently to years ended Mar. 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (from 1922), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies, construction, road transportation, vital, hospital, and immigration statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871–1916, and to the calendar years 1921 and 1926–36. 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.

ERRATA.

P. 57, Area of National Park in Nova Scotia. In the fourth column under the heading of "Area in Sq. Miles," the type was damaged and should read: 458·00 sq. miles.

P. 66, "1907. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy . " should read: "1902. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy . . . ".

P. 892, line 4, "Exchange Fund Act (c. 60, 1937)" should read: "Exchange Fund Act (c. 60, 1935)".

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PART I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.*

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern part of the North American continent with its islands, except the United States territory of Alaska and the territory of Newfoundland. It includes the whole Arctic archipelago between Davis strait and the connecting waters northward to the 60th meridian on the east and the 141st meridian on the west.

The Dominion is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska; on the south by the United States; on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the territory of Newfoundland, Davis strait, and the Danish territory of Greenland; northward it extends to the North Pole.

The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude 41°41', while from east to west Canada extends from about west longitude 57° at Belle Isle strait to west longitude 141°, the boundary of Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion is 3,694,863 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,738,395 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,805,252 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the British Isles. Canada's area is over 27 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire as it is shown on page 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces: the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence river and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence river and east of the Ottawa river to Hudson strait, except the Coast of Labrador; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from the boundary of the United States to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the Cordilleran region, also extending from the International Boundary to 60°N. North of the area included in the provinces the country is divided into the Yukon Territory to the west, abutting on Alaska, and the Northwest Territories. The latter is subdivided into three provisional districts: that of Mackenzie comprises the mainland between Yukon and the meridian of longitude 102°W.; the district of Keewatin comprises in general the remainder of the mainland between the district of Mackenzie and Hudson bay, and includes the off-shore islands in Hudson and James bays; the district of Franklin comprises in general the Arctic archipelago.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies just off the coast east of New Brunswick and north of Nova Scotia from both of which it is separated by Northumberland strait from ten to twenty-five miles wide. It is about 120 miles in length and, with an average width of 20 miles, covers an area of 2,184 square miles, approximately 200 square miles more than the State of Delaware. The island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque bay north of Summerside and by the mouth of the Hillsborough river at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie bay on the north side. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations are a distinctive feature, and no point on the island attains a greater

*Revised by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, its oyster beds, and its production of seed potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by from 50 to 105 miles in width, a long, narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter province by the isthmus of Chignecto, which is 15 miles in width. It includes at the north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,068 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, south of the main entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles. Its area of 3,970 square miles encloses the salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peters ship canal. The ridge of low mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotia mainland, the highest altitude of which is less than 1,500 feet, divides it roughly into two slopes. That facing the Atlantic is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, but the other, facing the bay of Fundy and Northumberland strait, consists for the most part of fertile plains and river valleys noted for general farming and for fruit-farming districts which produce the famous Nova Scotian apples. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours, many of which provided splendid homes and refuges for the old sail fishing fleets. The province is still the home of an extensive fishing industry. The mineral resources of Nova Scotia were among the first in the Dominion to be exploited as some of its coal deposits outcropped on the sea coast. These valuable coal measures make Nova Scotia still one of the chief coal-producing provinces of the Dominion. In addition, there are extensive areas of gold-bearing formations and valuable deposits of gypsum.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared in size to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The province is very compact and in shape nearly rectangular, with its depth not greatly exceeding its width. The conformation is in general undulating and of low relief. In the southeastern half of the province the ground elevation does not generally exceed 500 feet above sea-level except for a narrow strip in the south which produces the highlands bordering the bay of Fundy east of Saint John. In the northwestern half the ground elevation is in general from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level and reaches its greatest elevation of about 2,690 feet in Northumberland county northeast of Grand Falls. The St. John, rising in the sister province of Quebec and the bordering State of Maine, is a river with many distinctive beauties, while its length of nearly 400 miles makes it quite noteworthy as to size. In the northeastern half of the province there are very extensive areas of Crown lands still carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. The bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea-coast. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. New

best watered country in the world; numerous rivers

provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion. While its forest resources are an important economic feature, extensive areas of rich agricultural lands are found in the river valleys and the broad plains near the coasts. The Minto coal-fields, though producing on a limited scale for many years, have shown an expanding tendency recently and the province also produces a limited quantity of petroleum and natural gas.

Quebec.—Quebec might well be included among the Maritime Provinces, for with the St. Lawrence river, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, Hudson strait and bay, salt water washes the coasts of the province for a length of over 2,700 miles. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St. Lawrence and the International and New Brunswick Boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Labrador and Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 594,534 square miles, about 38 p.c. of which lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The combined areas of France, Germany, and Spain are about 2,600 square miles less than the area of Quebec. The conformity of the surface of Quebec is in general that characteristic of the Precambrian rocks, being quite even in general but much diversified by minor hills and hollows. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge, parallel to the river and rising from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet and then descending gently again to the sea-level of Hudson bay to the northwest; but to the northeast the ridge carries its height to end abruptly in the high headlands of Labrador. South of the river, the area is comprised of the St. Lawrence Lowlands between Montreal and Quebec which, rising to the east, produce the highest known elevation in the province, *viz.*, 4,160 feet, that of Jacques Cartier peak of Tabletop mountain in the Gaspe peninsula. With the exception of the treeless zone extending somewhat south of Ungava bay, most of the province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forest in the southwest to the eastern and northern coniferous in the areas of higher latitude. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the Atlantic gateway through which ocean vessels must pass on their way to the interior of the continent, Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The extensive timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for the great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply about two-fifths of the electric power available in Canada. Its asbestos deposits have long been known for their quality and extent, while more recently there have been extensive developments of deposits of gold and copper in the northwestern part of the province, with further discoveries extending the mineralized area into the Chibougamau district. These developments have brought the province up to third place in mineral production in Canada. The fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are well known. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence River valley and the plains of the Eastern Townships are eminently adapted to general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Although generally regarded as an inland province, Ontario has a fresh-water shore line on the Great Lakes of more than 2,362 miles and on the north a salt-water shore line of about 680 miles with a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James bay. The

* The isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature is generally considered as the northern limit for the economic production of cereals.

southernmost point of Ontario, which is also the southernmost point of the Dominion, is in north latitude 41° 41′—a little further south than the northern boundary of the State of California—and its most northern, in north latitude 56° 50′. The total area comprised within its limits, of which about 82 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 412,582 square miles, of which its fresh-water area of 49,300 square miles forms the unusually large proportion of 12 p.c. The province is over 17,000 square miles greater in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the States to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined areas of the six New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Excepting in the southwestern part, the surface conformity of Ontario is influenced by the characteristics of the Precambrian rocks. In northern Ontario a large area with elevations of 1,000 feet or over adjoins the north shore of the Great Lakes and going north a short distance over the Height of Land the slope descends very gently to Hudson bay, which has a wide marginal strip less than 500 feet above sea-level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the northeastern corner of lake Superior. The whole province supports a valuable covering of trees, varying, from south to north, from the mixed forest to the eastern and northern coniferous. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the very different ones of Hudson and James bays. Ontario, of all the provinces, is the centre of the country's manufacturing industries, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, but the many resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining is a very important industry in the wide-spread Precambrian area and, although the most important districts are Sudbury, Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake, profitable mining operations, principally of gold, are now being carried on from the Manitoba boundary eastward across northern Ontario and down into eastern Ontario. There is also an important production of petroleum and natural gas, salt, and gypsum in the southwestern part of the province. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire southern part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber, pulp, and furs are other important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, and also the oldest of them in point of settlement, includes the area between Ontario on the east and Saskatchewan on the west. Its southerly limit is the International Boundary, while its northerly boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude and Hudson bay, where its coast of over 400 miles includes the harbour and port of Churchill. The total area of Manitoba, of which about 56 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 246,512 square miles—3,246 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The conformity of the surface of Manitoba is quite even; commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson bay—perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation—the surface rises gradually towards the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck mountain, northwest of lake Dauphin. East and north of lake Winnipeg the Canadian Shield is found with its Precambrian rock formation, but the remainder of the province is overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The treeless prairie belt extends into the southwest corner of the province, but the greater portion of the developed area is in the grove belt, characterized by groves of poplar interspersed with open prairie

* See footnote to p. 3.

patches; to the north there are great areas of northern mixed forest, blending into the northern coniferous, which thin again to some treeless areas along the coast line farther north. The province has been regarded as typically agricultural, its southern lands being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, however, are of importance in the production of timber and furs and its numerous large lakes in the production of fresh-water fish, chiefly whitefish. About three-fifths of the area of this province is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so rich in minerals in northern Ontario and Quebec. Two large deposits of copper-gold-zinc ore have been developed, south of the Churchill river near the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, while to the east and north of lake Winnipeg recent years have witnessed great activity in the prospecting and development of gold properties, a number of which are now producing. The province also possesses important water-power resources in the rivers of the Precambrian area.

Saskatchewan.—This central prairie province lies between Manitoba and Alberta; it extends from the International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel of latitude, which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The area, of which about 89 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 251,700 square miles, approximating that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Approximately one-third of the total area, generally lying north of the Churchill river, is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so richly mineralized in other parts of Canada. The Flinflon copper-gold-zinc deposit on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary is an evidence of economic mineralization in the east, while in the Lake Athabaska region of the northwest promising discoveries of gold have been made recently. The northern districts, abundantly watered by lakes and rivers, in addition to potential mineral wealth, are rich in timber resources while the southerly two-thirds of the province overlain by generally fertile soil of great depth includes a large portion of the famous western wheat fields. The larger part of the developed area in the south is comprised in the great, treeless prairie belt, fringed to the north with a zone of poplar, interspersed with open prairie, which gradually changes into the northern mixed forest covering all the northerly parts. Apart from the southern prairies, which are extraordinarily smooth, the surface topography is generally of low relief with a gradually rising slope towards the west. The bulk of the province has a general elevation of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, with the maximum elevation of about 4,500 feet on the eastern point of the Cypress hills in the southwest corner. The climate in the southern parts is quite different from that of Eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but is nevertheless most favourable to plant growth, when sufficient moisture is available.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, of which about 90 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The area of the province is over 8,600 square miles greater than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Like Saskatchewan, the southern part of the province is comprised in the dry, treeless prairie belt, changing to the north into a zone of poplar interspersed with open prairie, which again gives way to the northern mixed forest covering the northerly parts. The

* See footnote, p. 3.

Precambrian rocks just touch Alberta at its northeast corner, so that, excepting the fringe of mountainous country on its western border, practically the whole of the province is overlain by arable soil of great depth. Alberta has two marked features: (1) the great valley of the Peace river, which has already resulted in the extension of settlement farther north than in any other part of Canada, and (2) the wonderful grazing lands in the foothills district, which, rising sharply on the west, commences the ascent which continues to the very peaks of the Rocky mountains. The southern half of the province, rising toward the west, lies at a general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; but in the northern half the slope descends until elevations of well under 1,000 feet are reached at lake Athabaska in the northeast corner. Mount Columbia, with an elevation of 12,294 feet, is the highest point in the province. Alberta has the most extensive coal resources of any province of the Dominion and has also become the leading producer of petroleum and natural gas. Lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, while ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. In the southern prairies there are considerable areas where the quantity and distribution of the natural precipitation makes permanent agriculture precarious and in these areas a number of large irrigation projects have been developed, taking their water supply from rivers rising in the mountains which form the western boundary of the province. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

British Columbia.—British Columbia, the most westerly province of the Dominion, comprises an area of 366,255 square miles, slightly more than three times the area of the British Isles. The predominant feature of the province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspaced with valleys, many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. Apart from the smoother area in the northeast corner which extends up from the "Peace River Block" there is another notably large area of smoother terrain in the Stuart Lake district, traversed by the Canadian National railway running west from Fort George to Prince Rupert. The highest point in the province is Mount Fairweather (15,287 feet). The shore line of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and with wonderful scenic aspects. With two ocean ports served by transcontinental railways, British Columbia is well situated and equipped to carry on trade with the Orient, while its great stands of fir, spruce, and cedar timber constitute a natural resource of great value. The province includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver island; the latter, with an area of about 12,408 square miles, is noted for its temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The wealth of the forest resources supports the lumbering and pulp and paper industries and puts British Columbia ahead of any other province in the production of lumber and timber. The province also excels in fishery products chiefly on account of its catches of the famous Pacific salmon. The mineral resources are remarkable for their variety and wealth. The production of the metals, gold, copper, silver, lead, and zinc, has played an important role in the economic life of the province since its early days, while valuable coal deposits on Vancouver island, and at Crow's Nest and Fernie in the interior, have been worked for many years. The boundaries of the province extend from Alberta on the east to the Pacific ocean and Alaska on the west, and from the International Boundary northward to Yukon.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the British Isles, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. The northern territories are as yet, in parts, unexplored, but travel and transport by air is having a great influence in their further exploration and development. By means of aeroplane photography, the mapping of areas adjacent to the chief transportation routes and mineral discoveries is being rapidly extended. There are many widely scattered indications of mineral wealth in these territories. The discovery of alluvial gold in the Yukon was the cause of the first opening up of that territory, which of late years has been producing coal for local requirements and exporting silver and lead, as well as gold. The presence of copper deposits in the Coppermine River area has been known for many years and recent exploration substantiates their probable eventual worth. More recently, at the east end of Great Bear lake, rich deposits of silver-radium ore have been discovered and are now being mined. Oil wells which have been drilled at Norman on the Mackenzie river are providing a source of power for the mining and transportation activities, as well as a convenient fuel for the increasing number of residents in the district. Promising gold prospects have been located in the Great Slave Lake area. Because a large portion lies within the Arctic circle, the tendency has been to associate with the Northwest Territories thoughts of ice and snow but as our knowledge is increased the argument steadily gains more weight that what have been regarded in the past as the great "barren lands" of the northern mainland, are more appropriately described as our great northern prairies.

Development of the resources of, and communications in, the Northwest Territories and Yukon are dealt with in Chapter XXVIII, Subsection 1.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—The total land and fresh-water areas of the Dominion, together with its distribution by provinces and territories, are shown in Table **1.**

1.—Land and Fresh-Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1936.[1]

Province or Territory.	Land.[2]	Fresh Water.[2]	Total.[2]	Per cent of Total Area.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	–	2,184	0·1
Nova Scotia	20,743	325	21,068	0·6
New Brunswick	27,473	512	27,985	0·8
Quebec	523,534	71,000	594,534	16·1
Ontario	363,282	49,300	412,582	11·1
Manitoba	219,723	26,789	246,512	6·7
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700	6·8
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	6·9
British Columbia	359,279	6,976	366,255	9·9
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	5·6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin	546,532	7,500	554,032	15·0
Keewatin	218,460	9,700	228,160	6·2
Mackenzie	493,225	34,265	527,490	14·2
Canada	**3,466,556**	**228,307**	**3,694,863**	**100·0**

[1] The salt-water areas of Canada are excluded. [2] Approximate.

Section 1.—Orography.

The outstanding and predominant orographical feature in Canada is the great Cordilleran mountain system which, extending up from the south, parallels the coast of the Pacific ocean, and, continuing on, comprises the bulk of the United States territory of Alaska. Throughout Canada this mountain system carries a width of about four hundred miles and, covering about 530,000 square miles in area, includes nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon. This region is definitely the most rugged and elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The principal named peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation are given in Table **2.** The main mountain ranges forming the system are the Coast mountains and the St. Elias mountains on the Pacific side, the Selkirks and the Rockies on the east side of the system to the south, and further north on the east side the Stikine and the Mackenzie mountains. This great mountainous tract is a formidable barrier between the ocean and the interior of Western Canada; by precipitating a great part of the moisture out of the winds coming from the Pacific, it has a marked effect on the climate of the western country. On the west side, the Cordilleras are drained by mountain streams pitching swiftly down to the Pacific. The Yukon territory is drained to the north by that remarkable river of the same name which runs through a wide valley over seventeen hundred miles long before reaching the Bering sea. On the east side of the mountains and their foothills, the land slopes gently away to the east and to the north.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude.

NOTE.—The highest mountain in Eastern Canada, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador peaks of which rise to about 5,500 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in N. lat. 48° 59′, W. long. 65° 56′, Gaspe district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,160 feet above sea-level.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	′	°	′	
Alberta—						
Alberta	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra[1]	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine[1]	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia[1]	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform[1]	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee[1]	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffre[1]	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward[1]	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
Lyell[1]	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy[1]	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lunette[1]	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas[1]	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome[1]	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins	11,675 12,085	52	13	117	12	"
Victoria[1]	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley	11,170	52	18	117	25	"

[1] This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude—con.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.	W. Long.	Range.
	ft.	° ′	° ′	
British Columbia—				
Bush	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce	11,507	52 03	117 20	"
Clemenceau	12,001	[3]	[3]	"
Chown	11,500	53 26	119 26	"
Delphine	11,076	50 28	116 25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather[1]	15,287	58 54	137 31	St.EliasMts.
Farnham	11,342	50 29	116 27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir	11,676	51 12	116 24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler	11,113	51 09	117 25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber	11,051	51 22	116 18	"
Jumbo	11,217	50 24	116 32	Rocky Mts.
King George	11,226	50 36	115 24	"
Resplendent	11,240	53 05	119 07	"
Robson	12,972	53 07	119 08	"
Root[1]	12,860	58 59	137 30	St.EliasMts.
Selwyn	11,013	51 09	117 24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander	11,000	54 00	120 15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford	11,590	51 39	117 52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet	11,160	51 11	116 20	Rocky Mts.
Waddington	13,260	51 23	125 16	Coast Mts.
Whitehorn	11,101	53 08	119 16	Rocky Mts.
Yukon—[2]				
Alverstone	14,500	60 21	139 02	St.EliasMts.
Augusta	14,070	60 18	140 28	"
Baird	11,375	60 19	140 31	"
Badham	12,625	60 38	139 47	"
Cook	13,760	60 10	139 59	"
Craig	13,250	[3]	[3]	"
Hubbard	14,950	61 16	140 53	"
Jeannette	11,700	60 20	140 43	"
King	17,130	60 35	140 39	"
Logan	19,850	60 35	140 21	"
Lucania	17,150	61 01	140 28	"
Malaspina	12,150	60 19	140 34	"
McArthur	14,400	60 36	140 13	"
Newton	13,811	60 19	140 52	"
St. Elias	18,008	60 18	140 57	"
Steele	16,644	61 06	140 19	"
Strickland	13,818	61 14	140 45	"
Vancouver	15,696	60 21	139 42	"
Walsh	14,498	61 00	140 00	"
Wood	15,885	61 14	140 31	"

[1] This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. [2] The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary. [3] Data not available.

The southern portion of the eastern declivity, from the Rocky mountains down to lake Winnipeg, is comprised in the Nelson River drainage emptying into Hudson bay; representing the presently settled part of Western Canada, it includes the treeless prairies and comprises the lands which in the main produce Canada's great wheat crop. This area is characteristically different from other parts of Canada in that any exposure of surface rock is rare. Generally, it is overlain by great depths of clay soil, through which the streams have cut themselves down into deep coulees and the rivers into deep wide valleys. Lakes of any considerable extent are infrequent and usually quite shallow; in the dry prairie section there are many places where the absorption from the broad and shallow bodies of water is so great that they have little or no outflowage and consequently the concentration of mineral salts in the water makes it unfit for domestic use. The terrain is generally smooth or gently undulating and, from an elevation of 3,400 feet at Calgary, falls away gradually to an elevation of 800 feet around lake Winnipeg seven hundred miles to

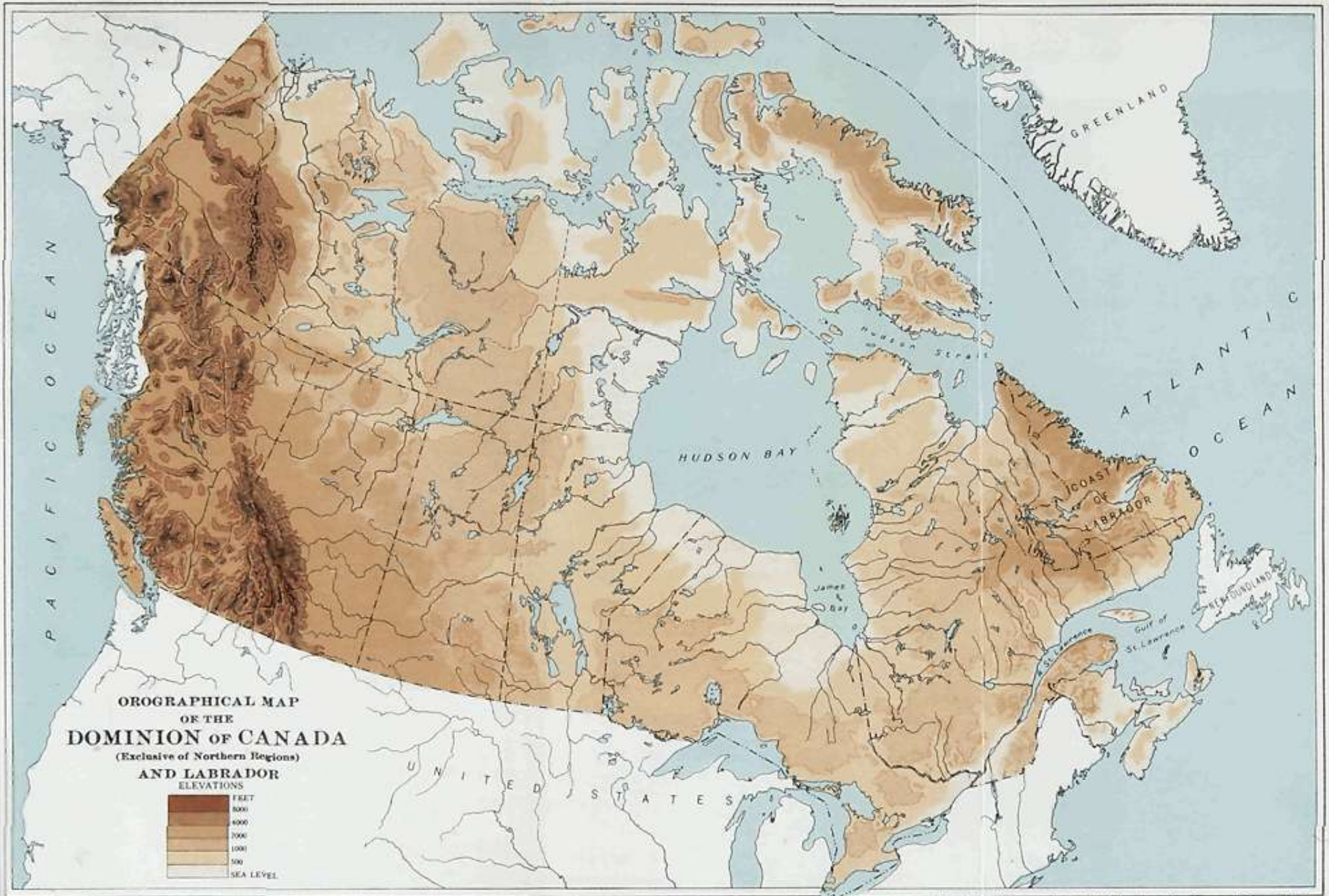
the east. Just north of Edmonton a height of land turns the waters to flow north into the great Mackenzie river, over twenty-five hundred miles long, whose valley with its low elevation above the sea is the outstanding feature of the Northwest Territories. In this watershed the terrain becomes less smooth with prominent elevations in the Caribou, Horn and Franklin mountains and the clay soils of the prairies give way to more of sand and gravel. Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, each half as large again as lake Ontario and less elevated above the sea than lake Erie, are notable features; north and east of these two great lakes the country comes within the Canadian Shield* and the rock with some shallow overburden slopes gently down to the Arctic ocean without any large uplifts to break the monotony.

Going east again, in the more northerly part there is encountered the orographical influence of Hudson bay which, indenting the continent so deeply and with rivers running in from west, south, and east, has an enormous drainage basin mainly in Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. Practically all of this great basin, excepting the Nelson River drainage, is included in the Canadian Shield, the surface characteristic of which is hard rock either exposed or overlain with shallow soil generally confining agriculture to the valleys or small basins. With only small areas in northeastern Quebec rising above 2,000 feet in elevation, there are no great eminences, but the surface is generally accidented by many hills and hollows with countless numbers of lakes and streams. On its west and south sides, Hudson bay is bordered by a strip of low land under 500 feet in elevation and varying in width from one to two hundred miles; in the southerly part of these flat, low lands the rock is overlain with a considerable depth of soil sometimes referred to as the clay belt of northern Ontario.

South and east of Hudson bay the predominating feature, both orographically and economically, is the very extensive depression containing the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river which connects them with the Atlantic ocean. The bulk of the drainage basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence lies within the limits of the Canadian Shield with the same characteristics as already described. The very important exception is the valley of the St. Lawrence river from Kingston to Quebec and the peninsula of Ontario formed by the Great Lakes which together are generally known as the St. Lawrence Lowlands, about 35,000 square miles in area. Presently containing the greater part of the population of Canada, this industrial area is of great economic importance; the climatic conditions and fertile soil combine to make it most suitable for mixed farming.

The Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, together with the southeastern portion of Quebec, embrace an extension northward of the Appalachian mountains but, excepting the Notre Dame mountains of Gaspe peninsula, the comparatively low elevations are better described as hills. The whole area may be regarded as a peninsula jutting out with bold and broken coast-line to separate the gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic and it is this situation that dominates the orography; with the exception of the St. John, the rivers are of no great length in their courses down to the sea. It is a beautiful country of diversified character with areas of good farm lands; the broken coast provides many good harbours and the only ocean ports open throughout the whole year that Canada possesses on the Atlantic seaboard.

* Excepting the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Maritime Provinces and the Hudson Bay Lowland, the Canadian Shield embraces all of Canada east of a line commencing at Darnley bay on the Arctic coast and running south and east through Great Bear lake, Great Slave lake, lake Athabaska, lake Winnipeg and lake of the Woods on the International Boundary.



Compiled, drawn, and printed at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Section 2.—Lakes and Rivers.

The fresh-water area of Canada is unusually large constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. The outstanding feature is the Great Lakes, details concerning which are given in Table 3.

Particularly notable are the depth of lake Superior and the shallowness of lake St. Clair and lake Erie.

3.—Areas, Elevations and Depths of the Great Lakes.

Lake.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum Depth.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	sq. miles.	feet.
Superior	383	160	1,302[1]	31,820[1]	602·23[1]
Michigan	321[1]	118	923[1]	22,400	580·77[1]
Huron	247	101	750	23,010	580·77[1]
St. Clair	26	24	23	460	575·30[1]
Erie	241	57	210	9,940	572·40[1]
Ontario	193[1]	53	774[1]	7,540	245·88[1]

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,820 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, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, only a part of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian, while the whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. The total length of the St. Lawrence waterway, from the head of the St. Louis river in Minnesota to Pointe-des-Monts at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The great obstacle to navigation on this waterway was the rise of 326 feet between lakes Ontario and Erie, which is now surmounted by the new Welland canal; the river itself dropping over the escarpment at Niagara creates perhaps the most famous waterfall in the world. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the world's most notable fresh-water transportation routes. In addition to the Great Lakes there are many other remarkably large lakes; the eleven following, with their areas in square miles in parentheses, are all over one thousand square miles in area: Great Bear (11,660), Great Slave (11,170), Winnipeg (9,398), Athabaska (3,058), Reindeer (2,444), Winnipegosis (2,086), Manitoba (1,817), Dubawnt (1,600), Nipigon (1,870), Southern Indian (1,200), lake of the Woods (1,346). Apart from these lakes, named as notable for their size, there are innumerable other lakes scattered all over that major portion of the area of Canada lying within the Canadian Shield. In an area of 6,094 square miles, accurately mapped, just south and east of lake Winnipeg, there are 3,000 lakes; in an area of 5,294 square miles, accurately mapped, southwest of Reindeer lake in Saskatchewan, there are 7,500 lakes. Table 4 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada, by provinces, with their areas in square miles.

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

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.
Nova Scotia—	
Bras d'Or	360
New Brunswick—	
Grand	65
Quebec—	
Abitibi (total, 350) part	55
Albanel	145
Apiskigamish	392
Baskatong (reservoir)	109
Burnt	56
Champlain (total, 360) part	18
Chibougamau	138
Clearwater	410
Evans	180
Expanse	59
Gull	125
Great Long	110
Indian House	125
Kakabonga	66
Kaniapiskau	375
Kempt	63
Kipawa	95
Lower Seal	130
Manikuagan	110
Manuan	100
Mattagami	88
Minto	485
Mistassini	840
Nichikun	150
Olga	50
Payne	300
Pipmakan	90
Pletipi	138
Quinze, Lac des	55
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part	63
St. John	375
St. Louis	57
St. Peter	130
Timiskaming (total, 110) part	55
Two Mountains	63
Upper Seal	260
Waswanipi	75
Ontario—	
Abitibi (total, 350) part	295
Dog	61
Eagle	137
Erie (total, 9,940) part	5,094
Huron, including Georgian bay (total, 23,010) part	13,675
Kesagami	90
La Croix (total, 55) part	25
Long	75
Manitou, Kenora	60
Mille Lacs, Lac des	102
Minnitaki	72
Nipigon	1,870[1]
Nipissing	330
Ontario (total, 7,540) part	3,727
Rainy (total, 366) part	292
Red	69
St. Clair (total, 460) part	270
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part	20
St. Joseph	187
Sandy	270
Seul	416
Shoal (total, 114) part	108
Simcoe	280
Stout, Berens river	50
Sturgeon, English river	110
Superior (total, 31,820) part	11,200
Timagami	90

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.
Ontario—concluded.	
Timiskaming (total, 110) part	55
Trout, English river	156
Trout, Severn river	215
Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part	1,127
Manitoba—	
Athapapuskow	104
Atikameg	112
Beaverhill	70
Cedar	537
Cormorant	134
Cross (Nelson river)	274
Dauphin	200
Dog	64
Etawney	546
Gods	319
Goose	53
Granville	181
Island	550
Kamuchawie (total, 56) part	30
Kipahigan (total, 59) part	29
Kiskittogisu	99
Kiskitto	65
Kississing	141
Manitoba	1,817
Molson	154
Moose	525
Namew (total, 79) part	8
North Indian	150
Nueltin (total, 336) part	76
Oxford	155
Paint	54
Pelican, west of lake Winnipegosis	80
Playgreen	257
Reed	78
Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis	86
Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	386
St. Martin	125
Setting	49
Shoal (total, 114) part	6
Sipiwesk	201
Sisipuk (total, 99) part	73
Southern Indian	1,200
Stevenson	75
Swan	100
Talbot	72
Todatara (total, 241) part	156
Walker	62
Waterhen	90
Wekusko	64
Winnipeg	9,398
Winnipegosis	2,086
Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part	59
Saskatchewan—	
Amisk	168
Athabaska (total 3,058) part	2,165
Besnard	72
Black Birch	54
Candle	56
Canoe	78
Churchill	213
Cold (total, 136) part	36
Cree	350
Cumberland	93
Deschambault	209
Doré	248
Ile-à-la-Crosse	165
Johnstone	123
Kamuchawie (total, 56) part	26
Kipahigan (total, 59) part	30
La-Plonge	90
La Ronge	450
Last Mountain	89
Little Quill	70

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

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

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles
Saskatchewan—concluded.	
Loche, Lac la	70
Montreal	162
Namew (total, 79) part	71
Nemeiben	63
Peter Pond	302
Primrose (total, 181) part	173
Quill	236
Reindeer (total, 2,444) part	2,058
Riou	75
Sisipuk (total, 99) part	26
Smoothstone	110
Snake	159
Tazin	156
Wollaston	768
Alberta—	
Athabaska (total, 3,058) part	893
Beaverhills	80
Biche, Lac la	94
Buffalo	56
Calling	55
Claire	545
Cold (total, 136) part	100
Lesser Slave	461
Mamawi	64
Peerless	75
Primrose (total, 181) part	8
Sullivan (variable)	62
Utikuma	85
British Columbia—	
Adams	52
Atlin (total, 308) part	307
Babine	194
Chilko	75
Eutsuk	96
François	91
Harrison	87
Kootenay	168
Kotcho (unsurveyed and estimated)	90
Lower Arrow	59
Okanagan	136
Ootsa	50
Quesnel	100
Shuswap	120

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.
British Columbia—continued.	
Stuart	139
Tagish (total, 138) part	93
Takla	102
Teslin (total, 161) part	65
Upper Arrow	88
Northwest Territories—	
Aberdeen	475
Artillery	207
Aylmer	340
Baker	975
Clinton-Colden	253
Dubawnt	1,600
Faber	163
Franklin	175
Garry	980
Gras, Lac de	345
Great Bear	11,660
Great Slave	11,170
Hardisty	107
Hottah	377
Kaminuriak	360
Macdougal	265
Maguse	540
Martre, Lac la	840[1]
Mackay	250
Marian	90
Nueltin (total, 336) part	260
Nutarawit	350
Pelly	331
Point	295
Rae	74
Schultz	110
Thoalintoa	160
Todatara (total, 241) part	85
Yathkyed	860
Yukon—	
Aishihik	107
Atlin (total, 308) part	1
Kluane	184
Kusawa	56
Laberge	87
Tagish (total, 138) part	45
Teslin (total, 161) part	96

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The river systems of Canada, excluding the Arctic islands, are best studied by segregating the main drainage basins as shown in Table 5.*

*Drainage basins classified according to Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources.

5.—Drainage Basins in Canada.

NOTE.—Figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.[1]
	sq. miles.
Atlantic Basin.	
Atlantic or Maritime Provinces	61,151
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river	359,312
Total	**420,463**
Hudson Bay Basin.	
Northern Quebec	343,259
Southwest Hudson bay	283,997
Nelson river	368,182
Western Hudson bay	383,722
Total	**1,379,160**

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.[1]
	sq. miles.
Arctic Basin.	
Great Slave lake	370,681
Arctic	559,676
Total	**930,357**
Pacific Basin.	
Pacific	273,540
Yukon river	127,190
Total	**400,730**
Gulf of Mexico Basin	**10,121**
Area, Canada less Arctic Archipelago	**3,140,831**

[1] Areas are approximate.

It is noteworthy that the greater part of the Dominion drains into Hudson bay and the Arctic ocean; the Nelson River drainage is exceptional in running *through* the most arable and the most settled part of the West, but, otherwise, the rivers run *away* from the settled areas towards the cold northern salt waters and this adversely affects their industrial utility. The Mackenzie, which drains Great Slave lake is, with its headwaters, the longest river in Canada (2,514 miles) and its valley constitutes the natural transportation route through the Northwest Territories down to the Arctic ocean. From Fort Smith, on the Slave river, large river boats run without any obstruction down to Aklavik in the delta of the Mackenzie, a distance of 1,292 miles. In Eastern Canada it is the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence drainage basin that dominates all others and has undergone the greatest development. The St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes provide a water route from the Atlantic as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior and only 419 miles from Winnipeg, the half-way mark in distance across the Dominion. The main tributaries of the St. Lawrence all flowing south (most of which have lakes available for reservoiring), together with the main river itself, have developed and undeveloped water powers whose economic value it would be difficult to over-estimate. Apart from the plains region of the West, the rivers of Canada have a vast power potentiality well distributed over the country, as may be seen by reference to the water-power map at the beginning of Chapter XIII. Table 6 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries classified according to the four major drainage basins.

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

NOTE.—In this 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.

River.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.	
Natashkwan (to Labrador boundary)	160
Romaine	270
Moisie	210
Marguerite	130
St. John	399
Miramichi	135
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)	1,900
Manikuagan	310
Outarde	270
Bersimis	240
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405
Peribonka	280
Mistassini	185
Ashuapmuchuan	165
Chaudière	120
St. Maurice	325
Mattawin	100
St. Francis	165
Richelieu	210
Ottawa	696
North	70
Rouge	115
North Nation	60
du Lièvre	205
Gatineau	240
Coulonge	135
Dumoine	80
South Nation	90
Mississippi	105
Madawaska	130
Petawawa	95
Moira	60
Trent	150
Grand	165
Thames	163
French (to head of Sturgeon)	180
Sturgeon	110
Spanish	153
Mississagi	140
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean—concl.	
St. Lawrence—concluded.	
Thessalon	40
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	130
Flowing into Hudson Bay.	
Hayes	300
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg)	400
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,600
Red (to head of lake Traverse)	355
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545
Assiniboine	590
Souris	450
Qu'Appelle	270
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475
English	330
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205
North Saskatchewan	760
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865
Bow	315
Belly	180
Red Deer	385
Churchill	1,000
Beaver	305
Kazan	455
Dubawnt	580
Severn	420
Winisk	295
Attawapiskat	465
Albany (to head of Cat river)	610
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340
Mattagami	275
Abitibi	340
Missinaibi	265
Harricanaw	250
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400
Waswanipi	190
Rupert	380
Eastmain	375
Big	520
Great Whale	365

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

River.	Miles.
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Leaf	295
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535
Kaniapiskau	445
George	365
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Columbia (total)	1,150
Columbia (in Canada)	459
Kootenay	407
Kootenay (in Canada)	276
Fraser	850
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	304
North Thompson	210
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	206
Chilcotin	146
West Road (Blackwater)	141
Nechako	287
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	258
Porcupine	525
Skeena	360
Bulkley (to head of Maxam Creek)	160
Nass	236
Stikine	335
Alsek	260
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Stewart	320
White	185

River.	Miles.
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean—concluded.	
Yukon—concluded.	
Pelly	330
Macmillan	200
Lewes	338
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Anderson	465
Horton	275
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,514
Peel	365
Arctic Red	230
Twitya	200
Liard	570
Fort Nelson	260
South Nahanni	250
Petitot	260
Athabaska	765
Pembina	210
Slave	258
Hay	350
Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,054
Finlay	250
Parsnip	145
Smoky	245
Little Smoky	185
Coppermine	525
Back	605

Section 3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the very large group lying in the Arctic ocean, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Arctic islands are of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria, and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450, and 75,024 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, Devon, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville, and Axel Heiberg are each larger than Prince Edward Island; Southampton, another very large island, lies just within the wide mouth of Hudson bay. Their economic potentialities, beyond deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been fully established. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering, and fishing industries of the West, and together with the bold and deeply indented coast-line provide a region for scenic cruises rivalling those of Norway.

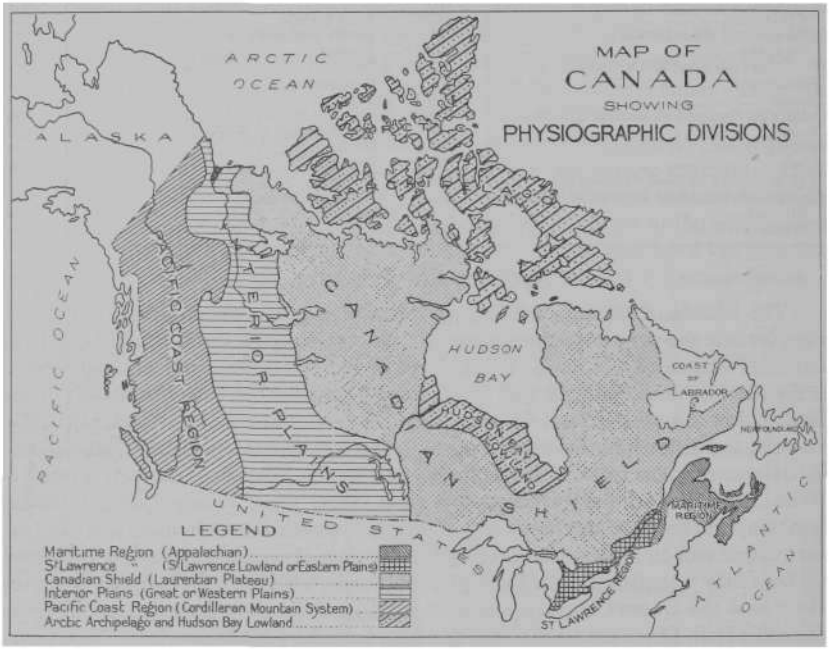
On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group (included in the province of Quebec) and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello (part of the province of New Brunswick) in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward island and mining on Cape Breton are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island and the Georgian Bay islands in lake Huron and the Thousand Islands group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

PART II.—GEOLOGY.

Section 1.—Geology of Canada.

A description of the Geology of Canada by Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., of the National Museum of Canada, will be found at pp. 18-28 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book. Subsection I of this article dealt with the topography of Canada from the standpoint of the geologist and to this material, together with the description of the chief physiographic divisions appearing on pp. 7-11 of the 1936 Year Book, the reader is referred for such data as may be necessary to supplement the physiographic map of Canada given below and the geological map facing p. 25.



Section 2.—Economic Geology.

GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALS.*

The continent of North America is made up of six major physiographic divisions. By reference to the above map it is seen that all of these lie partly, and three of them lie largely, within the borders of Canada. In the following pages the geology and mineral resources of Canada are discussed, each physiographic province being taken up in turn. For local sources and latest statistics of production the reader is referred to Chapter XII—Mines and Minerals.

The Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield consists of rocks of Precambrian age. It is part of a continental mass which, in Precambrian time, extended in all directions beyond the present limits. During succeeding geological periods the Canadian Shield was several times flooded, at least partly, by seas that advanced over it and later retreated. During these periods, sediments, including limestones,

* By F. J. Alcock, Ph.D., Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

sandstones, and shales, were deposited. Later erosion removed nearly the whole covering and exposed the surface of Precambrian rocks. A few patches of the younger capping rocks still remain, as for example, the Palæozoic outliers at lake Timiskaming and lake St. John.

Since the beginning of the Cambrian, the Canadian Shield has been a stable mass. It has suffered vertical movement, but has been unaffected by any folding or mountain-building revolutions. The Precambrian history is, however, complicated. Precambrian time was very long, probably longer than all the time since the beginning of the Cambrian, which according to the latest estimations began about 500,000,000 years ago. During the long Precambrian era, volcanism and sedimentation on vast scales took place, and during at least two periods mountain ranges were built, which were subsequently eroded away to plains of low relief. The mountain-building periods were also characterized by the intrusion of igneous rocks, and these were responsible for the formation of many varieties of ore deposits.

Precambrian time can conveniently be divided into two major divisions which may be termed early Precambrian and late Precambrian. The former has been also described under such names as Archæan, Laurentian, and Archæozoic, and the latter under the terms Algonkian, Huronian, and Proterozoic.

Early Precambrian time is divisible into two periods. In the earlier period volcanism took place on a vast scale and lavas, commonly called Keewatin, accumulated in thicknesses measured in thousands of feet. Contemporaneous sedimentation also took place, so that with the lavas are interbedded tuffs and sediments, which, in places, have been altered to garnet-bearing gneisses and mica-schists. In Rainy River district of western Ontario, a thick series of such rocks, known as the Couchiching, underlies the Keewatin volcanics. In northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan similar altered sediments lie both beneath and interbedded with volcanic rocks.

In eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec a thick series of sediments in which limestone is an important member may have been deposited in this period. This series is known as the Grenville and consists of limestone, quartzite, and sedimentary gneisses commonly carrying garnet and sillimanite.

This early period of volcanism and sedimentation was followed by widespread but gentle folding accompanied by the intrusion of granite. Succeeding this a series of sediments, known in different districts under various names, such as the Timiskaming, the Windegokan, and the Pontiac, accumulated. This period of sedimentation was succeeded in turn by a mountain-building revolution which was accompanied by widespread and general intrusion of granite, forming one of the great metallogenetic epochs of the Precambrian. A long period of quiescence succeeded, in which long-continued erosion reduced the mountainous region to low relief.

Late Precambrian time included the long period during which the Huronian and Keweenawan rocks accumulated on this eroded complex of igneous rocks. North of lake Huron the Huronian rocks consist of an older series known as the Bruce, consisting of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet of quartzites with, however, a limestone member and in places a basal conglomerate, and a younger series called the Cobalt, consisting of conglomerate, greywacke-conglomerate, slate, and quartzite, in places 10,000 feet thick. Part of the lower portion of the Cobalt series is made up of materials believed to have been derived by continental glaciation.

The Huronian rocks are intruded by thick sills of quartz diabase. In Lake Timiskaming district there is usually only one sill exposed in any given area. The sills vary in thickness up to 1,000 feet. In Sudbury region the intrusive of corresponding age is a norite which was intruded between the base of the Huronian rocks and the complex of older rocks on which these rest. In the district around lake Timiskaming the Huronian strata lie nearly horizontally. From the latitude of Sudbury south to lake Huron the sediments and sills are folded and faulted and locally intruded by the Killarney granite of late Precambrian age.

Bordering the north shore of lake Superior is a series of nearly flat-lying sediments consisting of conglomerate, iron formation, and dark slates. These are known under the name of Animikie, and are thought to be of the same age as the upper Huronian rocks of other areas. East of Port Arthur these rocks are overlain by red conglomerate, sandstone and shale, calcareous beds, and tuffs with acid and basic lava flows on top. The whole are cut by dykes of diabase. These rocks, which are of Keweenawan or late Precambrian age, in places rest with a slight angular unconformity on the rocks of the Animikie series.

The Keweenawan was a period in which volcanic activity and intrusion took place on a vast scale. On the south shore of lake Superior lavas accumulated to a thickness of over 22,000 feet in the lower part of the series. Dykes of this age are common throughout most of the Shield. South of lake Superior the Duluth gabbro forms a laccolithic mass 100 miles in diameter.

Reference to the Sudbury nickel eruptive, which by most workers in the field has been considered Keweenawan, and to the Killarney granite, which belongs to this period of intrusion and mountain-building, has already been made.

These igneous rocks made the Keweenawan a very important period from the point of view of mineralization. The native copper ores of Keweenaw point in Michigan are in lava flows of this age and those of Coppermine River region of northern Canada are similar and probably of the same age. The silver ores of Cobalt are related to the diabase intrusions and the copper-nickel ores of Sudbury to the norite intrusion.

The period of intrusion and folding in the Keweenawan was followed by a long period during which erosion once again reduced the topography to one of low relief, over which successive invasions of the sea were to take place in the succeeding Palæozoic and Mesozoic eras. The sediments deposited in these seas were, in turn, largely swept away by erosion in the Tertiary period. The last great event in the geological history of the Shield was continental glaciation during the Pleistocene. Huge sheets of ice moved out in all directions from their central gathering grounds on the two sides of Hudson bay. They smoothed down the topography; removed the old residual soil; polished, striated, and grooved the rocks; and, by the irregular scattering of the debris over the surface, completely disorganized the old drainage system. The result was the damming of old river channels, with the formation of lakes and new drainage lines. Though the present low relief of the surface dates from Precambrian time, the present appearance of the country, with its lakes, rapids and waterfalls, and its smoothed and rounded hills, dates from Pleistocene.

The mineral resources of the Canadian Shield are varied. In 1935 it produced 86·7 p.c. of the gold of Canada, 44·3 p.c. of the silver, 90·6 p.c. of the copper, and all the nickel and cobalt. The various deposits may be grouped in four main classes: (1) Certain pyrite deposits and banded iron formations that have the appearance of sedimentary formations but were probably of volcanic derivation. (2) Gold,

gold-arsenic, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, iron and titaniferous ores, corundum, apatite, mica, molybdenite, feldspar, graphite, all associated with granitic rocks or their differentiates. The most important period of mineralization was the period of granitic intrusion preceding the deposition of the Huronian rocks, though the later, or Killarney, granite intruded in Keweenawan time may, in part, be responsible for some of the deposits. (3) Nickel, copper, gold, and silver ores, and deposits of barite, associated with dykes, sills, and other intrusive masses of gabbro, and norite of late Precambrian age. (4) Ores of lead and zinc and deposits of barite, fluorite, and celestite in veins cutting Precambrian rocks for the most part, but also in places cutting Ordovician sediments along the margin of the Shield and hence deposited in post-Ordivician time.

The general succession of rock formations in the better known geological sub-provinces of the Canadian Shield is indicated in the following tables. The main mineral occurrences are shown opposite the country rock in which they are more commonly found. It must be emphasized, however, that a deposit is not necessarily confined to any one formation or rock type. For example, where granite is the source of the solutions that produced a deposit any of the older rocks that it intrudes may be mineralized.

1.—Economic Geology of the Canadian Shield.

Region and Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
Timiskaming Region and James Bay Slope.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Keweenawan—		
Olivine diabase	—	
Killarney granite	—	
Diabase, norite	Copper, nickel	Differentiates of norite.
Conglomerate, sandstone	Silica, cobalt, arsenic	In veins genetically related to the diabase.
Whitewater series—		
Conglomerate, tuff, slate, sandstone	Zinc	Veins in tuff.
Cobalt series—		
Quartzite, conglomerate	Silica	Upper part of Lorraine quartzite.
Bruce series—	Silver, cobalt	In veins related to diabase.
Quartzite, limestone, conglomerate (Granite intrusions)	—	
Timiskaming series—		
(Windegokan, Pontiac, etc.) conglomerate, greywacke, arkose.	Gold	In veins related to intrusive granite.
Schist-complex—		
Volcanics and derived schists	Gold, copper, arsenic	In veins.
	Copper, gold, zinc, pyrite	Replacements related to granite.
	Iron	Iron formation.
Northwestern Ontario.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Killarney granite	—	
Diabase	Silver, lead, zinc, barite	In veins related to the diabase.
Kaministikwian—		
Osler, conglomerate, sandstone, tuff	Copper	Veins and amygdules.
Sibley sandstone, shale, tuff	Silver	In veins.
Animikie, shale, iron formation	Iron	In beds.
Algoman granite	Lithium	In pegmatite dykes.
Steeprock series—		
Conglomerate, sandstone, limestone, slate, volcanics.	Iron	In beds.
Laurentian granite	Gold	In veins.
Keewatin, volcanics	Gold, copper	In veins.
	Iron	In beds.
	Copper, nickel, platinum	Replacements derived from the crystallizing magma of the intrusive granites.
Couchiching, mica-schists, garnet-gneisses	—	

1.—Economic Geology of the Canadian Shield—concluded.

Region and Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
Southeastern Ontario and Southwestern Quebec.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Granite, Grenville and Rigaud stocks	—	
Diabase	—	
Lamprophyre	—	
Granite, syenite, etc	Feldspar, beryl, radium-bearing minerals.	In pegmatite dykes.
	Corundum	With nepheline syenite.
Buckingham series (igneous)—		
Peridotite, gabbro	—	
Anorthosite	—	
Syenite	—	
Hastings series—		
Conglomerate, argillite, limestone	—	
Grenville series—		
Limestone	Lead, barite, fluorite, celestite.	In veins.
Quartzite	Graphite, apatite, mica, magnesite, talc.	In veins and disseminations from action of granites.
Sillimanite-garnet-gneiss	Kaolin, molybdenite, magnetite.	
Manitoba and Saskatchewan.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Diorite, diabase	—	
Granite	Gold	With quartz and sulphide.
Gabbro, diorite, lamprophyre, amphibolite, peridotite.	—	
Upper Missi series—		
Arkose, conglomerate	—	
Lower Missi series—		
Slate, greywacke, conglomerate, quartzite	—	
(Granite?)	—	
Kisseynew (Wekusko)—		
Sedimentary schists and gneisses	Garnets	In schist.
	Copper, zinc, lead	Replacements derived from granite.
Amisk series—		
Volcanics and derived schists	Copper, zinc, gold	Replacements.
	Gold	In veins.
Arctic.		
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Coppermine River series	Copper	Amygdules, veins, and disseminations.
Amygdaloidal basalts, ash beds, conglomerates.	—	
Goulburn series—		
Quartzite, conglomerate	—	
Kanuyak series—		
Ash beds and tuffs	—	
Epworth dolomite	—	
Granite-complex—		
Granite, granite gneisses, and included older rocks.	—	

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The underlying rocks of the St. Lawrence Lowlands are sediments, mostly little disturbed, ranging in age from Cambrian to Devonian. The Cambrian rocks consist of sandstone derived by the weathering of the old Precambrian surface. The Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian rocks consist largely of limestones and shales deposited during inundations by the sea. Since the Devonian, the history of the region has been one of erosion. The region was overridden by the ice-sheets of the Pleistocene.

In general the rocks of the district lie flat. In places they are broken by faults, and locally they are thrown in low folds. The dip over most of the region is seldom more than 200 feet to a mile, which is, however, enough to permit the accumulation of oil and gas.

The only intrusive rocks of the region are the igneous masses forming the Monteregian hills. These are eight in number, six of which occur along an east and west line stretching eastward from Montreal. The flanks of the hills consist of altered and hardened sediments and the centres are composed of the intrusive rocks, which include various alkali types such as nepheline syenites, essexites, etc.

The chief natural resources of the St. Lawrence lowlands from a mineral point of view include gypsum, salt, petroleum, and natural gas, occurring in the district between lakes Huron and Erie. Other materials, such as limestone, shale, sandstone, and clay, and sand of the glacial and post-glacial deposits are also made use of in different industries.

The undisturbed character of the rocks has not been favourable for the development of deposits of metalliferous minerals. In eastern Ontario, however, certain lead-bearing calcite veins, though lying for the most part in Precambrian rocks, are known to be post-Ordovician in age, since the upper parts of several cut limestone strata of that age. The Ramsay veins at Carleton Place and the Kingdon vein at Galetta are examples. It is probable that the deposits are related to Devonian intrusives which have not reached the surface in this region, but which correspond to the intrusives of the Monteregian hills to the east.

2.—Economic Geology of the St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
PALÆOZOIC—		
Devonian—		
Port Lambton	—	
Shales and sandstone	—	
Huron shale	—	
Hamilton	—	
Limestone, shale	Petroleum and natural gas.	
Delaware limestone	Petroleum.	
Onondaga limestone	Petroleum and natural gas.	
Oriskany sandstone	—	
Upper Munroe dolomite	—	
Sylvania sandstone	—	
Silurian—		
Cayuga	—	
Lower Munroe dolomite and shale	Salt, gypsum	In beds.
Salina, shale, dolomite		
Guelph	Petroleum and natural gas	
Niagara	—	
Lockport dolomite	—	
Rochester shale	—	
Clinton	—	
Shales and dolomite	Natural gas.	
Medina	—	
Sandstone, shale, limestone	Petroleum and natural gas.	
Ordovician—		
Richmond shales and limestone	—	
Lorrain shales	—	
Utica shales	—	
Collingwood shales and limestone	—	
Trenton limestone	Petroleum and gas.	
Black River limestone	—	
Chazy sandstones, shales, and limestone	—	
Beekmantown dolomitic limestone	—	
Basal sandstone	—	
Cambrian—		
Potsdam sandstone	—	

Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay Lowland.—The higher regions of the Arctic Archipelago are composed largely of Precambrian rocks. Cambrian strata are exposed on the east side of Ellesmere island. At other places, horizons ranging from Cambrian to Silurian are found resting directly on the Precambrian. The most widespread Palæozoic formation is the Niagara, or mid-Silurian. On the southwest side of Ellesmere, 8,000 feet of strata ranging in age from middle Silurian to upper Devonian are found. Carboniferous sandstones occur on Parry island. Triassic sediments consisting of limestone and calcareous shale with some volcanic rocks are found on the northwestern and northeastern coasts of Ellesmere island, and Tertiary sands and lignites are also found here and in northwest Baffin island, usually occupying depressions in the older granitic rocks. All of these measures have only gentle dips.

The lowland underlain by Palæozoic strata on the west side of Hudson bay has a length in a southeast direction of 800 miles, a width of from 100 to 200 miles, and an area of 120,000 square miles. It rises from sea-level with a scarcely perceptible gradient to an elevation of about 400 feet. The strata are nearly horizontal and range in age from Ordovician to Mesozoic.

The severe climatic conditions and the inaccessibility have permitted but little prospecting in the northern islands; gold has been reported from the head of Wager inlet; native copper has been brought back from Baffin island; mica and graphite have been found on the north side of Hudson strait; bituminous coal is known to occur in Carboniferous strata on the islands north of Lancaster sound and lignite occurs in the Tertiary beds on the northern and eastern shores of Baffin island as well as on Bylot island. In southwest Greenland, territory belonging to Denmark, an important deposit of cryolite, mineral containing aluminium, occurs in a vein traversing grey gneiss; in the Hudson Bay lowland lignite and refractory clay occur in the Mattagami series of latest Jurassic or early Cretaceous age.

3.—Economic Geology of the Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay Lowland.

Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
TERTIARY—		
Miocene, sands and clays	Coal	In beds.
MESOZOIC—		
Cretaceous	Coal and refractory clay	In beds.
Triassic	—	
Limestone and shales	—	
PALÆOZOIC—		
Pennsylvanian	—	
Limestone, tuffs, and lavas	—	
Mississippian	—	
Sandstones and shales	Coal.	
Devonian	—	
Limestone	—	
Silurian	—	
Limestone	—	
Ordovician	—	
Limestone	—	
Cambrian	—	
Limestone	—	
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Batholithic granites and gneisses	Mica	Veins and disseminations.
.....	Graphite	

The Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The rocks of the Appalachian and Acadian region include sediments, volcanics, and intrusives, chiefly of Palæozoic age. Considerable areas in Nova Scotia are, however, underlain by Precambrian rocks, and along the border of the bay of Fundy Mesozoic sediments and volcanics occur. The broad New Brunswick lowland is underlain by flat-lying Carboniferous measures. Elsewhere, however, throughout the region, except in a few places, the rocks are thrown into folds with axes trending in a northeast direction and are broken by faults giving rise to a complex structure typical of the Appalachian region in general. The chief period of mountain-building in Canada was, however, in the Devonian, whereas farther to the south, in the United States, the main period of deformation was the Permian at the close of the Palæozoic.

Precambrian rocks consisting of limestones, quartzite, and gneiss outcrop in New Brunswick along the bay of Fundy. In Cape Breton island are a number of areas underlain by altered volcanics and sediments cut by granitic rocks. Precambrian rocks have also been described as occurring in central New Brunswick and in southeastern Quebec. Some of the occurrences may, however, be of Palæozoic age.

In Nova Scotia an extensive series of altered sediments, known as the Gold-bearing series, is considered to be of late Precambrian age. This series, with its large intrusive areas of Palæozoic granite, occupies most of the mainland of the province. Its thickness is over 35,000 feet, of which the lower half consists dominantly of quartzites and the upper of slates. The series is folded along northeast lines and also broken by northwest faults, the horizontal displacement of some of which exceed a mile. The series is intruded by dykes and sills of diabase and batholiths of grey and red granite of Devonian age. Around the borders of the granite the series is altered to gneisses and schists commonly containing staurolite, garnet, hornblende, sillimanite, and pyrite.

Lower Cambrian strata occur in southeastern Quebec, and upper Cambrian measures are found in northeastern Cape Breton and in New Brunswick near Saint John city. In early Ordovician time, sedimentation was in progress in the St. Lawrence River region. The Sillery formation, consisting of red and green shales with interbedded sandstone, has at Quebec a thickness of 2,000 feet. A younger series, named the Lévis, consisting of dark shales and thin-bedded limestones, has a thickness possibly as great as 5,000 feet. These rocks form a band 6 to 35 miles in width. They have been closely folded, in places overturned, and are broken by faults, some of considerable throw. Trenton, or mid-Ordovician beds outcrop in southwestern Quebec and at the east end of Gaspe peninsula. Late Ordovician strata are known along the northeast coast of Gaspe. During the Ordovician, volcanic activity took place on a great scale in Gaspe. The region was also deformed and intruded by masses of peridotite. Erosion followed the folding and then the region subsided beneath the sea in the succeeding Silurian period.

Silurian rocks are found in Gaspe, in New Brunswick, in southeastern Quebec, and in Nova Scotia in the northeast at Arisaig and also farther west and in the southwest of the province. Succeeding the Silurian, in Gaspe, in northwestern New Brunswick, and locally in Nova Scotia, are deposits of lower Devonian age, consisting of limestones and shales. In Gaspe, during middle Devonian time, a thick series of sandstones accumulated. These are accompanied by contemporaneous lava flows and dyke intrusives of basic composition. A group of conglomerates, sandstones, and shales of upper Devonian age occurs on the Gaspe coast in the vicinity of Maguasha. One member is noted for the fossil fish it has yielded. In late Devonian time the whole Appalachian and Acadian region was affected by

mountain-building movements accompanied by the intrusion of batholiths of granite on a great scale. Subsequent erosion wore down these mountains and locally exposed the upper portions of these deep-seated intrusions.

In Carboniferous time a thick series of conglomerate and sandstone was deposited along Chaleur bay in Gaspe, over the wide lowland of New Brunswick, on Prince Edward island, the Magdalen islands, and over considerable portions of Nova Scotia. These deposits, which are of continental origin, in places reach thicknesses of thousands of feet. Marine lower Carboniferous rocks also occur in parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and locally contain deposits of gypsum. In late Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian time, a series of shales and sandstones was deposited over the lowland of New Brunswick and in N va Scotia along Northumberland strait. At Joggins, along the east shore of the head of the bay of Fundy, is a section of Carboniferous rocks over 14,000 feet in thickness, consisting of shales, limestone, sandstone with gypsum beds at the base, coal seams in the middle part, and conglomerates at the top.

At the close of the Carboniferous the Nova Scotia region underwent deformational movement resulting in faulting and local folding. This movement, however, affected the New Brunswick area only slightly. During the succeeding Triassic period beds consisting of reddish conglomerate, sandstone, and shale were deposited in New Brunswick along the bay of Fundy. On the opposite side of the bay in Nova Scotia are more extensive deposits, consisting of several thousand feet of red sandstones and shale capped by about 1,000 feet of amygdaloidal basalt flows. These rocks were tilted and faulted, probably in the Jurassic period. The Cretaceous and Tertiary were periods of erosion in the whole Appalachian and Acadian province. The result was the production of a base-levelled surface of very low relief. Uplift took place in late Tertiary time, and since that period the rivers have entrenched themselves below this peneplained surface.

During the Glacial period the whole region with the exception of the central part of Gaspe was overridden by ice-sheets. It is probable that the ice advanced from local centres. Since the withdrawal of ice masses there has been a general elevation of the region, as is shown by the presence of post-Glacial beaches and the occurrence of marine shells several hundred feet above the present level of the sea.

The chief mineral resources of the Appalachian and Acadian regions consist of coal, asbestos, and gypsum, but certain other materials such as clay products, building stone, sand, and gravel are also important. The Carboniferous strata produce the coal and gypsum, and in addition a number of other mineral deposits such as salt, barite, manganese, petroleum and natural gas, and oil-shale. The asbestos occurs in the peridotite rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. These were intruded in Ordovician time in the form of inclined sheets whose outcrops have widths of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet and whose lengths vary up to several miles. In other places they form oval, stock-like masses, and in still other instances they appear to form thick, lenticular, laccolithic bodies. The asbestos occurs in narrow bodies traversing the altered peridotite. These intrusions of peridotite also locally contain deposits of chromite. The mineral occurs as scattered grains throughout the rock and in places is sufficiently concentrated in irregularly shaped masses to produce ore-bodies.

This period of basic intrusions forms one important metallogenetic epoch in the Appalachian region. A second occurred in middle Devonian time, the period in which the batholithic intrusions of granite took place. The intrusions of these two epochs were responsible for metallic deposits of a considerable variety including gold, iron, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and tungsten ores.

The chief gold region is the mainland of Nova Scotia where gold-bearing quartz occurs along anticlinal openings and in cross-cutting veins in the Gold-bearing series. Gold-bearing quartz veins also occur in Cape Breton island and placer gold has been found in gravels in Chaudière River district, 50 miles southeast of Quebec city.

Copper ores have been mined in southeastern Quebec. At the Acton mine the ore consists of bornite and chalcopyrite in a brecciated limestone. At the Harvey Hill mine schistose rocks were traversed by narrow veins of quartz, calcite, and dolomite, some of which held bornite, chalcopyrite, and chalcocite. At the Eustis mine the deposits are replacements consisting of lenses of ore, in some cases paralleling or overlapping one another. The Huntingdon ore-body lay in chloritic schist along the edge of a sill of serpentine.

Iron deposits occur at numerous localities in the Appalachian and Acadian province. Magnetite deposits formed by the replacement of schistose quartz porphyry rocks occur near Bathurst, New Brunswick. Ores of sedimentary origin were mined in the Nictaux-Torbrook iron-ore field of Nova Scotia. At Londonderry, Nova Scotia, limonite and carbonate ores occur in a zone of fissuring, along the south slope of Cobequid hills. The deposits owe their origin to the igneous intrusions that form the central part of this range.

In the central part of Gaspe peninsula, veins carrying zinc and lead traverse shales and limestones of lower Devonian age. They are related to Devonian intrusive rocks of the region. Near Stirling zinc deposits occur as replacements in volcanic rocks of early Palæozoic age. They, too, are related to the deep-seated intrusions.

Tungsten deposits, consisting of scheelite-bearing veins, occur in the Gold-bearing sedimentary rocks of Nova Scotia. Auriferous stibnite occurs at West Gore, Hants county, in the same series. Stibnite with some native antimony also occurs in New Brunswick at Prince William, 25 miles west of Fredericton. All these occurrences are related to the Devonian igneous intrusives.

4.—Economic Geology of the Appalachian and Acadian Region.

Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE	Diatomite	In beds.
TERTIARY—		
Tertiary gravels of the Chaudière	Gold	Placers.
Triassic of Nova Scotia	Native copper	In veins.
PALÆOZOIC—		
Carboniferous	—	
Sandstone, shales	Coal	In beds.
Limestones	Salt	In beds.
	Gypsum	In beds.
	Manganese	In beds and pockets
	Barite	In veins.
	Petroleum, natural gas, and oil-shale.	
Devonian	—	
Granite batholithic intrusives	—	
Sandstone conglomerate	—	
Limestones and shales, volcanics	Lead, zinc	In veins.
	Iron	In beds.
Silurian	—	
Limestones, shales, sandstones, volcanics	Iron	In beds.
Ordovician	—	
Limestones, shales	Iron near Bathurst, N.B.	Replacement.
Peridotite intrusions	Asbestos, chromite	In intrusive rock.
Quartzite, volcanics	Copper	Impregnations.
Cambrian	—	
Limestones, shales, etc.	—	
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Meguma series of Nova Scotia Quartzites and slates	Gold, arsenic, tungsten, antimony.	In veins related to the Devonian batholithic intrusives.
Metamorphosed sediments and volcanics of Cape Breton island and southern New Brunswick	Zinc, copper	Veins and replacements.

The Great Plains.—The Great Plains region may be divided geologically into three zones. A narrow plain on the east, known as the Manitoba lowland, is developed on flat-lying Palæozoic strata ranging in age from Ordovician to Devonian. These rocks lap over the Canadian Shield and commonly present a low escarpment at their border. In the north this zone broadens to form the great Mackenzie lowland. The second division is a wide belt underlain by Cretaceous rocks. Its eastern border, where these rocks overlap the Palæozoic sediments, is rather an abrupt rise known as the Manitoba escarpment. From elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 feet on this flank the surface rises gradually westward until, at the border of the mountains, the elevations are between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The third division consists of plateaux of flat-lying Tertiary rocks at Wood mountain and Cypress hills, rising to elevations up to 1,000 feet above the level of the surrounding region.

The whole region is a flat to rolling country dissected by river valleys. The southern part is a treeless prairie. North of latitude 53 degrees the country is wooded densely to approximately latitude 60 and more sparsely from there to the delta of the Mackenzie. The drainage, except for a small portion in the south, is northward to the Mackenzie or northeastward to Hudson bay. In places in the southwest evaporation equals precipitation, giving rise to an interior drainage basin type.

The chief mineral wealth consists of coal and lignite which form extensive deposits in the Cretaceous and Eocene rocks of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Natural gas has also been produced in great quantities from various horizons of the Cretaceous in Alberta. Petroleum has been found in the Devonian beds of the lower Mackenzie valley, in Cretaceous strata at several localities in Alberta, and in Palæozoic rocks in Turner valley. Along Athabaska river the basal member of the Lower Cretaceous, known as the McMurray or the Tar sands, is heavily impregnated with bitumen, in places to as much as 20 p.c. The only metalliferous deposits of the region consist of galena and sphalerite in Devonian limestones at certain points south of Great Slave lake.

5.—Economic Geology of the Great Plains Region.

Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE	Sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate	In beds.
TERTIARY—		
Oligocene	—	
Eocene	Coal (Turtle mountain, Manitoba)	In beds.
	Building stone (Paskapoo formation, Alberta)	In beds.
MESOZOIC—		
Upper Cretaceous	Coal (Ravenscrag formation, Alberta)	In beds.
Montana	*Refractory clay* (Ravenscrag and Whitemud formations, S. Sask.).	In beds.
	Coal (Belly River and Edmonton formations, Alberta).	In beds.
	Gas (Milk River sandstone, SE. Alberta).	
	Volcanic ash (Belly River formation, S. Sask.)	In beds.
Colorado	Oil and gas (Colorado shale, Alberta).	
Lower Cretaceous	Bituminous sand (McMurray formations, Alberta).	In beds.
	Coal (Grand Rapids and Kootenay formations, Alberta).	In beds.
	Quartz sand, semi-refractory clay ("Dakota", Man.).	In beds.
Jurassic	Oil and gas (Fernie and Ellis formations, Alberta).	
PALÆOZOIC—		
Carboniferous	Oil and gas (Alberta).	
Devonian	Oil (Mackenzie River region).	
	Lead and zinc (Great Slave lake)	Gash veins, etc.
Silurian	Gypsum, salt	In beds.
Ordovician	Building stone	In beds.

The Cordilleran Region.—The rocks of the Cordilleran province range in age from Precambrian to Recent. The Rocky and Mackenzie mountains and the Ogilvie range of northern Yukon are made up of great thicknesses of sediments of Precambrian, Palæozoic, and Mesozoic age. The Coast range is largely a complex batholith of post-Triassic age intruded mainly into Mesozoic sediments and volcanic rocks. The plateaux and ranges of the interior are underlain largely by late Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary sediments and volcanics. The pre-Tertiary beds are cut by numerous igneous rocks of deep-seated origin and in various districts Precambrian strata are exposed.

The Cordilleran region was affected by two great mountain-building revolutions since the Palæozoic. The first took place in late Jurassic or early Cretaceous time and affected the whole region from Selkirk mountains westward. It was accompanied by igneous intrusions on a vast scale and subsequent erosion has uncovered these batholiths, exposing a broad band that extends down the Pacific coast, curving eastward near the International Boundary. This period of intrusion formed the most important metallogenetic epoch of British Columbia.

The second great mountain-building revolution was the Laramide of Eocene time. In this period the great thickness of sediments that had accumulated in the geosyncline along the site of the present Rocky mountains was folded up to form that range. Igneous intrusions probably accompanied the revolution. It is probable that the lead-zinc ores of the Monarch and Kicking Horse properties at Field are to be related to them. A period of mineralization also occurred in the Oligocene, when copper ores were deposited on the Sunloch property on Vancouver island in a shear zone in gabbro of that age. Mercury deposits in several localities throughout British Columbia are associated with lavas of late Miocene or Pliocene age which otherwise are unmineralized.

The period of the intrusion of the Coast Range batholith was the most important event in the history of the Cordilleran region from the point of view of mineral deposits, and by far the majority of the metalliferous deposits of the province are to be related to this metallogenetic epoch. As already mentioned, the Mesozoic granite batholiths form a band down the Pacific coast which, in the southern part of British Columbia, curves off to the east. Mineral deposits occur in two general zones, one on either side of this belt of granite. That on the west, following the Pacific coast, and including the island fringe, may be described as the Pacific mineral belt, and the one on the eastern side of the batholith may be referred to as the Interior belt. In the southern part of British Columbia, where the batholith trends to the east, the southern zone has been called the Boundary belt, and the northern mineralized side of the batholiths is termed the Kootenay belt. The Pacific and Boundary belts are characterized chiefly by copper deposits. The former includes such camps as Anyox, Marble Bay, Quatsino Sound, and Britannia, and the latter includes Copper Mountain, Phoenix, Deadwood, Rossland, and others. The eastern and northern borders of the batholith comprising the Interior and Kootenay mineral belts are noted particularly for their gold, silver, lead, and zinc ores. The Interior contains such deposits as the Premier, the B.C. Silver, and other deposits of Salmon River region, those of the Bear River country, and Alice Arm, Dolly Varden mine, and occurrences at Hazelton, Smithers, Ootsa lake, and Whitesail lake. The Kootenay belt includes the silver-lead-zinc deposits of Ainsworth, Slocan, and Lardeau districts and the zinc-lead ores of the Sullivan, North Star, and St. Eugene mines near Kimberley.

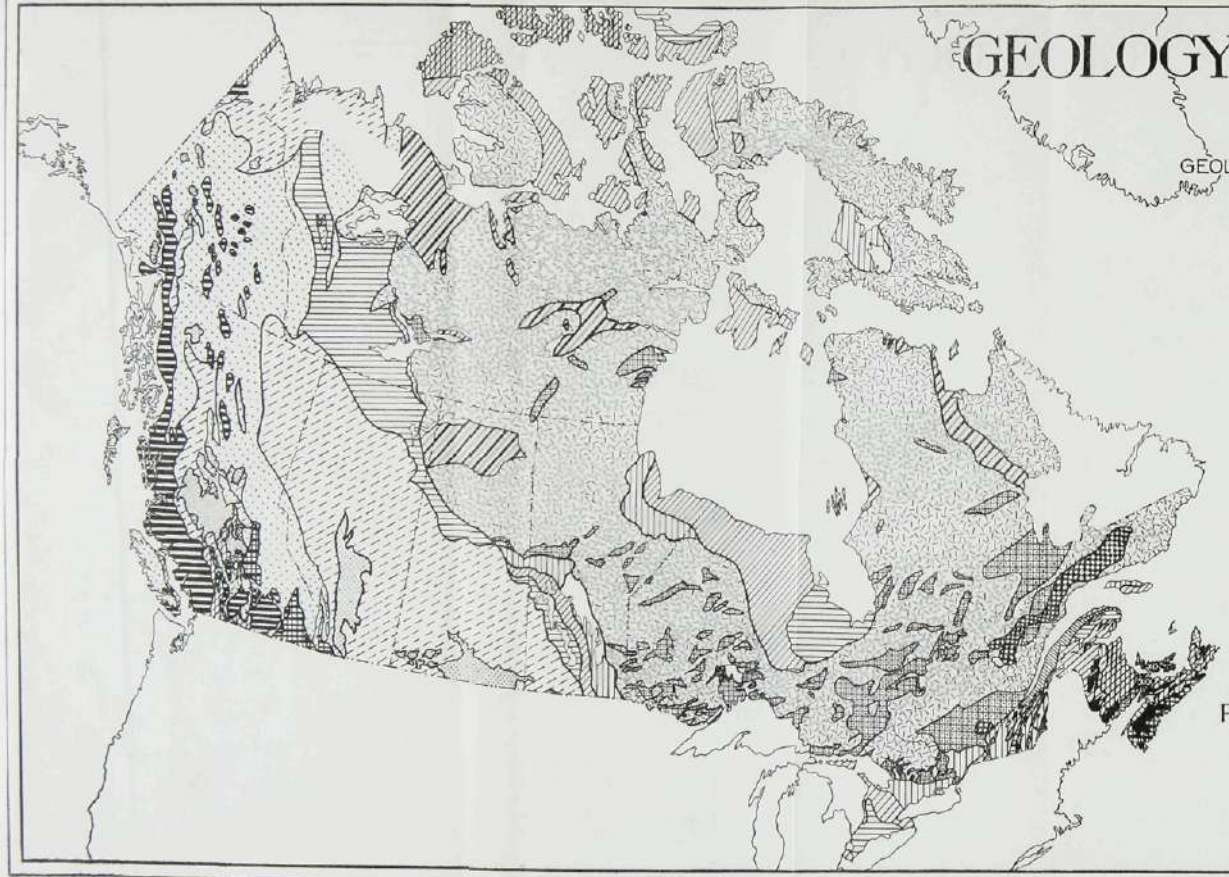
These camps and others in British Columbia are a source of great mineral wealth. In 1935 that province produced 99·3 p.c. of the lead, 79·6 p.c. of the zinc, 9·3 p.c. of the copper, 55·2 p.c. of the silver, and 11·9 p.c. of the gold produced in the whole of Canada. Coal is also abundant in the Rocky mountains and on Vancouver island. The greater part occurs in beds of Cretaceous age, though coals of Tertiary age have wide distribution also. Deposits of iron occur also at many localities in the Cordilleran region, as, for example, on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands; they consist of magnetite with pyrite and chalcopyrite developed along the contacts of granite, granodiorite or diorite with limestone, and were apparently formed under conditions of contact metamorphism.

Placer deposits occur at various places in the Cordilleran region. The gold of Klondike region, Yukon, the gold of the Cariboo country, and the platinum of Tulameen district are notable examples.

6.—Economic Geology of the Cordilleran Region.

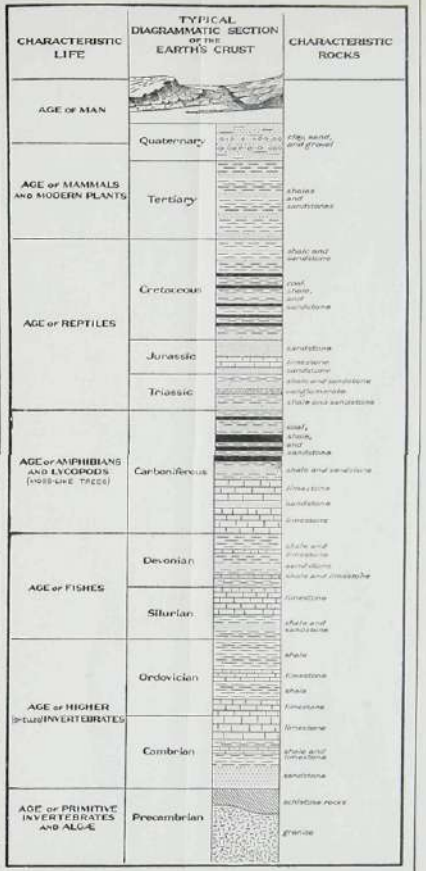
Geological Formation.	Mineral Deposits.	
	Minerals Present.	Geological Habit.
RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE—		
Fluviatile, lacustrine, glacial	Magnesium sulphate	In beds.
	Gold, platinum	Placers.
TERTIARY—		
Pliocene, gravels	Gold, platinum	Placers.
Oligocene, volcanics	Mercury	In veins.
Conglomerates, sandstones, shales	Coals	In beds.
Eocene, conglomerates, sandstones, volcanics	Refractory clay	In beds.
MESOZOIC—		
Upper Cretaceous	—	
Sandstones, shales	Coal	In beds.
Batholithic intrusives (post-Triassic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary).	Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc.	In veins.
Lower Cretaceous	—	
Sandstones, shales, conglomerates	—	
Kootenay coal measures. Volcanics	Coal	In beds.
Jurassic	—	
Fernie shales of Rocky mountains	—	
Volcanics of interior and coast	Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron.	In veins, impregnations in shear zones, replacements, and contact deposits related to the Coast Range batholith.
Triassic, basic volcanics with limestone		
PALÆOZOIC—		
Permian, shale, slate		In veins.
Pennsylvanian	—	
Quartzite, limestone volcanics	Silver, lead, copper.	
Mississippian	—	
Shale, limestone	—	
Devonian	—	
Limestone, slate	—	
Silurian	—	
Limestone	—	
Ordovician	—	
Shales, slate, limestone	—	
Cambrian	—	
Limestone, shales, quartzites	Zinc, lead	Replacements related to post-Triassic intrusives.
PRECAMBRIAN—		
Windermere, Purcell series, schist, slate	—	
Quartzite, metargillites, limestone	Zinc, lead, pyrite	Replacements related to batholithic intrusives.
Shuswap series	—	
	Silver, lead, zinc	In veins and replacements.

GEOLOGY OF CANADA



LEGEND

GEOLOGICAL AGE	DESCRIPTION
Tertiary	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Mesozoic	Intrusives (Chiefly Granitic Rocks)
	Cretaceous & Jurassic (Sedimentary & Volcanic)
	Triassic (Sedimentary & Volcanic)
Palaeozoic	Intrusives (Mostly Devonian)
	Permian
	Carboniferous
	Devonian
	Silurian
	Ordovician
	Cambrian
Precambrian	Basic Intrusives
	Acid Intrusives (Granite, etc)
	Late Precambrian or Early Cambrian
	Late Precambrian (Animikie & Keweenawan)
	Early Precambrian Sedimentary & Volcanic Formations (Coast, Bruce, Granville, Keewatin, etc)
	Unclassified (Chiefly Palaeozoic)



PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An Article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared at p. 37 of the Canada Year Book 1931.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See p. 25 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 73 of the 1921 edition.

PART V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.*

NOTE.—Textual footnotes are indicated by symbols for each page as in other sections of the Year Book. Bibliographical references are indicated by arabic numerals and run consecutively throughout the article (including footnotes); corresponding notes are listed at the end, on p. 52.

A *fauna* may be described as the aggregate or totality of the animal life of a given area, as of North America; of a given geological period or formation, as Tertiary fauna; or the animals inhabiting certain kinds of situations, as fresh-water, marine, or prairie fauna.

In this article attention will be given only to the so-called *Recent Fauna*—species which still exist in a living state, or have become extinct only within historic time. Space will not allow extended discussion of marine and fresh-water faunas and the main thesis will be confined to the higher vertebrate faunas.

Faunal Types.—The insect fauna has the greatest number of species and perhaps of individuals, is important as food for certain kinds of birds, mammals, and fishes, and greatly affects agricultural and forestry interests, as the distribution and abundance of most species of insects is almost entirely dependent upon the flora or host plants. Approximately 50,000 species of insects occur in Canada; many exotic species are continually being brought into the country, usually adventitiously, and may become pests, supplanting native species, so that the insect fauna is constantly changing.

Halkett (1913)[1] lists 569 species of fish known in Canadian waters, of which about 359 are marine, 225 fresh-water, and about 18 of these species are anadromous. The marine faunas are largely kept within certain narrow limits of temperature and salinity of water, and species which can exist in water that approaches the freezing point in winter will not find the water colder under the ice of the Arctic ocean. The abundance of species and of individuals depends principally upon food available, and that is contingent upon sunlight, depth of water, currents, and food brought from land by rivers and streams. The marine invertebrate faunas, such as the smaller crustaceans, derive much of their sustenance from the acquatic flora and are of enormous importance as food of fishes. The lengthening days and longer periods of sunshine in spring multiply the growth of diatoms and other microscopic vegetation of the sea, and directly influence the migrations of whales, seals, and other marine mammals.

The reptiles (numbering about 43† different forms) and the amphibians (37†) form the smallest vertebrate groups in Canada, being largely animals inhabiting warm climes, although frogs are abundant in parts of Canada, occurring north nearly to the Arctic Circle in the Mackenzie River valley and in central

* By Rudolph Martin Anderson, Ph.D., Chief, Division of Biology, National Museum of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources.

†Checked by C. L. Patch from records in the National Museum of Canada.

Yukon. Most of the general principles applying to the lower or lesser forms will also apply to the larger vertebrate fauna. Essentially, they all depend upon the vegetable life of the earth, the plants transform inorganic chemical elements into organic food which can be assimilated by the animals, either directly as vegetable food by the herbivores, or indirectly by the carnivores which prey upon their herbivorous neighbours or upon each other. The bird fauna numbering about 600 forms, and the mammals about 540 are better known to the general observer, and will be treated more fully in the following pages.

The Study of Modern Faunas.—The first natural approach to systematic study of animals is to learn to tell one species from another, even if the names are not known. Following this, a knowledge of their economic uses for food, clothing, or shelter, and the information on habits and distribution which is necessary to successfully prosecute the chase is usually acquired. When such empirical knowledge is thoughtfully studied and systematized, it is soon noticed that while certain species are found almost everywhere, making their living under very diverse conditions, all types are not found in the same region. Each species is found where climate and physiographic conditions produce the kind of food and shelter which it likes. Some prefer hot climates to cold, arid to humid, or lowland valleys to timberline habitat. Several species of widely different families may be found in an identical habitat, as the distribution of the plants varies as widely as the distribution of animals. Vegetarian species may need some particular kinds of plants for food, but the predatory species find their food wherever weaker species exist which can be preyed upon.

The *Recent Fauna* of Canada as a whole is classified as *Nearctic*, essentially that of the northern half of the New World, and the typical native resident species, while showing decided differences from the faunas of South America, Africa, and southern Asia, display close similarity to the typical forms of northern Asia and Europe, which are known as *Palæarctic* faunas. We may therefore assume that the species of these two great faunal areas have a common origin. In a previous paper[2] the writer stated:

> The movements of plant and animal life and the populating of new regions by other forms have been indicated by geological history since the appearance of life on the earth That these movements and changes of environment have resulted in the displacement and ultimate extinction of many new forms is also apparent. Various theories have been proposed to account for these shiftings and changes of forms; the rising or submergence of land bridges, shifting of continents, change of climates due to glaciation, progressive desiccation of certain regions, or cataclysmic eruptions, but in general such changes must have been very gradual, extending over enormous periods of time.

It seems evident that in past times the continents in the northern hemisphere were more closely connected. The birds of North America mostly belong to families that are found in northern Europe and Asia, and even though birds can and do fly across wide bodies of water, they seldom spread out and establish themselves as permanent residents unless there is land connection. The close similarity of Asiatic species to many kinds of Canadian mammals, such as moose, elk (wapiti), caribou, bighorn sheep, big brown bears, wolves, foxes, ermine, marten, otter, wolverine, beaver, hare, pika, and many of the smaller rodents and insectivores, makes it seem probable that the ancestors of many of these species came originally from Asia, presumably at a time when there was a land bridge or solid ice connection between Asia and North America in the Bering Strait region. Osborn[3] considered from both palæontological and zoological evidence that this land bridge was intermittent,

emerging from the sea and becoming submerged again, stating: "The very close similarity between the mammals living at the present time on either side of Bering strait is strong evidence that up to late Pleistocene times there was free migration between the two continents" Various additional proofs of this comparatively recent connection are on record.*

Gadow,[5] the eminent zoögeographer, states that the object of the study of geographical distribution is the history of life in space and time, which, in turn, embraces every branch of science. Study of the geological history of North America shows that several great glacial periods have occurred, covering a large part of Canada with great sheets of ice, smoothing off hills and depositing vast quantities of boulders, gravel, sand and finer detritus over large areas. The gradual southward movement of the ice sheet would naturally force the animal species ahead of the ice, and in fact we find remains of musk-oxen in the central parts of the United States and remains of reindeer in southern Europe, regions from which these species have been absent during historic time. During the inclement glacial periods some of the less adaptable forms became extinct. Other species were either of tougher fibre, or were able to find suitable new homes, and in many cases their descendants moved northward with the recession of the ice and became separated from their former neighbours. In the meantime, changed conditions and environment were instrumental in developing differences which are now recognized as distinct species or geographical races or subspecies of the parent stock. The results of these forced or voluntary migrations, changes of climate, food and habitat are reflected in the greater or less differences which are found between the species of the same family in the Old and New Worlds, in the east and west of the same country, in the forests and on the prairies, and at low and high elevations.

Effects of Human Interference.—The effects of geological and climatic changes were probably very slow in their effects upon the primitive faunas, extending over thousands or even millions of years. There is little evidence that noticeable changes have occurred in the actual forms of wild species during the period of man's history, although a few species have been domesticated and different varieties bred by artificial selection. Early man, few in numbers, with primitive weapons and inefficient tools, made slow work of cutting down forests and destroying the wild life, and even in the early part of the Christian era much of northern and central Europe was thinly peopled. North America was subjugated at a greatly speeded rate. The early settlers brought in fire-arms and developed a trade in furs and hides, and the rapid increase of population both of man and the domestic animals which he brought in to serve his needs made the occupation of much land necessary for fields and pastures. Predatory wild animals have had to be reduced in numbers and many species have been totally extirpated over wide areas, and otherwise harmless and useful animals which consume the food supply of man and his domestic stock have to be controlled.

A comparison of the accounts of the early pioneers in Canada or the eastern United States, or the early travellers on the Western Plains, with conditions at the

*One of the latest is by Wagner,[4] who cites Jordan (1929, Novit. Zool.) to the effect that out of 131 nearctic species of fleas found in North America, not less than 107 inhabit the western area of the North American continent, whereas in the eastern area we find but 31, and in the central area, which separates the two zones, 26. Wagner states that in 1936 the number of established North American species—not to speak of those imported from other parts of the globe—attained almost 160: the greater part of them was described from the western area of the continent. Many of the western species coincide with the species of eastern Asia, a fact which cannot be said of the species indigenous to eastern North America. Dr. Wagner remarks that "this fact deserves an attentive study from the standpoint of the distribution of Asiatic and North American mammals".

present time, convinces us that at the time of white settlement the country teemed with wild life and the so-called "balance of nature" was probably more nearly perfect than it has been anywhere in the world since that time, and that during the past three hundred years the faunal changes in the Americas have been more rapid and sweeping than during any similar period in the world's history. The rapid development of the country in agriculture, lumbering, and mining has changed the face of the wilderness and destroyed natural habitats. The development of railways, and within the past thirty-five years the spread of the motor car, with accompanying extension of roads into previously inaccessible regions, and improvement of fire-arms at the same time, have enormously accelerated the destruction of game species. The modern demand for furs, with consequent high prices, has enabled the modern trapper to establish his trapping bases hundreds of miles beyond ordinary transport by means of aeroplanes. The compiler of faunal lists soon finds that his records and data approach the status of ancient history rather than accounts of conditions at the present time. The list of dangerously reduced species is disgracefully large, but comparatively few species have recently been totally exterminated, although some of the most valuable and interesting representatives of our native fauna are now absent from a large portion of their former range.

Astronomical or Geographical Zones.

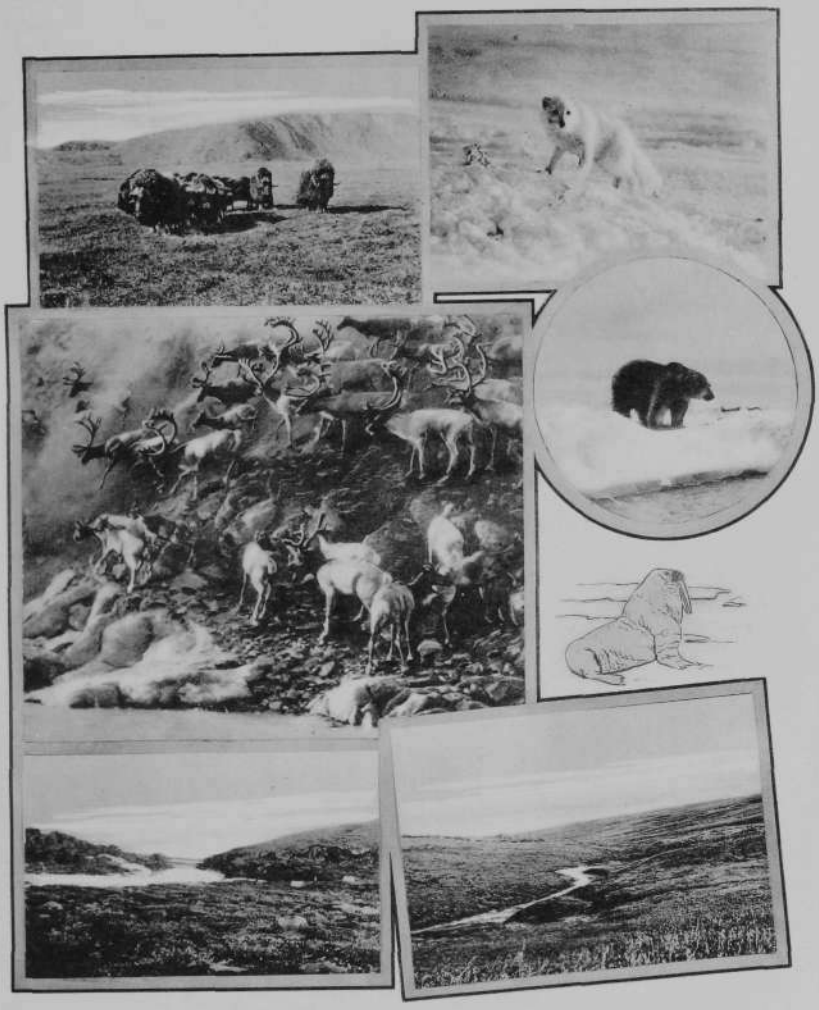
While astronomical or geographical zones can be mapped by parallel lines of latitude on the earth's surface, with the equator at zero, the Tropic of Cancer at 23° 26′ 56″ north latitude marking the southern limit of the North Temperate Zone, and the Arctic Circle at 66° 33′ 04″ marking the southern limit of the Frigid Zone, these boundaries come very far from being satisfactory boundaries for the life zones. At the same altitude, temperatures average higher toward the equator and lower toward the poles but so many diverse factors enter into climate, that there is little regularity in isothermic lines.*

Altitude is very important. Temperatures fall with elevation so that snow-capped mountains are found near the equator. The warm current of the Gulf Stream carries vast quantities of warm water to the western coast of Europe, and the Greenland current carries cold water south to the coast of Newfoundland, so that England has a comparatively mild climate while Labrador on the same latitude has virtually an Arctic climate. Warm ocean currents in the Pacific ocean bring a comparatively warm and humid climate to the coast of British Columbia and southern Alaska. The condensation of humid atmosphere on ice-fields as on the "banks" of Newfoundland, or on mountain tops as on the coast of British Columbia, brings abundant rain or fog, while high mountain ranges shut off moisture-laden clouds from certain interior districts and produce deserts as in Nevada or semi-arid valleys, as in the interior of British Columbia.

---

* Passing through the strait of Belle Isle at about 52° N., on July 20, 1928, the writer observed snow-banks in gullies behind an island on the north shore. At Saskatoon, in the same latitude, grain is beginning to ripen at that season. Even in the Mackenzie River delta, over eight hundred miles farther north, well beyond the Arctic Circle, the weather is usually much warmer than at the strait of Belle Isle at that season. Winnipeg but rarely, and only in midwinter, experiences a drop to 50° below zero F. The Mackenzie Delta minimum may not be much lower, but winter is seven or eight months long. The Mackenzie river extends 2,525 miles from mouth to source, and is navigable for 1,400 miles north of Fort Smith on the 60th parallel. The Mackenzie brings warm water two thousand miles north in spring, modifying the climate along the river in early summer, and accounting for a narrow tongue-like extension of the Hudsonian Life Zone with large straight spruce trees growing about two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle.

TYPICAL MAMMALS AND HABITATS OF THE ARCTIC FAUNAL ZONE



The Musk-Ox, White Fox, Caribou and Polar Bear are shown as typical mammals of this faunal zone; had there been space, Seal and Walrus might well have been included. The habitat picture at the lower left shows Arctic tundra in the granite country near Coronation gulf, and that at the lower right is typical of the Arctic coast of the Yukon Territory; both were taken in the summer season.

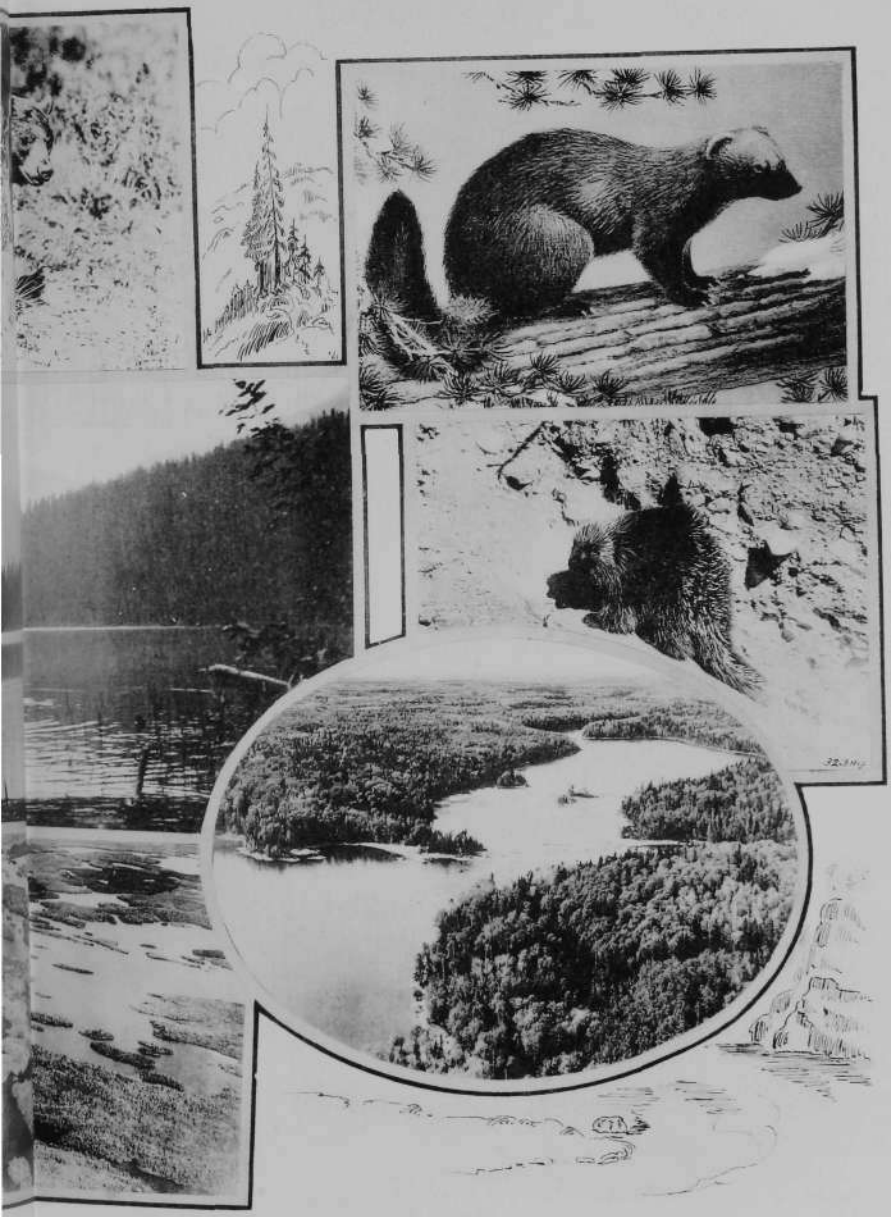
TYPICAL MAMMALS AND HABITATS OF T

The above layout shows: (*Upper left to right*) Canadian Lynx, originally commo of the choicest fur bearers, which ranges in the Canadian Zone from Quebec to British

(*Middle Row*) Marten, a rare and valuable fur bearer, where not killed out, is Porcupine, is a common faunal type in the Canadian and Hudsonian Zones; the part found in bushy coulées on the prairies.

(*Lower Row*) Three typical habitat scenes, the Hudsonian Zone at about 2,0 northern Ontario; and mixed forest of spruce, poplar, and white birch typical of the

)SONIAN AND CANADIAN FAUNAL ZONES

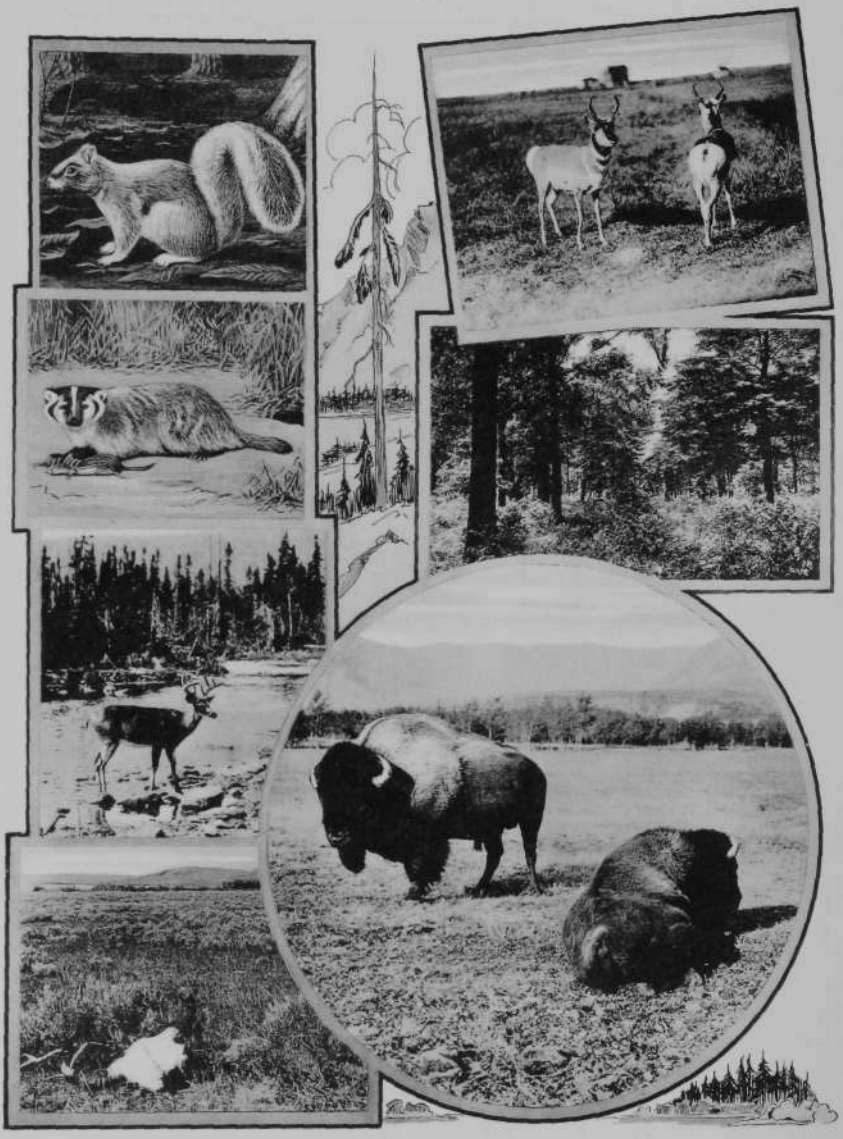


the Canadian and Hudsonian Zones, Black Bear in its natural habitat, and Fisher, one

Canadian and Hudsonian Zones across Canada; Canadian Moose feeding in a lake; strated is of the yellow-haired variety, which, though typically woodland, is occasionally

Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec; typical topography in the lake and muskeg country of of Eastern Canada.

TYPICAL MAMMALS AND HABITATS OF THE TRANSITION AND ALLEGHANIAN FAUNAL ZONES

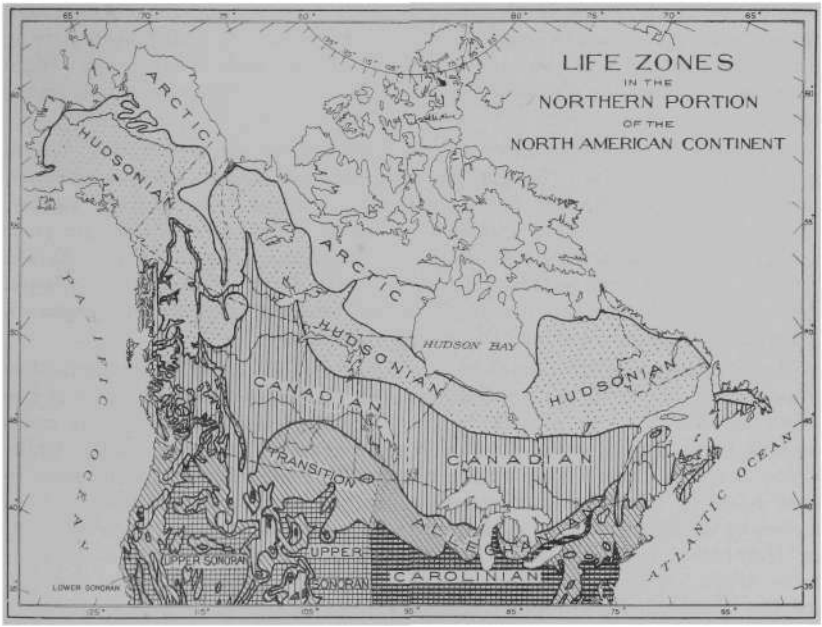


In the above layout the Antelope (*upper right*), the Plains Buffalo (*lower right*), and the Badger (*middle left*) represent faunal types of the southern Prairie Provinces; the White-Tailed Deer and Grey Squirrel (black is also a colour phase) are found in the Transition Zone of Eastern Canada. The commoner and smaller Red Squirrel is found in all wooded parts of Canada. At middle right is shown a typical Transition habitat of hardwood forest in Ontario, and at lower left a Transition (Campestrian) habitat in south-western Saskatchewan.

LIFE ZONES OF CANADA.

Macoun and Malte[6] gave a provisional classification of the different "floras" in Canada: (1) *Arctic Zone,* lying north of the tree line; (2) *Sub-Arctic Forest Zone;* (3) *Hardwood Forest Zone;* (4) *Carolinian Zone* in extreme southern Ontario; (5) *Prairie* or grass-covered areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (subdivided into the "First Prairie Steppe", the "Second Prairie Steppe", and the "Third Prairie Steppe" extending to the foothills of the Rocky mountains); (6) *Rocky Mountain Foothills;* (7) *Rocky Mountains* proper; (8) *Selkirk Range;* (9) *Coast Range;* (10) *Vancouver Island;* and (11) *Dry Belts* of British Columbia, the latter consisting of two floristic subdivisions, the first characterized by bunch grasses, and the second densely wooded, the characteristic tree being yellow pine.

To a certain extent, the faunas of Canada can be correlated with the above classification of floral zones. According to the present practice of most biologists, the very irregularly marked floral and faunal regions of North America are usually arranged under the general classification proposed by Dr. C. Hart Merriam[7] and revised later by Bailey, Nelson and Preble, Brooks and Swarth, Taverner, Seton, and Anderson. The following map illustrates this arrangement.



For many reasons these life zones are perhaps more conveniently characterized by the typical plants which dominate each zone. Plant life is stationary as far as the individual land plants are concerned and can be determined at all seasons by trunk, twigs, or fruit, when the blossoms and leaves are absent—at times when the birds have migrated and the mammals are in hibernation or in hiding for other reasons.

The first three zones described below, *viz.*, the Arctic, Hudsonian, and Canadian Zones, are frequently combined as the Boreal Region of North America. The more

thickly settled parts of Canada lie south of the Boreal Region, in what is termed the Austral Region. The most southern zone of this region (Austroriparian in the east and Lower Sonoran in the west) do not come within the boundaries of Canada, nor does the Tropical Region which does not extend farther north than southern Florida and the warmer parts of Mexico.

The Arctic Life Zone.—The Canadian islands north of the continent of North America are all in the Arctic Zone, and on the mainland the Arctic Zone extends from the Alaska boundary west of the Mackenzie delta in a southeasterly direction irregularly to Hudson bay, swings across the Ungava peninsula and along the Atlantic coast of Labrador to the strait of Belle Isle and the northern and northwestern part of Newfoundland.

Beginning with the circumpolar regions of the north of Canada, where conditions are simplified and species of plants and animals are fewer in number, is the treeless *Arctic Zone*, the so-called "barren grounds". The Arctic Zone is barren only on exposed rocks or areas of sand or infertile clay. Mosses and lichens are common. The woody plants are restricted to small, prostrate forms of willow, dwarf birch, Labrador tea, Lapland rose-bay, mountain cranberry, alpine bearberry, and similar types. As vegetal growth is slow, the plants are almost exclusively perennial, some of the bunch type growing on dry or rocky ground being alpine poppy, saxifrages of different species, various species of sedge, grasses, etc. Other plants growing in mats on the tundra are buttercup, mountain avens, white heather, etc. Other conspicuous herbaceous plants of the Arctic Zone are cotton-grass, sorrel, smartweed, lousewort, arnica, etc.

Characteristic breeding birds of the Arctic Zone are snowy owl (*Nyctea nyctea*), willow ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*), rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), Lapland longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*), and American pipit (*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*). Typical mammals are polar bear (*Thalarctos maritimus*), musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*), Barren Ground caribou (*Rangifer arcticus*), ermine (*Mustela arctica*), Arctic foxes, white and blue (*Alopex lagopus*), Arctic hares (*Lepus arcticus*), brown lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*), and white or collared lemming (*Dicrostonyx rubricatus*).

Substantially similar conditions are found farther south above timber-line in mountains, known as the Arctic-Alpine Zone, which is many thousands of feet above sea-level in warm climates, and comes down progressively until it meets the true Arctic Zone at sea-level in the Arctic regions. The Arctic and the Arctic-Alpine Zones in Canada have similar plant and animal assemblages, modified to some extent by colonizing from lower levels and by other local conditions, and the borders of the sparsely timbered Hudsonian Zone are also invaded by species which are truly Arctic. The *Dryas* species, characteristic flowering plants at sea-level in the Arctic, are also common on some of the high mountains in British Columbia, and the white-tailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*) ranges from the mountains of Yukon to Colorado.

Hudsonian Life Zone.—The Hudsonian Zone is immediately south of the Arctic Zone, the nominal boundaries being the lines connecting the last straggling salients of the northern coniferous forests. The forests of this zone are generally thin and scanty, stunted in growth, the dominant tree being the white spruce, which may reach a good growth in thick stands, and even in isolated clumps in hollows with southern exposure and shelter from prevailing winds may form notable "big stick islands", or Hudsonian oases miles beyond the apparent boundaries of the northern Indian's picturesquely named "land of the little sticks" (small trees).

The only deciduous trees of consequence are white birch, aspen, and balsam poplar. The forests are not continuous, covering but a limited part of the northern part of this zone, alternating with bare or lichen-covered rocks, sandy or grassy plains, and wet, mossy bogs or muskegs. Berry-producing shrubs are abundant, including blueberries, rock cranberries, raspberries, cloudberries, crowberries, and bearberries. Many species which occur in the northern tundra reach their greatest perfection in the bogs of the Hudsonian Zone, notably Labrador tea, Kalmia, lousewort, cotton-grass, and sedge species. The flora of this zone is remarkably uniform throughout and is transitional in character, nearly every one of the species occurring either in the Arctic or Canadian Zones.

Virtually all the Arctic birds occur more or less regularly in the Hudsonian Zone, being met by the northernmost front of the Canadian Zone species, the willow and rock ptarmigan overlapping the range of the spruce grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) and sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*), and the Lapland longspur meeting the tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) and savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*). The mammalian fauna consists of a similar mixture of Arctic and woodland species, the musk-ox reaching its southern limit and the small Barren Ground caribou meeting the larger woodland caribou (*Rangifer caribou*) at its northern limit.

Canadian Zone.—South of the Hudsonian Zone is the Canadian Zone, the most heavily and uniformly forested portion of Canada, dominated by white pine, red pine, hemlock, balsam fir, tamarack, and white cedar. North of the prairies the Banksian pine or "jackpine" is an important tree. West of the Rocky mountains the eastern species are represented by western white pine, western hemlock, Douglas fir, western larch, and Engelmann spruce. Various species of poplar, birch, elm, and ash are found in suitable localities of the Canadian Zone.

The number of bird species is greater than in the more northern zones, though perhaps the number of individuals is not larger on a given area. Contrary to widespread popular belief, a wilderness of heavy coniferous forest is often strikingly lacking in bird life. The commoner forms are numerous species of warblers (*Dendroica*, etc.), the Canada bird or white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), olive-backed and hermit thrushes (*Hylocichla* species), Canada jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), three-toed woodpeckers (*Picoides tridactylus* and *P. arcticus*). Mammals may not be strikingly abundant as the coniferous forests are not well supplied with undergrowth for grazing and browsing. The most important mammals are the moose (*Alces americana*), woodland caribou (*Rangifer caribou*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), marten (*Martes americana*), fisher (*M. pennanti*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum* in the east and *E. epixanthum* in the west), snowshoe rabbit (*Lepus americanus*), and red squirrels, chipmunks, native mice and voles of many species which form the principal food supply of the fur-bearing mammals. Some races of all these animals also penetrate parts of the Hudsonian Zone and become rare in the scattered forests farther north.

Transition Zone.—The most important agricultural districts of Canada occupy the northern part of the Austral Region, referred to faunally as the Transition Zone; the more wooded portion east of the 100th meridian being commonly called the Alleghanian Zone, and the Western Prairie section, the Campestrian Zone. While parts of this zone have considerable areas of coniferous forest (white pine, red pine, hemlock, and white cedar), the trees are chiefly deciduous—sugar maple and red maple, red oak and burr oak, white elm, black ash, and white ash. The underbrush is variable and composed of many species. Herbaceous plants are abundant

in species and individuals, and flowers are very conspicuous in the woods in spring, although later in the season they are more noticeable on the borders of the woods where they receive the sunlight.

The bird species are transitional, and northern and southern forms overlap their ranges. Typical summer birds are bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) in the east and mountain bluebird (*S. currucoides*) and western bluebird (*S. mexicanus*) in the west. Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*), catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), red-eyed and warbling vireos (*Vireo olivaceus* and *V. gilvus*). The mammals of the Transition Zone include the gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and the red squirrel (*S. hudsonicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), mink (*Mustela vison*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis* in the east and *M. occidentalis* as well as the little spotted skunk, *Spilogale phenax*, in the west). In many districts the Transition Zone merges very gradually with the Canadian Zone, with occasional oases or relicts of Canadian fauna on higher uplands, but in the west the boundaries may be rather abrupt, as they are also along the lower Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers where the south side of the rivers are typical Transition, passing at once into Canadian Zone in the Laurentian hills north of the rivers.

The prairie section of the Transition Zone has some species peculiar to the Great Plains, the pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), northern white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii campanius*), Black Hills cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii grangeri*), and three overly abundant species of ground squirrels (the "striped gopher" *Citellus tridecemlineatus*, the "brush gopher" *C. franklinii*, and the "flicker-tail gopher" *C. richardsonii*). On the prairies are also found a number of characteristic birds, prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*), prairie sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasienellus*), chestnut-collared longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*), McCown's longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccowni*), Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spraguei*), and burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). Otherwise, most of the prairie birds are generally slightly differentiated subspecies of Eastern Canadian forms, the general tendency of species of animals found on plains or semi-arid regions running to paler or bleached coloration and frequently smaller size; at the same time, the tendency of geographical races is to become larger towards the north. There are many exceptions to this rule, possibly because some species are subject to these conditions only on their breeding range and spend much of the year under different conditions. The occurrence of sage hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and lark bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) in the extreme south of this area as well as recent records of black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) and Wyoming kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ordii lutescens*) shows a close approach to Upper Sonoran Zone fauna not heretofore considered to extend much farther north than central Montana. The unusual presence of some of these forms may be due to the prolonged drought conditions in the area during the past few years.

Carolinian Zone.—The most southern faunal region in the eastern part of Canada is the northern edge of the Carolinian Zone, which is confined to extreme southern Ontario. The northern limit may be defined as a strip of territory running along the north shore of lake Erie from Windsor to Hamilton. Its flora resembles the Transition but has many southern genera and species not found elsewhere in Canada. Six species of hickory, ten of oak, together with black walnut, chestnut, and sycamore are found; less abundant are tulip tree, flowering dogwood, sour gum, and sassafras. At least one hundred species of herbaceous plants are found here that occur nowhere else in Canada.

Among the fauna the opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), prairie mole (*Scalops aquaticus*), little short-tailed shrew (*Cryptotis parva*), and pine mouse (*Pitymys pinetorum*) reach their northern limit in Canada, as well as mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), orchard oriole (*Icterus spurius*), cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*), and several other species.

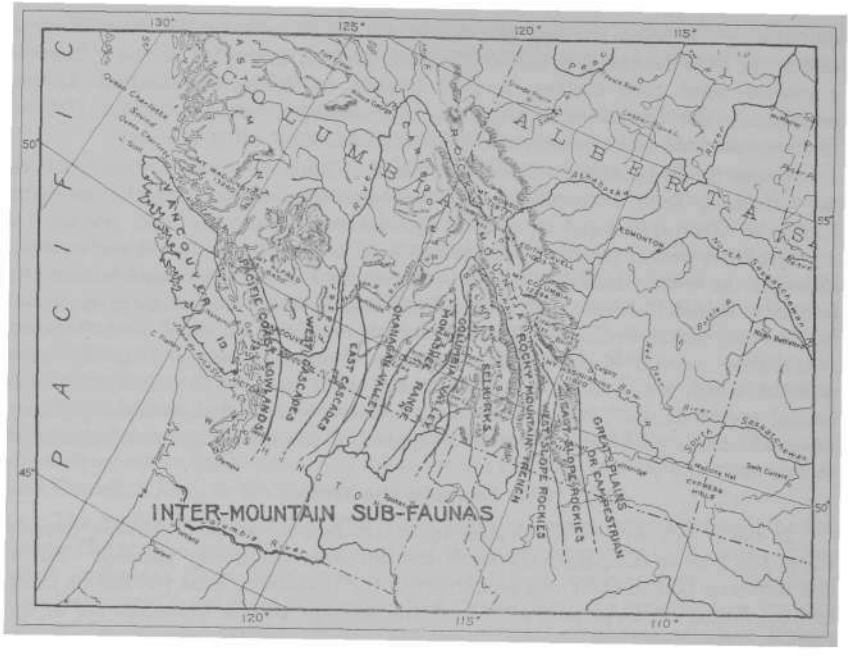
Upper Sonoran Zone.—The Upper Sonoran Zone, the western counterpart of the Carolinian Zone, as mentioned above, shows some traces along the southern borders of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba, and reaches its northern limit west of the Rocky mountains in a narrow tongue of semi-arid country following the lower Okanagan valley to the southern end of Okanagan lake in the interior of British Columbia. It is characterized in British Columbia by greasewood, rabbit-bush, cactus, several species of sagebrush, and other plants of desert habitat. It possesses several characteristic mammals—California badger (*Taxidea taxus neglecta*), which is also found in a few parts of the Transition Zone in British Columbia; pocket mouse (*Perognathus lordi*); western white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii townsendii*); and a few birds typical of the zone which are mentioned further on.

Life Zones in the West.

In the boreal parts of North America and in fact the whole of Eastern Canada where the land is comparatively level, the life zones are nearly parallel. Yukon and northern British Columbia are mostly in the Hudsonian Zone and have a fairly uniform fauna. A large part of central and western British Columbia are in the Canadian Zone, with considerable Transition-Campestrian in the southern interior, and a small finger of Upper Sonoran thrusting up into the lower Okanagan valley. In southern British Columbia and western Alberta as in the northwestern States the life zones are greatly cut up and their relations complicated by the interruption of north-and-south mountain ranges; thus northern species are carried to the south along the moderately humid ridges and southern forms to the north along the hot, semi-arid valleys.

To understand intelligently the faunas of Western Canada, it is important to study the physiography, and particularly the orography, that branch of physical geography treating of mountains and mountain systems (see pp. 8 to 10). Vegetation is everywhere extensively affected by the physical and chemical composition of the soil—whether sand, clay, alluvial, glacial, and whether acid or alkaline in its reaction. In the mountains it is instructive to note how the geological features affect the flora and how this reacts on the animal life. We soon find that a map of the geological subdivisions may be quite different from a map of the life zones. The opposite sides of a mountain range may be of similar rock structure, due to being part of the same uplift or folding of the earth's crust. At the same time the vegetation growing on one slope may have quite different elements from that on the other, and the animal life may show equally striking variations. These differences are due largely to high mountain ridges cutting off moisture-laden winds from the ocean, resulting in a dense rain-forest with heavy undergrowth on the seaward side, and more open country with plants and animals of semi-arid habitat on the interior slopes. This is well illustrated by the west and east slopes of the Cascade and Coast ranges. Other differences in fauna and flora may be due to high ranges preventing certain species from crossing and populating transmontane districts.

Inter-Mountain Sub-Faunas.—From the Pacific coast of British Columbia to the Great Plains in western Alberta the writer has been able to recognize no less



than twelve sub-faunal divisions.[19] Some closely allied species run across all these sub-faunal belts, often with slight subspecific differences, and some of the forms of each adjoining area are found in each belt. These are well illustrated by the various subspecies of flying squirrels (*Glaucomys sabrinus*), snowshoe rabbits (*Lepus americanus*), and pikas (*Ochotona princeps*). As we pass from one belt to another, or from lower to higher levels, we pick up new forms, or distinct geographical races, which give character to the local fauna and flora and show the effects of a different environment. The dominant trees and herbaceous plants mark obvious changes in the landscape. The bird fauna gives a definite character to the various inter-mountain areas during the breeding season, but at other times is much complicated by seasonal migrations northward and southward in spring and autumn, as well as by local altitudinal movements. The mountain seed-eating birds come down to lower levels when seeds and fruits are ripe, and hummingbirds which breed at the lower levels presumably move upwards to the natural flower gardens at timber-line on the border of Hudsonian-Alpine Zones after the breeding season when the low-lands are dried up as the male hummingbirds seem to disappear from the lower levels and are conspicuous near the timber-line soon afterwards. The mammal life is more static, although some large, hoofed mammals make short movements from summer to winter pastures and *vice versa*. Many of the species, from bears to chipmunks, evade the effects of severe climates by hibernating in winter and, on the other hand, in some of the hot, dry valleys, species like the yellow-bellied wood-chuck (*Marmota flaviventris*) and Columbian ground squirrel (*Citellus columbianus*) go into a state of æstivation or dormant inaction during the late summer when vegetation is withered. As the occurrence of many of the larger game and fur-bearing species at the present time is largely dependent upon survival from per-secution rather than distribution from natural causes, the peculiarities of mammal distribution in these sub-faunal areas is more readily worked out by study of the

smaller and relatively insignificant species. While the relative numbers of the small mammals are often greatly influenced by external causes, such as epidemic diseases, climatic conditions, or increase of predators, they are less destructively affected by human factors, and there is greater possibility of their persistence in any locality.

Some characters of the main sub-faunal regions along the International Boundary are given here, with the more important differences noted in moving from one district to another.

Vancouver Island.—This region is heavily forested, particularly in the southern and central portions. In the northern part of the island the mountains are lower, with timber of smaller size, and the fauna shows an infusion of northwest coast species. The bird fauna is largely the same as on the mainland, with a few species missing, and only two or three sedentary forms, like the Vancouver Island pygmy owl (*Glaucidium gnoma swarthi*) and the Vancouver Island ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus brunnescens*), which are peculiar to the island. Several of the mammal species of the mainland seem to have never reached the island, and a large proportion of those on the island have been described as insular subspecies of mainland forms, including three shrews, weasel, mink, wolverine, otter, black bear, wolf, cougar, red squirrel, meadow mouse, marmot, raccoon, and two subspecies of white-footed mouse.

Pacific Coast Lowlands.—The mild climate, heavy annual rainfall, and thick undergrowth, with few natural open spaces characterize this area. A list of the birds breeding in this region shows that the species are largely the same as those found on the northwestern Pacific coast of the United States and several typical species are mentioned on p. 45 of this paper. Typical mammals of the Coast Belt are Oregon mole (*Scapanus townsendii*), Scheffer mole (*S. orarius schefferi*), Gibbs shrew mole (*Neŭrotrichus gibbsi*), Trowbridge shrew (*Sorex trowbridgii*), Bendire water shrew (*Sorex bendirei*), Puget Sound spotted skunk (*Spilogale phenax olympica*), Puget Sound striped skunk (*Mephitis occidentalis spissagrada*), Bachman flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis*), Cooper chipmunk (*Eutamias townsendii cooperi*), Puget Sound white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus austerus*), northwestern red-backed mouse (*Clethrionomys gapperi caurinus*), Townsend meadow mouse (*Microtus townsendii*), Agassiz meadow mouse (*M. oregoni serpens*), brown mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa rufa*), and Columbian Coast deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*).

West Slope of Cascade Mountains.—Here heavy timber and dense undergrowth, such as salal, devil's club, salmonberry, etc., merge into the preceding region, and harbour birds like the sooty grouse (*Dendragapus f. fuliginosus*), dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*), sooty fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca fuliginosa*), and Pacific varied thrush (*Ixoreus n. naevius*). Typical mammals of this zone are mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus americanus*), Cascade hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata cascadensis*), Mount Baker chipmunk (*E. amoenus felix*), Cascade red squirrel (*Sciurus douglassii cascadensis*), dusky flying squirrel (*G. s. fuliginosus*), Washington white-footed mouse (*P. m. oreas*), Cascade water vole (*Microtus richardsoni arvicoloides*), Cascade pika (*Ochotona princeps brunnescens*), Wrangell lemming mouse (*Synaptomys borealis wrangelli*), and Cascade mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa columbiana*).

East Slope of Cascade Mountains (Similkameen valley).—The high mountains shut off a large part of the rain-bearing clouds from the coast and the east slope is noticeably drier, with more open timber of Transition type, typically of western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), with open grassy areas, gradually merging into the

Okanagan valley. The sooty grouse comes a little over the divide, but is soon replaced by Richardson's grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Franklin's grouse (*Canachites franklini*), and gray ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*). Other interior forms are California pygmy owl (*G. g. californicus*), red-naped sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*), black-headed jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri annectens*), American magpie (*Pica pica hudsonica*), and Nevada towhee (*Pipilo maculatus curtatus*). Typical mammals not found on the west slope of the Cascades are: dusky-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis saturatus*), Columbian chipmunk (*E. a. affinis*), Streator red squirrel (*S. h. streatori*), sagebrush lemming mouse (*Synaptomys borealis artemisiae*), Kootenay jumping mouse (*Zapus princeps kootenayensis*), Ashnola pika (*Ochotona princeps fenisex*), mountain meadow mouse (*Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus*), sagebrush white-footed mouse (*P. m. artemisiae*), Okanagan flying squirrel (*G. s. columbiensis*), Cascade snowshoe rabbit (*Lepus americanus cascadensis*), and bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis californiana*).

Okanagan River Valley.—In the hot Upper Sonoran Zone of Osoyoos Lake country in the extreme south, greasewood, rabbit-bush, cactus, and several species of sagebrush are common plants. This merges into semi-arid Transition-Campestrian farther north, with much open range country. Among the birds may be mentioned turkey vulture (*Cathertes aura*), Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediocetes phasianellus columbianus*), burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*), Nuttall's poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*), cañon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), long-tailed chat (*Icteria virens longicaude*), white-throated swift (*Aëronautes saxatilis*), sage hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) (formerly); and various species of ducks and grebes. Mammals restricted in Canada to this valley and some local valleys near the border farther east are California badger (*Taxidea taxus neglecta*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus lordi*), and western white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii townsendii*).

Monashee Mountains.—This area is a more heavily timbered region of the Columbia Mountain system, with more rainfall than the eastern Cascades, flora of mixed Eastern Canadian and Western Canadian characteristics, and a somewhat intermediate fauna, showing species that are found in both the Okanagan and Columbia valleys, but few that are common to both of those areas.

Columbia and West Kootenay Valleys.—This area is closely connected with the preceding, ranging from Transition Zone at Trail (1,364 feet elevation), on the Columbia, reaching timber-line a few miles away at the edge of the Hudsonian Zone at about 7,000 feet, showing a mixed bird fauna, including long-eared owl (*Asio wilsonianus*), Sierra creeper (*Certhia familiaris zelota*), Audubon's warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*), and Alaska pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator alascensis*). Typical mammals are buff-bellied chipmunk (*E. a. luteiventris*), Okanagan hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata okanagana*), with yellow-bellied woodchuck (*Marmota flaviventris avara*) at lower levels, Chapman lemming mouse (*Synaptomys borealis chapmani*), big-footed water vole (*M. r. macropus*), Richardson red squirrel (*S. h. richardsoni*), and brown pocket gopher (*Thomomys fuscus*). The mountains in this area are forested nearly or quite to the tops, and the alpine flower displays are of great interest, incidentally providing food and shelter for some of the alpine mammal species.

Selkirk Mountains—(Kootenay and Moyie valleys).—The interior of British Columbia is not usually thought of as having many water birds, although the long, narrow, deep "arrow lakes", such as the Okanagan and Kootenay lakes, harbour many ducks in season. The "Kootenay Flats" are particularly interesting. The

Kootenay river flows south along the Rocky Mountain Trench into northwestern Montana, thence into northern Idaho, north into British Columbia again, where it flows through a flat valley about five miles wide, cut into numerous side channels, ultimately flowing through the long Kootenay lake and southwest to join the Columbia shortly before it enters the State of Washington. This region shows a great variety of bird life. The Moyie valley is also interesting as a great fall migration route for birds, possibly on account of being badly burned over and with much second growth. Typical mammals are Selkirk marten (*Martes americana abietinoides*), northern striped skunk (*Mephitis m. hudsonica*), the latter being an intrusion from the prairies; British Columbia woodchuck (*Marmota monax petrensis*), an extreme western subspecies of the Eastern woodchuck; Cœur d'Alene chipmunk (*Eutamias ruficaudus simulans*), Cœur d'Alene pocket gopher (*Thomomys fuscus saturatus*), Kootenay red-backed mouse (*Clethrionomys gapperi saturatus*), Rocky Mountain showshoe rabbit (*Lepus bairdii bairdii*), and mountain muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis*). The region is noted for abundance of yellow-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*) and mule deer (*O. hemionus*) and a few mountain caribou are still found here and there. Mountain goats are found locally, but bighorn sheep are not known to have ever occurred in the Selkirks although found both to the east and west.

Rocky Mountain Trench.—This is a comparatively level valley between the Selkirks and the Rocky mountains, including the east part of the Big Bend of the Columbia river, and farther south the source of the Kootenay river which flows south on the west side of the Tobacco Plains into northwestern Montana. The Rocky Mountain Trench is apparently less of a barrier to species of birds than it is to mammals. There is little apparent difference between the species found on each side, and the Trench is a common migration ground for the birds from either side. The region around Newgate at the edge of the Tobacco Plains is noteworthy for prairie or Great Plains intrusions, producing breeding grounds for upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), McCown's longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccowni*), and chestnut-collared longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*). Williamson's (cut-throat) sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) is here largely restricted to a western larch habitat. The Columbian ground squirrels and pocket gophers are very abundant, and the California badger, which within the past few years has been nearly exterminated in British Columbia, was more common than at any other point along the Boundary. The Alberta phenacomys (*Phenacomys intermedius levis*) is first noted as an intrusion from the east, and the Rocky Mountain jumping mouse (*Zapus princeps*) is common. The buff-bellied chipmunk (*E. a. luteiventris*) is found on the east side of the Kootenay river near Newgate, and the Columbian chipmunk (*E. a. affinis*) on the west bank, showing that in this latitude a large swift river may be a barrier separating hibernating species.

West Slope of Rocky Mountains.—The foothill region is comparatively narrow, and the mountains rise rather abruptly from the Rocky Mountain Trench. This section is heavily forested at the lower levels, except where limited areas have been stripped by snowslides or fires, and on Arctic-Alpine summits. Typical trees are Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir. Mammals of interest are wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), Montana mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus missoulae*), Yellowstone moose (*Alces americana shirasi*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis canadensis*), British Columbia showshoe rabbit (*Lepus americanus columbiensis*), and the typical Rocky Mountain pika (*Ochotona p. princeps*) which is represented by various subspecies on the ranges farther west.

East Slope of Rocky Mountains.—The slopes are less abrupt than on the western side, with a wider fringe of foothills, merging gradually into the Great Plains. The forests are similar to those of the western slope of the mountains. This is the main range of the bighorn sheep, and mountain goats and wapiti are also found, while the typical moose (*A. a. americana*) is common farther north. Other characteristic mammals are Rocky Mountain cougar (*Felis concolor hippolestes*), Rocky Mountain hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata oxytona*), with the Montana hoary marmot (*M. c. nivaria*) occurring locally near the International Boundary. The northern chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus borealis*) reaches its western limit here, but ranges north along the Mackenzie and east to northern Ontario. The alpine flying squirrel (*G. s. alpinus*), Drummond wood-rat or "pack-rat" (*Neotoma cinerea drummondii*), Richardson water vole (*Microtus r. richardsoni*), long-tailed mountain vole (*Microtus mordax*), approaching its eastern limit, and Alberta pika (*Ochotona princeps lutescens*) are characteristic animals.

The Great Plains.—This region which merges gradually into the foothills of the Rocky mountains, is characterized by Transition-Campestrian fauna. Some of the larger mountain forms formerly ranged for some distance on the Plains. The big Plains grizzly (*Ursus horribilis*) which was found as far east as Manitoba 130 years ago, is now extinct, and the cougar which reached the Cypress hills in southwestern Saskatchewan until comparatively recent times, does not stray far from the shelter of the mountains. In addition to the typical Plains species found in Canada, listed earlier in this paper, we may add the northern white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii campanius*), silver badger (*Taxidea taxus taxus*), and several forms of the true pocket gopher (*Thomomys talpoides*), which on account of their glossy fur and habit of throwing up earth hills are often mistakenly called "moles" on the prairies as well as in British Columbia. There are no true moles known in Canada in the region between eastern Manitoba and the extreme southwestern corner of British Columbia. The Plains muskrat is a pale-coloured form (*Ondatra zibethica cinnamomina*), and the Missouri River beaver (*Castor canadensis missouriensis*), which is found in some of the parts of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan belonging to the Missouri drainage system, is also a pale, bleached form.

Distribution of Species in the Northwest.

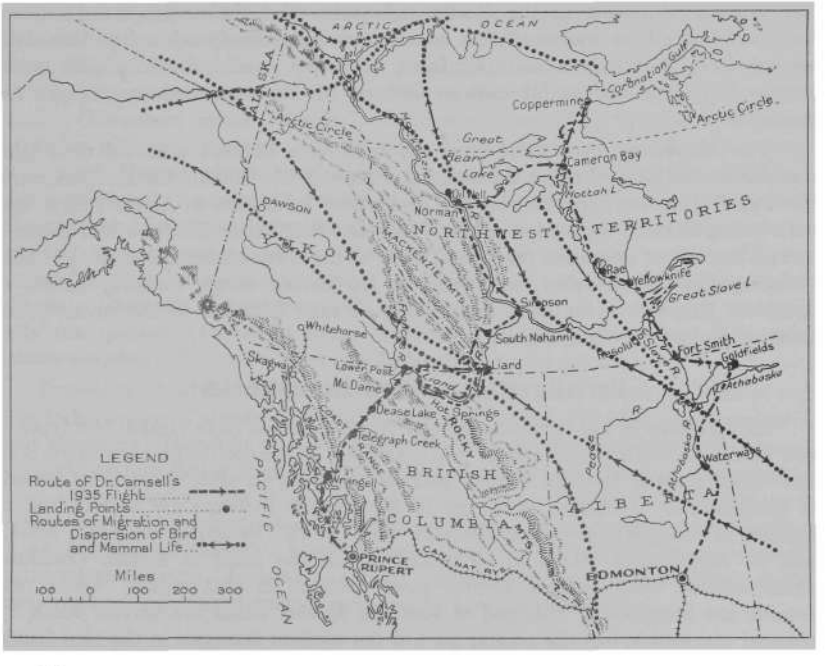
The general trend of the life zones of Canada being along a southeast-northwest line, it has been generally assumed that the dispersion has been fairly regular across the Great Plains region and to the northward of the Plains (the Rocky Mountain system forming an unbroken barrier which is surmounted by few forms of life) and that the species have followed the foothills of the Rockies along the Mackenzie River valley to the Arctic ocean. The above is true only in part. The fauna of the Mackenzie Delta region (about latitude 68° N. and longitude 135° W.), much farther west than the west coast of British Columbia, is essentially the same as that of Eastern Canada, with the exception of a few stragglers from the Yukon side, and a few marine species of Pacific origin.

However, it has been known for some time that there is a strong infusion of many typical Eastern Canadian species in central Yukon and northern British Columbia, extending into central Alaska to the mouth of the Yukon river and beyond. The eastern race of the common fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca iliaca*) ranges to the northwest coast of Alaska, while the large, dark, western coast races of the same species—Shumagin Island fox sparrow (*unalaschensis*), Kodiak Island (*insularis*), Valdez (*sinuosa*), Yakutat (*annectens*), Queen Charlotte Island (*towns-*

endi), Vancouver Island (*fuliginosa*), etc.—do not range north beyond the Alaska peninsula and Aleutian islands. The yellow-shafted flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) of the east ranges into central Yukon and northwestern British Columbia, straggling down the coast as far as Vancouver island.

The Liard River Gap.—Many of these anomalies of distribution become much more intelligible in the light of important geographical and geological explorations made by Dr. Charles Camsell in the summer of 1935.[8] Leaving Prince Rupert and passing Wrangell in Alaska, following the Stikine river and passing Telegraph creek, his plane crossed the Pacific-Arctic divide to Dease lake, one of the headwaters of Liard river. Dr. Camsell states:

> The plateau east of the Cassiar Range is characterized by a fairly even skyline and by mature, rounded summits which seldom rise above the forest line. Some of it is almost flat. Timber is general and is quite thick in the broad and flaring valleys that flow through the plateau. The divide at Dease Lake is only about 2,600 feet above sea-level, and therefore it is 1,000 feet lower than Yellowhead Pass or 1,700 feet lower than Kicking Horse Pass. At Fort Liard the level is estimated to be about 500 feet.



The Rocky mountains were found to definitely terminate at Liard river, after extending as a continuous group of ranges for about 1,000 miles, and then pass gradually into the plateau region to the north. South of the river the skyline is cut by a series of sharp peaks, which in some places stand well above the timber-line, whereas to the north the topography is subdued, with rounded summits that only very occasionally reach beyond the timber-line. The Mackenzie mountains begin at latitude 60° N., immediately west of the Liard, and extend northward and northwesterly for about 600 miles as a gradually broadening belt of mountains, which on the line of the Ross and Gravel rivers have a width of 300 miles, according

to Keele. The important and striking gap between the Rocky mountains and Mackenzie mountains, about sixty miles in width, which was first recognized by R. G. McConnell of the Geological Survey of Canada, on a remarkable canoe traverse of Liard river in 1887, was hardly appreciated at its full physiographic value at the time, owing to the difficulty of human travel by the old methods, but was immediately seen by bird's-eye view from the air and confirmed by observations and photographs taken. The low, tree-covered pass was easily distinguished from the rugged and barren mountains on both sides of the river.

This Liard River gap, while it offers a logical explanation of what may be called a central Yukon and Alaska extension of the Eastern Canadian fauna, does not account for the entire fauna of central and southern Yukon Territory, as the mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*), mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*), pika or "rock rabbit" (*Ochotona collaris*), and hoary marmot or "whistler" (*Marmota caligata*), which are closely related to northern Asiatic forms, are presumably derived from Asiatic immigrants that came to North America in preglacial or interglacial times. The mountain sheep has worked down some of the western ranges as far south as Mexico, but is most abundant in the Rocky mountains and their outliers. However, the Canadian elk or wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), also closely related to Eurasiatic species, but not strictly a mountain form, may very possibly have come in to the Prairie Provinces and as far east as Ontario by this low roadway through the mountains.

The Mackenzie mountains form the basis of a distinct chain of mountains running northwestward along the boundary between the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, approaching the Richardson mountains in Arctic Yukon, and with a considerable depression at the Porcupine-Bell River divide, which allows a certain amount of migration from the Yukon to the lower Mackenzie drainage basin, swinging more to the west, continuing as the Brooks range, formerly known as Arctic or Endicott mountains, terminating at cape Lisburne in the Arctic ocean north of Kotzebue sound, Alaska.

Peculiarities of Bird Distribution.

Explorations in the northern parts of North America have yielded few types of new species of birds within recent years, as most of the species on their migrations have been passing through settled districts twice a year since the earliest periods of colonization. Additions of species to our western avifauna are usually due to capture of stragglers from northeastern Asia which frequently come to Alaska and we may expect others to be picked up on the coast of British Columbia when resident ornithologists become more common in that region. Other new records are occasionally obtained of southern species which are carried north by tropical hurricanes, but the greater part of the modern increases in the bird faunal list is due to "splitting" of species, *i.e.*, finer discrimination of subspecies or geographic races.

The listed avifauna of Canada now stands at something over 600 forms (Taverner, 1934).[9] The last Ontario list (Nash, 1905)[10] recorded 324 forms known to have occurred in the province, and the latest addenda to the list of birds of the Ottawa district (Lloyd, 1936)[11] bring it up to 250 forms. These lists include every form which has ever been taken in the region in question, numbering permanent residents (not many over two dozen in the Ottawa district), regular migrants which may be expected to occur every year, and casual stragglers of which only one record of occurrence may be known.

The bird faunas of Canada can not be properly divided by an arbitrary line drawn north and south through the centre of the Dominion, as the breeding birds are largely of typically Eastern Canadian type to the eastern edge of the Rocky mountains. Worthy of note are a number of so-called "Eastern" species which range without change clear across the continent: American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius*), killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*), spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Nuttallornis mesoleucus*), tree swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), barn swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon albifrons*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), red eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), and pine siskin (*Spinus pinus*).

Numerous species familiar in the east are represented on the prairies or on the Pacific coast by slightly differentiated subspecies: Harris's (hairy) woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus harrisi*), Batchelder's (downy) woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens leucurus*), western pileated woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus picinus*), slender-billed nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*), western house wren (*Troglodytes aëdon parkmani*), western winter wren (*Nannus hyemalis pacificus*), western robin (*Turdus migratorius propinquus*), dwarf hermit thrush (*Hylocichla guttala nanus*), willow thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*), Cassin's (blue-headed) vireo (*Vireo gilvus cassini*), western warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus swainsoni*), lutescent (orange-crowned) warbler (*Vermivora celata lutescens*), Calaveras (Nashville) warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi*), western yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*), long-tailed chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*), pileolated (Wilson's) warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pileolatus*), western red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus* subspecies), pale goldfinch (*Spinus tristis pallidus*), western lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*), western vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus confinis*), western chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina arizonae*), western tree sparrow (*Spizella arborea ochracea*), Gambel's (white-crowned) sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*), sooty fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca fuliginosa*), rusty song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia morphna*), Forbush's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni gracilis*).

Typical birds of the Pacific coast and rare east of the Coast mountains are: band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*), Kennicott's screech owl (*Otus asio kennicotti*), coast pigmy owl (*Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli*), black swift (*Nephoecetes niger borealis*), northwestern flicker (*Colaptes cafer cafer*), red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius ruber*), Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), Oregon chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis*), chestnut-sided chickadee (*Penthestes rufescens*), russet-backed thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*), black-throated gray warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*), northwestern redwing (*Agelaius phœniceus caurinus*), Oregon towhee (*Pipilo maculatus oregonus*), northwest crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos caurinus*).

Waterfowl Flyways of North America.

The perplexing intermixture of the avian faunas of North America is perhaps best illustrated by the migration of the waterfowl. The ducks and geese, of importance for food and sport, have been the object of detailed study by a wider class of people than have most other groups of birds. The comparatively recent development of bird-banding, or "ringing" as it is called in England, has done much to sweep away the mystery which has shrouded the migration of birds since earliest times. Begun in a small way by private naturalists, the project has become of international importance, as many of the birds breed in one country and winter in other countries. Great numbers of birds, as nestlings or taken in traps, have

been banded with aluminium, stamped with consecutive numbers attached to the leg; a filing card with necessary data is sent in to a central office. For Canada and the United States, to avoid confusion, the bands are stamped "Notify Biological Survey" and handled by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. All records of birds that have been banded in Canada, or taken in Canada or other countries bearing bands of Canadian origin as shown by their numbers on file, are ultimately sent to Ottawa and filed at headquarters of the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources. Birds banded in Canada may be taken in the United States, or *vice versa*, and many birds have been taken during several successive years as "repeaters" The assembled records have given a very clear and accurate idea of where certain species spend their summers and winters and the routes which they follow during migrations.

The matter of migration records is of considerable importance to Canada, as most of the bird species which nest in Canada spend the winter outside of our borders. We know that a large proportion of the geese and ducks reared in Canada find their winter feeding grounds in the United States and are killed there. Recent investigations[12] have shown that some of our smaller species, which are protected in North America, as the upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), a favourite bird on the western prairies, is being killed to a dangerous extent in Argentina, and the buff-breasted sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*), formerly common in Arctic Canada and well-known on migrations, has nearly approached extinction on its wintering grounds in Argentina, where settlement and wheat growing has developed during the past generation as on the prairies of Western Canada.

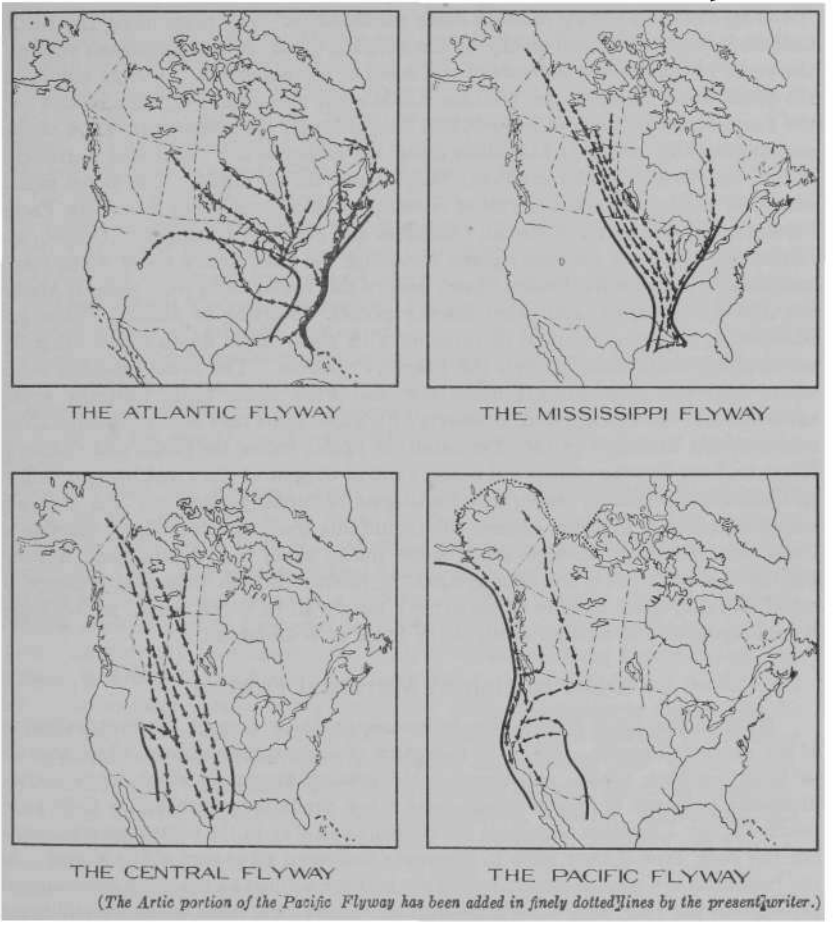
The prolonged period of drought during the past few years in large sections of Western Canada, covering the area which is normally the greatest duck-producing ground in North America, has focussed the attention of sportsmen and conservationists on the study of our waterfowl fauna. Data have been gathered which show that some species have reached such a low ebb, due to lack of reproduction on the breeding grounds and to over shooting in autumn and winter, that a few years more might easily place them in the class of the Labrador duck and the passenger pigeon—irrevocably missing from the list of our living fauna.

The recent intensive studies on the waterfowl migration have been well summarized by Lincoln,[13] who has described the four important flyways.

The Atlantic Flyway extends from the Atlantic coast west to the Allegheny mountains and curves northwestward to the western end of lake Erie. It has at least three primary migration routes and as many more that are important as tributaries. The extreme eastern route which leads directly down the coast, has its origin in the Eastern Arctic islands and Greenland, bringing down the greater snow goose (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*) and the Atlantic brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*), which winter on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. This route is also used by black ducks (*Anas rubripes*) and Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), the latter species on this route seldom going very far south of Long Island sound. The black ducks of western Quebec and Ontario first travel southward through the peninsula of southern Ontario, and together with ducks and geese from both sides of Hudson bay, and several species of diving ducks, canvasback (*Nyroca valisneria*), redhead (*N. americana*), and scaup (*N. marila* and *N. affinis*), which breed in the Prairie Provinces and some of the northwestern States, make a cross-country flight over Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia to the Atlantic coast, and winter largely in the vicinity of Chesapeake bay and Delaware bay.

THE WATERFOWL FLYWAYS OF NORTH AMERICA

After F.C. Lincoln, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Circular № 342, January, 1935.



(The Artic portion of the Pacific Flyway has been added in finely dotted lines by the present writer.)

The Mississippi Flyway is more simple. It draws some geese from the east side of Hudson bay, and black ducks from western Quebec and Ontario which fly from the general vicinity of western lake Erie and reach the Mississippi valley near the mouth of the Ohio river. From the west it draws from the Yukon flats in Alaska, traverses the Mackenzie River valley, and the Great Lakes and prairie region of central Canada and, running generally from northwest to southeast, enters the United States on a broad band from Montana to Wisconsin, but constricts as it proceeds southward, resulting in heavy concentration in central Arkansas. The most significant factors are the vast area of breeding territory that is tributary to it and the greatly restricted winter quarters, resulting in heavy concentration during winter and giving rise to erroneous ideas of abundance.

The Central Flyway merges imperceptibly with the western boundary of the Mississippi Flyway but in general is bounded in this direction by the Missouri

river and the western parts of Missouri and Arkansas. It draws birds from central Alaska and Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and various western States, including the Bear River marshes in Utah. The wintering grounds are chiefly in Texas.

The Pacific Flyway presents some peculiarities. The route along the British Columbia coast is followed chiefly by the cackling goose (*Branta canadensis minima*), the black brant (*Branta nigricans*), and some of the sea-ducks. A large number of the black brant breed on the Western Arctic coast and islands of Canada, and with the Pacific eider (*Somateria v-nigra*) and king eider (*S. spectabilis*) perform a curious and noteworthy east-west migration along the coasts of the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Arctic Alaska *via* Point Barrow and Bering strait. The eiders mostly winter in Bering sea and the gulf of Alaska, but the black brant follow the Pacific Flyway along the coasts of British Columbia and States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Most of the other geese, including the little Ross's goose (*Chen rossi*), and ducks which use the United States part of this route, come from eastern Alaska, the Mackenzie valley, and other interior points. Starting in Alaska, Yukon and Mackenzie, this route is used in common with many birds which follow other flyways, going southward through the Prairie Provinces. The route branches somewhere near the International Boundary, and while some birds continue southeastward into the Central and Mississippi Flyways, some turn southwestward across northwestern Montana and the Panhandle of Idaho, follow the Snake and Columbia River valleys, turning southward across central Oregon to the great interior valleys of California. Another important contingent of birds, particularly the redheads which winter in California, crosses the mountains from the Bear River marshes of Utah, and curiously enough sends some ducks along the Central and Atlantic Flyways as well. The breeding grounds of interior British Columbia continue to supply a fairly good number of waterfowl, nearly all of which winter in the Puget Sound region and seldom go south of the State of Washington.

Distribution of Mammal Faunas.

Next to the plant species, the mammals probably present the best indicators of life zones in Canada. With the exception of a few species of bats, which migrate to more southern climes, and some of the grazing mammals which move limited distances in search of winter forage, and a few predators which follow their prey, nearly all our Canadian mammals are resident and stay in the same region throughout the year, even if they have to hibernate and sleep all or part of the winter. As the mammals are comparatively sedentary and are subject to the same environment throughout the year, they have developed into many local races which are still being brought to light as new areas are explored scientifically.*

The introduction of domestic animals has always accompanied the immigration of man into a new region, but the number of species is small and largely under control. House rats and mice have been brought in accidentally by human transport, and although not native, have acclimated themselves in most settled parts of the country. European hares have been planted in parts of southern Ontario and become established as part of the wild fauna. A few species of wild mammals have come in as immigrants from the United States, as the Nebraska cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus similis*) which according to Bailey[17] had extended its

* Harlan[14] listed about 100 species of mammals known in the whole of North America in 1825. Richardson[15] in 1829 recorded 82 species in British North America, and Tyrrell[16] in 1888, listed 122 species and 15 varieties of these—a total of 137 forms known in Canada at that time. The writer prepared a card list of Canadian mammals in 1928 listing 464 different forms, and increased this list to 540 by 1936, some records being added and almost as many eliminated on account of lack of authentic records. Hardly a year passes without several new names being added to the list of mammalian fauna of Canada.

range clear across the State of North Dakota between 1887 and 1915. This cottontail is now well established in southern Manitoba and in some areas has become a pest in young orchards and nursery stock. The Mearns cottontail (*S. f. mearnsi*) was probably found locally in extreme southern Ontario before the advent of the white man, but its northward advance has been rapid and since 1870 the cottontail had extended its range from southern Ontario to the environs of Ottawa where it arrived in 1931; it reached the Montreal region about the same time. The Michigan white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus bairdii*) has made extensive northward advances in eastern Ontario as well as in Manitoba, and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus borealis*) which was rare north of the Ottawa river in the days of the early settlements, now ranges nearly to James bay, far into Quebec and into all parts of Nova Scotia including Cape Breton island. The prairie pocket gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) has worked north as far as the borders of Manitoba, and the Oregon mole (*Scapanus townsendii*) has recently been found in the Huntingdon-Sumas region of extreme southwestern British Columbia, having probably entered since the region was cleared of heavy timber. On the whole, the mammalian fauna of any given area is essentially static, being only changed by local extermination of a few species, and the appearance of occasional new forms which extend their ranges as the country is cleared, either by breaking of the soil or by burning of forests.

We can take the mammal fauna of Canada to number approximately 540 different forms. Ontario has an even hundred, while Quebec, which includes a number of Arctic forms from Hudson strait and marine species from its Atlantic seaboard, has 125. The Ottawa district has about 45 species of mammals, which is about the normal number found in any limited area in Eastern Canada. Certain mountain areas in British Columbia and Alberta have a somewhat larger number of forms, as one may pass upward for 6,000 to 7,000 feet from Upper Sonoran or Transition to Arctic-Alpine Zones within a few miles and meet species of the different zones. The average variety of species in any fairly homogeneous region may be seen from the Ontario list of mammals[18]: *Ungulata* (hoofed species) 5, including caribou, moose, and deer; *Carnivora* (flesh-eaters) 38, including bear, wolves, foxes, wildcats, mink, otter, and most of the other fur bearers; *Rodentia* (gnawing mammals) 25, including beaver, muskrat, porcupine, woodchucks, squirrels, chipmunks, and mice of various kinds; *Insectivora* (insect eaters) 13, including 10 shrews and 3 moles; *Lagomorpha* 5, hares and rabbits; *Chiroptera* 9, bats; as well as certain marine species —*Pinnipedia*, seals and walrus, and *Cetacea*, whales—which are not found in provinces which have no seaboard.

Economic Importance of Faunal Assets.

Fur-bearing and Other Mammals.—In Chapter X, of this volume, a description of the fur trade and its background will be found, supplemented by statistics of production which illustrate its importance in the national economy.

As is there pointed out, one hundred years ago the value of furs to the export trade of Canada was greater than that of any other commodity, and while the fur trade is now proportionately much less important the aggregate is as large as ever; the number of persons engaged in the industry is much larger and a greater variety of furs is collected.

Nearly all of the mammal species are of known economic importance. The large game mammals are obviously useful for food and clothing; in many areas they still furnish the main sustenance of Indians and Eskimos and are a great help to

white pioneers, although they do not figure in the statistics. The big game is of interest to other citizens for sport and pleasure, and incidentally an important source of direct revenue to the provinces from hunting licences, as well as to railways, hotels, guides, arms and ammunition manufacturers, outfitters, and local tradesmen. Most of the fur-bearing species are carnivores, and wolves, foxes, and cougars prey to some extent upon domestic stock and poultry. Some of the rodents, as muskrat and beaver, are valuable fur producers; a few of them are eaten by man, but far more (rabbits, squirrels, lemmings and native mice) are essential as food for fur bearers, and in settled districts mice, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and woodchucks may become pests to forests and cultivated crops. Even the tiny shrews (*Sorex* and *Blarina* species), including the pygmy shrew (*Microsorex hoyi*), the smallest mammal known in North America, if not in the world, have recently been found important to forestry, helping to control the spruce sawfly and perhaps other species of insects, by feeding on the larvæ or cocoons which are found under fallen leaves in the forests.

Insects.—The Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture,[21] issued a statement in 1934, that from 1919 to 1923 the control of native grasshoppers made necessary the expenditure of $1,750,000 in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and it was estimated that crops worth $80,000,000 were saved by these measures. The wheat-stem sawfly in 1926 caused losses in Saskatchewan alone estimated at $12,000,000. The spruce budworm during the past twenty years has destroyed more than two million cords of spruce and balsam in Eastern Canada, three times as much as was destroyed by fire in the same time. A conservative estimate is that the annual devastation in Canada from insect enemies is considerably more than $100,000,000. Other insects and their larvæ, wire-worms, cut-worms, corn-borer, codling moth, larch sawfly, potato bug, etc., are continually working on farm and garden crops, orchards, and forests, and continued efforts are needed to keep this section of our fauna in check. One method is biological, by the introduction of natural enemies of the forms inimical to human affairs. As with many other "cures", the introduction of exotic species may be worse than the disease, as was found by bringing the English sparrow and starling into North America, but considerable success has been met in the introduction of parasitic insects which control certain other harmful kinds.

Fish.—The value of the commercial fisheries industry to Canada is shown in Chapter XI of this volume. The value of the game fishes is difficult to estimate, but they form a large and important food asset, provide, when well managed, healthful recreation to a large section of our citizens and attract many tourists and sportsmen from other parts of Canada as well as from outside our borders.

Conservation of Native Faunas.

The importance of the native faunas of Canada, both on account of their intrinsic values as food and fur and their indirect values as living biological influences on agriculture, forestry, water powers, and irrigation, should not be overlooked. During recent years, a realization of the rapid depletion of natural resources of all kinds has come to the peoples, states, and provinces of North America, and they have begun to take stock of the permanent values of their wild life heritage, and to consider the necessity of intelligent conservation.

The panther and the elk were long ago exterminated in Eastern Canada, the ave disappeared from nearly all areas near civilization

and the musk-ox is in a precarious state on the mainland of Canada. A few indigenous Canadian feathered species, such as the Labrador duck and the passenger pigeon, have become extinct, and the whooping crane and trumpeter swan have been reduced to very low numbers. Some of the ducks have also come within the danger line during the drought period of the past few years.

It has been shown in the past that when any wild species becomes reduced in numbers beyond a certain safety point, it is always questionable whether it can be restored to a position of safety, and the revival involves large expense over a long period of years. When a species becomes totally extinct, a historic monument which has existed longer than the memory of man upon the earth and which may have values beyond our present comprehension, has been irreparably and wantonly destroyed.

Many reclamation projects, draining of ponds, lakes, and marsh lands, undertaken ostensibly to obtain more land for agriculture, have been proved unwise, for in many cases the natural crop of fish, waterfowl, muskrat, and other furs was of more value than the agricultural products produced on the drained bottom lands. A still greater loss has been sustained by the general lowering of water tables in parts of the country. The recent long period of drought in the western parts of Canada has brought these questions to the front, and the problem of restoring the breeding grounds of our vanishing wild fowl has become identical with the greater human problem of restoration of inland water levels and retention of good agricultural land in cultivation. It should be axiomatic that the invaluable resources provided by the faunas of fin, feathers, and fur should be husbanded and thus the goose that lays the golden eggs should not be killed.

Many faunal species have a value in the balance of nature which is often forgotten and when they are exterminated the balance is upset to the detriment of other values; thus the beaver is considered by many wild life experts to have far more value to the country as an unpaid and self-supporting water-power engineer than even as a fur producer, for the reason that beaver dams in the mountain streams help to impound excess flood water, conserve moisture, and aid in preventing floods and harmful erosion at lower levels. The devastation wrought by insect pests has been pointed out on page 50, but not all insects, by any means, are injurious and wholesale methods of insect control may have serious effects on the balance of nature. This fact is stressed by Dr. Edith M. Patch,[20] who has been in charge of entomological work at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station for many years.* Many naturalists and writers have complained that the general spraying of fruit trees has seriously reduced the number of certain species of birds in orchard districts; that drainage and other methods of mosquito control have eliminated many forms of useful swamp life; that wholesale poisoning of predatory mammals has eliminated the valuable fur bearers at the same time in certain districts; and that the use of strychnine, thallium, and other poisons in rodent control has unnecessarily sacrificed large numbers of fur bearers and useful birds. In all wild life control, an essential fact to be borne in mind is that faunas and floras have

* Dr. Patch thinks that too much emphasis has been directed to the fact that certain insects are injurious to man, his crops, and domestic animals, and too little to the fact that man is dependent on the insects for the pollination of plants which produce fruit, seeds, flowers, and commodities which are useful to him. The wholesale killing of insect life resulting from control campaigns, in which large areas are dusted or sprayed with toxic materials by means of aeroplanes and other mechanical equipment, has already exterminated such a large proportion of the beneficial native insect life that pollination of the blossoms of fruit trees and therefore the fruit crops themselves have suffered. In certain localities some plants have already become rare because their insect pollinators have been eliminated from the native fauna.

intricate interlocking ecological relationships, affecting many diverse human interests. In self defence it is often necessary for man to attempt to strike a balance between different forms of wild life, and the crucial question to be answered in each case is whether the problematical advantages exceed the disadvantages; steps, once taken, usually cannot be retraced.

One of the most important and effective agencies of conservation in Canada is found in the immense National Parks and the many smaller provincial parks where wild life is protected, and the overflow from these areas helps to keep up a supply in the surrounding areas. The extensive preserves in the Northwest Territories where hunting and trapping of game is restricted entirely to native Indians and Eskimos, eliminates much intensive harrying of the game and fur-bearing mammals in those areas. Certain parks and sanctuaries are the only remaining natural habitats of important mammal species. Among these are the Wood Buffalo Park and the Thelon Game Sanctuary where the wood buffalo and most of the remaining musk-oxen on the mainland of Canada are protected.

The conservation of migratory birds became a federal matter by the Migratory Birds Treaty of 1916 between Great Britain and the United States. The provisions of this treaty were put into effect by the Migratory Birds Convention Act of 1917, and reinforced by legislation of the different provinces. Co-operation between Canada and the United States is necessary, as a large proportion of the migratory wild fowl are reared in Canada and feed during the winter in the United States.

The protection of non-migratory birds, game, and fur-bearing mammals in Canada is entirely within the control of the provinces, except in the Northwest Territories where it is regulated by the Northwest Game Act, and in the Yukon Territory where the Game Ordinance of the Yukon Council is in effect. Protection of inland fish resources is largely a matter of provincial action, but the Dominion Government operates fish hatcheries and patrol vessels in coastal waters.

REFERENCES NOTED IN THE TEXT.—[1]Halkett, Andrew. Check list of the fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Ottawa, 1913. [2]Anderson, R. M. Effect of the introduction of exotic animal forms. Proc. 5th Pac. Sc. Congress, Vancouver, 1933, p. 769. [3]Osborn, Henry Fairfield. The age of mammals in Europe, Asia and North America. pp. 1-635. New York, 1910. [4]Wagner, Julius. The fleas of British Columbia, by Dr. Julius Wagner, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The Canadian Entomologist. 48:194. Sept., 1936. [5]Gadow, Hans. The wanderings of animals. pp. 1-120. Cambridge University Press. 1913. [6]Macoun, J. M. and M. O. Malte. Flora of Canada. Canada Year Book. 1915. [7]Merriam, C. H. Third provisional bio-geographic map of North America. Rep. Div. Ornithol. Mammalogy, U.S. Dept. Agr., plate 1. Washington, 1893. Life zones and crop zones of the United States. U.S. Dept. Agr., Div. Biol. Survey. Bull. 10, pp. 1-79. Map: Life zones of the United States, corr. to Dec., 1897. 1898. Bailey, V., E. W. Nelson, and E. A. Preble. U.S. Biol. Survey, fourth provisional zone map of North America, in check-list of North American birds. 3rd ed. rev. New York, 1910. Brooks, A. and H. S. Swarth. A distributional list of the birds of British Columbia. Cooper Ornith. Club, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 17. Contr. 423, Museum Vert. Zool. Univ. Calif., plate II. 1925. Seton, Ernest Thompson. Lives of game animals. 1:44 map. New York, 1925. Anderson, R. M. The distribution, abundance, and economic importance of the game and fur-bearing mammals of western North America. Proc. 5th Pac. Sc. Congress, Vancouver, 1934. Map, fig. 1, Life zones of North America. p. 4067. [8]Camsell, Charles. Flying through northwestern Canada. Canadian Geographical Journal. 12:112-122. March, 1936. [9]Taverner, P. A. Birds of Canada. Bull. 72, National Museum Canada, 1934. [10]Nash, Chas. W. Check list of the vertebrates of Ontario and catalogue of specimens in biological section of the provincial museum. Birds. pp. 1-82. Dept. Education, Toronto, 1905. [11]Lloyd, Hoyes. The birds of Ottawa. Add. to Feb. 28, 1935, Canadian Field-Naturalist, Ottawa. 50:143-144. Dec., 1936. [12]Wetmore, Alexander. Our migrant shorebirds in Southern America. Tech. Bull. 26, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. Oct., 1927. [13]Lincoln, Frederick C. The waterfowl flyways of North America. Cir. 342, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C., Jan., 1935. [14]Harlan, James. Fauna Americana. Philadelphia, 1825. [15]Richardson, John. Fauna Boreali-Americana. London, 1829. [16]Tyrrell, J. B. The mammalia of Canada. Proc. Cdn. Inst. Toronto, 1888. [17]Bailey, Vernon. A biological survey of North Dakota. N.A. Fauna No. 49, p. 135. Bureau of Biol. Survey, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C., 1926. [18]Cross, E. C. and J. R. Dymond. The mammals of Ontario. Handbook 1, pp. 1-55. Royal Ont. Museum Zool., 1929. [19] Anderson, R. M. The distribution, abundance, and economic importance of the game and fur-bearing mammals of Western North America. Proc. 5th Pac. Sc. Congress, Vancouver, 1933, p. 4068. [20] Patch, Edith M. Without benefit of insects. Annual address joint meeting of Entomol. Soc. of America and American Assoc. Econ. Entomol. Science, Feb. 5, 1937. [21] Gibson, Arthur, Dom. Entom., Ottawa. Radio address (mimeographed), 1934.

PART VI.— LANDS, SCENIC AND GAME RESOURCES OF CANADA.

Canada is distinctly a new country, and her resources are for the most part in the early stages of development. The fur, fishery, and forest resources have, it is true, been the basis of trade for two or three hundred years, but exploitation on the present commercial scale is of relatively recent growth. A notable feature, especially in so young a country, has been the effort directed to conservation and, in the cases of those resources which admit of such methods, the actual replenishment or augmentation of the sources of supply by the practice of reforestation, sylviculture, fur farming or the establishment of fish hatcheries.

Numerous surveys and investigations of the extent and value of the resources have been made and broad outlines of the resources of the provinces supplement the information on physical geography given on pp. 1 to 15. Detailed information regarding individual natural resources will be found in the later chapters—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water Powers—of this volume.

The treatment of resources considered below is concerned only with those phases of the subject which can be properly regarded as falling under the definition of physiography used in its wider interpretation, and which, do not specifically relate to individual subjects treated elsewhere in this volume. A classification of lands resources (where there is naturally overlapping since much land suitable for agriculture remains under forest cover), information on the National Parks and resources in game and scenery properly fall under this head.

Lands Resources.—Table 1 presents a broad classification of the potential land resources of Canada, by provinces. The figures are in the main based on estimates prepared by the Dominion Forest Service, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, and by the Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic and Map Service of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources; they show how the total land area of Canada is made up as between existing and potential agricultural lands, existing and potential forest lands, and lands which are unproductive as regards surface resources. Between the totals of existing and potential agricultural lands and the totals of existing and potential forest lands there is, of course, duplication to the extent of the agricultural lands under forest.

National Parks of Canada.*—The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, which administers the scenic and recreational parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are the national wild animal preserves—large fenced areas established for the protection and propagation of species in danger of extinction—the national historic parks, and the historic sites of great national interest which have been acquired throughout the country.

The mountain parks include regions of unsurpassed grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk mountains of Western Canada. Among these are the Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes national parks in Alberta, located on the eastern slopes of the Rockies; the Kootenay and Yoho parks in British Columbia on the western slopes of the Rockies; and the Glacier and Mount Revelstoke parks, also in British Columbia, located in the Selkirks. While these parks have a general resemblance to each other, each possesses individual characteristics, varying flora and fauna, and different types of scenery.

* Prepared under the direction of F. H. H. Williamson, Controller, National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

1.—Land Area of Canada, Classified as Agricultural, Forested or Unproductive.

NOTE.—The land area of Canada is shown classified by tenure in Chapter XXVIII.

Description.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Agricultural Land—						
Occupied	1,861	6,722	6,488	27,038	35,689	23,644
Improved and pasture	1,331	2,811	2,686	17,608	28,342	20,489
Forested	530	3,911	3,802	9,430	7,347	3,155
Unoccupied	105	5,922	10,259	41,314	67,181	26,950
Grass, brush, etc.	25	2,922	759	1,314	7,181	10,950
Forested	80	3,000	9,500	40,000	60,000	16,000
Totals, Agricultural Land	**1,966**	**12,644**	**16,747**	**68,352**	**102,870**	**50,594**
Improved, grass, etc.	*1,856*	*5,733*	*3,445*	*18,922*	*35,523*	*31,439*
Forested	*610*	*6,911*	*13,302*	*49,430*	*67,347*	*19,155*
Forested Land—						
Accessible and productive	725	11,950	21,773	303,500	170,000	30,500
Tenure Classification—						
Privately owned	723	10,473	11,100	31,048	7,972	8,500
Crown land	2	1,527	10,862	342,452	232,028	84,500
Size Classification—						
Merchantable	485	7,470	13,383	213,500	56,100	4,615
Young growth	240	4,480	8,390	90,000	113,900	25,885
Type Classification—						
Softwood	725	8,000	8,329	218,400	65,000	10,950
Mixed wood	–	1,150	11,223	66,100	83,000	6,220
Hardwood	–	2,800	2,221	19,000	22,000	13,330
Inaccessible or unproductive	–	50	189	70,000	70,000	62,500
Totals, Forested Land	**725**	**12,000**	**21,962**	**373,500**	**240,000**	**93,000**
Net Productive Land[1]	**2,081**	**17,733**	**25,407**	**392,422**	**275,523**	**124,439**
Waste and Other Land[2]	**103**	**3,010**	**2,066**	**131,112**	**87,759**	**95,284**
Totals, Land Area	**2,184**	**20,743**	**27,473**	**523,534**	**363,282**	**219,723**

Description.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Agricultural Land—					
Occupied	86,989	60,901	5,534	7	254,873
Improved and pasture	81,508	54,817	3,640	4	213,236
Forested	5,481	6,084	1,894	3	41,637
Unoccupied	38,127	75,740	15,166	14,063	294,827
Grass, brush, etc.	15,127	30,740	5,760	10,063	84,841
Forested	23,000	45,000	9,406	4,000	209,986
Totals, Agricultural Land	**125,116**	**136,641**	**20,700**	**14,070**	**549,700**
Improved, grass, etc.	*96,635*	*85,557*	*9,400*	*10,067*	*298,077*
Forested	*28,481*	*51,084*	*11,300*	*4,003*	*251,623*
Forested Land—					
Accessible and productive	42,160	93,075	117,100	10,000	800,783
Tenure Classification—					
Privately owned	6,250	10,044	17,519	3	103,632
Crown land	75,910	120,591	222,581	59,997	1,150,450
Size Classification—					
Merchantable	7,305	20,680	71,000	1,000	395,538
Young growth	34,855	72,395	46,100	9,000	405,245
Type Classification—					
Softwood	8,900	31,770	117,100	4,500	473,674
Mixed wood	9,395	40,800	–	3,250	221,138
Hardwood	23,865	20,505	–	2,250	105,971
Inaccessible or unproductive	40,000	37,560	123,000	50,000	453,299
Totals, Forested Land	**82,160**	**130,635**	**240,100**	**60,000**	**1,254,082**
Net Productive Land[1]	**178,795**	**216,192**	**249,500**	**70,067**	**1,552,159**
Waste and Other Land[2]	**59,180**	**32,608**	**109,779**	**1,393,496**	**1,914,397**
Totals, Land Area	**237,975**	**248,800**	**359,279**	**1,463,563**	**3,466,556**

[1] Total agricultural land plus forested land, minus forested agricultural land. [2]Includes open muskeg, rock, road allowances, urban land, etc.

Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan forms a typical example of the lake country bordering the northwestern prairies, and the Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, having a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level, contrasts sharply with the fertile plains to the east. In Ontario are located three small park units, the Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands, and the St. Lawrence Islands national parks, which were established primarily as recreational areas. Fort Anne National Park in Nova Scotia and Fort Beauséjour National Park in New Brunswick, surround sites notable in early Canadian history.

Two recent additions to Canada's National Park system include areas of approximately 458 square miles in the northern part of Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, and of approximately ten square miles along the northern shore of Prince Edward island. The Cape Breton Island area presents outstanding examples of rugged coast line with a mountain background. The Prince Edward Island area possesses some of the finest salt-water bathing beaches in Eastern Canada.

The special animal parks were established for the protection of such vanishing species of mammalian wild life as the buffalo, wapiti (elk), and pronghorned antelope, which now thrive under natural conditions in large enclosures especially suited to their requirements. These parks include the Buffalo and Elk Island parks in Alberta, which contain large herds of buffalo, elk, moose, and deer, and the Nemiskam and Wawaskesy parks, also in Alberta, which form sanctuaries for the pronghorned antelope.

In the national parks all wild life is given rigid protection and primal natural conditions are maintained as far as possible. The local administration of the larger parks is carried out by resident superintendents, assisted by park wardens who are responsible for the necessary game and forest patrols. Recreational facilities are many and varied, and in some parks natural attractions have been augmented by the provision of golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, bath-houses, and other features. A number of the parks also possess well-equipped motor campgrounds, which are available to visitors desiring this type of accommodation.

The national parks of Canada are accessible either by railway or motor highway. In addition to being served by the Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railway systems, most of the parks are either traversed by or linked up with the main arteries of motor travel. More than 600 miles of all-weather motor roads have been built by the National Parks Bureau, which have been instrumental in opening up many of the outstanding beauty spots, while other regions have been made accessible by the construction of more than 2,000 miles of trails.

Migratory Birds Treaty.—This treaty and the legislation making it effective throughout Canada are administered by the National Parks Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources. The treaty, which has been effective since 1916, has as its object the protection of the valuable migratory bird life of Canada and the United States. Information concerning the treaty, and regulations enacted for its enforcement, may be obtained from the Controller, National Parks Bureau, Ottawa.

Provincial Parks.—Several of the provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, also maintain provincial parks for the protection of wild life and as recreational areas. Among the largest of these are the Algonquin Park (2,740 square miles) in Ontario, and the Laurentides Park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec.

2.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1936.

(Twenty-two in number with a total area of 29,831 square miles.)

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
			sq. miles.	
Scenic Parks.				
Banff	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585·00	Mountain playground containing two famous resorts—Banff and Lake Louise. Massive ranges, upper slopes bare and worn, or glacier crowned, lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands; glacier-fed lakes. Wild deer, goat, sheep, elk, etc. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing, skiing, skating, curling.
Yoho	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507·00	Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies; Kicking Horse valley; lofty peaks, large number with permanent ice-caps or glaciers; famous Yoho valley with numerous waterfalls, one over 1,200 feet in height. Natural bridge, Emerald lake, lakes O'Hara and McArthur.
Glacier	Southeastern British Columbia, on the summit of the Selkirk range.	1886	521·00	Massive formations of the old Selkirk range; luxuriant forests, alpine flower gardens. Centre for alpine climbers. Illecillewaet and Asulkan glaciers and valleys; Nakimu caves. Marion lake, Rogers and Baloo passes.
Mount Revelstoke	Southeastern British Columbia, on the summit of mount Revelstoke.	1914	100·00	Nineteen-mile drive up Mt. Revelstoke affording panoramic views of the Columbia and Illecillewaet valleys, Clachnacudainn icefield, lakes Eva and Millar. Game sanctuary and winter sports resort.
Kootenay	Southeastern British Columbia, along Banff-Windermere highway.	1920	587·00	Park extends five miles on each side of Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere highway. Deep canyons, Iron Gates, Briscoe range, Sinclair canyon, famed Radium Hot Springs. Bear, deer, caribou, and Rocky Mountain sheep.
Jasper	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200·00	Immense mountain wilderness, rich in historical associations. Numbers of unclimbed peaks; glaciers, snowfields, canyons, lakes of wonderful colouring; Athabaska valley, Maligne lake, Mount Edith Cavell; Miette Hot Springs; big game sanctuary. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing.
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier Park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220·00	Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails, waterfalls, trout fishing, camping, Government golf course.
St. Lawrence Islands	In St. Lawrence river between Morrisburg and Kingston, Ontario.	1904	185·60 (acres)	Thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" in the St. Lawrence river. Recreational area, camping, fishing.
Point Pelee	Southern Ontario, on lake Erie.	1918	6·04	Most southerly mainland point in Canada, 41° 54′ N. Resting place of many migratory birds; unique flora. Recreational area, camping, bathing.
Georgian Bay Islands (including Flowerpot Island Reserve)	In Georgian bay, near Midland, Ontario.	1929	5·37	Thirty islands in Georgian bay; Beausoleil, largest of the group, is a popular camping resort. Fine bathing beaches, beautiful groves of trees, varied bird and plant life. Flowerpot island, at head of Bruce peninsula, has interesting limestone formations and numerous caves.

2.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1936—concluded.

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
			sq. miles.	
Scenic Parks—concl.				
Riding Mountain.....	Southwestern Manitoba, west of lake Winnipeg.	1929	1,148·04	Rolling woodland country in western Manitoba dotted with several beautiful lakes. Natural home of big game including one of the largest herds of wild elk in Canada. Summer resort, fine bathing and camping, Government golf course.
Prince Albert.....	Central Saskatchewan, north of Prince Albert.	1927	1,869·00	Forest country of northwestern Canada, birch, spruce, jack-pine, poplar; lakes and streams; moose, deer, bear, beaver, and interesting bird life. Excellent fishing—northern pike, pickerel, and lake trout; summer resort; sand beaches, campgrounds, Government golf course.
Area in Nova Scotia..	Northern part of Cape Breton island.	1936	45 (approx.	Outstanding examples of rugged coast line with mountain background. Magnificent views of Atlantic ocean and gulf of St. Lawrence.
Area in Prince Edward Island.	North shore of Prince Edward island.	1936	10·00 (approx.)	Strip approximately twenty miles long on north shore. Some of finest bathing beaches in Eastern Canada.
National Parks Tar Sands Reservation[1].	Alberta.....	1926	2,068·20 (acres)	Four areas comprising in all 2,068 acres in the Fort McMurray District, Alberta, have been reserved for the National Parks Branch to provide a supply of tar sands for road construction purposes in the National Parks.
Animal Parks and Reserves.				
Buffalo.....	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright.	1908	197·50	Fenced enclosure; home of the Dominion Government buffalo herd. Over 5,000 buffalo, also moose, deer, elk, yak, and hybrids.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1911	51·00	Fenced enclosure, containing over 2,000 buffalo, also moose, elk, and deer; recreational area, camping, bathing, Government golf course.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta, near Foremost.	1922	8·50	Fenced pronghorned antelope reserve, containing more than 300 head of this interesting animal, a species indigenous to the region.
Wawaskesy.....	Southeastern Alberta.	1922	54·00	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.
Wood Buffalo[2].....	Partly in Alberta (13,675 sq. miles) and partly in Northwest Territories (3,625 sq. miles), west of Athabaska and Slave rivers.	1922	17,300·00	Forests interspersed with rivers and open plains. Dotted with innumerable lakes and streams. The home of the wood buffalo, moose, deer, caribou, bear, beaver; waterfowl abundant. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks.				
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia..... (Annapolis Royal)	1917	31·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal; museum containing interesting relics of early days and fine historical library.
Fort Beauséjour.....	New Brunswick, near Sackville.	1926	59·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—site of old French fort erected middle of 17th century. Re-named Fort Cumberland in 1755 by British; original name was later restored. Historical museum containing interesting exhibits.

[1] Reserved by Order in Council and became a Dominion reserve by agreement with the province of Alberta in 1931. [2] Administered by the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs; Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. Owing to the growth of tourist travel and its demands (the statistics of the tourist trade are dealt with in Chapter XVI as a phase of External Trade), great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. In the wooded and unsettled areas of every province there are many moose, deer, bear, and smaller game, while in the western parts of the Dominion there are also wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, and lynx. Mountain lion, or cougar, are found in British Columbia and in the mountains of Alberta, while in the northwest and the far north there still exist herds of buffalo and musk-ox, which, however, are given absolute protection by the Dominion Government.

Ruffed and spruce grouse are found in the wooded areas of Canada from coast to coast. Prairie chicken and Hungarian partridge inhabit the open prairies and the partly timbered areas of the three mid-western provinces. Franklin grouse are native to the mountains of the west and the ptarmigan, an Arctic grouse, lives in the treeless northern plains and is also found in the high mountains of Alberta and British Columbia.

Canada is the natural habitat of many kinds of waterfowl and it is difficult to imagine any finer field for the shot-gun sportsman than is afforded by many of the myriad lakes which form so large a feature of Canadian scenery. This is particularly true of the three mid-western provinces, where the lakes are of the shallow, surface type that furnishes the most abundant feed for waterfowl.

The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman new scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season. In both Dominion and provincial parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species.

PART VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada.

An article on this subject by Sir Frederic Stupart, at that time Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, appeared in the 1929 edition of the Year Book at pp. 42-51.

Section 2.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.

Under the above heading, Sir Frederic Stupart, at that time Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, contributed an article which appeared at of the Year Book, also at pp.36-40 of the 1925 edition.

Section 3.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.

An article on "The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada", contributed by A. J. Connor, Climatologist, Dominion Meteorological Office, Toronto, appeared at pp. 42-46 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book.

Section 4.—The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada.

An article on the climate of northern Canada, accompanied by meteorological tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected northern stations, was contributed by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Toronto, to the 1930 edition of the Year Book, where it will be found at pp. 41-56.

Section 5.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederic Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

Section 6.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected Canadian stations in each of the provinces, together with the recorded extremes, also the averages of sunshine, wind, and weather at such stations, will be found at pp. 51-63 inclusive of the 1927-28 edition of the Year Book. The 1931 edition of the Year Book contains at pp. 48-76 additional and more comprehensive tables, contributed by A. J. Connor, of monthly average temperatures and precipitation throughout Canada, as well as of normal snowfall and duration of bright sunshine.

Section 7.—Droughts in Western Canada.

An article on the above subject by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Toronto, accompanied by diagrams and tables showing the precipitation and sun-spot incidence in the Prairie Provinces, appeared at pp. 47-59 of the 1933 edition of the Year Book.

Section 8.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada.

A summary, based on a paper "Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada", by C. C. Smith, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, accompanied by a map diagram, appeared at pp. 50-53 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

PART I.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, pp. 60-80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, not reprinted here due to pressure on available space.

A select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada was contributed by the late Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa, to the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book, where it appears on pp. 53-55.

A special article "Canada on Vimy Ridge", prepared by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., Director of the Historical Section, Department of National Defence, was published on the occasion of the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial and appears on pp. 50-60 of the Canada Year Book, 1936.

PART II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1937.

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovered Hudson strait.
1501. Gaspar Corte Real visited Newfoundland and Labrador.
1524. Verrazano explored the coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascended the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14), and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage. He planted wheat, cabbages, turnips and lettuces near Cap Rouge river.
1542-3. De Roberval and his party wintered at cape Rouge, and were 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.
1604. De Monts settled colony on island in the St. Croix river.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovered lake Champlain.
1610-11. Hudson explored Hudson bay and James bay.
1611. Brûlé ascended the Ottawa river.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascended the Ottawa river.
1615. Champlain explored lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (discovered by Brûlé and Le Caron).
1616. First schools opened at Tadoussac and on the site of the city of Three Rivers.
1617. Arrival at Quebec of the first colonist, Louis Hébert and his family.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander by King James I.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brûlé.
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. Mar. 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, Founding of Three Rivers.
1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. Founding of the first college at Quebec.
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) by Maisonneuve.
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. Mar. 5, Council of New France created.
1649. Mar. 16-17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians and massacre of the Hurons.
1654. August, Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1656. Acadia granted by Cromwell to La Tour, Temple and Crowne.

1659. June 16, François de Laval arrived in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed by Iroquois at the Long Sault, Ottawa river.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. Population of New France, 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec. Foundation of the "Grand Seminary" at Quebec, by Laval.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed Intendant.
1666. Feb.-Mar., First census. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. Sept.-Oct., Second census; white population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Foundation of the "Little Seminary" at Quebec by Laval. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.
1670. May 2, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
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 became 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. Third census; population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1681. Fourth census; population of New France, 9,677.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. First issue of card money. Fifth census; population of New France, 12,263, including 1,538 settled Indians.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. Mar. 18, La Salle assassinated.
1688. Sixth census; population of New France, 11,562, including 1,259 settled Indians.
1689. June 7, Frontenac re-appointed Governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phips captured Port Royal, but was repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16–21).
1692. Seventh census; population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Madeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1695. Eighth census; population of New France, 13,639, including 853 settled Indians.
1697. Sept. 20, By the treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeated the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Ninth census; population of New France, 15,355.
1701. La Motte Cadillac built a fort at Detroit.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada became Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Tenth census; population of New France, 16,417.
1708. Death of Laval.
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. August, Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1718. Foundation of New Orleans in carrying out French plan to control the Mississippi as well as the St. Lawrence.
1719. Census population of New France, 22,530.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234; of Ile 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. Census population of New France, 24,951.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1733. Discovery of lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Census population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted on St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Census population of New France, 42,701.
1743. The younger La Vérendrye discovered the Rocky mountains.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
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. Mar. 25, Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
1754. Census population of New France, 55,009.

1755. Establishment at Halifax of first post office in what is now Canada, together with direct mail communication with Great Britain. June 16, Surrender of Fort Beauséjour on the isthmus of Chignecto to the British. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France began.
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.
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 were ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who took a number of forts and defeated the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Ile St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James 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. Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.) separated from Nova Scotia.
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 came into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery took Montreal; Dec. 31, was defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans were defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand Governor in Chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explored Nootka sound and claimed 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 Saint John, N.B., founded by the United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again Governor in Chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from Saint John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.
1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service restored between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrendered her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census did not include what became, in the next year, Upper Canada.)
1791. The Constitutional Act divided the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act went into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1792. 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, who reached the Pacific ocean. 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 Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. St. John's island (Ile St. Jean, population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1800. Founding 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. 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. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lork Selkirk's Red River settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull crossed the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of General 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 destroyed the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeated the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Châteauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British stormed Fort Niagara and burned Buffalo.
1814. Mar. 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 invaded and occupied northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ended the war. Population—Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulated trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First Treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restored the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issue Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351. Rush-Bagot Convention with the United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes, signed.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
1819–22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Mar. 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. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. McGill University opened. Upper Canada College founded.
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, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to 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.
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. Rebellion in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. Mar. 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, resigned. Population—Upper Canada, 339,442; Assiniboia, 3,965; Nova Scotia, 202,575.

1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan ordained first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union, First ship of the Cunard line arrived 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 the first United Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,668; of P.E.I., 47,042.

1842. Mar. 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration.

1843. 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 started on his last Arctic expedition.

1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. First telegraph line, operated by the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., opened.

1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine Railway opened.

1848. Mar. 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. St. Lawrence canals opened to navigation.

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 became 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.

1853. Opening of G.T.R. from Montreal to Portland.

1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin Ministry. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.

1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché Administration. Mar. 9, Opening of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.

1856. The Legislative Council of Canada 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. February, Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorien 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. January, Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.

1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrived at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings 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. 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. Mar. 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 resolved on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald Adminis-

tration. 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 were defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreated across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.

NOTE.—*The Ministries, and the dates of elections and lengths of sessions of all Parliaments following Confederation are given in Tables 2 and 4, respectively, of Chapter III. Changes in Provincial Governments are, however, noted in the chronology below.*

1867. Mar. 29, Royal Assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act came 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 authorized the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.

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. Aug. 24, Wolseley's expedition reached Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

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

1873. May 23, Act establishing the North West Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.

1874. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.

1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act established a Lieutenant-Governor and a Northwest Territories Council. April-May, Letting of first contract and commencement of work upon the Canadian Pacific railway as a Government line; work commenced at Fort William. 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. Branch of Laval University established at Montreal.

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

1878. July 1, Canada joined the International Postal Union.

1879. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, Mar. 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 with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.

1881. April 4, Second Dominion Census. May 2, First sod of the Canadian Pacific railway as a company line turned.

1882. May 8, Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska 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. 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. Mar. 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. 7, Last spike of Canadian Pacific Railway main line driven at Craigellachie. 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 of the Canadian Pacific Railway left Montreal for Port Moody. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Colonial Conference in London.
1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. August, Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States' Senate.
1890. Mar. 31, The Manitoba School Act abolished separate schools.
1891. April 5, Third Dominion Census. June 6, Death of Sir John A. Macdonald.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Bering Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary Convention between Canada and United States.
1893. April 4, First sitting of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.
1894. June 28, Second Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle.
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. August, Gold discovered in the Klondyke.
1897. June 22, Celebration throughout the Empire of the Diamond Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate Territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff went into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent left 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. April 1, Fourth Dominion Census. 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 Alaskan Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. 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. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations. Visit of Prince of Wales to Quebec. 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. July 28, Conference on Imperial defence in London.
1910. 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 agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system.
1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election.
1912. Mar. 29-April 9, First Canada-West Indies Trade Conference held at Ottawa. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic;* Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.
1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.
1914. May 20, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland.* Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of

Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian contingent of over 33,000 troops landed at Plymouth, England.

1915. February, First Canadian contingent landed in France and proceeded 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.

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. July 1, Commencement of the Battle of the Somme. Sept. 1, Corner-stone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Imperial Conference. Mar. 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. Mar. 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 6, United States declared war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec Bridge; Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Dec. 6, Serious explosion at Halifax, N.S.

1918. Mar. 31, Germans launched critical offensive on West Front. March-April, Second Battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attended Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assumed 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. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrendered and signed armistice. October, Serious influenza epidemic. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 31, Turkey surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Germany surrendered and signed armistice.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. May 1-June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. Aug. 15, Arrival of the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, The Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Special peace session, thirteenth Parliament of Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratified agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government. May 31-June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. July 10, Sir Robert Borden succeeded by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as Prime Minister. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly began at Geneva, Switzerland.

1921. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies became effective. June 1, Sixth Dominion Census. June 20-Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Sept. 5-Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of Conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election.

1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approved 5-power treaty, limiting capital fighting ships and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States *re* perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third Assembly of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.

1923. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London.

1924. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales

as President. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Ottawa. Aug. 6-16, Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

1925. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan. Liberal party under Hon. C. A. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. July 6, signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.

1926. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 28, Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers under Premier Brownlee retained office. July 1, Two-cent domestic rate of postage restored. Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference in London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Dec. 1, General election in Ontario; Ferguson Government retained office.

1927. May 16, General election in Quebec; the Liberal Government of Hon. L. A. Taschereau sustained. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reached Ottawa. June 25, General election in Prince Edward Island; the Conservative Government of Hon. J. D. Stewart defeated. June 28, General election in Manitoba; the Government of Hon. John Bracken sustained. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout the Dominion. July 30, The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and party, arrived at Quebec on a visit to Canada. September, Canada elected as a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. November, Dominion-Provincial Conference on the relations between the Dominion and the provinces.

1928. Jan. 30, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State visited Ottawa. April 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist, leaving Quebec as the only province with a bi-cameral legislature. July 18, General election in British Columbia; Conservatives successful. Oct. 1, General election in Nova Scotia; Conservatives retained power.

1929. June 5, General election in Saskatchewan. Sept. 9, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson became Premier of Saskatchewan. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, visited Canada. Oct. 30, General election in Ontario; Conservatives retained power. Nov. 11, Death of Hon. Jas. A. Robb, Minister of Finance. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.

1930. Jan. 21, Five-power naval arms conference opened at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. June 19, General election in Alberta; United Farmers retained power. June 20, General election in New Brunswick; Conservatives retained power. Aug. 1, H.M. Airship R-100 arrived at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference in London. Dec. 20, Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, appointed Viceroy of India by the King.

1931. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census. June 11, Remembrance Day (Nov. 11) proclaimed a general holiday by Act of Parliament. June 30, The Statute of Westminster exempting the Dominion and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act approved by the House of Commons. Aug. 6, Provincial election in Prince Edward Island resulted in defeat of the Liberal Administration of Hon. W. M. Lea by the Conservatives under Hon. J. D. Stewart. Aug. 24, Hon. L. A. Taschereau's Liberal Administration sustained in a general election in Quebec. Sept. 21, Great Britain suspended specie payments, following which Canada restricted the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 1, Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint transferred to the Dominion. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom became effective.

1932. June 16, General election in Manitoba; the Bracken Administration retained power. July 21-Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal.

1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. May 18, Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John. Aug. 22, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative Administration of Hon. G. S. Harrington defeated by Liberals under A. L. Macdonald. Nov. 2, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Conservative Administration of Hon. S. F. Tolmie defeated by Liberals under T. D. Patullo.

1934. Mar. 6, Centenary of city of Toronto celebrated. June 19, General elections in Ontario and Saskatchewan; Ontario Conservative Administration of Hon. G. S. Henry defeated by Liberals under M. F. Hepburn; Saskatchewan Conservative Government of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson defeated by Liberals under J. G. Gardiner. July 15, Three Rivers began tercentenary celebrations. August, Celebration at Gaspe of the 400th anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier.

1935. Mar. 11, Bank of Canada commenced business. May 6, Celebrations throughout the Empire of the 25th anniversary of the accession of King George V to the Throne. June 16, Sir Wm. H. Clark succeeded by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., as British High Commissioner to Canada. June 27, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative Administration of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley defeated by Liberals under A. A. Dysart. July 23, Provincial general election in Prince Edward Island. Conservative Administration of Hon. W. J. MacMillan defeated by Liberals under W. M. Lea. Aug. 22, Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers of Alberta Administration of Hon. R. G. Reid defeated by Social Credit party under W. Aberhart. Sept. 15, Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians met in Ottawa. Oct. 2, Outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia. Nov. 2, Lord Tweedsmuir assumed office as Governor General of Canada. Nov. 15, Canada, by Order in Council, supported the League in the application of certain economic sanctions against Italy. Nov. 25, Provincial general election in Quebec; Liberal Administration of Hon. L. A. Taschereau returned to office. Dec. 9, Dominion-Provincial Conference met in Ottawa; Naval Limitation Conference met in London.

1936. Jan. 20, Death of H. M. King George V and accession of H. M. King Edward VIII. Mar. 8, German forces re-occupied the Rhineland in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. May 5, Hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia ended with Italian occupation of Addis Ababa. June 1, Quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces taken. R.M.S. *Queen Mary* arrived in New York on maiden voyage. June 10, Premier Taschereau of Quebec retired and Hon. A. Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, became Premier. July 1-Sept. 7, Celebration in Vancouver of the Golden Jubilee of that city and of the C.P.R. July 15, Sanctions against Italy removed. July 26, Unveiling of Vimy Memorial in France by His Majesty King Edward VIII. July 30, President Roosevelt visited Lord Tweedsmuir at the Citadel, Quebec—the first official visit of a United States President to a Governor General of Canada. July 27, Provincial general election in Manitoba; Liberal-Progressives under Hon. J. Bracken sustained but without overall majority. Aug. 15, Provincial general election in Quebec; Liberal Administration of Hon. A. Godbout defeated by Union Nationale party under M. Duplessis. Sept. 26, France devalued her currency marking the break-up of the gold bloc and leading to an accord with sterling and the dollar. Sept. 21-Oct. 10, Seventeenth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva attended by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and a Canadian Delegation. Oct. 12, Britain, the U.S. and France agreed to co-operate in protecting exchanges; trading in gold by individuals was banned. Dec. 11, Abdication of H. M. King Edward VIII and accession of H. M. King George VI.

1937. Jan. 28, Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring certain legislation, passed by the former Administration, on unemployment insurance, hours of labour, minimum wages, and marketing, *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada was established under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. This Statute of the Imperial Parliament, as from time to time amended, forms the written basis of the Constitution of Canada. Subsequent sections of this chapter describe in some detail the institutions and processes by which Canada is governed.

The several stages in the development of its status as a Dominion have been authoritatively described in the reports of successive Imperial Conferences including that held in London in 1926, which defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of Great Britain and the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations" That Conference also recognized that as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Simultaneously, with this change in the constitutional relationship between the several parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, there developed as a complementary aspect of nationhood the assumption by the several Dominions of further responsibilities and rights of sovereign States in their relations with other members of the community of nations. Membership in the League of Nations, the exercise of treaty-making powers and the establishment of separate diplomatic representation in a number of foreign countries have characterized this phase in the growth of the Dominion of Canada. More explicit recognition of the implications of the principles of equality of status was accorded in the Statute of Westminster of 1931 which provided for the removal of the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pp. 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada", a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

PART III.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES.

Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of Canada. Members of the Senate

are appointed for life by the Governor General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's Representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the United Kingdom, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

In Subsections 3 and 4, pp. 75 to 86, a brief résumé of the history of parliamentary representation will be found. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

Subsection 1.—The Governor General of Canada.

The Governor General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum, which is a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission and can exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor General in Council). The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The practice whereby the Governor General served as the medium of communication between the Canadian and the British Governments has been given up; since July 1, 1927, direct communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain has been instituted.

A list of the Governors General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1937.

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.	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
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
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931
Lord Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, G.C.M.G., C.H.	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935

Subsection 2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy

Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each generally assumes charge of one of the various Departments of Government, although one Minister may hold more than one portfolio at the same time, while other Ministers may be without portfolio.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and the dates of their tenures of office, together with the members of the Sixteenth Ministry, are given in Table 2. The complete list of the members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, as at Mar. 1, 1937, is added as Table 3.

2.—Ministries since Confederation and Members of the Sixteenth Ministry.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651-653. A list of the members of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Ministries appeared on pp. 76-77 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Members of the Fourteenth Ministry are listed at p. 69 of the 1930 Year Book and members of the Fifteenth Ministry on p. 67 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From July 1, 1867, to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister. From Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From Oct. 17, 1878, to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister. From June 16, 1891, to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister. From Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister. From Dec. 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister. From May 1, 1896, to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister. From July 11, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Conservative Administration.) From Oct. 10, 1911, to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Unionist Administration.) From Oct. 12, 1917, to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party".) From July 10, 1920, to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Dec. 29, 1921, to June 28, 1926.
13. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. From June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926.
14. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Sept. 25, 1926, to Aug. 6, 1930.
15. Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, Prime Minister. From Aug. 7, 1930, to Oct. 23, 1935.
16. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Oct. 23, 1935.

SIXTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs	Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.	Oct. 23, 1935
Member of the Administration and Minister without portfolio	Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Mines and Resources[1]	Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada	Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Finance	Hon. Charles Avery Dunning	Oct. 23, 1935
Postmaster General	Hon. John Campbell Elliott, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. William Daum Euler	Oct. 23, 1935
Secretary of State of Canada	Hon. Fernand Rinfret	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of National Defence	Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Hon. Charles Gavan Power, M.C., K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Labour	Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Transport[2]	Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. James Garfield Gardiner	Oct. 23, 1935

[1]The Departments of Mines, Interior, Immigration and Colonization, and Indian Affairs were organized into the new Department of Mines and Resources on Dec. 1, 1936.

[2]The Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine, together with the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence were organized into the new Department of Transport on Nov. 2, 1936.

3.—Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, According to Seniority Therein,[1] as at Mar. 1, 1937.

NOTE.—In this list the prefix Rt. Hon. indicates membership in the British Privy Council. Besides those mentioned in this list, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a Canadian member of the British Privy Council.

Name.	Date when Sworn In.	Name.	Date when Sworn In.
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 13, 1896	The Hon. George Newcombe Gordon	Sept. 7, 1925
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick[5]	Feb. 11, 1902	The Hon. Sir Herbert Marler[6]	Sept. 9, 1925
The Hon. Sir. A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey[7]	Sept. 16, 1925
The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	June 4, 1906	The Hon. Walter Edward Foster	Sept. 26, 1925
The Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907	The Hon. Philippe Roy[6]	Feb. 9, 1926
The Hon. R. Dandurand[2]	Jan. 20, 1909	The Hon. Charles A. Dunning[3]	Mar. 1, 1926
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King[3]	June 2, 1909	The Hon. John C. Elliott[2]	Mar. 8, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. James D. Chaplin	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. George Burpee Jones	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Donald Sutherland	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Sir John Douglas Hazen	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Raymond Ducharme Morand	July 13, 1926
The Hon. William James Roche	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. John Alexander Macdonald	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Eugène Paquet	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. Martin Burrell	Oct. 16, 1911	The Hon. Guillaume André Fauteux	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin	Oct. 20, 1914	The Hon. Lucien Cannon	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. William D. Euler[2]	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. Fernand Rinfret[2]	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. Peter Heenan	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Albert Sévigny	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. James Layton Ralston	Oct. 8, 1926
The Hon. Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. James Alexander Calder	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Thomas Ahearn	Jan. 16, 1928
The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell	Oct. 12, 1917	The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald	Oct. 18, 1929
The Hon. Sydney Chilton Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. William Frederick Kay	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar[2]	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean	Oct. 23, 1917	The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie[2]	June 27, 1930
The Hon. Hugh Guthrie	July 5, 1919	The Hon. Arthur C. Hardy	July 31, 1930
The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. Arthur Sauvé	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie	Aug. 12, 1919	The Hon. Murray MacLaren	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Charles Hazlitt Cahan	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes	Feb. 22, 1921	The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Alfred Duranleau	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Robert James Manion	Sept. 22, 1921	The Hon. Maurice Dupré	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. James Robert Wilson	Sept. 26, 1921	The Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon	Aug. 7, 1930
The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett[4]	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. Robert Weir	Aug. 8, 1930
The Hon. Ernest Lapointe[2]	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. W. D. Herridge	June 17, 1931
The Hon. Charles Stewart	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews	Dec. 6, 1933
The Hon. William Richard Motherwell	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. James Murdock	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Grote Stirling	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. John Ewan Sinclair	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. George Reginald Geary	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. James H. King	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. William Gordon Ernst	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Edward Mortimer Macdonald	April 12, 1923	The Hon. James Earl Lawson	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Edward James McMurray	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. Samuel Gobeil	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin[2]	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. Lucien Henri Gendron	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. William Earl Rowe	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. Onésime Gagnon	Aug. 30, 1935
		The Hon. Charles Gavan Power[2]	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley[2]	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud[2]	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers[2]	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe[2]	Oct. 23, 1935
		The Hon. James Garfield Gardiner[2]	Nov. 4, 1935

[1] As in the case of Privy Councillors of the United Kingdom, members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada take rank *inter se* according to the dates of their being sworn in. [2] Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. [3] Ranks as the Prime Minister of Canada. [4] Ranks as the Leader of the Opposition. [5] Ranks as retired Chief Justice of Canada. [6] Canadian Ministers abroad. [7] High Commissioner in Great Britain.

In Table 4 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1937.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1937.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament.[7]
1st Parliament	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	Aug., Sept., 1867.[3]
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Sept. 24, 1867.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	July 8, 1872.[5]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	
2nd Parliament	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	July, Aug., Sept., 1872.[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.[6]
	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	Mar. 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	June 23, 1896.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	July 13, 1896.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	
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[8]	July 29, 1911.[5]
					2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]
12th Parliament	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[9]	
	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[10]	
13th Parliament	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	Dec. 17, 1917.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Feb. 27, 1918.[4]
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Oct. 4, 1921.[5]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	3 y. 7 m., 6 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	

[1] Adjourned from Dec. 21, 1867, to Mar. 12, 1868, to allow the local legislatures to meet. [2] Adjourned May 23 till Aug. 13. [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] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. [8] Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19 to July 18. [9] Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19, 1912, to Jan. 14, 1913. [10] Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7 to Mar. 19, 1917.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1937—concluded.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament.[7]
14th Parliament	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925.[5]
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d.[6]
15th Parliament	1st	Jan. 7, 1926	July 2, 1926	177[1]	Oct. 29, 1925.[3] Dec. 7, 1925.[4] July 2, 1926.[5] 6 m., 26 d.[6]
16th Parliament	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	April 14, 1927	73[2]	Sept. 14, 1926.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1928	June 11, 1928	138	Nov. 2, 1926.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 7, 1929	June 14, 1929	128	May 30, 1930.[5]
	4th	Feb. 20, 1930	May 30, 1930	100	3 y., 7 m., 0 d.[6]
17th Parliament	1st	Sept. 8, 1930	Sept. 22, 1930	15	
	2nd	Mar. 12, 1931	Aug. 3, 1931	145	July 28, 1930.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 4, 1932	May 26, 1932	113	Aug. 18, 1930.[4]
	4th	Oct. 6, 1932	May 27, 1933	169[8]	Aug. 15, 1935.[5]
	5th	Jan. 25, 1934	July 3, 1934	160	4 y., 11 m., 29 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 17, 1935	July 5, 1935	170	
18th Parliament	1st	Feb. 6, 1936	June 23, 1936	139	Oct. 14, 1935.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 14, 1937	-	-	Nov. 9, 1935.[4]

[1] Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. [2] Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. [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] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. [8] Not including days (65) of adjournment from Nov. 25 to Jan. 30.

Subsection 3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in Sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.* In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada, specified in Schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada" Further, under Section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that "in the case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members". "Prince Edward Island, when admitted, shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively". In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 76, while the maximum number of 78 (Sec. 28) was to be 82, Sec. 26 containing a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases, to represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

*A senator's sessional indemnity is $4,000.

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3, and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the Census of 1881 and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the Census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 42) provided for an increase in the representation of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the former Northwest Territories in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by 4 members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by Section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership. A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in Section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, Subsection 6 of Section 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. If Newfoundland were admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators would be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 5 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no change has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Mar. 1, 1937, in

5.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1937.

Province.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915-1937.
(1) Ontario	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces		2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba		2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia		-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan			-	-	-	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta				–					4	6
Totals	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1937.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island—(4 senators).	
Hughes, James J.	Souris.
MacArthur, Creelman	Summerside.
Sinclair, John E., P.C.	Emerald.
Macdonald, John A., P.C.	Cardigan.
Nova Scotia—(10 senators).	
McLennan, John S.	Sydney.
Tanner, C. E.	Pictou.
Logan, H. J.	Parrsboro.
Dennis, W. H.	Halifax.
MacDonald, J. A.	St. Peters.
Rhodes, Edgar N., P.C.	Amherst.
Cantley, Thomas	New Glasgow.
Quinn, Felix P.	Bedford.
Robicheau, John L. P.	Maxwellton.
Duff, Wm.	Lunenburg.
New Brunswick—(10 senators)	
Bourque, T. J.	Richibucto.
McDonald, J. A.	Shediac.
Black, Frank B.	Sackville.
Turgeon, Onésiphore	Bathurst.
Robinson, C. W.	Moncton.
Copp, A. B., P.C.	Sackville.
Foster, W. E., P.C. (Speaker)	Saint John.
Jones, George B., P.C.	Apohaqui.
Léger, Antoine J.	Moncton.
Smith, Benjamin F.	East Florenceville.
Quebec—(24 senators—one vacancy).	
Dandurand, R., P.C.	Montreal.
Casgrain, J. P. B.	Montreal.
Wilson, J. M.	Montreal.
Pope, Rufus H.	Cookshire.
Beaubien, C. P.	Montreal.
L'Espérance, D. O.	Quebec.
Blondin, P. E., P.C.	St. François du Lac.
Chapais, Sir Thomas	Quebec.
Webster, L. C.	Montreal.
Raymond, Donat	Montreal.
Lemieux, R., P.C.	Montreal.
Tobin, E. W.	Bromptonville.
Parent, G.	Quebec.
Prévost, J.-E.	St. Jérôme
Ballantyne, C. C.	Montreal.
Rainville, J. H.	St. Lambert.
Brown, A. J.	Montreal.
Fauteux, G. A., P.C.	Outremont.
Moraud, L.	Quebec.
Quebec—concluded.	
Sauvé, Arthur, P.C.	St. Eustache.
Paquet, Eugène, P.C.	Bonaventure.
Bourgeois, Charles	Three Rivers.
Hugessen, A. K.	Montreal.
Ontario—(24 senators—one vacancy.)	
Gordon, George	North Bay.
Smith, E. D.	Winona.
Donnelly, J. J.	Pinkerton.
Lynch-Staunton, G.	Hamilton.
White, G. V.	Pembroke.
Macdonell, A. H., C.M.G.	Toronto.
Hardy, A. C., P.C.	Brockville.
Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.	Toronto.
Graham, Rt. Hon. George P., P.C.	Brockville.
McGuire, William H.	Toronto.
Spence, James H.	Toronto.
Little, Edgar S.	London.
Lacasse, Gustave	Tecumseh.
Horsey, H. H.	Cressy.
Wilson, Cairine R.	Ottawa.
Murdock, J., P.C.	Ottawa.
Meighen, Rt. Hon. A., P.C.	Toronto.
Fripp, A. E.	Ottawa.
Coté, L.	Ottawa.
Sutherland, Donald, P.C.	Ingersoll.
Arthurs, James	Parry Sound.
Fallis, Iva C.	Peterborough, R.R. No. 3.
O'Connor, Frank P.	Toronto.
Manitoba—(6 senators).	
Sharpe, W. H.	Manitou.
McMeans, L.	Winnipeg.
Bénard, Aimé	Winnipeg.
Molloy, J. P.	Morris.
Mullins, Henry A.	Winnipeg.
Haig, John T.	Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan—(6 senators).	
Laird, H. W.	Regina.
Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina.
Gillis, A. B.	Whitewood.
Marcotte, A.	Ponteix.
Horner, R. B.	Blaine Lake.
Aseltine, W. M.	Rosetown.

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1937—concluded.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.	Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Alberta—(6 senators—one vacancy).		**British Columbia**—(6 senators).	
Michener, Edward	Calgary.	Barnard, G. H.	Victoria.
Harmer, Wm. J.	Edmonton.	Taylor, J. D.	New Westminster.
Griesbach, W. A., C.B., C.M.G.	Edmonton.	Green, R. F.	Victoria.
Buchanan, W. A.	Lethbridge.	King, J. H., P.C.	Victoria.
Riley, Daniel E.	High River.	McRae, A. D., C.B.	Vancouver.
		Farris, J. W.	Vancouver.

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons.

In Section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia and fifteen for New Brunswick".* Further, under Section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the Census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

"(1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;

"(2) 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 at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);

"(3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;

"(4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;

"(5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament".

Again, in Section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed"

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in Section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof".

*The sessional indemnity of a member of the House of Commons is $4,000.

Again in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing 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".

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21, and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the 9 additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), 6 members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

Results of the second census, that of 1881, necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census, of 1891, was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census, of 1901, resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By Chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1902, a member was added for the Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and the admission to Confederation in 1905 of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the Quinquennial Census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The Census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the figure to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had 4 senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19.) The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the Census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under Subsection 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted p. 78), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it had been stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The Census of 1931 showed a further decrease in the rate of growth of the population of Canada, a gain of only 18·08 p.c. being recorded from 1921 to 1931, as against 21·94 p.c. in the previous decade. Under the provisions of the Representation Act, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 54), Nova Scotia lost 2 members and New Brunswick 1, while Alberta and British Columbia gained 1 and 2 members respectively, the total number of members in the House of Commons remaining at 245. The whole problem of redistribution arising out of the 1931 Census was treated *in extenso* at pp. 76-77 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the eighteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 7.

7.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1935.

Province.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.[1]	1935.
Ont.	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82	82
Que.	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
N.S.	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14	12
N.B.	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11	10
Man.	–	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17	17
B.C.	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14	16
P.E.I.	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	16	16	21	21
Alta.	–	–	–	–	–						7	7	12	12	16	17
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	**181**	**200**	**206**	**206**	**211**	**215**	**215**	**213**	**213**	**214**	**221**	**221**	**235**	**235**	**245**	**245**

[1] The representation at the general elections of 1926 and 1930 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the growth of the population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows: 1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283; 1931, 44,186, being one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec exclusive of Ungava.

Constituencies and Representatives in the Eighteenth Parliament.—A complete list of the constituencies, with their 1931 populations, the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of Oct. 14, 1935, together with the names and addresses of those then elected to the House of Commons of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in Table 8. Changes occurring at subsequent by-elections to Mar. 31, 1937, are indicated in the footnotes.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
Prince Edward Is.— (4 members).						
Kings	19,147	11,536	9,709	Grant, T. V.	Lib.	Montague, P.E.I.
Prince	31,500	18,281	14,355	MacLean, A. E.	Lib.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Queens	37,391	23,465	37,576[1]	Larabee, J. J.[2]	Lib.	Eldon, P.E.I.
				Sinclair, P.	Lib.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia— (12 members).						
Antigonish-Guysborough	25,516	15,029	11,581	Duff, W.[3]	Lib.	Lunenburg, N.S.
Cape Breton North-Victoria	31,615	17,562	13,965	Cameron, D. A.	Lib.	Sydney, N.S.
Cape Breton South	65,198	34,967	28,472	Hartigan, D. J.	Lib.	New Waterford, N.S.
Colchester-Hants	44,444	27,233	21,064	Purdy, G. T.	Lib.	Truro, N.S.
Cumberland	36,366	22,239	17,270	Cochrane, K. J.	Lib.	Port Greville, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings	50,859	32,079	23,119	Ilsley, Hon. J. L.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Halifax	100,204	60,197	85,986[1]	Isnor, G. B.	Lib.	Halifax, N.S.
				Finn, R. E.	Lib.	Halifax, N.S.
Inverness-Richmond	35,768	21,207	16,929	McLennan, D.	Lib.	Inverness, N.S.
Pictou	39,018	23,197	19,240	MacCulloch, H. B.	Lib.	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg	42,286	26,662	19,935	Kinley, J. J.	Lib.	Lunenburg, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	41,572	24,044	17,937	Pottier, V. J.	Lib.	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick— (10 members).						
Charlotte	21,337	13,574	10,622	Hill, B. M.	Lib.	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester	41,914	20,342	15,993	Veniot, Hon. P. J.[4]	Lib.	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent	23,478	12,375	9,628	Robichaud, L. P. A.	Lib.	Richibucto, N.B.
Northumberland	34,124	17,859	13,744	Barry, J. P.	Lib.	Chatham, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska	54,386	26,405	17,858	Michaud, Hon. J. E.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Royal	31,026	19,442	15,723	Brooks, A. J.	Cons.	Sussex, N.B.
St. John-Albert	69,292	41,202	31,948	Ryan, W. M.	Lib.	Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton	35,703	20,284	15,831	Patterson, J. E. J.	Lib.	Florenceville, N.B.
Westmorland	57,506	32,547	26,177	Emmerson, H. R.	Lib.	Dorchester, N.B.
York-Sunbury	39,453	24,813	19,961	Clark, W. G.	Lib.	Fredericton, N.B.

[1] Each voter could vote for two members. [2] Mr. Larabee having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, (Lib.) was elected by acclamation, Dec. 31, 1935. [3] Mr. W. Duff was appointed to the Senate on Feb. 28, 1936, and Mr. J. R. Kirk (Lib.) was elected by acclamation, Mar. 16, 1936. [4] Hon. Mr. Veniot died July 6, 1936, and Mr. C. J. Veniot (Lib.) was elected by acclamation, Aug. 17, 1936.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
Quebec— (65 members).						
Argenteuil	19,379	11,122	9,059	Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir George	Cons.	Ottawa, Ont.
Beauce	51,614	24,341	17,363	Lacroix, E.	Lib.	Lacroix, P.Q.
Beauharnois-Laprairie	42,104	20,580	14,158	Raymond, M.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Bellechasse	27,480	13,394	9,313	Boulanger, O. L.	Lib.	Quebec, P.Q.
Berthier-Maskinongé	35,545	19,650	15,607	Ferron, J. E.	Lib.	Louiseville, P.Q.
Bonaventure	36,184	18,570	14,589	Marcil, Hon. C.[1]	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome-Missisquoi	32,069	18,951	15,225	Gosselin, L.	Lib.	Notre Dame de Stanbridge, P.Q.
Chambly-Rouville	39,648	23,169	18,385	Dupuis, V.	Lib.	Laprairie, P.Q.
Champlain	37,526	18,860	15,598	Brunelle, H. E.	Lib.	Cap de la Madeleine, Centre, P.Q.
Chapleau	24,328	13,120	9,101	Blais, F., Sr.	Ind.-Lib.	Amos, P.Q.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	55,594	25,591	18,869	Casgrain, Hon. P. F.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon	24,412	13,655	11,163	Black, D. E.	Lib.	Aubrey, P.Q.
Chicoutimi	55,724	25,558	20,623	Dubuc, J. E. A.	Lib.	Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Compton	31,858	16,430	13,886	Blanchette, J. A.	Lib.	Chartierville, P.Q.
Dorchester	27,156	12,775	10,588	Tremblay, L. D.	Lib.	St. Malachie, P.Q.
Drummond-Arthabaska	53,338	29,246	22,778	Girouard, W.	Lib.	Arthabaska, P.Q.
Gaspe	47,160	23,116	17,904	Brasset, M.	Lib.	Percé, P.Q.
Hull	49,196	25,312	21,137	Fournier, A.	Lib.	Hull, P.Q.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	56,444	30,473	18,008	Ferland, C. E.	Lib.	Joliette, P.Q.
Kamouraska	30,853	15,230	10,514	Bouchard, G.	Lib.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.
Labelle	36,953	18,314	12,825	Lalonde, M.	Lib.	Mont Laurier, P.Q.
Lake St. John-Roberval	50,253	22,690	19,672	Sylvestre, A.	Lib.	Roberval, P.Q.
Laval-Two Mountains	26,224	13,828	11,649	Lacombe, L.	Lib.	Ste. Scholastique, P.Q.
Lévis	28,548	14,625	12,770	Dussault, J. E.	Lib.	Lévis, P.Q.
Lotbinière	38,546	20,377	15,249	Verville, J. A.	Lib.	St. Flavien, P.Q.
Matapedia-Matane	39,977	18,624	14,433	Lapointe, A. J.	Lib.	Price, P.Q.
Mégantic-Frontenac	44,440	20,368	16,304	Roberge, E.	Lib.	Lauriervilie, P.Q.
Montmagny-L'Islet	30,869	15,636	11,843	Fafard, J. F.	Lib.	L'Islet, P.Q.
Nicolet-Yamaska	39,219	20,891	16,592	Dubois, L.	Lib.	Gentilly, P.Q.
Pontiac	43,045	28,139	18,465	McDonald, W. R.	Ind.-Lib.	Chapeau, P.Q.
Portneuf	37,383	19,051	15,602	Cannon, Hon. L.[2]	Lib.	Quebec, P.Q.
Quebec East	58,145	30,309	25,413	Lapointe, Hon. E.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South	33,441	22,829	18,167	Power, Hon. C. G.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec West and South	43,617	23,339	19,358	Parent, C.	Lib.	Quebec, P.Q.
Quebec-Montmorency	40,274	20,386	17,359	Lacroix, W.	Lib.	Quebec, P.Q.
Richelieu-Verchères	35,901	19,965	14,553	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Richmond-Wolfe	36,568	18,258	14,946	Mullins, J. P.	Lib.	Bromptonville, P.Q.
Rimouski	40,208	19,827	14,581	Fiset, Sir Eugène	Lib.	Rimouski, P.Q.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	42,820	24,967	16,089	Fontaine, T. A.	Lib.	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville	32,259	18,302	10,910	Rhéaume, M.	Lib.	St. Jean, P.Q.
St. Maurice-Laflèche	45,450	21,943	16,941	Crête, J. A.	Lib.	Grand'mère, P.Q.
Shefford	28,262	16,499	13,595	Leclerc, J. H.	Lib.	Granby, P.Q.
Sherbrooke	37,386	21,980	18,085	Howard, C. B.	Lib.	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Stanstead	25,118	14,493	11,765	Davidson, R. G.	Lib.	North Hatley, P.Q.
Témiscouata	42,679	20,720	15,347	Pouliot, J. F.	Lib.	Rivière du Loup, P.Q.
Terrebonne	38,940	20,748	15,389	Parent, L. E.	Lib.	Ste. Agathe, P.Q.
Three Rivers	44,223	25,547	20,587	Gariépy, W.	Ind.-Lib.	Trois Rivières, P.Q.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,114	11,643	8,848	Thauvette, J.	Lib.	Vaudreuil, P.Q.
Wright	27,107	14,284	10,783	Perras, F. W.[3]	Lib.	Gracefield, P.Q.

[1] Hon. Charles Marcil died Jan. 22, 1937, and Mr. P. E. Côté was elected March 22, 1937. [2] Hon. Mr. Cannon having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Dr. P. Gauthier was elected by acclamation, Jan. 29, 1936. [3] Mr. Perras died June 28, 1936, and Mr. R. Leduc (Lib.) was elected by acclamation, Aug. 5, 1936.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
Quebec—concluded.						
Montreal Island—						
Cartier	61,280	41,373	21,389	Jacobs, S. W.	Lib.	Westmount, P.Q.
Hochelaga	78,353	44,009	30,685	St-Père, E. C.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Jacques-Cartier	42,671	20,957	16,120	Mallette, V.	Lib.	Pte. Claire, P.Q.
Laurier	68,784	41,228	28,134	Bertrand, E.	Lib.	Westmount, P.Q.
Maisonneuve-Rosemount	64,845	35,419	26,148	Fournier, S.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Mercier	66,651	34,906	24,706	Jean, J.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Mount Royal	65,012	46,133	33,224	Walsh, W. A.	Cons.	Outremont, P.Q.
Outremont	46,136	28,805	20,616	Vien, T.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
St. Ann	38,673	20,565	15,803	Hushion, W. J.	Lib.	Westmount, P.Q.
St. Antoine-Westmount	50,009	35,330	22,322	White, R.S.	Cons.	Westmount, P.Q
St. Denis	76,930	44,945	31,049	Denis, A.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
St. Henry	78,127	42,550	30,096	Mercier, P.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
St. James	89,374	54,768	37,672	Rinfret, Hon. F.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
St. Lawrence-St. George	40,213	22,549	14,329	Cahan, Hon. C. H.	Cons.	Montreal, P.Q.
St. Mary	77,472	46,473	32,951	Deslauriers, H.	Lib.	Montreal, P.Q.
Verdun	63,144	36,298	25,347	Wermenlinger, E. J.	Cons.	Verdun, P.Q.
Ontario— (82 members).						
Algoma East	27,925	14,472	10,627	Farquhar, T.	Lib.	Mindemoya, Ont.
Algoma West	35,618	20,098	14,949	Hamilton, H. S.	Lib.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant	21,202	12,257	9,725	Wood, G. E.	Lib.	Cainsville, Ont.
Brantford City	32,274	20,969	16,897	Macdonald, W. R.	Lib.	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce	29,842	18,899	14,992	Tomlinson, W. R.	Lib.	Port Elgin, Ont.
Carleton	31,305	19,603	16,311	Hyndman, A. B.	Cons.	Carp, Ont.
Cochrane	58,284	34,225	19,976	Bradette, J. A.	Lib.-Lab.	Cochrane, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe	27,394	20,612	15,654	Rowe, Hon. W. E.	Cons.	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham	25,782	17,084	13,964	Rickard, W. F.	Lib.	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin	43,436	29,376	22,694	Mills, W. H.	Lib.	Sparta, Ont.
Essex East	51,718	26,223	19,467	Martin, P.	Lib.	Walkerville, Ont.
Essex South	31,970	18,088	13,144	Clark, S. M.	Lib.	Harrow, Ont.
Essex West	75,350	41,726	26,630	McLarty, N.A.	Lib.	Windsor, Ont.
Fort William	34,656	17,352	13,895	McIvor, D.	Lib.	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington	26,455	17,398	14,512	Campbell, C. A.	Lib.	Northbrook, Ont.
Glengarry	18,666	11,073	8,858	MacRae, J. D.	Lib.	Apple Hill, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas	32,425	22,044	17,199	Casselman, A. C.	Cons.	Prescott, Ont.
Grey-Bruce	35,736	23,384	18,110	Macphail, A.C. (Miss)	U.F.O.-Lab.	Ceylon, Ont.
Grey North	35,407	23,096	17,908	Telford, W. P.	Lib.	Owen Sound, Ont.
Haldimand	21,428	13,927	11,388	Senn, M.C.	Cons.	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton	26,558	17,539	13,262	Cleaver, H.	Lib.	Burlington, Ont.
Hamilton East	66,771	40,725	28,421	Brown, A. A.	Cons.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West	56,305	33,926	23,961	Wilton, H. E.[1]	Cons.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough	27,160	16,956	12,910	Ferguson, R. S.	Lib.	Norwood, Ont.
Hastings South	39,327	25,122	20,603	Cameron, C. A.	Lib.	Belleville, Ont.
Huron North	26,095	17,897	14,067	Deachman, R. J.	Lib.	Wingham, Ont.
Huron-Perth	22,661	14,672	10,847	Golding, W. H.	Lib.	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River	39,834	21,892	14,656	McKinnon, H. B.	Lib.	Kenora, Ont.
Kent	50,994	29,576	18,964	Rutherford, J. W.	Lib.	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City	26,180	17,022	13,367	Rogers, Hon. N. M.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Lambton-Kent	34,686	20,953	15,246	McKenzie, H. A.	Lib.	Watford, Ont.
Lambton West	32,601	20,912	15,157	Gray, R. W.	Lib.	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark	32,856	21,478	17,763	Thompson, T. A.	Cons.	Almonte, Ont.
Leeds	35,157	22,975	19,229	Stewart, Hon. H. A.	Cons.	Brockville, Ont.
Lincoln	54,199	34,429	26,425	Lockhart, N. J. M.	Cons.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London	59,821	41,777	30,522	Betts, F. C.	Cons.	London, Ont.
Middlesex East	34,788	22,073	16,012	Ross, D. G.	Lib.	Lucan, Ont.

[1] Mr. Wilton died Jan. 31, 1937, and Mr. J. A. Marsh was elected Mar. 22, 1937.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—concluded.						
Middlesex West	23,632	15,269	11,719	Elliott, Hon. J. C.	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario	35,513	23,038	17,428	Furniss, S. J.	Lib	Brechin, Ont.
Nipissing	88,597	47,661	33,649	Hurtubise, J. R.	Lib	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk	31,359	19,842	14,521	Taylor, W. H.	Lib	Scotland, Ont.
Northumberland	30,727	20,291	16,583	Fraser, W. A.	Lib	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario	45,139	27,291	20,947	Moore, W. H.	Lib	Dunbarton, Ont.
Ottawa East	51,667	33,259	26,406	Chevrier, E. R. E.[1]	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa West	78,656	55,759	44,671	Ahearn, T. F.	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford	47,825	30,825	24,119	Rennie, A. S.	Lib	Tillsonburg, Ont.
Parry Sound	26,198	15,526	11,543	Slaght, A. G.	Lib	Toronto, Ont.
Peel	28,156	19,203	16,045	Graydon, G.	Cons	Brampton, Ont.
Perth	47,816	30,670	23,705	Sanderson, F. G.	Lib	St. Mary's, Ont.
Peterborough West	37,042	23,566	19,022	Duffus, J. J.	Lib	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur	35,313	17,607	12,623	Howe, Hon. C. D.	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Prescott	24,596	13,665	11,343	Bertrand, E. O.	Lib	L'Orignal, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox	28,697	18,958	15,056	Tustin, G. J.	Cons	Napanee, Ont.
Renfrew North	27,230	16,033	12,212	McKay, M.[2]	Lib	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South	26,986	15,800	11,960	McCann, J. J.	Lib	Renfrew, Ont.
Russell	26,899	14,761	11,717	Goulet, A.	Lib	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East	36,572	21,154	16,385	McLean, G. A.	Lib	Orillia, Ont.
Somcoe North	29,224	18,849	14,608	McCuaig, D. F.	Lib	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont	32,524	20,627	17,036	Chevrier, L.	Lib	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming	37,594	23,306	15,890	Little, W.	Lib	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Victoria	31,841	21,338	17,060	McNevin, B.	Lib	Omemee, Ont.
Waterloo North	53,777	32,847	20,369	Euler, Hon. W. D.	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Waterloo South	36,075	22,823	16,912	Edwards, A. M.	Cons	Galt, Ont.
Welland	82,731	47,069	34,614	Damude, A. B.	Lib	Fonthill, Ont.
Wellington North	27,677	16,319	12,876	Blair, J. K.	Lib	Arthur, Ont.
Wellington South	35,856	22,614	16,987	Gladstone, R. W.	Lib	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth	66,943	40,840	30,488	Lennard, F. E., Jr.	Cons	Dundas, Ont.
York East	66,194	46,215	33,703	McGregor, R. H.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
York North	43,323	26,146	20,000	Mulock, W. P.	Lib	Toronto, Ont.
York South	60,350	42,998	31,237	Lawson, Hon. J. E.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
York West	55,881	34,491	25,930	Streight, J. E. L.	Lib	Toronto, Ont.
City of Toronto—						
Broadview	57,523	39,804	28,053	Church, T. L.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Danforth	41,824	29,034	21,135	Harris, J. H.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Davenport	57,039	40,454	27,772	MacNicol, J. R.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Eglinton	54,859	43,147	31,894	Baker, R. L.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Greenwood	57,296	39,087	27,878	Massey, D.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
High Park	52,971	37,590	27,550	Anderson, A. J.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Parkdale	51,398	34,956	24,408	Spence, D.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Rosedale	53,081	36,755	23,793	Clarke, H. G.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
St. Paul's	62,283	45,113	26,821	Ross, D. G.	Cons	Toronto, Ont.
Spadina	82,127	52,154	34,318	Factor, S.	Lib	Toronto, Ont.
Trinity	60,806	39,642	26,973	Plaxton, H. J.	Lib	Toronto, Ont.
Manitoba— (17 members).						
Brandon	40,483	22,262	17,059	Beaubier, D. W.	Cons	Brandon, Man.
Churchill	32,133	13,863	9,084	Crerar, Hon. T. A.	Lib	Ottawa, Ont.
Dauphin	37,703	20,501	15,405	Ward, W. J.	Lib	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar	30,547	14,212	10,282	Winkler, H. W.	Lib	Morden, Man.
Macdonald	34,948	18,567	14,290	Weir, W. G.	Lib.-Prog.	Carman, Man.
Marquette	37,468	20,842	15,849	Glen, J. A.	Lib	Russell, Man.
Neepawa	28,346	16,450	12,767	MacKenzie, F. D.	Lib	Neepawa, Man.
Portage la Prairie	25,569	13,846	11,015	Leader, H.	Lib	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Provencher	32,613	13,163	10,179	Beaubien, A. L.	Lib	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
St. Boniface	31,289	16,483	13,082	Howden, J. P.	Lib	Norwood Grove, Man.
Selkirk	52,222	26,411	19,650	Thorson, J. T.	Lib.-Prog.	Winnipeg, Man.
Souris	25,094	13,051	10,675	McDonald, G. W.	Lib	Boissevain, Man.
Springfield	42,350	21,276	14,593	Turner, J. M.	Lib	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North	74,762	37,761	29,321	Heaps, A. A.	C.C.F.	Winnipeg, Man.

[1] Mr. Chevrier having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Mr. J. A. Pinard was elected, Oct. 26, 1936. [2] Dr. McKay died Feb. 14, 1937, and Mr. R. M. Warren was elected April 5, 1937.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
Manitoba—concluded.						
Winnipeg North Centre	59,004	34,253	24,797	Woodsworth, J. S.	C.C.F.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South	51,518	31,260	25,085	Mutch, L. A.	Lib.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre	64,090	41,373	31,456	Maybank, R.	Lib.	Fort Garry, Man.
Saskatchewan— (21 members).						
Assiniboia	41,036	18,838	14,975	McKenzie, R.[1]	Lib.	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt	41,172	20,049	15,120	Fleming, H. R.	Lib.	Humboldt, Sask.
Kindersley	39,632	17,797	13,891	Elliott, O. B.	Soc. Cr.	Edmonton, Alta.
Lake Centre	42,532	19,169	15,441	Johnston, J. F.	Lib.	Bladworth, Sask.
Mackenzie	46,171	23,534	15,417	MacMillan, J. A.	Lib.	Wadena, Sask.
Maple Creek	42,428	19,572	15,023	Evans, C. R.	Lib.	Piapot, Sask.
Melfort	40,687	24,567	19,004	McLean, M.	Lib.	Eldersley, Sask.
Melville	48,910	23,175	18,455	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.	Lib.	Abernethy, Sask.
Moose Jaw	43,668	21,562	16,505	Ross, J. G.	Lib.	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford	41,513	22,925	15,718	McIntosh, C. R.	Lib.	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert	39,869	21,082	16,724	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. M.	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle	38,015	19,391	15,809	Perley, E. E.	Cons.	Wolseley, Sask.
Regina City	53,209	30,823	24,969	McNiven, D. A.	Lib.	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown-Biggar	40,512	18,735	15,277	Coldwell, M. J. W.	C.C.F.	Regina, Sask.
Rosthern	43,885	19,152	13,291	Tucker, W. A.	Lib.	Rosthern, Sask.
Saskatoon City	47,362	26,137	19,415	Young, A. M.	Lib.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Swift Current	46,447	19,206	14,787	Bothwell, C. E.	Lib.	Swift Current, Sask.
The Battlefords	45,064	23,576	18,415	Needham, J.	Soc. Cr.	Unity, Sask.
Weyburn	44,710	19,635	16,290	Douglas, T. C.	C.C.F.	Weyburn, Sask.
Wood Mountain	44,558	18,871	15,046	Donnelly, T. F.	Lib.	Meyronne, Sask.
Yorkton	50,405	23,333	17,951	McPhee, G. W.	Lib.	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta— (17 members).						
Acadia	37,423	16,054	10,594	Quelch, V.	Soc. Cr.	Morrin, Alta.
Athabaska	39,102	19,438	10,576	Rowe, P. J.	Soc. Cr.	Edmonton, Alta.
Battle River	41,881	21,221	13,613	Fair, R.	Soc. Cr.	Paradise Valley, Alta.
Bow River	44,491	20,680	14,317	Johnston, C. E.	Soc. Cr.	Three Hills, Alta.
Calgary East	44,745	25,372	18,184	Landeryou, J. C.	Soc. Cr.	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West	41,418	24,915	18,361	Bennett, Rt. Hon. R. B.	Cons.	Ottawa, Ont.
Camrose	42,717	20,247	13,392	Marshall, J. A.	Soc. Cr.	Bashaw, Alta.
Edmonton East	46,086	24,956	16,449	Hall, W. S.	Soc. Cr.	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West	39,712	25,917	18,134	MacKinnon, J. A.	Lib.	Edmonton, Alta.
Jasper-Edson	47,394	25,316	14,835	Kuhl, W. F.	Soc. Cr.	Spruce Grove, Alta.
Lethbridge	44,708	18,018	12,898	Blackmore, J. H.	Soc. Cr.	Raymond, Alta.
Macleod	44,325	20,456	14,583	Hansell, E. G.	Soc. Cr.	Vulcan, Alta.
Medicine Hat	40,986	18,506	13,099	Mitchell, A. H.	Soc. Cr.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River	43,761	22,442	11,756	Pelletier, R. A.	Soc. Cr.	Falher, Alta.
Red Deer	39,758	21,978	13,378	Poole, E. J.	Soc. Cr.	Calgary, Alta.
Vegreville	47,168	20,678	13,620	Hayhurst, W.	Soc. Cr.	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin	45,330	22,524	13,302	Jaques, N.	Soc. Cr.	Mirror, Alta.
British Columbia— (16 members).						
Cariboo	26,094	15,197	10,480	Turgeon, J. G.	Lib.	Vancouver, B.C.
Comox-Alberni	28,379	13,533	10,041	Neill, A. W.	Ind.	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley	31,377	16,579	12,758	Barber, H. J.	Cons.	Chilliwack, B.C.

[1] Mr. McKenzie having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Mr. J. G. Gardiner (Lib.) was elected, Jan. 6, 1936.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Eighteenth General Election, Oct. 14, 1935—concluded.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	Party Affiliation.	P.O. Address.
British Columbia—concluded.						
Kamloops	29,249	16,085	11,296	O'Neill, T. J.	Lib.	Kamloops, B.C.
Kootenay East	25,662	12,668	10,175	Stevens, Hon. H. H.	Recon.	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay West	32,556	15,508	11,824	Ealing, W. K.	Cons.	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo	45,767	26,155	20,431	Taylor, J. S.	C.C.F.	Vancouver, B.C.
New Westminster	59,170	33,749	27,280	Reid, T.	Lib.	Newton, B.C.
Skeena	30,391	11,741	8,382	Hanson, O.	Lib.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard	59,583	36,044	28,483	McGeer, G. G.	Lib.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre	65,683	32,425	22,789	Mackenzie, Hon. I. A.[1]	Lib.	Ottawa, Ont.
Vancouver East	58,921	34,310	27,105	MacInnis, A.	C.C.F.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North	48,906	28,121	21,804	MacNeil, C. G.	C.C.F.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South	63,122	39,274	31,251	Green, H. C.	Cons.	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria	48,599	28,902	21,585	Plunkett, D. B.[1]	Cons.	Victoria, B.C.
Yale	40,804	21,777	16,640	Stirling, Hon. G.	Cons.	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon—(1 member).						
Yukon	4,230	1,805	1,265	Black, M. L. (Mrs.)	Ind.-Cons.	Ottawa, Ont.

[1] Mr. Plunkett died May 3, 1936, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Cons.) was elected June 8, 1936.

Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise.*

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualifications of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2), and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment

* Revised by John Thompson, Dominion Franchise Commissioner.

as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask. 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903-1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise was extended equally to women in 1917, and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualifications were required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rules as to changes of nationality,which were amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922, c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far as it applied to general elections.

Recent Franchise Legislation.—The right to vote is at present provided for in the Dominion Franchise Act, (24-25 Geo. V, c. 51). The franchise is conferred upon all British subjects who are of the full age of twenty-one years and who have been ordinarily resident in Canada for at least one year and for three months resident in the electoral district in which application is made for registration.

Those denied the right to vote are: prisoners undergoing punishment for any offence; persons restrained of their liberty or management of their property by reason of mental disease; Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation who did not serve in the War, 1914-1918; Judges appointed by Order in Council; persons who are disqualified under the law of Canada relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt and illegal practices; inmates of an institution which is maintained by any government or municipality for the housing of the poor; Eskimos, whether born in Canada or elsewhere; persons who are disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of a province in which they are residing, and who did not serve in the War, 1914-1918; in the province of British Columbia, every Doukhobor or any descendant of such, whether born in that province or elsewhere who is by the law of that province disqualified to vote at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province.

Revisions of Franchise Legislation.—Under the provisions of the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, the List of Electors was to be revised annually commencing in May, 1935. On April 8, 1936, an amendment (1 Edw. VIII, c. 4) was passed and

assented to by Parliament postponing the annual revision for the year 1936. In order to take care of any by-elections occasioned by vacancies occurring in the House of Commons in the representation of any electoral district during the postponement of the annual revision of 1936, Parliament also passed an Act cited as the Dominion By-Elections Franchise Act, 1936, (1 Edw. VIII, c. 36) which was assented to June 23, 1936. The qualifications of any elector under the provisions of this legislation are the same as under the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, except that an elector shall have been ordinarily a resident in Canada for at least twelve months, and has been ordinarily resident in the electoral district in which the pending by-election is to be held not less than three months immediately preceding the date of the issue of the Writ of such by-election.

The Use of the Franchise.—The numbers of voters on the lists and the numbers of votes polled at the general elections of 1925, 1926, 1930, and 1935 are given in Table 9.

9.—Numbers of Voters and Votes Polled at the General Elections of 1925, 1926, 1930, and 1935.

Province.	Numbers of Voters on the Lists.				Numbers of Votes Polled.			
	1925.	1926.	1930.	1935.	1925.	1926.	1930.	1935.
P.E. Island	45,454	46,208	46,985	53,284	49,558[1]	55,569[1]	59,519[1]	61,641[1]
Nova Scotia	277,073	273,712	275,762	304,313	222,883[2]	229,846[2]	268,727[2]	275,523[2]
New Brunswick	211,190	210,028	207,006	229,266	152,652[3]	162,777[3]	186,277[3]	177,485
Quebec	1,124,998	1,133,633	1,351,585[5]	1,576,458	805,492	809,295	1,029,480[5]	1,162,862
Ontario	1,821,906	1,847,512	1,894,624	2,174,188	1,223,027[4]	1,226,267[4]	1,364,960[4]	1,608,244
Manitoba	250,505	257,244[5]	328,089	377,733	171,124	198,028[5]	235,192	284,589
Saskatchewan	346,791	353,471	410,400	451,356	197,246	246,460	331,652	347,536
Alberta	283,529	279,463	304,475[6]	368,956	161,423	157,993	201,635[5]	241,107
British Columbia	244,352	262,262	333,326	382,117	183,748	185,345	243,631	292,423
Yukon	1,621	1,848	1,719	1,805	1,259	1,482	1,408	1,265
Totals	**4,607,419**	**4,665,381**[5]	**5,153,971**[6]	**5,919,506**	**3,168,412**	**3,273,062**[5]	**3,922,481**[6]	**4,452,675**

[1] Each voter in the double member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1935, 23,467 voters on the list cast 37,576 votes. [2] Each voter in the double member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1935, 60,503 voters on the list cast 85,986 votes. [3] Each voter in the double member constituency of St. John-Albert, N.B., had two votes; in 1930, 37,067 voters on the list cast 50,121 votes. [4] Each voter in the double member constituency of Ottawa, Ont., had two votes; in 1930, 61,535 voters on the list cast 97,369 votes. [5] Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation. [6] Not including two electoral districts in which the returns were by acclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments.

Table 10 gives the names and areas, as in 1936, of the several provinces, territories, and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

10.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with Present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which Admission was Effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Fresh Water.	Total.
Ontario	July 1, 1867	Act of Imperial Parliament — The British North America Act, 1867 (30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial Order in Council of May 22, 1867.	363,282	49,300	412,582[1]
Quebec	" 1, 1867		523,534	71,000	594,534[2]
Nova Scotia	" 1, 1867		20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick	" 1, 1867		27,473	512	27,985
Manitoba	" 15, 1870	Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870	219,723	26,789	246,512[3]
British Columbia	" 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	359,279	6,976	366,255
P.E. Island	" 1, 1873	Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	-	2,184
Saskatchewan	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)	237,975	13,725	251,700[4]
Alberta	" 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3)	248,800	6,485	255,285[4]
Yukon	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6)	205,346	1,730	207,076
Mackenzie	Jan. 1, 1920	Order in Council, Mar. 16, 1918	493,225	34,265	527,490[5]
Keewatin	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160[5]
Franklin	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032
		Totals	**3,466,556**	**228,307**	**3,694,863**

[1] The area of Ontario was extended by the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40). [2] Extended by Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45), and diminished in consequence of the award of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council (Mar. 1, 1927), whereby some 112,400 square miles of territory, formerly considered as part of Quebec, were assigned to Newfoundland. [3] Extended by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32). [4] Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the districts of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by minute of Canadian P.C., concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895. [5] By Order in Council, June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Acts of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were admitted into the Confederation. The original North-west Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously defined by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin, and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, not included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec, and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, and governs with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec are now unicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. For detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table 11. Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1924 were given on pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book.

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries.

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is styled "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873	D. A. Mackinnon	Oct. 3, 1904
Sir Robert Hodgson	Nov. 22, 1873	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879	A. C. Macdonald	June 2, 1915
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884	Murdock McKinnon	Sept. 3, 1919
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 21, 1889	Frank R. Heartz	Sept. 8, 1924
Geo. W. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894	Charles Dalton	Nov. 29, 1930
P. A. McIntyre	May 13, 1899	George D. DeBlois	Dec. 28, 1933

TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate General	Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., M.A.	Jan. 14, 1936 Aug. 15, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. James P. McIntyre	Aug. 15, 1935
President of the Executive Council	Hon. Bradford W. LePage	Jan. 14, 1936
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. William H. Dennis	Jan. 14, 1936
Minister of Education and Public Health	Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, K.C., B.A.	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Lucas R. Allen	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John A. Campbell	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Marin Gallant	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. T. William L. Prowse	Aug. 15, 1935

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lt.-Gen. Sir William F. Williams	July 1, 1867	Alfred G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1900
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	Duncan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906
Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Jan. 31, 1868[1]	James D. McGregor	Oct. 18, 1910
Sir Edward Kenny (acting)	May 31, 1870	David MacKeen	Oct. 19, 1915
Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873	McCallum Grant	Nov. 29, 1916
Sir Adams G. Archibald	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant	Mar. 21, 1922[1]
Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883	J. Robson Douglas	Jan. 23, 1925
A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888	James C. Tory	Sept. 24, 1925
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890	Frank Stanfield	Dec. 2, 1930
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 29, 1895[1]	Walter H. Covert	Oct. 5, 1931

[1] Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of Council, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald, K.C.	Sept. 5, 1933
Attorney General, Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie, K.C.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Highways	Hon. A. Stirling MacMillan	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour	Hon. Michael Dwyer	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing	Hon. John A. McDonald	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Health	Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Clarence W. Anderson	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. J. Willie Comeau	Sept. 5, 1933

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries—continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.	July 1, 1867	A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William F. Todd	Feb. 24, 1923
John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893	Major-Gen. Hugh H. McLean	Dec. 28, 1928
John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893	Murray MacLaren	Feb. 5, 1935

TWENTIETH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier	Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Public Works	Hon. A. A. Dysart, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. F. W. Pirie	July 16, 1935
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Austin C. Taylor	July 16, 1935
Attorney General	Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C.	July 16, 1935
Minister of Health	Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D.	July 16, 1935
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. C. T. Richard	July 16, 1935
President, Executive Council	Hon. A. P. Paterson	July 16, 1935
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. W. S. Anderson	July 16, 1935

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	Jan. 31, 1868[1]	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
Luc Letellier de St-Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
Théodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	L. P. Brodeur	Oct. 31, 1923
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	N. Perodeau	Jan. 8, 1924
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	Sir Lomer Gouin	Jan. 10, 1929
Sir Joseph A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892	H. G. Carroll	April 2, 1929
L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898	E. L. Patenaude	May 3, 1934
Sir Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1903[1]		

[1] Second term.

SEVENTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Attorney General, and Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Maurice Duplessis	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Health and Provincial Secretary	Hon. J. H. A. Paquette	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. S. Bourque	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Mines, Game and Fisheries	Hon. Onesime Gagnon	Oct. 6, 1936
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Bona Dussault	Aug. 24, 1936
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. M. B. Fisher	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce	Hon. J. B. Bilodeau	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Colonization	Hon. H. L. Auger	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Roads	Hon. F. J. Leduc	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister of Labour	Hon. W. Tremblay	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Antonio Elie	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Thomas Chapais	Oct. 6, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Gilbert Layton	Aug. 24, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. T. J. Coonan	Aug. 24, 1936

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries—continued.

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867	Sir William Mortimer Clark	April 20, 1903
W. P. Howland	July 14, 1868	Sir John M. Gibson	Sept. 22, 1908
John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie	Sept. 26, 1914
D. A. Macdonald	May 18, 1875	Lionel H. Clarke	Nov. 27, 1919
John Beverly Robinson	June 30, 1880	Col. Henry Cockshutt	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887	William Donald Ross	Dec. 30, 1926
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick	May 30, 1892	Col. Herbert Alexander Bruce	Oct. 25, 1932
Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897		

ELEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn	July 10, 1934
Attorney General	Hon. A. W. Roebuck, K.C.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Education	Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.D.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Health	Hon. James A. Faulkner, M.D., C.M.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Mines	Hon. Paul Leduc	July 10, 1934
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. Thomas B. McQuesten, LL.B.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Peter Heenan	July 10, 1934
Minister of Welfare, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Labour	Hon. D. A. Croll, K.C.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Duncan Marshall	July 10, 1934
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. H. C. Nixon	July 10, 1934

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	Sir Daniel H. McMillan	May 11, 1906[1]
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	Sir Douglas C. Cameron	Aug. 1, 1911
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 3, 1916
Joseph Ed. Cauchon	Dec. 2, 1877	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 7, 1921[1]
James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882	Theodore A. Burrows	Oct. 9, 1926
J. C. Schultz	July 1, 1888	J. D. McGregor	Jan. 25, 1929
J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1895	William Johnston Tupper	Nov. 17, 1934
Sir Daniel H. McMillan	Oct. 16, 1900		

[1] Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner	Hon. John Bracken	Aug. 8, 1922 Jan. 12, 1925
Attorney General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and Municipal Commissioner	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.	April 29, 1927 Sept. 21, 1936
Minister of Public Works and Labour	Hon. W. R. Clubb	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration	Hon. D. L. Campbell	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister of Education	Hon. Ivan Schultz	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister of Health and Public Welfare	Hon. I. B. Griffiths	May 28, 1935
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Hon. J. S. McDiarmid	May 27, 1932
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. S. S. Garson	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. S. Marcoux	Sept. 21, 1936

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries—continued.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget	Sept. 1, 1905	H. W. Newlands	Feb. 22, 1926[1]
Geo. W. Brown	Oct. 5, 1910	Lt.-Col. H. E. Monroe, O.B.E.	Mar. 31, 1931
Sir Richard Stuart Lake	Oct. 6, 1915	A. P. McNab	Oct. 1, 1936
H. W. Newlands	Feb. 17, 1921		

[1] Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. J. Patterson	Nov. 1, 1935
Attorney General and Minister in Charge of the Loan Companies Act and Trust Companies Act	Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary, and Minister in Charge of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act and the Travelling Shows Act	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Education	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. G. Taggart	July 19, 1934
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare	Hon. R. J. M. Parker	July 19, 1934
Minister of Natural Resources and Minister in Charge of the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, the Fire Prevention Act and the Prairie and Forest Fires Act	Hon. W. F. Kerr	Nov. 5, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Minister in Charge of the Steam Boilers Act, and the Saskatchewan Power Commission Act	Hon. George Spence	July 19, 1934
Minister of Highways and Transportation, Minister in Charge of the Public Printing Act, the Bureau of Publications Act, the Child Welfare Act, and the Old Age Pension Act	Hon. C. M. Dunn	July 19, 1934

ALBERTA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea	Sept. 1, 1905	William Egbert	Oct. 20, 1925
George H. V. Bulyea	Oct. 5, 1910[1]	William L. Walsh	April 24, 1931
Robert George Brett	Oct. 6, 1915	Philip C. H. Primrose	Oct. 1, 1936
Robert George Brett	Oct. 20, 1920[1]	J. C. Bowen	Mar. 20, 1937

[1] Second term.

SEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Education	Hon. Wm. Aberhart, B.A.	Sept. 3, 1935
Attorney General	Hon. J. W. Hugill, K.C., D.C.L.	Sept. 3, 1935
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Solon Low	Feb. 2, 1937
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. Nathan D. Tanner	Jan. 5, 1937
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Wm. N. Chant	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones	Hon. Wm. A. Fallow	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Health	Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D.	Sept. 3, 1935
Provincial Secretary	Hon. E. C. Manning	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Trade and Industry, and Municipal Affairs	Hon. Lucien Maynard	May 12, 1936 Jan. 20, 1937

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1936, and Present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch	July 20, 1871	T. W. Paterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Albert Norton Richards	July 20, 1876	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Clement F. Cornwall	July 20, 1881	Col. Edward G. Prior	Dec. 9, 1919
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887	Walter C. Nichol	Dec. 24, 1920
Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892	R. Randolph Bruce	Jan. 21, 1926
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897	J. W. Fordham Johnson	Aug. 1, 1931
Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900	Eric W. Hamber	May 1, 1936
James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906		

TWENTY-SECOND MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Minister of Railways, and President of Executive Council	Hon. T. D. Pattullo	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Finance and Industries	Hon. John Hart	Nov. 15, 1933
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education	Hon. G. M. Weir	Nov. 15, 1933
Attorney General	Hon. G. McG. Sloan	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Lands and Municipalities	Hon. A. Wellesley Gray	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. K. C. MacDonald	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Mines and Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries	Hon. G. S. Pearson	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Public Works	Hon. F. M. MacPherson	Nov. 15, 1933

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska, and Saskatchewan, then called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government, and the old Northwest Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area included in these districts was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on Sept. 1, 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (Yukon and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin, and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. The Deputy Minister of the Department is, *ex officio*, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories which comprises the three provisional districts.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
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	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget	Mar. 30, 1904[1]

[1] Second term.

PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Section 1.—Representatives Within the Empire.

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication with the British Government than that provided by occasional official visits or by correspondence. Of the Canadian colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt

* Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. An annual report on the organization and activities of Canadian Government representation abroad is contained in the Report of the Department of External Affairs, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, price 25 cents.

this plan, its Legislature having appointed an Agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. Following Confederation, several of the provinces continued to adhere to, and in certain cases enlarge upon, the practice to the extent of themselves appointing Crown Agents or Agents General. Such developments as have taken place are dealt with on p. 92 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces of British North America in 1867, a new political entity which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial Agents was brought into existence. To supplement the ordinary method of communication between the Canadian and British Governments, which at that time was by correspondence between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the position of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1880 (see R.S.C. 1927, c. 92). The duties of the office are defined in the Act as follows:—

"The High Commissioner shall—

"(a) act as representative and resident agent of Canada in Great Britain and in that capacity execute such powers and perform such duties as are, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;

"(b) take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in Great Britain, under the Minister of Immigration and Colonization;

"(c) carry out such instructions as he, from time to time, receives from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of Canada in Great Britain and elsewhere."

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from May 11, 1880, until May, 1883; in 1884 he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896. Sir George H. Perley took charge of the High Commissioner's Office in 1914 but was appointed High Commissioner only on Oct. 12, 1917. The Hon. P. C. Larkin was appointed in February, 1922, and after his decease (Feb. 3, 1930) the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was appointed on Nov. 28, 1930. On Nov. 8, 1935, the Hon. Vincent Massey succeeded Mr. Ferguson in this post. The office of the High Commissioner for Canada is in Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in April, 1928, appointed a High Commissioner in Canada, Sir William H. Clark, who was succeeded in January, 1935, by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B. The High Commissioner resides in Ottawa, and his position corresponds to that of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. This appointment was made in consequence of discussions at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The relevant passage in the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee runs as follows:—

"A special aspect of the question of consultation which we considered was that concerning the representation of Great Britain in the Dominions. By reason of his constitutional position, as explained in Section IV (b) of this report, the Governor General is no longer the representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. There is no one therefore in the Dominion capitals in a position to represent with authority the views of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

"We summed up our conclusions in the following resolution which is submitted for the consideration of the Conference:—

> " 'The Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of intercommunication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and the Dominions, with due regard to the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire, it being understood that any new arrangements should be supplementary to, and not in replacement of, the system of direct communication from Government to Government and the special arrangements which have been in force since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers'."

Section 2.—Representatives Outside the Empire.

The Canadian Minister to the United States.—For many years the diplomatic business between Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing, as the natural result of the proximity of the two countries and the closeness of the business relationships between their citizens. Before the Great War, a former British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Bryce, said that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the work of the British Embassy in the United States was occasioned by Canadian affairs.

In January, 1918, a temporary Canadian War Mission was established at Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, and was maintained for some years after the close of the War. Though not a formal diplomatic mission, its duties extended to questions usually dealt with through diplomatic channels. After the retirement of this mission Canada was represented in Washington by Mr. M. M. Mahoney, who acted as agent of the Department of External Affairs, and, through the courtesy of the British Government, occupied an office at the British Embassy.

In 1920, following discussions between the British and Canadian Governments, it was announced that agreement had been reached upon the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, who would act for the British Ambassador in the latter's absence. No appointment was made until Nov. 26, 1926, when, after decision to on it the arrangement that the Canadian Minister should substitute for the British Ambassador, Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Massey took up his duties in February, 1927, and held office until July 23, 1930. Hon. W. D. Herridge, who was appointed Minister to the United States on Mar. 7, 1931, resigned his appointment Oct. 23, 1935. The Hon. Sir Herbert Marler, K.C.M.G., presented his credentials as Canadian Minister on Oct. 20, 1936. The Canadian Legation in Washington is situated at 1746 Massachusetts Avenue.

The United States Government reciprocated in 1927 by appointing Hon. William Phillips its first Minister to Canada; his successor, Hon. Hanford MacNider, was appointed in August, 1930, and resigned in September, 1932; Hon. W. D. Robbins, appointed in May, 1933, died in April, 1935, and was succeeded by the Hon. Norman Armour, who presented his Letter of Credence on Aug. 7, 1935.

The Canadian Minister to France.—For many years the Canadian Government maintained an agency at Paris. The post was first occupied in 1882 by Hon. Hector Fabre, who also represented for a time the Government of Quebec. After his death Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed in May, 1911, with the title of Commissioner-General of Canada in France. In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between Canada and France, and in September of that year Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation in Paris is situated at No. 1, rue François premier.

The French Government appointed M. Georges Jean Knight as its first Minister in Canada in 1928. From March, 1931, to September, 1934, M. Charles Arsène Henry was Minister. He was succeeded in September, 1934, by M. R. Brugère.

The Canadian Minister to Japan.—In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and Japan, and Hon. H. M. Marler was appointed in 1929 as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. On his appointment as Canadian Minister at Washington he was succeeded by the Hon. R. Randolph Bruce who presented his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on Nov. 7, 1936. The Canadian Legation is at 16 Omote-Cho, Sanchome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo.

The Japanese Government appointed the Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa as its first Minister in Canada in 1929. Mr. Tokugawa presented his Letters of Recall towards the close of 1934 and was succeeded by the Hon. Sotomatsu Kato.

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—The practice of appointing permanent representatives at Geneva accredited to the League of Nations has been largely followed by those nations which are situated at a distance from Geneva. It was found that, while countries adjacent to the seat of the League were able without difficulty to include in the personnel of their delegations to the Assembly and Council various advisors and assistants at a minimum of expense, distant countries were at a disadvantage in this respect. Canada's duties as a member of the Assembly and of the International Labour Conference, and as one of the countries represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, made this disadvantage especially felt. Accordingly, the position of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, was created and Dr. W. A. Riddell was appointed to the post on Jan. 1, 1925.

The duties of the Canadian Advisory Officer are "to establish and maintain as close relations as possible with the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office", to "communicate with the Government of Canada as to all matters arising and requiring its attention", and to "act in all such matters in an advisory capacity to the Government of Canada and to delegates from the Government of Canada to conferences arising out of the organizations beforenamed". The office of the Canadian Advisory Officer is situated at 41, Quai Wilson, Geneva.

PART V.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.*

The League of Nations is an association of fully self-governing States whose relations are governed by the Covenant. The League of Nations acts through an Assembly and Council composed of representatives of Governments. Fifty-eight States are at present Members of the League, as compared with forty-two at the time of the first Assembly in 1920. Canada, as a signatory of the Treaties of Peace, is an original Member of the League.

The League of Nations has two aims: (1) to preserve peace and to seek a settlement of international disputes; and (2) to organize in the most varied spheres co-operation of peoples, with a view to the material and moral welfare of humanity.

The Covenant, which constitutes the fundamental charter of the League of Nations, was drafted in 1919 by a Commission of the Peace Conference and inserted at the head of the several Treaties of Peace. It came into force on Jan. 10, 1920.

The Organs of the League.—The organs of the League are:—

(a) The Assembly;
(b) The Council;
(c) The Secretariat;
(d) The International Labour Organization, (see Chapter XIX);
(e) The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Assembly.—The Assembly consists of representatives of the members of the League, and meets annually in ordinary session each September in Geneva. At the 17th Assembly in September, 1936, the Canadian Delegation was headed by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Council.—The Council, which originally consisted of five permanent members and four non-permanent members, now consists of four permanent members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and the U.S.S.R.) together with eleven non-permanent members elected for three years from among the States Members of the League. The non-permanent members of the Council are at present as follows: Chile, Spain, and Turkey, terms expiring in 1937; Ecuador, Poland, and Roumania, terms expiring in 1938; Bolivia, China, Latvia, New Zealand, and Sweden, terms expiring in 1939. Canada was a member of the Council of the League from 1927 to 1930.

The Council, which normally meets four times a year and more frequently if circumstances should require it to do so, may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

The Secretariat.—The Permanent Secretariat is the Civil Service of the League. The staff is appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council. The officials of the Secretariat of the League are exclusively international officials, having international and not national duties. The first Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, who was named in the Annex to the Covenant, resigned in 1933 and was succeeded by M. Joseph Avenol, who is assisted by three Deputy Secretaries General and by one Under-Secretary General.

*The League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa, is the authorized agent for the publications of the League of Nations.

Permanent Court of International Justice.—The Permanent Court of International Justice was established by the Protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is composed of a body of fifteen judges elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations for a term of nine years, and sits at The Hague. The Court is competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it; it may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. Article 36 of the Statute of the Court provides that any State may recognize as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal dispute concerning:—

(a) The interpretation of a Treaty.

(b) Any question of international law.

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature and extent of the reparations to be made for the breach of the international obligation.

Canada has been a Member of the Court from its establishment, and in 1929 accepted, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the cases contemplated in Article 36.

The Budget of the League.—The expenditure of the League is covered by the contributions of States Members which are fixed in accordance with a scale which takes into account the population, area, and public revenue of each State concerned. The Budget for the year 1937 was 23,347,302 gold francs, of which 15,211,306 francs were for the work of the Assembly, Council and Secretariat, 6,086,929·60 francs for the International Labour Office, and 2,049,066·40 for the Permanent Court of International Justice. A surplus in the preceding year of 2,062,479·70 gold francs reduced the net assessment against States Members for 1937 to 21,284,822·30 gold francs of which Canada's share is 35/923 of the total, 807,116·80 gold francs or $155,755.

Membership of the League of Nations.—The 58 States which are Members of the League (February, 1937), are as follows:—

Abyssinia
Afghanistan
Union of South Africa
Albania
Argentine Republic
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
British Empire
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Estonia
Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras[1]
Hungary
India
Iraq
Irish Free State
Italy
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
United States of Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua[1]
Norway
Panama
Paraguay[1]
Persia
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Salvador
Siam
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia.

[1] By a communication dated June 22, 1936, Honduras gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant. Paraguay and Nicaragua manifested the same intention by telegram dated Feb. 23, 1935, and June 26, 1936, respectively.

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION.*

The Population chapter of the Year Book is a *précis* of the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made in the seven censuses of Canada since Confederation, summarizing the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1931, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses. Owing to the extent of the field covered, it is quite impossible to include in each edition of the Year Book a full digest of population statistics. The policy adopted, therefore, is to maintain the skeleton of the chapter and the historical tables as a permanent feature and build up each section as statistics are available following each census. After complete and accurate summary statistics have been given publicity, the chapter is cut down to skeleton limits, with adequate references, until the next census. The 1934-35 Year Book gave at pp. 98-169 as complete a picture of the 1931 census statistics as will appear in one Year Book. In the present edition, the chapter has been cut down except in regard to Section 15—Occupations of the People—which subject has not previously received treatment for the Census of 1931.

Under the Canadian constitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pp. 78-80 of this volume. But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a mere counting of heads. It is a great periodical stock-taking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally, constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related if their full value is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the Government relies in conducting the business of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method, adopted in the United Kingdom, each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in the application of the latter method is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees" A date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian census, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, gaols, lunatic asylums, etc., are counted where found.

*This chapter has been revised by A. J. Pelletier, Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under

Section 1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 5, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, 1921, and 1931. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on each date, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, are given in Tables 1 to 4 immediately following. The population is given by counties or census divisions on pp. 103-107 of the 1934-35 Year Book and corresponding areas and densities of population for 1931 on pp. 109-110 of the same edition.

1.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in the Census Years 1871 to 1931.[1]

Province or Territory.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776[2]	2,360,665[5]	2,874,255
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292[2]	2,933,662	3,431,683
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394[2]	610,118	700,139
Saskatchewan	–		–	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,785
Alberta	–		–	73,022	374,295[3]	588,454	731,605
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230
Northwest Territories[4]	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507[2]	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy	–	–	–	–	–	485	[6]
Totals	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**[5]	**10,376,786**

[1]The population of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916 and 1926 is shown on pp. 127-128 of the 1930 Year Book. For inter-censal estimated populations, see table on p. 153. [2]Corrected as a result of the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [3]Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories. [4]The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. [5]Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [6]Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

2.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	2·55	2·52	2·25	1·92	1·30	1·01	0·85
Nova Scotia	10·51	10·19	9·32	8·56	6·83	5·96	4·94
New Brunswick	7·74	7·43	6·65	6·16	4·88	4·41	3·94
Quebec	32·30	31·42	30·80	30·70	27·83	26·86	27·70
Ontario	43·94	44·56	43·74	40·64	35·07	33·39	33·07
Manitoba	0·68	1·44	3·16	4·75	6·40	6·94	6·75
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1·70	6·84	8·62	8·88
Alberta	–	–	–	1·36	5·19	6·70	7·05
British Columbia	0·98	1·14	2·03	3·33	5·45	5·97	6·69
Yukon	–	–	–	0·51	0·12	0·05	0·04
Northwest Territories	1·30	1·30	2·05	0·37	0·09	0·09	0·09
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1931, Numerical Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931 and Total Increase.

Province or Territory.	Population in 1871.	Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931.						Population in 1931.	Increase, 1871 to 1931.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	94,021	14,870	187	−5,819	−9,531	−5,113	−577	88,038	−5,983
N.S.	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	−10,991	512,846	125,046
N.B.	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	20,343	408,219	122,625
Que.	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	354,889 [2]	513,590	2,874,255	1,682,739
Ont.	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	498,021	3,431,683	1,810,832
Man.	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	90,021	700,139	674,911
Sask.	–	–	–	91,279	401,153	265,078	164,275	921,785	921,785
Alta.	–	–	–	73,022	301,273	214,159	143,151	731,605	731,605
B.C.	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	169,681	694,263	658,016
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	−18,707	−4,355	73	4,230	4,230
N.W.T. [1]	48,000	8,446	42,521	−78,838	−13,622	1,481	1,735	9,723	−38,277
Royal Cdn. Navy.	–	–	–	–	–	485	[3]	[3]	–
Totals	**3,689,257**	**635,553**	**508,429**	**538,076**	**1,835,328**	**1,581,306** [2]	**1,588,837**	**10,376,786**	**6,687,529**

[1]The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. [2]Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [3]Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

4.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Increase Per Cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.

Province or Territory.	Population in 1871.	Increase Per Cent in each Decade, from 1871 to 1931.						Increase Per Cent in 60 Years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	15·82	0·17	−5·33	−9·23	−5·46	−0·65	−6·36
Nova Scotia	387,800	13·61	2·23	2·04	7·13	6·40	−2·10	32·24
New Brunswick	285,594	12·48	0·01	3·07	6·27	10·23	5·24	42·94
Quebec	1,191,516	14·06	9·53	10·77	21·64	17·69 [2]	21·76	141·23
Ontario	1,620,851	18·88	9·73	3·25	15·77	16·08	16·98	111·72
Manitoba	25,228	146·79	144·95	67·34	80·79	32·23	14·75	2,675·25
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	439·48	53·83	21·69	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	412·58	57·22	24·33	–
British Columbia	36,247	36·45	98·49	81·98	119·68	33·66	32·35	1,815·37
Yukon	–	–	–	–	−68·73	−51·16	1·76	–
Northwest Territories [1]	48,000	17·60	75·33	−79·66	−67·67	22·76	21·72	−79·74
Totals	**3,689,257**	**17·23**	**11·76**	**11·13**	**34·17**	**21·94** [2]	**18·08**	**181·27**

[1] For footnotes see end of Table 3.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the Census of 1666 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation and conjugal and family condition. A second census in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and

England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that, in the United States, the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony, in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government throughout the civilized world, may call for more than passing appreciation.

The Census of 1666 (the results occupy 154 pages in manuscript, and are still to be seen in the Archives of Paris, or in a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 10,904, including 1,538 Indians settled in villages and living a civilized life under the supervision of the missionaries. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, some of which will be found in the Chronology on pp. 60-69, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was nearly 70,000 (69,810 in 1765), whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was 8,104 in 1762, thirteen years after the foundation of Halifax in 1749.

Our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more after the cession are the reports—more or less sporadic—of colonial governors, though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada, under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, numbered perhaps 15,000, and the addition of the maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the populations of the different colonies as follows: Upper Canada (1824) 150,066, (1840) 432,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,465, (1844) 697,084; New Brunswick (1824) 74,176, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 81,351, (1838) 202,575; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042.*

The policy of irregular census-taking was supposed to have been ended after the union of Upper and Lower Canada by an Act, passed on Sept. 18, 1841, which provided for a census in the year 1842 and every fifth year thereafter, but under this Act only the census of Upper Canada was taken and the following year on Dec. 9, the Act was amended, the reason being stated as follows: "Whereas the Census of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two as required by an Act of this Legislature, . . hath not been duly taken . and whereas it is of the greatest importance that such Census should be taken Be it therefore enacted ". The Census of 1844 of Lower Canada was taken under this Act.

Another Act was passed and given Royal Assent on July 28, 1847, creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics" with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same" and providing for a census to be taken in the year 1848, to be repeated in 1850 and every fifth year thereafter. Under this Act a census of Upper Canada was taken in 1848.

* A résumé of the results of all the censuses taken in Canada between 1666 and 1931 has been published in bulletin form and is included in Vol. I, Census of 1931.

Finally an Act was passed on Aug. 30, 1851, providing for a census to be taken in January, 1852, then in the year 1861 and thereafter every tenth year, and that better provision should be made for taking the census. The first census thereunder was taken in January, 1852, and, as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past 80 years. The 'fifties saw a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, and the 'sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end) being 635,553, or 17·23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a third millions, or twenty times that of 1800. It has increased by five millions in the past thirty years.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the population of Canada has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening to settlement of the West. The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific railway in the 'eighties and 'nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada, forming the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of $1,500,000,000 between 1900 and 1912—to finance large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway, municipal and industrial) which characterized the movement. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years between 1901 and 1911 it exceeded 1,800,000 and, though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural "drag" of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in, to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless, the decade which closed with the Census of 1921 showed over 1,700,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and, though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada's relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

Results of the Census of 1931.—The total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1931, was 10,376,786, as compared with 8,787,949 on June 1, 1921, an increase of 1,588,837 or 18·08 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 21·94 p.c. and 34·17 p.c. during the decades 1911 to 1921 and 1901 to 1911 respectively.

During the decade 1911-21 the countries which comprise the British Empire, and more especially the United States which was in the Great War for only nineteen months as against Canada's fifty-two, had suffered less in actual loss of life from the War and its consequences than the continental countries of Europe. None of them declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries did. Their percentage increases, however, were in almost all cases lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,886,699, or 5·0 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·9 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,497, or 2·6 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911. Nor has this situation been much improved in the post-war decade 1921-31, for the increase in England and Wales during these years was but 5·4 p.c. and Scotland actually showed a decrease of 0·8 p.c. Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand, according to the latest official estimate (the 1931 Census was postponed), increased her population from 1,218,913 to 1,510,940, or by nearly 24 p.c. for the decade ended 1931, as compared with 20·9 p.c. and 30·5 p.c. respectively for the decades ended 1921 and 1911. In the case of the white population of South Africa, much the same condition obtained. The Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,435,734 in 1921, or by 22·01 p.c., as compared with 18·05 p.c. for the previous decade, and by 19·85 p.c. to 6,630,600 in the most recent twelve-year period 1921-33.* The population of the continental United States increased between 1920 and 1930 from 105,710,620 to 122,775,046, an increase of 16·1 p.c., as compared with 14·9 p.c. in the decade 1910-20 and 21 p.c. in the decade 1900-10.

Considering now the movement of population within the Dominion of Canada itself, it is evident from Table 1 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from east to west. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 this was clearly apparent, for the four western provinces then increased their population by no less than 44 p.c. and for the decade 1921-31 the increase was from 2,480,664 to 3,047,792, or 22·86 p.c. From 1921 to 1931 the five eastern provinces increased from 6,294,655 to 7,315,041, an increase of 1,020,386 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 16·2 p.c. over the 1921 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that while in 1871 only 2·97 p.c. and in 1881 only 3·89 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7·23; in 1901, 12·02; in 1911, 24·08; in 1921, 28·37; and in 1931, 29·51.

On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20·80 p.c. of the total population of the Dominion, had, in 1881, 20·13 p.c.; in 1891, 18·22 p.c.; in 1901, 16·64 p.c.; in 1911, 13·02 p.c.; in 1921, 11·38 p.c.; and in 1931, only 9·72 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population. Their proportion of the total was 60·77 p.c. in 1931, as compared with 76·23 p.c. in 1871, 75·98 p.c. in 1881, 74·54 p.c. in 1891, 71·34 p.c. in 1901, 62·90 p.c. in 1911 and 60·25 p.c. in 1921. In other words, the net result of the sixty years has been that in 1931 three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

*As in the case of New Zealand, the 1931 Census was postponed, but in the case of Australia was taken as of June 30, 1933.

Centres of Population.—The "centre of population"* for the Dominion of Canada was carefully worked out for each census from 1851 to 1931 inclusive and showed a definite north-westward movement up to 1911, westward for the next decade and northward for 1931. For the censuses of 1851 to 1881 the location was near Valleyfield, Que.; in 1891, it was 25 miles west of Ottawa; in 1901, near Pembroke; in 1911, 45 miles west of Sudbury; in 1921, 50 miles northeast of Sault Ste. Marie; and in 1931, 35 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1931 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area as in that year), as compared with 1921, 1911 and 1901, is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 5.

*The centres of population are the centres of gravity (not the intersection of median lines). The units of area in which the moments (*i.e.*, population multiplied by distance from a fixed point) were calculated, were the permanent counties or census divisions, of which there are about 220, the same units being used so far as possible for all censuses from 1851 to 1931. The geographical centre of the unit area was assumed to be the centre of population of that unit except in the cases of the thinly settled northern areas of counties with very large cities, where special adjustments were made.

5.—Area and Density of Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1901-31.

Province or Territory.	Land Area in sq. miles.	Population, 1901.[1]		Population, 1911.[1]		Population, 1921.		Population, 1931.	
		Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.
P. E. Island	2,184	103,259	47·28	93,728	42·92	88,615	40·57	88,038	40·31
Nova Scotia	20,743	459,574	22·16	492,338	23·74	523,837	25·25	512,846	24·72
New Brunswick	27,473	331,120	12·06	351,889	12·81	387,876	14·12	408,219	14·86
Quebec	523,534	1,648,898	3·15	2,005,776	3·83	2,360,665[2]	4·51	2,874,255	5·49
Ontario	363,282	2,182,947	6·01	2,527,292	6·96	2,933,662	8·08	3,431,683	9·45
Manitoba	219,723	255,211	1·16	461,394	2·10	610,118	2·78	700,139	3·19
Saskatchewan	237,975	91,279	0·38	492,432	2·07	757,510	3·18	921,785	3·87
Alberta	248,800	73,022	0·29	374,295	1·50	588,454	2·37	731,605	2·94
British Columbia	359,279	178,657	0·50	392,480	1·09	524,582	1·46	694,263	1·93
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)	**2,002,993**	**5,323,967**	**2·66**	**7,191,624**	**3·59**	**8,775,319**[2]	**4·38**	**10,362,833**	**5·18**
Yukon	205,346	27,219	0·13	8,512	0·04	4,157	0·02	4,230	0·02
N.W.T.	1,258,217	20,129	0·02	6,507	0·01	7,988	0·01	9,723	0·01
R. Cdn. Navy	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	-	
Canada	**3,466,556**	**5,371,315**	**1·55**	**7,206,643**	**2·08**	**8,787,949**[2]	**2·53**	**10,376,786**	**2·99**

[1]The populations of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest Territories were adjusted for 1911 according to the provisions of the Boundary Extensions Act, 1912, but such adjustment was not carried back to 1901. [2]Populations of Northwest River Arm and Rigolet, on Hamilton inlet, as in 1921, have been deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

Figures showing the density of population in 1931, by counties and census divisions, were given at pp. 109-110 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec unduly reduces the density of its population, which was 5·49 in 1931. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

For purposes of comparison, the densities of population in various countries in recent years are given in Table 6.

6.—Densities of Population in Various Countries in Recent Years.

NOTE.—The following figures, for countries other than Canada and China, are based on data taken from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations 1935-36. The population figures of the latest census are used and total population is taken except where indicated otherwise by footnotes.

Country.	Year.	Persons per sq. mile.	Country.	Year.	Persons per sq. mile.
Belgium	1930	697·59	United States of America (not including Alaska)	1930	40·57
Netherlands	1930	605·80	Sweden	1931	35·50
United Kingdom (including Channel islands and isle of Man)	1931	490·74	Norway	1930	22·57
Japan	1935	469·50	Russia[3]	1934	20·85
Germany (not including Saar Territory)	1933	360·77	*Russia in Europe*[3]	*1934*	*58·06*
Italy	1931	344·00	Union of South Africa[3]	1934	18·10
China proper[1]	1931	234·87	*Union of South Africa*[2]	*1931*	*8·87*
Poland	1931	214·51	New Zealand	1936	15·20
India	1931	195·07	Argentine[3]	1934	11·32
British India	*1931*	*247·67*	Southern Rhodesia	1931	7·38
France	1931	193·84	**Canada**	**1931**	**2·99**
Spain (including Canary islands)	1930	121·34	*Canada, exclusive of the Territories*	*1931*	*5·18*
Irish Free State[3]	1934	111·73	Commonwealth of Australia[3]	1933	2·23

[1] Estimate as of Dec. 31, 1931, taken from Canada Year Book 1934-35, p. 168. [2] Europeans only.
[3] Estimate as at Dec. 31, 1934.

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, make it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. In Table 7 figures of movement are given as closely as they can be estimated. During the decade 1911-21, in addition to 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return.

7.—Movement of Population, Including Estimated Natural Increase, Recorded Immigration and Estimated Emigration for the Inter-Censal Periods 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31.

Decade and Item.	No.
Decade, 1901-11—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-11), estimated	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911)	1,847,651
Total	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated	865,889
Decade, 1911-21—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-21), estimated	1,150,125
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921)	1,728,921
Total	10,085,689
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated	1,297,740[2]
Decade, 1921-31—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Natural Increase (1921-31), partly estimated for the years 1921-25 in the case of Quebec	1,325,256
Immigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), including 288,874 returned Canadians	1,509,136
Total	11,622,341
Population, Census of June 1, 1931	10,376,786
Emigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), estimated	1,245,555
Net Gain in Population, 1901-11	**1,835,328**
Net Gain in Population, 1911-21	**1,581,306**
Net Gain in Population, 1921-31	**1,588,837**

[1] Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [2] This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the Front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table **9.**

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census, 1666, showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population, after about 1680,

was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the colony. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6·07 p.c. in 1911. The Great War, however, both checked immigration and took about 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the Census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population.

In 1931 there were 518 males to 482 females for Canada as a whole. It is interesting to note that the masculinity of the population has increased in the eastern provinces and decreased in the western ones, where it was formerly greatest. In Table 8 statistics are presented, showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871. A table showing the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population, 1871-1931, appears at p. 113 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The statistics of Table 9 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

8.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Columbia	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada	**1,869,264**	**1,819,993**	**2,188,854**	**2,135,956**	**2,460,471**	**2,372,768**

Province or Territory.	1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646
N.S.	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742
N.B.	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599
Que.	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131
Ont.	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839
Man.	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074
Sask.	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850
Alta.	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406
B.C.	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044
Yukon	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405
N.W.T.	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859	5,214	4,509
Canada	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**4,529,643**[1]	**4,258,306**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**

[1] Includes 485, Royal Canadian Navy.

9.—Masculinity of the Populations of Various Countries in Recent Years.

NOTE.—A minus sign denotes a deficiency of males. The figures are calculated from population figures of the latest census in each case, as given by the League of Nations Year Book 1935-36, except as indicated by footnotes.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.
Argentina[1]	1928	6·58	Finland	1930	−2·06
Canada	**1931**	**3·58**	Denmark	1930	−2·20
India	1931	3·06	Italy	1931	−2·22
New Zealand[2]	1936	1·41	Spain	1930	−2·42
Union of South Africa[3]	1931	1·76	Norway	1930	−2·48
Australia	1933	1·56	Germany	1933	−2·92
Irish Free State	1926	1·42	Czechoslovakia	1930	−3·00
United States	1930	1·22	Northern Ireland	1926	−3·26
Bulgaria	1934	0·42	France	1931	−3·40
Japan	1935	0·31	Switzerland	1930	−3·66
Netherlands	1930	−0·64	Austria	1934	−3·90
Greece	1928	−0·84	Scotland	1931	−3·94
Belgium	1930	−0·96	England and Wales	1931	−4·18
Chile	1930	−0·98	Portugal	1930	−4·60
Sweden	1931	−1·54	U.S.S.R. (Europe)	1926	−4·90

[1] 1928 estimate. [2] Excluding Maoris. From New Zealand Year Book, 1937. [3] White population only.

Section 3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table **10** are given, in summary form, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced and legally separated, for 1871 and subsequent censuses. Especially notable is the larger proportion of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger proportion of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger proportion of divorced and legally separated in later years. A table showing the conjugal condition of the people, as percentages of the total population, was given at p. 110 of the 1936 Year Book. Another table, showing conjugal condition by sex and provinces, will be found at the same place. At pp. 115-116 of the 1934-35 Year Book a table appears showing the conjugal condition of the 1931 population, 15 years of age and over by age groups. The reader is referred to p. 171 for details of divorces granted in the years 1911-36.

10.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Census Year and Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1871[1]—Male	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	–	–	–	1,764,311
Female	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	–		–	1,721,450
1881—Male	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	–		–	2,188,854
Female	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	–	–	–	2,135,956
1891—Male	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	–	–	–	2,460,471
Female	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	–	–	–	2,372,768
1901—Male	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	–	–	2,751,708
Female	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	–	–	2,619,607
1911—Male	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—Male	2,698,564	1,698,297	119,695	3,670	[2]	9,417	4,529,643
Female	2,378,728	1,631,663	236,504	3,731	[2]	7,680	4,258,306
1931—Male	3,179,444	2,033,240	148,954	4,049	[3]	8,854	5,374,541
Female	2,771,968	1,937,950	288,641	3,392	[3]	294	5,002,245

[1] The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. [2] Legally separated included with divorced. [3] Legally separated included with married.

Section 4.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which have in the past rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there will be a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country, where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table **11**), 286·91 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age, and over half the total population (526·76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But, with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231·83 were under 10 years of age and 423·42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239·67 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434·81 per 1,000 under 20 years. In 1931, the number of children under 10 years of age had dropped to 212·70 per 1,000 of the population, and of persons under 20 to 416·39 per 1,000.

Table **12** shows the varying age distribution of the population of the respective provinces. At p. 118 of the 1934-35 Year Book details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion, by sex, for the census years 1881 to 1931 were given.

11.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Age Period.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Under 1 year	30·567	28·019	24·923	24·497	25·734	23·858	19·531
1— 4 years	115·649	108·507	99·964	95·210	97·413	96·482	84·009
5— 9 "	140·691	128·251	121·242	114·664	108·685	119·333	109·162
10—19 "	239·854	227·404	219·710	210·906	191·585	195·138	203·689
20—29 "	171·436	175·957	178·080	173·549	189·335	159·041	163·583
30—39 "	111·404	113·099	122·080	129·259	141·938	146·247	134·656
40—49 "	79·995	83·817	88·441	98·494	100·071	109·481	118·660
50—59 "	54·788	58·087	62·360	67·886	69·121	73·082	82·463
60 or over	55·128	63·270	70·142	76·397	71·027	74·917	83·882
Not given	0·488	13·589	13·059	9·137	5·090	2·419	0·363

12.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, by Provinces, 1931, with Totals for 1921.

Province.	0-9 Years.	10-19 Years.	20-44 Years.	45-69 Years.	70 Years or Over.	Age Not Given.
Prince Edward Island	212·47	207·97	308·15	206·52	64·81	0·08
Nova Scotia	215·36	214·17	320·93	198·39	50·93	0·22
New Brunswick	239·83	219·63	317·25	181·18	41·95	0·17
Quebec	245·89	214·20	352·95	157·69	29·05	0·23
Ontario	186·68	185·67	373·92	212·28	41·20	0·25
Manitoba	203·29	219·27	365·99	185·52	25·72	0·20
Saskatchewan	234·80	228·98	353·08	163·81	19·12	0·21
Alberta	217·98	210·00	374·07	178·47	19·32	0·16
British Columbia	160·07	175·97	377·16	254·66	29·97	2·17
Canada, 1931[1]	**212·70**	**203·69**	**360·50**	**189·52**	**33·22**	**0·36**
Canada, 1921[1]	**239·67**	**195·14**	**365·27**	**169·38**	**28·12**	**2·42**

[1]The statistics for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the totals.

Age Distribution by Sex.—An interesting table of quartile and decile age distribution, by sex, with textual interpretation, was given at pp. 119-120 of the 1934-35 Year Book. It is not repeated this year in order to conserve space.

Section 5.—Racial Origins.

In six out of seven censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being 1891. The object of this information is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds: (*a*) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; (*b*) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms the following three points must be considered: (*a*) that the Canadian whose family is of three or more generations residence is enumerated and differentiated through the census question on the birthplace of parents for which statistics from the 1931 Census appeared at pp. 134-139 of the 1934-35 Year Book; (*b*) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisement and study—for example, 271 children of Chinese fathers and 842 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada in 1931. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors: only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions to-day. Measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians", no one is; (*c*) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

Racial Distribution.—The total increase in population over the decade 1921-31 was 1,588,837. The population of English origin increased by only 196,061 compared with 722,208 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 175,745; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 57,419. The population of British origin, taken together, increased from 4,868,738 to 5,381,071, or by 512,333, between 1921 and 1931. This represented 32 p.c. of the total increase as compared with 61 p.c. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand, the population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931, or by 475,247 (slightly under 30 p.c. of the total increase for the decade) and showed the greatest absolute increase for any decade since 1871. Figures for the minor racial groups which make up the nation (see Table 13) would indicate that the people of Scandinavian, German and Ukrainian origins increased between 1921 and 1931 by 36 p.c., 61 p.c. and 111 p.c., respectively. Owing to the new national and racial alignments in Central and Southeastern Europe following the Great War, comparison of the post-war numerical strength of certain ethnic stocks in Canada with pre-war returns cannot be made with any certainty. For example, a number of people reported as of Ukrainian stock in the Seventh Census were described in the censuses of 1921 and 1911 as Galician, Bukovinian, Ruthenian or Russian.

A perspective of the percentage relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole was given in tabular form for the censuses 1871 to 1931 at p. 123 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Table **13**, below, gives the actual figures for the same years.

Together, the British and French groups constituted, in 1931, 80 p.c. of the total population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921 and 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871. The immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past thirty years has, of course, been the cause of this decline.

13.—Origins of the People According to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931.

NOTE.—Origins were not taken in the Census of 1891.

Origin.	1871.[1]	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British—						
English	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,358	2,741,419
Irish	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,803	1,230,808
Scottish	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,625	1,346,350
Other	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,952	62,494
Totals, British	**2,110,502**	**2,548,514**	**3,063,195**	**3,896,985**	**4,868,738**	**5,381,071**
French	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,743	2,927,990
Austrian, *n.o.p.*	–	–	10,947	42,535	107,671	48,639
Belgian	–	–	2,994	9,593	20,234	27,585
Bulgarian and Roumanian	–	–	354	5,875	15,235	32,216
Chinese	–	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587	46,519
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian)	–	–	–	–	8,840	30,401
Dutch	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,505	148,962
Finnish	–	–	2,502	15,497	21,494	43,885
German	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,635	473,544
Greek	–	–	291	3,594	5,740	9,444
Hebrew	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196	156,726
Hungarian	–	–	1,549	11,605	13,181	40,582
Indian and Eskimo[2]	23,037	108,547	127,941	105,492	113,724	128,890
Italian	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769	98,173
Japanese	–	–	4,738	9,021	15,868	23,342
Negro	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291	19,456
Polish	–	–	6,285	33,365	53,403	145,503
Russian	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064	88,148
Scandinavian[3]	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359	228,049
Ukrainian	–	–	5,682	74,963	106,721	225,113
Yugoslavic	–	–	–	–	3,906	16,174
Various	4,182	8,540	7,000	31,157	28,796	27,476
Unspecified	7,561	40,806	31,539	147,345	21,249	8,898
Grand Totals	**3,485,761**	**4,324,810**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**

[1]The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. [2]Incomplete in 1871; includes "half-breeds" in 1901. [3]Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish; in 1921 they numbered respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503; in 1931, 34,118, 19,382, 93,243 and 81,306.

Section 6.—Religions.

At each of the censuses from 1871 to 1931 every inhabitant of Canada has been asked to state the religious body of which he is a member or an adherent. During the sixty-year period there have been various fluctuations in the proportions of the population belonging to the leading religious bodies, and these fluctuations are, in a new country like this, largely occasioned by the religious affiliations of immigrants.

Throughout the sixty-year period something like two-fifths of the population of Canada has been of the Roman Catholic faith, the 1931 percentage, inclusive of Greek Catholics, being 41·30. Methodists were 16·27 p.c. of the population in 1871 but fell to 13·19 p.c. in 1921, while Presbyterians increased from 15·63 p.c. in 1871 to 16·04 p.c. in 1921, being reinforced by a considerable immigration from Scotland after the beginning of the century. The fusion of the Methodists

and Congregationalists in 1925 with a large section of the Presbyterians, as the United Church of Canada, left that body the second largest religious body in the Dominion in 1931 with 19·44 p.c. of the population. The Presbyterians who did not adhere to the United Church of Canada numbered 8·39 p.c. of the population in 1931. The proportion of Anglicans in the population of Canada fell from 14·17 p.c. in 1871 to 12·69 p.c. in 1901 but thereafter the large immigration from the British Isles raised it to 16·02 p.c. in 1921, followed by a slight falling-off to 15·76 p.c. in 1931. The Baptists have shown a fairly steady decline from 6·87 p.c. in 1871 to 4·27 p.c. in 1931.

The immigration from non-English-speaking countries during the first three decades of the twentieth century has led to a great growth of the religious bodies whose members come from the continent of Europe. Thus the Lutherans, who were only 1·09 p.c. of the population in 1871 and 1·72 p.c. in 1901, have risen to 3·80 p.c. in 1931. The Jews, again, who were only 0·03 p.c. in 1871 and 0·31 p.c. in 1901, were 1·50 p.c. in 1931. The adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, who in earlier years were not distinguished from Greek Catholics (the two together being only 0·29 p.c. in 1901) were 0·99 p.c. in 1931.

Of the total population in 1931 (10,376,786), 16,042 or 0·15 p.c. did not state their religion while 54,164 persons, or 0·52 p.c., belonging to small sects, were classed as "various" and 21,071 or 0·20 p.c. as of "no religion". Of the non-Christian sects, 155,614 or 1·50 p.c. were Jews, 24,087 or 0·23 p.c. were Confucians, 15,784 or 0·15 p.c. were Buddhists and 5,008 or 0·05 p.c. were pagans. In Table 14 the totals for each religion are brought together for all censuses since Confederation. Further analyses showing the percentages of specified religions at each census, 1871-1931, and the numbers accredited to each specified religion, by provinces, were given at pp. 127-129 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

14.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931.

Religion.	1871.[6]	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventist	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179	16,026
Anglican	494,049	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,780	1,635,615
Baptist[1]	239,343[7]	296,525[7]	303,839[7]	318,005	382,720	421,730	443,341
Brethren	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580	13,472
Buddhist	–	–	–	10,407	10,012	11,281	15,784
Christian	–	–	–	7,484	17,421	17,142	11,527
Christian Science	–	–	–	2,619	5,073	13,826	18,436
Church of Christ, Disciples	–	20,193	12,763	17,164	14,554	13,107	15,811
Confucian	–	–	–	5,115	14,562	27,114	24,087
Congregationalist	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730	694[2]
Doukhobor	–	–	–	8,775	10,493	12,648	14,913
Evangelical Association	–	–	–	10,193	10,595	13,905	22,213
Friends (Quaker)	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424
Greek Church	–	–	–	15,630	88,507	169,832	[3]
Greek Orthodox	–	–	–	–	–	–	102,389[3]
Holiness Movement	–	–	–	2,775	3,856	3,245	4,436
International Bible Students	–	–	–	99	925	6,678	13,552
Jewish	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197	155,614
Lutheran	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458	394,194

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 115.

14.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931—concluded.

Religion.	1871.[6]	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)	[7]	[7]	[7]	31,797	44,625	58,797	88,736
Methodist	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,246	[2]
Mormon	–	–	–	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,005
No religion	5,146	2,634	[5]	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071
Pagan	1,886	4,478	[5]	15,107	11,840	6,778	5,008
Pentecostal	–	–	–	–	513	7,003	26,301
Plymouth Brethren	–	–	–	3,040	3,438	6,482	6,983
Presbyterian	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,406	870,728[2]
Protestant	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,753	23,296
Roman Catholic	1,492,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,626	4,285,388[4]
Salvation Army	–	–	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733	30,716
Unitarian	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926	4,445
United Church	–	–	–	–	–	8,728[3]	2,017,375[2]
All other (various)	35,035	21,382	46,030	16,427	26,383	31,270	54,164
Not given	17,055	86,769	80,267	43,222	32,490	19,259	16,042
Totals	**3,485,761**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**

[1]Including Tunkers. [2]Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists and a large number of Presbyterians united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925, although a relatively small number reported themselves as "United Church" in 1921, chiefly in Western Canada where the movement towards union began. [3]In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church". A rapid increase of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses and, since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931. [4]Including 186,654 Greek Catholics, see footnote 3. [5]Included with "All other" religions for 1891. [6]The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. [7]Mennonites were included with Baptists prior to 1901.

In 1931, for the first time in the history of the Dominion Census, the religions of the people were cross-classified according to racial origin. The results, for Canada as a whole, were shown at pp. 116-117 of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 7.—Birthplaces.

The birthplaces of the population of Canada, as at each of the seven censuses, are shown by Canadian born, other British born, and foreign born (United States born and other foreign born), in Table **15**. The table shows that, in 1871, 97·28 p.c. of the population was born under the British flag, while, sixty years later, the percentage had declined to 89·18. The proportion of Canadian born increased steadily until the opening of the century, but has declined as a result of the increase of immigration after 1900. The Census of 1931 showed declines in the proportions of other British born and United States born as compared with 1921 but an increase in the percentage of "other foreign born"; the proportion of Canadian born has remained practically unchanged.

Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of population born in the United States from 1·85 p.c. in 1871 to 4·25 p.c. in 1921, and the subsequent decline to 3·32 p.c. in 1931. Other foreign born increased from 0·87 p.c. in 1871 to 6·23 p.c. in 1911, declined to 5·87 p.c. of the total population by 1921 but, as already noted, increased substantially to 7·50 p.c. by 1931.

15.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, According to the Censuses of 1871-1931.

Year.	Canadian Born.	Other British Born.[1]	Foreign Born.		Total Population.	Percentages of Total Population.			
			Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.		Canadian Born.	Other British Born.	Foreign Born.	
								Born in United States.	Other Foreign Born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	2,894,591	496,502	64,447	30,221	3,485,761	83·04	14·24	1·85	0·87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86·06	11·07	1·80	1·08
1891...	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86·68	10·15	1·67	1·50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86·98	7·84	2·38	2·80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77·98	11·58	4·21	6·23
1921....	6,832,224	1,065,448	374,022	516,255	8,787,949	77·75	12·13	4·25	5·87
1931....	8,069,261	1,184,830	344,574	778,121	10,376,786	77·76	11·42	3·32	7·50

[1]Includes some hundreds of persons born at sea.

The birthplaces of the 1931 population were tabulated for the various provinces and territories, by sex, at p. 118 of the 1936 Year Book. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the Census of 1931 to be about 93 p.c. native born, and in Quebec about 91 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 77 p.c., in Manitoba to about 66 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 65 p.c., in Alberta to about 58 p.c., and in British Columbia to about 54 p.c.

At pp. 133-140, inclusive, of the 1934-35 Year Book, a very complete analysis was given of the birthplaces of the Canadian people. Tables there published show: population classified by province of residence and province of birth; population, for each province, classified by nativity of parents; Canadian born classified according to nativity of parents, by racial origin; and rural and urban population, other than Canadian born, classified according to year of arrival in Canada.

Section 8.—Citizenship and Naturalization.

At the latest four decennial censuses, those of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions given to enumerators at the Census of 1931 were published at p. 141 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Table **16** deals with the citizenship of the Canadian born, the British born and the foreign born of the population residing in Canada at the date of the Census of 1931. As regards the total (8,069,261) native-born population, 8,052,459 were "Canadian Nationals" and were made up of 8,051,142 persons with uninterrupted citizenship and 1,317 naturalized repatriates. Of the total native-born resident in Canada at the date of the census, 16,802 were aliens owing their allegiance to some foreign country—in the case of females usually as a result of marriage. The table on p. 142 of the 1934-35 Year Book showed the country to which allegiance was owed by these 16,802 Canadian-born aliens.

In the case of British born, 11·4 p.c. had not yet acquired Canadian domicile and of the foreign born 45·2 p.c. were still aliens. A more detailed analysis than that given below will be found at p. 143 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

16.—Citizenship of Native-Born, British-Born, and Foreign-Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Allegiance.

Nationality.	NATIVE BORN.			Nationality.	BRITISH BORN.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian-born nationals—Totals	8,052,459	4,074,715	3,977,744	British born, Canadian nationals	1,044,791	556,043	488,748
With uninterrupted citizenship	8,051,142	4,074,053	3,977,089	By domicile	1,042,781	555,062	487,719
Repatriated and naturalized	1,317	662	655	By repatriation and naturalization	2,010	981	1,029
Canadian-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage)	16,802	1,286	15,516	British born without acquired domicile	135,426	74,687	60,739
Owing allegiance to:—				British-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage)	4,613	681	3,932
European countries[1]	5,991	92	5,899	Owing allegiance to:—			
Asiatic countries	286	20	266	European countries[1]	1,625	154	1,471
United States	10,477	1,170	9,307	Asiatic countries	32	6	26
Other countries	48	4	44	United States	2,914	506	2,408
Totals, Canadian Born	**8,069,261**	**4,076,001**	**3,993,260**	Other countries	42	15	27
				Totals, British Born	**1,184,830**	**631,411**	**553,419**

Nationality.	FOREIGN BORN.								
	Total.[2]	Continental European Born.			Born in Asia.			United States Born.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian nationals	614,971	351,013	197,043	153,970	12,119	7,826	4,293	249,595	118,104	131,491
Aliens	507,724	363,449	241,140	122,309	48,489	44,349	4,140	94,979	57,036	37,943
European[3]	363,754	358,198	238,366	119,832	330	179	151	4,822	1,991	2,831
Asiatic	48,072	63	18	45	47,935	44,047	3,888	64	27	37
United States	94,984	4,726	2,447	2,279	102	53	49	90,069	55,009	35,060
Other	914	462	309	153	122	70	52	24	9	15
Totals, Foreign Born	**1,122,695**	**714,462**	**438,183**	**276,279**	**60,608**	**52,175**	**8,433**	**344,574**	**175,140**	**169,434**

[1]The European country of allegiance was given on p. 142 of the 1934-35 Year Book. [2]This column includes foreign-born persons born in places other than continental Europe, Asia or the United States. [3]The European country of allegiance was given at p. 143 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 1,122,695 in 1931 as compared with 890,277 in 1921, 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 614,971 in 1931, 514,179 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 54·78 p.c., 57·75 p.c.,

45·77 p.c., and 55·27 p.c., respectively. Alien residents in Canada showed an absolute decline between 1911 and 1921 of from 408,175 to 376,098, *i.e.*, from 5·66 p.c. of the population to 4·28 p.c. Between 1921 and 1931, they increased to 507,724, or 4·89 p.c. of the 1931 population. Among the foreign-born residents of Canada, the United States born exceed those born in any other country, although by continental groups the Europeans are more numerous. Between 1921 and 1931 the U.S. born declined from 374,022 to 344,574, but there was a substantial net increase in the total foreign born due to the large increase of Europeans. On the other hand, the percentage of the U.S. born who are naturalized to total U.S. born has increased from 63·63 in 1921 to 72·44 in 1931, whereas the percentage of continental Europeans who are naturalized has fallen from 57·88 in 1921 to 49·13 in 1931.

Section 9.—Language Spoken and Mother Tongue.

Official Languages.—In the Census of 1931, 1,322,370 persons were reported as speaking both the official languages of Canada, 6,999,913 speaking English, 1,779,338 speaking French and 275,165 as unable to speak either English or French. In a table on p. 121 of the 1936 Year Book the population was classified by racial origin and as able to speak one, both or neither of the official languages.

Mother Tongue.—At p. 122 of the 1936 Year Book will be found a table showing the mother tongue of the population, by provinces and for the Dominion.

Section 10.—Rural and Urban Population.

For the purposes of the census the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between 'rural' and 'urban' population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not at all uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned.

A table published at p. 147 of the 1934-35 Year Book gives the rural and urban populations, by provinces and sex, and divides the incorporated urban centres into two groups, *viz.*, under one thousand, and one thousand and over, thereby allowing a closer comparison than is possible from Table **17**. The population in urban places having less than one thousand was shown to have decreased for the whole of Canada but increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Table **17** are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively, by provinces, since 1891. To a limited extent Table **18**

will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban populations.*

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1931 and in the United States in 1930 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 53·70 p.c. in Canada as compared with 56·2 p.c. in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table **18.** Thus, at the Census of 1930, the United States had 29·5 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1931 had only 22·44 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 18 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and 4·8 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in cities of these categories only 14·87 p.c., and 4·42 p.c., respectively, of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available —52·3 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 41·73 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table **17** that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed nearly 77 p.c. of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1931 exceeded the rural by 767,330. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 463 were resident, on June 1, 1931, in rural and 537 in urban communities, as compared with 505 in rural and 495 in urban communities on June 1, 1921; 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities in 1911; 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901; and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891.

From Table **18**, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it is seen that Canada possessed, in 1931, two cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 818,577 and 631,207 inhabitants, respectively. Two other cities, Vancouver and Winnipeg, have attained the 200,000 mark and Hamilton, Quebec and Ottawa each have populations of over 100,000. The two western cities of Calgary and Edmonton are now in the 75,000 to 100,000 class. In this respect London, which excelled Edmonton in 1921, now takes the next lower place with a population of 71,148. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over, are given by censuses from 1871 to 1931 in Table **19**, while the populations of urban communities having in 1931 a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 each, are given for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 in Table **20.**

*In the United States, urban population, prior to 1930, was classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more with certain minor qualifications, but in 1930 the definition was slightly modified to include townships and other political divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, having a total population of 10,000 or more each, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The direct result of this modification has been to increase slightly the proportion of urban population.

All the larger cities have in their neighbourhoods growing "satellite" towns or other densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipality. This phenomenon is to-day of increasing importance largely as a result of the greater ease and speed of transportation by motor vehicle. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to calculate the total populations resident in what the United States census authorities call the "metropolitan districts" On this basis the total populations of the larger cities at the Census of 1931 were as follows: "Greater Montreal", 1,000,159; "Greater Toronto", 808,864; "Greater Vancouver", 308,340; "Greater Winnipeg", 280,202; "Greater Ottawa" (including Hull), 175,988; "Greater Quebec", 166,435; "Greater Hamilton", 163,710; "Greater Windsor", 110,385; "Greater Halifax", 74,161; and "Greater Saint John", 55,611.

17.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1891-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-31.

Province or Territory.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970
Nova Scotia	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128
New Brunswick	272,362	48,901	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547
Quebec	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,065	1,038,934[5]	966,842[5]
Ontario	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978	1,198,803[4]	1,328,489
Manitoba	111,498	41,008	184,775[3]	70,436[3]	261,029[4]	200,365
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	77,013[6]	14,266[6]	361,037[6]	131,395[6]
Alberta	[1]	–	54,489	18,533	236,633[2]	137,662[2]
British Columbia	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684
Yukon	[1]	–	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865
Northwest Territories	[1]		20,129	–	6,507[4]	–
Royal Canadian Navy			–		–	
Canada	**3,296,141**	**1,537,098**	**3,357,093**	**2,014,222**	**3,933,696**	**3,272,947**

Province or Territory.	1921.		1931.		Numerical Increases in Decade 1921-31.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	−1,869	1,292
Nova Scotia	296,799	227,038	281,192	231,654	−15,607	4,616
New Brunswick	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	15,847	4,496
Quebec	1,038,096	1,322,569	1,060,649	1,813,606	22,553	491,037
Ontario	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	108,661	389,360
Manitoba	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	35,668	54,353
Saskatchewan	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	92,328	71,947
Alberta	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	87,547	55,604
British Columbia	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739[7]	22,504	147,177
Yukon	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	19	54
Northwest Territories	7,988	–	9,723	–	1,735	–
Royal Canadian Navy	485		[8]	–	[8]	
Canada	**4,435,827**	**4,352,122**	**4,804,728**	**5,572,058**	**368,901**	**1,219,936**

[1]The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, and Saskatchewan and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Census of 1891. [2]Vol. 1, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. The places so included were Aetna, Banff, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Canmore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the Census of 1901. [3]As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. [4]As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [5]The urban population of 970,791, shown in Vol. 1, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the populations of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St.-Vincent de Paul from urban to rural; by adjustments in area of the villages of St. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [6]Urban and rural population for 1911 and 1901 are as corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. [7]This includes South Vancouver and Point Grey, with 1921 populations of 32,267 and 13,736, respectively, which were then classified as 'rural'. [8]Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted at their homes in the Census of 1931.

18.—Urban Populations of Canada, Classified by Size of Municipality Groups, 1911, 1921, and 1931.

In Cities, Towns or Villages of—	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per Cent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000	Nil	-	-	2	1,140,399	12·98	2	1,449,784	13·97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	1	490,504	6·81	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	
300,000 and 400,000	1	381,833	5·30	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
200,000 and 300,000	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-	2	465,378	4·48
100,000 and 200,000	2	236,436	3·28	4	518,298	5·90	3	413,013	3·98
50,000 and 100,000	3	247,221	3·43	5	336,650	3·83	7	470,443	4·53
25,000 and 50,000	7	272,071	3·78	7	239,096	2·72	10	339,521	3·27
15,000 and 25,000	11	193,977	2·69	19	370,990	4·22	23	457,292	4·41
10,000 and 15,000	18	225,423	3·13	18	224,033	2·55	23	275,944	2·66
5,000 and 10,000	44	313,100	4·34	54	382,762	4·36	68	458,784	4·42
3,000 and 5,000	59	222,274	3·08	72	272,720	3·10	71	273,276	2·63
1,000 and 3,000	250	428,250	5·94	293	492,116	5·60	324	557,466	5·37
500 and 1,000	241	174,781	2·43	290	215,648	2·45	322	231,375	2·23
Under 500	419	87,077	1·21	679	159,410	1·81	750	179,782	1·73
Totals	**1,056**	**3,272,947**	**45·42**	**1,443**	**4,352,122**	**49·52**	**1,605**	**5,572,058**	**53·70**

Population is shown in Table 18 to be increasingly attracted to the larger cities. Thus, not only have cities of over 500,000 population (Montreal and Toronto) increased their proportions to the total, but cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 have increased their aggregate population from 5·90 p.c. of the total to 8·46 p.c., and cities of between 5,000 and 100,000 from 17·68 p.c. to 19·29 p.c. in the decade 1921-31. The classes below 5,000 show slight proportional reductions.

19.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*), and those in which there is a Chamber of Commerce by a dagger (†). In all cases the populations for previous censuses have been rearranged as far as possible to cover the same area as in 1931.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*†Montreal	Quebec	130,833	177,377	256,723	328,172	490,504	618,506	818,577
*Toronto	Ontario	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833	521,893	631,207
*Vancouver	British Columbia	-	-	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593
*Winnipeg	Manitoba	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785
†Hamilton	Ontario	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547
*Quebec	Quebec	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193	130,594
*Ottawa	Ontario	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872
*Calgary	Alberta	-	-	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305	83,761
†Edmonton	Alberta	-	-	-	4,176	31,064	58,821	79,197
†London	Ontario	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148
†Windsor	Ontario	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591	63,108
†Verdun	Quebec	-	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745
*Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275
*Regina	Saskatchewan	-	-	-	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209
*Saint John	New Brunswick	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514
*Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	-	-	-	113	12,004	25,739	43,291
†Victoria	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082
†Three Rivers	Quebec	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450
*Kitchener	Ontario	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793
*Brantford	Ontario	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440	30,107
†Hull	Quebec	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433
†Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,933
Outremont	Quebec	-	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641
†Fort William	Ontario	-	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277
†St. Catharines	Ontario	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753
Westmount	Quebec	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235
†Kingston	Ontario	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753	23,439

19.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—continued.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
†Oshawa	Ontario	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439
*Sydney	Nova Scotia	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089
*Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082
†Peterborough	Ontario	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,586	18,360	20,994	22,327
*Moose Jaw	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299
*Guelph	Ontario	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075
*Glace Bay	Nova Scotia	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706
*Moncton	New Brunswick	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689
†Port Arthur	Ontario	–	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818
†Niagara Falls	Ontario	1,610	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046
†Lachine	Quebec	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630
*Sudbury	Ontario	–	–	–	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518
†Sarnia	Ontario	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191
*Stratford	Ontario	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742
*New Westminster	British Columbia	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524
*Brandon	Manitoba	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082
*St. Boniface	Manitoba	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305
*North Bay	Ontario	–	–	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528
†St. Thomas	Ontario	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430
†Shawinigan Falls	Quebec	–	–	–	–	4,265	10,625	15,345
*Chatham	Ontario	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569
†East Windsor	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	5,870	14,251
*Timmins	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	3,843	14,200
*Galt	Ontario	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006
†Belleville	Ontario	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790
*Lethbridge	Alberta	–	–	–	2,072	9,035	11,097	13,489
†St. Hyacinthe	Quebec	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448
*Owen Sound	Ontario	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839
*Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361
†Chicoutimi	Quebec	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937	11,877
†Lévis	Quebec	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724
*Valleyfield (Salaberry de)	Quebec	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411
*Woodstock	Ontario	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,395
*St. Jean	Quebec	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256
*Cornwall	Ontario	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126
†Joliette	Quebec	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765
†Sandwich	Ontario	1,160	1,143	1,352	1,450	2,302	4,415	10,715
*Welland	Ontario	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709
Thetford Mines	Quebec	–	–	–	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701
*Granby	Quebec	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587
†Sorel	Quebec	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320
†Medicine Hat	Alberta	–	–	–	1,570	5,608	9,634	10,300
†Walkerville	Ontario	–	–	933	1,595	3,302	7,059	10,105
*Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905
†Brockville	Ontario	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736
Jonquière	Quebec	–	–	–	–	2,354	4,851	9,448
†Pembroke	Ontario	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368
*Dartmouth	Nova Scotia	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100
†St. Jérôme	Quebec	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967
*New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858
*Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830
Cap de la Madeleine	Quebec	–	–	–	–	–	6,738	8,748
North Vancouver	British Columbia	–	–	–	365	8,196	7,652	8,510
†Rivière du Loup	Quebec	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499
*Orillia	Ontario	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183
*Waterloo	Ontario	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095
*Truro	Nova Scotia	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901
†La Tuque	Quebec	–	–	–	–	2,934	5,603	7,871
*Barrie	Ontario	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776
*Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327	7,769
*New Waterford	Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	5,615	7,745
*Trail	British Columbia	–	–	–	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573
*Lindsay	Ontario	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505
*Amherst	Nova Scotia	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450
New Toronto	Ontario	–	–	–	209	686	2,669	7,146
†Smiths Falls	Ontario	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108
Lauzon	Quebec	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084
*Yarmouth	Nova Scotia	4,096	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055
†Midland	Ontario	–	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920
Mimico	Ontario	–	–	–	437	1,373	3,751	6,800

19.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—concluded.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*Kenora	Ontario	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766
*Nanaimo	British Columbia	–	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,559	6,745
Eastview	Ontario	–	–	–	–	3,169	5,324	6,686
†Drummondville	Quebec	–	900	1,955	1,450	1,725	2,852	6,609
*Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597
*Campbellton	New Brunswick	–	–	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505
†Port Colborne	Ontario	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,503
†Grand'Mère	Quebec	–	–	–	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461
*Edmundston	New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	1,821	4,035	6,430
*Springhill	Nova Scotia	–	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355
†Prince Rupert	British Columbia	–	–	–	–	4,184	6,393	6,350
*Magog	Quebec	–	–	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302
*Preston	Ontario	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280
†Trenton	Ontario	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276
†Victoriaville	Quebec	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213
*Kamloops	British Columbia	–	–	–	–	3,772	4,501	6,167
*North Sydney	Nova Scotia	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139
*St. Lambert	Quebec	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075
*Nelson	British Columbia	–	–	–	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992
*North Battleford	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	2,105	4,108	5,986
†Cobourg	Ontario	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834
*Collingwood	Ontario	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809
Transcona	Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	4,185	5,747
†Rimouski	Quebec	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589
†Brampton	Ontario	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532
*Fort Frances	Ontario	–	–	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470
Longueuil	Quebec	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407
St. Laurent	Quebec	–	–	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348
*Renfrew	Ontario	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296
*Swift Current	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	121	1,852	3,518	5,296
†Ingersoll	Ontario	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233
†Simcoe	Ontario	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226
Forest Hill (village)	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,207
*Hawkesbury	Ontario	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177
†Thorold	Ontario	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092
†Whitby	Ontario	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046
Swansea (village)	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,031
*Yorkton	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	700	2,309	5,151	5,027
*Dundas	Ontario	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026
*Stellarton	Nova Scotia	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002
*Weyburn	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	113	2,210	3,193	5,002

20.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911, and 1921.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.				
Summerside	2,875	2,678	3,228	3,759
Souris	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063
Nova Scotia.				
Westville	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946
Bridgewater	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262
Pictou	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152
Kentville	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033
Windsor	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032
Inverness	306	2,719	2,963	2,900
Dominion	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846
Lunenburg	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727
Liverpool	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669
Trenton	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613
Parrsboro	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919
Wolfville	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818
Antigonish	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764
Canso	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575
Shelburne	1,445	1,435	1,360	1,474
Digby	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412
Wedgeport	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294
Nova Scotia—concluded.				
Oxford	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133
Bridgetown	858	996	1,086	1,126
Mahone Bay	866	951	1,177	1,065
Port Hawkesbury	633	684	869	1,011
Joggins	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000
New Brunswick.				
Chatham	4,868	4,666	4,506	4,017
Dalhousie	862	1,650	1,958	3,974
St. Stephen	2,840	2,836	3,452	3,437
Newcastle	2,507	2,945	3,507	3,383
Bathurst	1,044	960	3,327	3,300
Woodstock	3,644	3,856	3,380	3,259
Sussex	1,398	1,906	2,198	2,252
Sackville	1,444	2,039	2,173	2,234
Devon	–	–	1,924	1,977
Shediac	1,075	1,442	1,973	1,883
Milltown	2,044	1,804	1,976	1,735
Grand Falls	644	1,280	1,327	1,556
Marysville	1,892	1,837	1,614	1,512
St. Andrews	1,064	987	1,065	1,207
St. George	733	988	1,110	1,087

20.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911, and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Quebec.				
St. Jérôme de Matane	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757
Buckingham	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638
Montmorency	–	2,710	3,367	4,575
Montreal North	–	–	1,360	4,519
Kenogami	–	–	2,557	4,500
Asbestos	783	2,224	2,189	4,396
Farnham	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205
St. Pierre	505	2,201	3,535	4,185
Pointe Claire	555	793	2,617	4,058
Coaticook	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044
St. Joseph d'Alma	–	–	850	3,970
Montmagny	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927
Mégantic	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911
Lachute	2,022	2,407	2,592	3,906
Beauharnois	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729
Giffard	–	–	1,254	3,573
East Angus	–	–	3,802	3,566
Ste. Thérèse	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292
Beauport	–	–	3,240	3,242
Rouyn	–	–	–	3,225
Montreal West	352	703	1,882	3,190
Mont Joli	822	2,141	2,799	3,143
Pointe aux Trembles	–	1,167	2,350	2,970
Ste. Agathe des Monts	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949
Baie St. Paul	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916
Nicolet	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868
Aylmer	2,291	3,109	2,970	2,835
Charny	–	1,408	2,265	2,823
St. Joseph de Grantham	–	–	–	2,812
Iberville	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778
Laprairie	1,451	2,388	2,158	2,774
Roberval	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770
Windsor	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720
Laval des Rapides	–	1,014	1,989	2,716
Donnacona	–	–	1,225	2,631
Richmond	2,057	2,175	2,450	2,596
Plessisville	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536
Bagotville	507	1,011	2,204	2,468
Berthier	1,364	1,335	2,193	2,431
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1,343	1,416	2,212	2,417
La Malbaie[1]	826	1,449	1,883	2,408
Mont Laurier	–	752	2,211	2,394
Louiseville	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365
La Salle	–	–	726	2,362
Saindon	–	–	1,793	2,355
Port Alfred	–	–	1,213	2,342
Priceville	–	–	–	2,310
Pointe Gatineau	1,583	1,751	1,919	2,282
Loretteville	1,555	1,588	2,066	2,251
Noranda	–	–	–	2,246
Montreal East	–	–	1,776	2,242
Waterloo	1,797	1,886	2,063	2,192
Cabano	–	–	–	2,187
Mont Royal	–	–	160	2,174
Black Lake	–	2,645	2,656	2,167
Amos	–	–	1,488	2,153
Dorval	481	1,005	1,466	2,052
Dolbeau	–	–	–	2,032
Masson	1,012	1,034	950	2,015
Almaville	–	–	1,174	2,010
St. Marc des Carrières	296	1,224	1,492	1,997
Marieville	1,306	1,587	1,748	1,986
St. Tite	991	1,438	1,783	1,969
Terrebonne	1,822	1,990	2,056	1,955
Lennoxville	1,120	1,211	1,554	1,927
Ste. Anne de Beaupré	–	2,381	1,648	1,901
Charlesbourg	–	–	1,267	1,869
St. Joseph (Richelieu)	647	1,416	1,658	1,869
East Broughton	–	996	1,709	1,868
Cowansville	699	881	1,094	1,859
Témiscamingue	–	–		1,855
Trois Pistoles	–	–	1,454	1,837
Quebec West	–		130	1,813
Arvida (city)	–	–	–	1,790
Quebec—concluded.				
St. Alexis de la Grande Baie	–	1,355	1,735	1,790
Lac au Saumon	–	1,171	1,354	1,779
St. Raymond	1,272	1,653	1,693	1,772
Acton Vale	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753
Chandler	–	–	1,756	1,741
Maniwaki	–	–	–	1,720
L'Epiphanie	–	–	–	1,705
Courville	–	910	1,293	1,678
Ste. Rose	1,154	1,480	1,811	1,661
Deschaillons	1,213	1,161	1,680	1,650
St. Benoit Joseph Labre	–	1,070	1,416	1,648
St. Joseph (Beauce)	1,117	1,440	1,445	1,625
Huntingdon	1,122	1,265	1,401	1,619
Greenfield Park	–	–	1,112	1,610
Arthabaska	995	1,458	1,234	1,608
St. Félicien	–	581	1,306	1,599
Ste. Marie	–	–	1,311	1,598
L'Assomption	1,605	1,747	1,320	1,576
Bedford	1,364	1,432	1,669	1,570
St. Georges East	–	1,410	1,058	1,543
Lac St. Louis	–	–	597	1,537
St. Gabriel de Brandon	1,199	1,602	1,667	1,530
St. Jacques	–	–	1,332	1,529
St. Michel de Laval	–	–	493	1,528
Bromptonville	–	1,239	2,603	1,527
Montebello	795	954	977	1,501
Disraeli	1,018	1,606	1,646	1,437
Belœil	–	1,501	1,418	1,434
Rock Island	615	861	1,442	1,424
Causapscal	–	–	–	1,390
Danville	1,017	1,331	1,290	1,354
Pont Rouge	–	–	1,419	1,353
Pierreville	1,108	1,363	1,394	1,352
Baie de Shawinigan	–	1,024	1,213	1,316
St. Casimir	–	–	1,457	1,316
Thurso	525	601	538	1,292
Chambly Basin	849	900	1,068	1,287
Laurentides	934	1,128	1,150	1,284
La Providence	819	894	1,078	1,241
St. Jérôme	498	719	923	1,235
St. Pacôme	–	–	–	1,235
L'Abord-à-Plouffe	–	–	1,011	1,227
St. Rémi	1,080	1,021	1,135	1,201
Scotstown	791	933	987	1,189
St. Eustache	1,079	996	1,098	1,187
Montreal South	–	790	1,030	1,164
Dorion	275	631	833	1,155
Cap Chat	–	–	–	1,139
Fort Coulonge	482	811	973	1,130
St. Joseph de la Rivière Bleue	–	–	864	1,111
Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi	516	657	838	1,102
Rigaud	779	856	939	1,099
Châteauguay	–	–	881	1,067
L'Enfant Jésus	–	–	–	1,066
Rawdon	–	–	1,042	1,066
Beebe Plain	477	808	921	1,053
St. Césaire	865	941	985	1,051
Ville Marie	502	850	840	1,049
Rivière du Moulin	–	–	738	1,040
Val Brillant	–	–	962	1,032
Bic	–	–	912	1,020
Notre-Dame de Portneuf	–	–	877	1,017
Ontario.				
Leamington	2,451	2,652	3,675	4,902
Port Hope	4,188	5,092	4,456	4,723
Weston	1,083	1,875	3,166	4,723
Goderich	4,158	4,522	4,107	4,491
Riverside	–	–	1,155	4,432
Wallaceburg	2,763	3,438	4,006	4,326
Sturgeon Falls	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234
Paris	3,229	4,098	4,368	4,137

20.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911, and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Ontario—continued.				
Carleton Place	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105
Perth	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099
Bowmanville	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080
Penetanguishene	2,422	3,568	4,037	4,035
Arnprior	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023
Cochrane	–	1,715	2,655	3,963
Long Branch	–	–	–	3,962
Cobalt	–	5,638	4,449	3,885
Oakville	1,643	2,372	3,298	3,857
Kapuskasing	–	–	926	3,819
St. Marys	3,384	3,388	3,847	3,802
Newmarket	2,125	2,996	3,626	3,748
Gananoque	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592
Picton	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580
Bridgeburg	1,356	1,770	2,401	3,521
Parry Sound	2,884	3,429	3,546	3,512
Napanee	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497
Dunnville	2,105	2,861	3,224	3,405
Tillsonburg	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385
Copper Cliff	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173
Hanover	1,392	2,342	2,781	3,077
Burlington	1,119	1,831	2,709	3,046
Prescott	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984
Strathroy	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964
New Liskeard	–	2,108	2,268	2,880
Huntsville	2,152	2,358	2,246	2,817
Haileybury	–	3,874	3,743	2,813
Blind River	2,656	2,558	1,843	2,805
Amherstburg	2,222	2,560	2,769	2,759
Hespeler	2,457	2,368	2,777	2,752
Campbellford	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744
Portsmouth	1,827	1,786	2,351	2,741
Listowel	2,693	2,289	2,477	2,676
Meaford	1,916	2,811	2,650	2,624
Orangeville	2,511	2,340	2,187	2,614
Petrolia	4,135	3,518	3,148	2,596
Fergus	1,396	1,534	1,796	2,594
Aurora	1,590	1,901	2,307	2,587
Merritton	1,710	1,670	2,544	2,523
Humberstone	–	–	1,524	2,490
Kincardine	2,077	1,956	2,077	2,465
Bracebridge	2,479	2,776	2,451	2,436
Walkerton	2,971	2,601	2,344	2,431
Almonte	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415
Fort Erie	890	1,146	1,546	2,383
Georgetown	1,313	1,583	2,061	2,288
Aylmer	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283
Grimsby	1,001	1,669	2,004	2,198
Kingsville	1,537	1,427	1,783	2,174
Elmira	1,060	1,782	2,016	2,170
Tecumseh	–	–	978	2,129
Rockland	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118
Sioux Lookout	–	550	1,127	2,088
Alexandria	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006
Tilbury	1,012	1,368	1,673	1,992
Wingham	2,392	2,238	2,092	1,959
Essex	1,391	1,353	1,588	1,954
Ridgetown	2,405	1,954	1,855	1,952
Wiarton	2,443	2,266	1,726	1,949
Gravenhurst	2,146	1,624	1,478	1,864
Acton	1,484	1,720	1,722	1,855
Milton	1,372	1,654	1,873	1,839
Mount Forest	2,019	1,839	1,718	1,801
Clinton	2,547	2,254	2,018	1,789
Durham	1,422	1,581	1,494	1,750
Blenheim	1,653	1,387	1,565	1,737
Port Dover	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707
Chesley	1,734	1,734	1,708	1,699
Seaforth	2,245	1,983	1,829	1,686
Capreol	–	–	1,287	1,684
Exeter	1,792	1,555	1,442	1,666
Port Credit	–	–	1,123	1,635
Thessalon	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632
Mattawa	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631
Mitchell	1,945	1,766	1,800	1,588
Brighton	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580
Port Dalhousie	1,125	1,152	1,492	1,547
Palmerston	1,850	1,665	1,523	1,543
Dresden	1,613	1,551	1,339	1,529
Southampton	1,636	1,685	1,537	1,489
Forest	1,553	1,445	1,422	1,480
Deseronto	3,527	2,013	1,847	1,476
Iroquois Falls	–	–	1,178	1,476
New Hamburg	1,208	1,484	1,351	1,436
Keewatin	1,156	1,242	1,327	1,422
Morrisburg	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420
Rainy River	–	1,578	1,444	1,402
Caledonia	801	952	1,223	1,396
Hagersville	1,020	1,106	1,169	1,385
Vankleek Hill	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380
Point Edward	780	874	1,258	1,362
Alliston	1,256	1,279	1,376	1,355
Lakefield	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332
Dryden	140	715	1,019	1,326
Uxbridge	1,657	1,433	1,456	1,325
Cardinal	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319
Port Elgin	1,313	1,235	1,291	1,305
Harriston	1,637	1,491	1,263	1,296
Richmond Hill	629	652	1,055	1,295
Kemptville	1,523	1,192	1,204	1,286
Tweed	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271
Chippawa	460	707	1,137	1,266
Niagara	1,258	1,318	1,357	1,228
Waterford	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213
Englehart	–	670	759	1,210
Beamsville	832	1,096	1,256	1,203
Elora	1,187	1,197	1,136	1,195
Havelock	984	1,436	1,268	1,173
Port Perry	1,465	1,148	1,143	1,163
Norwich	1,269	1,112	1,176	1,158
Stouffville	1,223	1,034	1,053	1,155
Cache Bay	384	889	926	1,151
Victoria Harbour	989	1,616	1,463	1,128
Delhi	823	825	733	1,121
L'Orignal	1,026	1,347	1,298	1,121
Little Current	728	1,208	923	1,101
Shelburne	1,188	1,113	1,072	1,077
Madoc	1,157	1,058	1,058	1,059
Parkhill	1,430	1,289	1,152	1,030
Tavistock	403	981	1,011	1,029
Winchester	1,101	1,143	1,126	1,027
Arthur	1,285	1,102	1,104	1,021
Eganville	1,107	1,189	1,015	1,020
Stayner	1,225	1,039	972	1,019
Colborne	1,017	999	932	1,015
Chesterville	932	883	967	1,012
Markham	967	909	1,012	1,008
Manitoba.				
Selkirk	2,188	2,977	3,726	4,486
The Pas	–	–	1,858	4,030
Dauphin	1,135	2,815	3,885	3,971
Brooklands	–	–	–	2,462
Neepawa	1,418	1,864	1,887	1,910
Minnedosa	1,052	1,483	1,505	1,680
Souris	839	1,854	1,710	1,661
Virden	901	1,550	1,361	1,590
Carman	1,439	1,271	1,591	1,418
Morden	1,522	1,130	1,268	1,416
Tuxedo	–	–	1,062	1,173
Beauséjour	–	847	994	1,139
Stonewall	589	1,005	1,112	1,031
Winkler	391	458	812	1,005
Killarney	585	1,010	871	1,003
Saskatchewan.				
Melville	–	1,816	2,808	3,891
Estevan	141	1,981	2,290	2,936
Biggar	–	315	1,535	2,369
Kamsack	–	473	2,002	2,087
Humboldt	–	859	1,822	1,899
Melfort	–	599	1,746	1,809

20.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911, and 1921—concluded.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Saskatchewan—concluded.					**Alberta**—concluded.				
Shaunavon	–	–	1,146	1,761	Macleod	796	1,844	1,723	1,447
Rosetown	–	317	865	1,553	Taber	–	1,400	1,705	1,279
Lloydminster[1]	–	663	755	1,516	Vermilion	–	625	1,272	1,270
Assiniboia	–	–	1,006	1,454	Lacombe	499	1,029	1,133	1,259
Indian Head	768	1,285	1,439	1,438	Magrath	424	995	1,069	1,224
Rosthern	413	1,172	1,074	1,412	Stettler	–	1,444	1,416	1,219
Watrous		781	1,101	1,303	Redcliff	–	220	1,137	1,192
Wilkie	–	537	778	1,222	Claresholm	–	809	963	1,156
Canora	–	435	1,230	1,179	Wainwright	–	788	975	1,147
Maple Creek	382	936	1,002	1,154	Beverly	–	–	1,039	1,111
Sutherland	–	421	961	1,148	Olds	218	917	764	1,056
Gravelbourg	–	–	1,106	1,137	Innisfail	317	602	941	1,024
Moosomin	868	1,143	1,099	1,119	Pincher Creek	335	1,027	888	1,024
Battleford	609	1,335	1,229	1,096	Fort Saskatchewan	306	782	982	1,001
Tisdale	–	250	783	1,069					
Wynyard	–	515	849	1,042	**British Columbia.**				
Kindersley	–	456	1,003	1,037	Kelowna (city)	261	1,663	2,520	4,655
Herbert	–	559	827	1,009	Vernon (city)	802	2,671	3,685	3,937
Radville	–	233	883	1,005	Cranbrook (city)	1,196	3,090	2,725	3,067
					Rossland (city)	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848
Alberta.					Revelstoke (city)	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736
Drumheller (city)	–	–	2,499	2,987	Fernie (city)	–	3,146	2,802	2,732
Red Deer (city)	323	2,118	2,328	2,344	Prince George (city)	–	–	2,053	2,479
Camrose	–	1,586	1,892	2,258	Chilliwack (city)	277	1,657	1,767	2,461
Wetaskiwin (city)	550	2,411	2,061	2,125	Cumberland (city)	732	1,237	2,161	2,371
Raymond	–	1,465	1,394	1,849	Port Alberni (city)	–	–	1,056	2,356
Coleman	–	1,557	1,590	1,704	Duncan (city)	–	–	1,178	1,843
Cardston	639	1,207	1,612	1,672	Ladysmith (city)	746	2,517	1,151	1,443
Vegreville	–	1,029	1,479	1,659	Mission (village)	–	–	–	1,314
Blairmore	231	1,137	1,552	1,629	Port Coquitlam (city)	–	–	1,178	1,312
Edson	–	497	1,138	1,547	Grand Forks (city)	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298
Hanna	–	–	1,364	1,490	Merritt (city)	–	703	1,389	1,296
Grande Prairie	–	–	1,061	1,464	Port Moody (city)	–	–	1,030	1,260
High River	153	1,182	1,198	1,459	Courtenay (city)	–	–	810	1,219

[1]Under the Saskatchewan Town Act, Lloydminster, Alberta, is merged with Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, for municipal purposes.

Rural and Urban Farm Populations.—Of the 10,362,833 people who formed, in 1931, the population of the nine provinces of Canada, exclusive of the Territories, only 3,289,507 or 31·7 p.c. lived on farms.

There were 728,623 farms within the nine provinces, and, considering the 14,056 farms (see Table **21**) which were located within the limits of incorporated cities, towns or villages as "urban", the farm population was classified as 3,223,422 living on rural farms and 65,718 on urban farms. More than one-half (50·8 p.c.) of the people on urban farms were in Quebec and only 23·5 p.c. in Ontario. Alberta ranks third with 6·4 p.c. and Nova Scotia fourth with 5·7 p.c. This was in contrast with the distribution on rural farms where 24·4 p.c. were in Ontario, 23·1 in Quebec, 17·4 in Saskatchewan and 11·5 in Alberta; these four provinces, therefore, had 76·4 p.c. of the rural farm population. The rural and urban farm populations bore a very close relationship to the number of farms of each class in the individual provinces, but the distribution of rural farms followed more closely the distribution of total population (see Table **1**) than that of urban farms. Among the provinces, Quebec had the greatest number of persons per farm on farms of both the rural and urban classes.

Table **21** gives the number of farms and the farm populations, urban and rural, by provinces, as recorded at the Census of 1931.

21.—Rural and Urban Farms, Farm Populations and Average Numbers of Persons per Farm, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Farms June 1, 1931.			Population June 1, 1931, living on—			Persons per Farm.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	All Farms.	Rural Farms.	Urban Farms.	All.	Rural.	Urban.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	12,865	12,696	169	55,478	54,963	515	4·31	4·32	3·04
Nova Scotia	39,444	38,629	815	177,690	173,965	3,725	4·50	4·50	4·57
New Brunswick	34,025	33,646	379	180,214	178,494	1,720	5·29	5·30	4·53
Quebec	135,957	129,863	6,094	777,017[1]	743,598[1]	33,419[1]	5·72	5·73[1]	5·48[1]
Ontario	192,174	188,134	4,040	800,960	785,550	15,410	4·16	4·17	3·81
Manitoba	54,199	53,777	422	256,305	254,302	2,003	4·72	4·72	4·74
Saskatchewan	136,472	135,826	646	564,012	561,407	2,605	4·13	4·13	4·03
Alberta	97,408	96,439	969	375,097	370,899	4,198	3·95	3·84	4·33
British Columbia	26,079	25,557	522	102,367	100,244	2,123	3·93[1]	3·92	4·06
Canada	**728,623**	**714,567**	**14,056**	**3,289,140[1]**	**3,223,422[1]**	**65,718[1]**	**4·51**	**4·51**	**4·68[1]**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Details regarding farm workers and those farms employing hired labour, the period of employment and cost of labour were dealt with at p. 299 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The reader should also refer to the item "wage-earners" (in agriculture) in the index of the present volume for further information on these topics.

Section 11.—Literacy.

The subject of literacy was discussed at pp. 131-132 of the 1936 Year Book. At p. 157 of the 1934-35 Year Book will be found a table showing the literacy of the population of 5 years and over from 1901 to 1931, at pp. 158-159 of the same edition the same information as is now summarized in Table **22** is given by sex, while on p. 160 is shown the literacy of the population of cities and towns of 30,000 population and over, as in 1931.

22.—Literacy of the Population of 10 Years of Age or Over, by Provinces, 1931.

(Corresponding figures for 1921 are to be found in the 1924 Year Book, p. 131.)

Province.	Population 10 Years or Over.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Percentages.		
					Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	69,333	66,996	502	1,835	96·63	0·72	2·65
Nova Scotia	402,401	382,472	2,790	17,139	95·05	0·69	4·26
New Brunswick	310,316	286,676	2,200	21,440	92·38	0·71	6·91
Quebec	2,167,517	2,048,778	15,527	103,212	94·52	0·72	4·76
Ontario	2,791,072	2,719,558	7,357	64,157	97·44	0·26	2·30
Manitoba	557,806	530,779	2,151	24,876	95·15	0·39	4·46
Saskatchewan	705,350	672,812	3,441	29,097	95·39	0·49	4·13
Alberta	572,129	549,789	2,671	19,669	96·10	0·47	3·44
British Columbia	583,135	558,417	1,630	23,088	95·76	0·28	3·96
Yukon	3,542	2,710	30	802	76·51	0·85	22·64
Northwest Territories	7,021	2,832	108	4,081	40·34	1·54	58·13
Canada	**8,169,622**	**7,821,819**	**38,407**	**309,396**	**95·74**	**0·47**	**3·79**

Section 12.—School Attendance.

At pp. 132-133 of the 1936 Year Book a treatment of this subject will be found, together with tables showing school attendance, (1) of the population 5-19 years of age, by sex, for the census years 1911, 1921 and 1931, (2) of the total rural and urban populations attending school, by sex, for 1931, and (3) of the population 7-14 years of age, by nativity and sex for 1931.

Section 13.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

The 1936 Year Book showed, at pp. 134-135, figures of the number of blind and deaf-mutes by provinces and sex in 1931, together with the number and proportion of such persons as found at the decennial censuses from 1881 to 1931.

23.—Deaf-Mutes[1] by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces. 1881-1931.

Province.	Number.						Proportions per 10,000 Population.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1881	1891.	1901	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island	122	87	98	46	40	45	11·2	8·0	9·5	5·0	4·5	5·1
Nova Scotia	581	495	627	472	437	456	13·2	11·0	13·6	9·6	8·3	8·9
New Brunswick	401	354	443	273	297	345	12·5	11·0	13·4	7·8	7·6	8·5
Quebec	2,225	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	2,778	16·4	14·2	15·1	8·2	8·0	9·7
Ontario	1,963	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	1,807	10·2	7·6	9·2	5·6	6·3	5·3
Manitoba	49	102	291	296	273	467	7·9	6·7	11·4	6·5	4·5	6·7
Saskatchewan	–	–	73	180	256	361	–	–	8·0	3·7	3·4	3·9
Alberta	–	–	45	147	163	290	–	–	6·2	3·9	2·8	4·0
British Columbia	27	44	92	108	132	218	5·5	4·5	5·1	2·8	2·5	3·1
Totals, Nine Provinces	5,368	4,793	6,159	4,567	5,331	6,767	12·6	10·1	11·6	6·4	6·1	6·5

[1]Not including blind deaf-mutes.

Section 14.—Dwellings and Family Households.

An extensive treatment of this subject, as it came under observation at the Census of 1931, will be found at pp. 136-139 of the 1936 Year Book

Section 15.—Occupations of the Canadian People.*

A "gainful" occupation in the census is an occupation by which the person pursuing it earns money or money equivalent or assists in the production of marketable goods; children working at home on general household work or chores are not considered as gainfully occupied. Similarly, women doing housework in their own homes without wages, and having no other employment, are not included among the gainfully occupied. However, in excluding the "homemaker" or housewife from the so-called "bread-winners" in the population, the census is merely limiting the gainfully occupied to those who receive a money value for their services.

According to the 1931 Census, 3,927,230 persons 10 years of age or over in Canada (excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories) had some gainful occupation on the census date, June 1, 1931. This does not mean that all these people were employed on that date. Rather, what is implied is that this number of persons ac-

* Prepared under the direction of A. J. Pelletier, F.S.S., Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by A. H. LeNeveu, M.A., Officer in Charge of Occupational Statistics. Complete occupational statistics for 1931 will be found in Volume VII of the 1931 Census Report. The reader is referred to pp. 134-147 of the Canada Year Book 1929, for an analysis of the 1921 Census of Occupations, and to Section 1, Part I of the Chapter on Labour and Wages in this volume for statistics of wage-earners in Canada.

tually reported some occupation at which they normally earned money or money equivalent, whether so engaged on the first of June, 1931, or not. Some of these, of course, were not employees or wage-earners at all but employers and some were engaged on own account as are most lawyers, doctors, and so on. Some were unpaid family workers, such as farmers' sons, who, though receiving no fixed money payment for their services, assist in the production of marketable goods, and so were regarded at the census as having a gainful occupation.

These 3,927,230 persons 10 years of age or over, who reported gainful occupations at the 1931 Census, represented 37·9 p.c. of the population and 48·1 p.c. of the population 10 years of age or over. The number of males reporting a gainful occupation was 3,261,371 and these represented 60·8 p.c. of all males in Canada and 76·7 p.c. of the total male population 10 years of age or over. Gainfully occupied females in 1931 numbered 665,859 and constituted 13·3 p.c. of the female population and 17·0 p.c. of the female population 10 years of age or over. Females in gainful occupations accounted for roughly 17 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied of both sexes.

Growth of Gainfully Occupied, by Sex.—As is shown in Table **24**, there has been a tendency for the percentage of females in gainful occupations to rise while for males the tendency has been downward, at least since 1911. The percentage of males at working ages, *i.e.*, 10 years of age or over, in gainful occupations rose from 74·2 p.c. in 1901 to 79·5 p.c. in 1911, falling to 77·5 p.c. in 1921 and to 76·7 p.c. in 1931. The increase from 1901 to 1911 was probably due in the main to the heavy immigration of male adults into Canada at that time, causing the age distribution of the males to be more favourable to entrance to gainful employment. The fall since 1911 has been due largely to the raising of the school-leaving age and the consequent decline in the percentage of boys in gainful occupations. In 1921, for example, 10·7 p.c. of the boys between 10 and 15 years of age were gainfully occupied as compared with only 6·8 p.c. in 1931, while 76·4 p.c. of the youths between 16 and 19 years of age were following gainful occupations in 1921 as against 67·5 p.c. in the most recent census year.

Females 10 years of age or over have shown a steadily increasing percentage gainfully occupied since 1901, when the percentage was 12·0, until 1931 when it had risen to 17·0. Between 1921 and 1931 the gainfully occupied female population increased by 35·9 p.c. as compared with an increase of only 21·7 p.c. for all females 10 years of age or over. Gainfully occupied males increased by 21·6 p.c. over the same period, which was a slightly lower rate of increase than for the total male population 10 years of age or over, the latter rate being 22·9 p.c. between 1921 and 1931.

In the statistics of Table **24** and in the other tables of this section, percentages are given to the nearest decimal place; in percentage distribution tables no attempt has been made to adjust totals to add exactly to 100·0 since where the numbers are small material error would thereby be introduced in individual items.

24.—Numbers and Percentages of the Population in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Sex, Census Years 1901-31.

Census Year.	Gainfully Occupied Population.			Percentages of Total Population.			Percentages of Population 10 Years or Over.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1901.....	1,782,832	1,544,883	237,949	33·5	56·9	9·1	43·9	74·2	12·0
1911.....	2,723,634	2,358,813	364,821	37·9	62·0	10·8	49·4	79·5	14·3
1921.....	3,173,169	2,683,019	490,150	36·2	59·3	11·5	47·6	77·5	15·3
1931.....	3,927,230	3,261,371	665,859	37·9	60·8	13·3	48·1	76·7	17·0

The more rapid rate of increase of gainfully occupied females than of gainfully occupied males is not a recent phenomenon nor, as Table **25** shows, has it been confined to certain provinces. The ratio is highest in Quebec and Ontario where employment opportunities for females in manufacturing are relatively greater than in other provinces.

25.—Number of Females to Every 1,000 Males in Gainful Occupations, by Provinces, Census Years 1901-31.

Census Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.[2]
1901	116	134	141	178	168	111	66[1]		62	154
1911	141	164	160	183	185	142	68	80	88	155
1921	150	184	176	215	211	171	103	108	131	183
1931	156	182	187	247	227	199	124	132	167	204

[1] Separate figures for Saskatchewan and Alberta are not available for 1901 as these provinces were not then established. [2] Exclusive of the Territories.

Changes in the Age Composition of the Gainfully Occupied.—A comparison of the ages of the gainfully occupied can be made covering the period 1911 to 1931 but only by broad age groups owing to the absence of detailed information by age in the compilations of the 1911 Census. However, the comparative information which is given in Table **26** does indicate a definite ageing of the gainfully occupied population. The falling off in the proportionate importance of the gainfully occupied in the age group 10-24 years of age relative to other age groups is largely due to the steady lengthening of the period the average child remains at school. The larger proportion of the total gainfully occupied in the age group 65 years or over, in 1931 than in 1921 or 1911 was mainly due to the greater importance of this age group in the general population in 1931 than in earlier census years. The percentage of the total gainfully occupied in the age group 65 years or over would have been still greater in 1931 if the same proportion of the population of this group had returned gainful occupations in that census year as in 1921. Actually 55·7 p.c. of the males and 6·2 p.c. of the females 65 years of age or over reported gainful occupations at the 1931 Census as compared with 58·5 p.c. of the males and 6·2 p.c. of the females in 1921, the females showing no appreciable change.

26.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, by Age Groups, Census Years 1911-31.

Age Group.	1911.				1921.				1931.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
10-24 years	638,348	27·1	187,769	51·5	626,997	23·4	243,155	49·6	757,287	23·2	322,957	48·5
25-64 years	1,619,885	68·7	168,034	46·1	1,930,855	72·0	234,257	47·8	2,340,297	71·8	325,543	48·9
65 years or over	100,580	4·3	9,018	2·5	125,167	4·6	12,738	2·6	163,787	5·0	17,359	2·6
Totals	2,358,813	100·0	364,821	100·0	2,683,019	100·0	490,150	100·0	3,261,371	100·0	665,859	100·0

The proportion of the population having gainful occupations varies considerably at different age periods. As is shown in Table **27**, the percentage of children 10 to 15 years of age in gainful occupations is quite small, being somewhat lower in 1931 than in 1921. There is a substantial flow of young persons between 16 and 19 years of age into gainful occupations, about two-thirds of the males and almost one-third of the females between these ages being so reported at the 1931 Census. Ten years

rs of the males between 16 and 19 years of age were gainfully

From 20 to 65 years of age more than 90 p.c. of the males are engaged in gainful occupations. On the other hand, females who are most fully gainfully occupied between the ages of 20 and 24 (the percentage in this age category in 1931 reporting gainful occupations being 42·4) show a decided tendency after 25 years of age to withdraw from the ranks of the gainfully occupied. Only 21·7 p.c. of total females 25 to 34 years of age and 12·0 p.c. of the total 35 to 64 years of age had gainful occupations at the 1931 Census.

In the age group 65 years of age or over, 55·7 p.c. of the males reported gainful occupations in 1931, a much smaller proportion than for the age period 35 to 64 years of age. The percentage of females 65 years of age and over in gainful occupations was only 6·2 in 1931, and in number these amounted to 17,359 persons. It will be apparent that, with almost ten times as many of the former as of the latter in the upper age levels, the problem of the aged worker in industry is largely a male one.

27.—Numbers and Percentages of the Population 10 Years of Age or Over in Gainful Occupations, Classified According to Age and Sex, Census Years 1921 and 1931.

Census Year and Age.	Population, 10 Years or Over.			Gainfully Occupied.					
				Numbers.			Percentages		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1921.									
10–15 years.....	1,076,244	543,103	533,141	73,208	58,074	15,134	6·8	10·7	2·8
16–19 years.	637,183	320,658	316,525	346,616	244,821	101,795	54·4	76·4	32·2
20–24 years.....	710,581	350,590	359,991	45.0328	324,102	126,226	63·4	92·4	35·1
25–34 years.....	1,338,111	690,096	648,015	775,547	663,919	111.628	58·0	96·2	17·2
35–64 years.. ...	2,490,327	1,342,646	1,147,681	1,389,565	1,266,936	122,629	55·8	94·4	10·7
65 years or over	418,790	214,145	204,645	137,905	125,167	12,738	32·9	58·5	6·2
Totals.....	**6,671,236**	**3,461,238**	**3,209,998**	**3,173,169**	**2,683,019**	**490,150**	**47·6**	**77·5**	**15·3**
1931.									
10–15 years.....	1,277,553	645,398	632,155	52,630	43,995	8,635	4·1	6·8	1·4
16–19 years.....	833,457	421,401	412,056	409,260	284,274	124,986	49·1	67·5	30·3
20–24 years.....	910,121	463,120	447,001	618,354	429,018	189,336	67·9	92·6	42·4
25–34 years.....	1,493,119	776,988	716,131	914,962	759,361	155,601	61·3	97·7	21·7
35–64 years.....	3,065,882	1,649,041	1,416,841	1,750,878	1,580,936	169,942	57·1	95·9	12·0
65 years or over	575,259	293.947	281,312	181,146	163,787	17,359	31·5	55·7	6·2
Totals....A	**8,159,059**[1]	**4,252,537**[1]	**3,906,522**[1]	**3,927,236**	**3,261,371**	**665,859**	**48·1**	**76·7**	**17·0**

[1] Includes a few persons of "not stated" age. In 1921 such persons were included in the age group 35-64 years.

Occupation Trends, 1891 to 1931.—The chief obstacle in the way of a comparison of occupations by census years is the absence of a uniform scheme of classification of occupations at each succeeding census. Even if the scheme of classification itself had not changed, the difficulty of making a comparison of occupations every decade would still exist owing to the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the nature of the work performed in many occupations with the introduction of machine processes in production. Hence, such a comparison can safely be made only for broad occupational groups such as are shown in Table **28.** In this table the group totals for years prior to 1931 have been rearranged to place them on a comparable basis with the 1931 classification, the 1911 figures perhaps being less comparable than those for other years. The only change in the 1931 grouping was the addition of the "accountants" class to the clerical group from the professional service group. In the headnote to Table **28,** an explanation is given of the nature of the occupational grouping.

28.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, Census Years 1891-1931.

NOTE.—The occupation group totals in this table account for every person following any one of the types of occupation coming under the specified groups listed here, irrespective of the industry in which the person might be employed. For example, all persons directly engaged in the making or repairing of commodities, e.g., bakers, tailors, machinists, printers, etc., are classified under "Manufacturing" in this table whether employed in the manufacturing industry or not. Similarly, all persons following such a transport occupation as truck driver are listed under "Transportation", whether employed by a trucking concern or factory, store, etc. Clerical workers constitute a separate group as do labourers in all but the primary industries. The labourer on a farm is usually a farm labourer and in a mine, a mine-working labourer, but the labourer in a steel mill is not necessarily a metal worker or engaged in some "process" occupation, nor is the labourer on a steam railway always a transport worker. An industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied for 1931 will be found on p. 145.

MALES.

Occupation Group.	1891.		1901.		1911		1921.		1931.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	723,013	51·2	707,997	45·4	917,848	38·9	1,023,661	38·2	1,107,766	34·0
Fishing, logging	42,597	3·0	43,910	2·8	77,205	3·3	67,809	2·5	91,403	2·8
Mining	15,410	1·1	37,132	2·4	62,404	2·7	48,091	1·8	58,585	1·8
Manufacturing	175,861	12·5	228,067	14·6	275,439	11·7	317,440	11·8	390,477	12·0
Construction	86,605	6·1	89,550	5·7	144,056	6·1	162,200	6·1	202,970	6·2
Transportation	60,326	4·3	81,572	5·2	143,382	6·1	186,034	6·9	275,590	8·5
Trade	78,030	5·5	87,287	5·6	193,004	8·2	218,794	8·2	259,799	8·0
Finance	3,100	0·2	5,258	0·3	18,565	0·8	26,812	1·0	36,252	1·1
Service	87,533	6·2	105,226	6·7	133,263	5·7	194,101	7·2	270,573[4]	8·3
Professional	*34,442*	*2·4*	*48,524*	*3·8*	*58,098*	*2·5*	*78,073*	*2·9*	*103,723*[4]	*3·2*
Personal	*35,108*	*2·5*	*48,055*	*3·1*	*68,996*	*2·9*	*73,320*	*2·7*	*128,167*	*3·9*
Clerical	21,029	1·5	43,048	2·8	78,386	3·3	127,325	4·8	141,191[4]	4·3
Labourers[2]	115,546	8·2	127,967	8·2	315,261	13·4	305,243	11·4	425,408	13·0
All Occupations	1,412,386[1]	100·0	1,560,260[1]	100·0	2,358,813	100·0	2,683,019[1]	100·0	3,261,371[1]	100·0

FEMALES.

Agriculture	12,194	6·0	8,940	3·7	15,887	4·4	17,883	3·7	24,079	3·6
Fishing, logging	204	0·1	30	[3]	265	0·1	51	[3]	497	0·1
Mining	Nil	Nil	13	[3]	13	[3]	58	[3]	6	[3]
Manufacturing	62,111	30·6	70,616	29·6	96,785	26·4	89,813	18·3	84,660	12·7
Construction	89	[3]	65	[3]	47	[3]	91	[3]	96	[3]
Transportation	1,089	0·5	1,323	0·6	5,556	1·5	15,048	3·1	25,435	3·8
Trade	6,930	3·4	7,766	3·3	28,535	7·8	47,413	9·7	54,113	8·1
Finance	4	[3]	18	[3]	116	[3]	314	0·1	571	0·1
Service	116,259	57·2	136,251	57·1	192,708	52·8	226,783	46·3	346,900[4]	52·1
Professional	*25,092*	*12·4*	*34,841*	*14·6*	*55,255*	*15·2*	*92,754*	*18·9*	*117,219*[4]	*17·6*
Personal	*90,378*	*44·5*	*100,807*	*42·2*	*137,005*	*37·6*	*133,028*	*27·1*	*228,862*	*34·4*
Clerical	3,092	1·5	12,538	5·3	24,673	6·8	90,612	18·5	117,498[4]	17·7
Labourers[2]	1,052	0·5	1,141	0·5	236	0·1	441	0·1	11,707	1·8
All Occupations	203,222[1]	100·0	238,748[1]	100·0	364,821	100·0	490,150[1]	100·0	665,859[1]	100·0

[1] This total includes persons in unspecified occupations though these are not shown separately in the table. [2] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers. [3] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent. [4] The class "accountants and auditors", grouped with professional service in the 1931 classification, has been transferred to the clerical group in this table. This class consists of 17,052 males and 571 females.

The outstanding feature of this table is the decline in the relative importance of agricultural occupations since 1891. At that time over 50 p.c. of the gainfully occupied males found employment in agriculture whereas in 1931 only one-third were so engaged. Other primary occupations have changed little, relatively to all other occupations, over this period. The manufacturing group for 1891 and 1901 probably includes a number of unskilled workers classed with labourers (not agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging) in later census years. There has been a steady growth in the proportion of males engaged in transport and commercial occupations and, since 1911, in the services. Clerical occupations have on the whole shown increasing importance since 1891. It will be noted that the group "labourers" was relatively greater in 1911 and 1931 than in 1921. This may be due in part to the fact that both 1911 and 1931 marked the close of periods when immigration to this country was large. It might be observed here that 24·6 p.c. of the gainfully occupied immigrant males coming to Canada between 1926 and 1931 were found in the group "labourers" at the 1931 Census.

Though the number of females in manufacturing occupations is substantial, there has been both an absolute as well as a percentage decline in this field of employment since 1911. It should be pointed out, however, that the figure for 1931 would have been considerably larger had many of the unskilled workers in factories, classified as "labourers" in the latest census, been included with manufacturing occupations, as in 1921 and 1911. It was not possible to make an adjustment in the table for this class of females. A large part of the decline in the relative importance of manufacturing occupations in providing gainful employment for women has been due to the decrease in the number of dress-makers, milliners, and tailoresses since 1911. The combined total of dress-makers, milliners, and tailoresses was 45,287 in 1911 and in 1931 only 14,649. Allowing for changes in the method of classification in the two years, there still remains a substantially larger number in these occupations in 1911 which does not appear to have been fully counterbalanced by the increase between 1911 and 1931 in the number of female operatives in clothing factories. Personal service is absorbing an increasing proportion of females while the professions and the clerical and commercial occupations, which showed outstanding gains up to 1921, have declined slightly in relative importance since that year. It might be mentioned that the growing importance of personal service occupations has been due in no small degree to the remarkable increase in the number of females in such occupations as "lodging-house keepers", "hairdressers", "waitresses", and "laundry operatives" in recent years.

Detailed Analysis of the 1931 Census of Occupations.—*Occupations by Provinces.*—In considering regional differences in the relative importance of the several occupational divisions which make up the working population, some references to the changes that have taken place since 1921 will be necessary. In the first place, consideration may be given to the group "agriculture". In every province, with the exception of British Columbia, this group of gainfully occupied persons was larger than any other. In the Maritimes, excluding Prince Edward Island from the comparison, the proportion of the total gainfully occupied in agriculture was greater than in Quebec or Ontario though, of course, less than in the Prairie Provinces. About three-fifths of the persons in gainful occupations in Saskatchewan, one-half in Alberta, and just over one-third in Manitoba, were following agricultural pursuits at the time of the 1931 Census. In each province, however, the proportionate importance of agricultural occupations to the whole was less than

in 1921, the decline being most marked in the province of Manitoba. Of the other primary occupations, fishing and logging were relatively more important in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia than elsewhere, though even in Nova Scotia and British Columbia only 7 p.c. of the population in gainful occupations in 1931 were found in this group. Over 8 p.c. of the gainfully occupied in Nova Scotia followed mining occupations at the 1931 Census. Alberta and British Columbia, each with approximately 3 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population in the group "mining, quarrying", were the only other provinces with a significant percentage in mining occupations.

The manufacturing group of occupations occupied a relatively more important position in Ontario and Quebec for both males and females than in other provinces, the percentages in these two provinces being 16·1 and 14·4, respectively, in 1931, while for Canada the percentage was somewhat lower at 12·1. British Columbia, with 11·2 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population in manufacturing occupations, and Nova Scotia and Manitoba, each with about 8 p.c., were fairly well represented in the manufacturing division. It is interesting to note that while manufacturing occupations occupied a slightly lower position relatively to other occupations in 1931 than in 1921 in the eastern provinces, their importance was relatively greater in 1931 than in 1921 in the western provinces.

Of the remaining groups it will be noticed that the relative proportion of the gainfully occupied in the "construction", "transportation", "trade", and "finance" groups did not vary appreciably by provinces in 1931, although the construction group was relatively more important in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia than in the Maritime or Prairie Provinces and the transportation group was somewhat above the average for the nine provinces in British Columbia, Ontario, and Nova Scotia while commercial occupations showed little difference as between provinces. The service group of occupations constitutes a substantial proportion of the gainfully occupied in each province. As has already been stated, over 50 p.c. of the females in gainful occupations in Canada in 1931 were found in this group, and this was true in every province except Ontario where the percentage was 46·2. In provinces with a more urban population a greater proportion of the gainfully occupied of both sexes combined follow service occupations than in such provinces as Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island. In each province the service group was relatively more important as a source of employment in 1931 than in 1921 and this appeared to be especially true in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. The clerical group of occupations accounted for 7 p.c. of the gainfully occupied in 1931 in Ontario and Manitoba, with slightly lower percentages in Quebec and British Columbia, while the Maritimes, Saskatchewan. and Alberta were lowest among the provinces. Over 20 p.c. of the females in Ontario and Manitoba, and just under 20 p.c. in British Columbia reported clerical occupations at the 1931 Census. In other provinces the percentage varied between 10 and 16 p.c. The group "labourers" is not strictly comparable by provinces, since it does not include the labourers in the primary divisions of agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining. In addition, differences in the quality of enumeration by provinces at the latest census may also render such a comparison less exact. In this connection it might be noted that the percentage shown for New Brunswick is possibly too high.

In Table **29** will be found the number of males and females in each occupation group by provinces and in Table **30** percentages are given by occupation group for Canada and each province.

29.—Numbers of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931.

MALES.

Occupation Group.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Agriculture	17,792	42,737	45,348	225,914	298,597	91,566	200,881	142,722	42,209
Fishing, logging	1,452	13,740	7,364	21,975	15,114	4,503	2,275	2,642	22,338
Mining, quarrying	8	14,947	947	6,128	14,848	1,516	752	9,100	10,339
Manufacturing	1,281	13,431	9,101	110,324	180,469	19,505	11,188	13,817	31,361
Construction	997	8,797	5,535	62,831	76,638	12,710	7,810	8,642	19,010
Transportation	1,290	14,228	8,826	67,046	103,966	19,454	15,987	16,056	28,737
Trade	1,380	9,733	7,254	69,146	97,277	18,036	18,409	16,363	22,201
Finance, insurance	114	941	717	9,242	14,545	2,553	2,288	2,172	3,680
Service	1,120	10,010	6,931	78,450	104,030	19,634	17,701	18,525	31,224
Clerical	382	3,397	2,989	38,522	47,179	9,801	5,924	6,332	9,613
Labourers[1]	1,991	21,148	22,869	133,368	143,435	26,379	18,186	16,300	41,732
Unspecified	11	42	52	341	628	107	34	71	71
All Occupations	**27,818**	**153,151**	**117,933**	**823,287**	**1,096,726**	**225,764**	**301,435**	**252,742**	**262,515**

FEMALES.

Agriculture	561	1,296	992	4,633	6,690	1,863	3,591	3,024	1,429
Fishing, logging	Nil	25	30	40	197	53	98	7	47
Mining, quarrying	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	3
Manufacturing	294	1,871	1,832	37,406	36,034	2,811	626	982	2,804
Construction	Nil	Nil	2	22	70	Nil	Nil	1	1
Transportation	109	1,006	798	6,602	11,326	1,540	862	838	2,354
Trade	347	2,651	1,897	14,104	21,964	3,775	2,162	2,486	4,727
Finance, insurance	Nil	17	11	102	280	38	12	28	83
Service	2,469	17,347	13,167	104,896	115,183	25,358	25,163	20,540	23,348
Clerical	448	3,406	3,050	27,755	54,115	9,163	4,895	5,457	8,638
Labourers[1]	118	309	283	6,798	3,453	276	65	97	308
Unspecified	2	8	10	63	175	31	2	Nil	6
All Occupations	**4,348**	**27,936**	**22,072**	**202,422**	**249,488**	**44,908**	**37,476**	**33,461**	**43,748**

[1] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

30.—Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931.

Occupation Group.	Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	57·1	64·0	12·9	24·3	27·9	4·6	33·1	38·5	4·5
Fishing, logging	4·5	5·2	Nil	7·6	9·0	0·1	5·3	6·2	0·1
Mining, quarrying	1	1	Nil	8·5	9·8	Nil	0·7	0·8	Nil
Manufacturing	4·9	4·6	6·8	8·5	8·8	6·7	7·8	7·7	8·3
Construction	3·1	3·6	Nil	4·9	5·7	Nil	4·0	4·7	0·0
Transportation	4·4	4·6	2·5	8·4	9·3	3·6	6·9	7·5	3·6
Trade	5·4	5·0	8·0	6·8	6·4	9·5	6·5	6·2	8·6
Finance, insurance	0·4	0·4	Nil	0·5	0·6	1	0·5	0·6	0·1
Service	11·2	4·0	56·8	15·1	6·5	62·1	14·4	5·9	59·7
Clerical	2·6	1·4	10·3	3·8	2·2	12·2	4·3	2·5	13·8
Labourers[2]	6·6	7·2	2·7	11·9	13·8	1·1	16·5	19·4	1·3
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 136.

30.—Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931—concluded.

Occupation Group.	Quebec.			Ontario.			Manitoba.		
	Total	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	22·5	27·4	2·3	22·7	27·2	2·7	34·5	40·7	4·2
Fishing, logging	2·2	2·7	1	1·1	1·4	0·1	1·7	2·1	0·1
Mining, quarrying	0·6	0·7	1	1·1	1·4	1	0·6	0·7	Nil
Manufacturing	14·4	13·4	18·5	16·1	16·5	14·4	8·2	8·6	6·3
Construction	6·1	7·6	1	5·7	7·0	1	4·7	5·6	Nil
Transportation	7·2	8·1	3·3	8·6	9·5	4·5	7·8	8·6	3·4
Trade	8·1	8·4	7·0	8·9	8·9	8·8	8·1	8·0	8·4
Finance, insurance	0·9	1·1	1	1·1	1·3	0·1	1·0	1·1	0·1
Service	17·9	9·5	51·8	16·3	9·5	46·2	16·6	8·1	56·5
Clerical	6·5	4·7	13·7	7·5	4·3	21·7	7·0	4·3	20·4
Labourers[2]	13·7	16·2	3·4	10·9	13·1	1·4	9·9	11·7	0·6
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Occupation Group.	Saskatchewan			Alberta.			British Columbia.			Canada.[3]		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	60·3	66·6	9·6	50·9	56·5	9·0	14·3	16·1	3·4	28·8	34·0	3·6
Fishing, logging	0·7	0·8	0·3	0·9	1·1	1	7·3	8·5	0·1	2·3	2·8	0·1
Mining, quarrying	0·2	0·3	Nil	3·2	3·6	1	3·4	3·9	1	1·5	1·8	1
Manufacturing	3·5	3·7	1·7	5·2	5·5	2·9	11·2	12·0	6·4	12·1	12·0	12·7
Construction	2·3	2·6	Nil	3·0	3·4	1	6·2	7·2	1	5·2	6·2	1
Transportation	5·0	5·3	2·3	5·9	6·4	2·5	10·2	11·0	5·5	7·7	8·5	3·8
Trade	6·1	6·1	5·8	6·6	6·5	7·4	8·8	8·5	10·8	8·0	8·0	8·1
Finance, insurance	0·9	0·8	1	0·8	0·9	0·1	1·2	1·4	0·3	0·9	1·1	0·1
Service	12·7	5·9	67·1	13·7	7·3	61·4	17·8	11·9	53·5	16·2	8·8	52·2
Clerical	3·2	2·0	13·1	4·1	2·5	16·3	6·0	3·7	19·7	6·1	3·8	17·6
Labourers[2]	5·4	6·0	0·2	5·7	6·5	0·3	13·7	15·9	0·7	11·1	13·0	1·8
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent. [2] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers. [3] Exclusive of the Territories.

Occupations by Sex.—In Table **28** a historical analysis was made of the gainfully occupied in each occupational group from 1891 to 1931. It is of interest to break down some of these broad occupational groupings for 1931 to see what actual occupations are important as giving employment to large numbers of males and females and which of these occupations are almost exclusively male or female though they may be followed by males and females alike.

Occupations in which there were 10,000 or more males, and occupations in which there were 2,500 or more females at the 1931 Census are listed in order of numerical importance in Table **31.** The males in the 44 occupations shown in this table totalled 2,583,526 and represented 79·2 p.c. of all males in gainful occupations while the females in the 30 occupations shown in Table **31** accounted for 593,157 females or 89·1 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations. The detailed list of occupations at the 1931 Census comprised 358 occupations in which there were males and 226 in which there were females.

In view of the widespread belief that women are entering a variety of occupations in considerable numbers, it is worth repeating that nine-tenths of the females in gainful occupations are found in the 30 occupations shown in Table **31,** and of these some of the most important numerically, such as "domestic servants", "stenogra-

phers", "housekeepers", "nurses", and so on, have always been typically female occupations.

Occupations almost exclusively male include several building trades, such as "carpenters", "painters", "electricians", etc., a few transport occupations like "truck drivers", "sectionmen and trackmen", "chauffeurs and bus drivers", and so on, and certain metal trades, such as "mechanics", "machinists", and "blacksmiths".

Occupations which provide considerable employment for both males and females are "salesmen and saleswomen" in stores, "school teachers", "office clerks", "bookkeepers and cashiers", "retail merchants and dealers", "labourers and unskilled workers" (not in agriculture, mining, fishing, or logging), and the classes "farmers and stock raisers" and "farm labourers".

31.—Occupations with 10,000 or More Males and Occupations with 2,500 or More Females, 1931.

MALES.

No.	Occupation.	Number.	No.	Occupation.	Number.
1	Farmers and stock raisers	614,299	26	Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen	15,902
2	Farm labourers	478,632			
3	Labourers[1]	425,408	27	Plumbers, steam fitters, gas fitters	15,593
4	Salesmen	100,537			
5	Merchants and dealers—retail	94,162	28	Chauffeurs and bus drivers	15,388
6	Office clerks	90,816	29	Shippers	15,045
7	Carpenters	79,764	30	Janitors and sextons	14,691
8	Mechanics, *n.o.s.*	43,775	31	Hunters, trappers, and guides	13,788
9	Truck drivers	43,698	32	Watchmen and caretakers, *n.o.s.*	13,411
10	Lumbermen	37,438	33	Merchants and dealers—wholesale	13,336
11	Painters and decorators	33,687			
12	Fishermen	33,620	34	Builders and contractors	13,012
13	Machinists	30,739	35	Miners (other mining)	12,883
14	Bookkeepers and cashiers	29,553	36	Messengers	12,880
15	Sectionmen and trackmen	23,587	37	Clergymen and priests	12,662
16	Teamsters and draymen	22,286	38	Seamen, sailors, deckhands	11,410
17	Electricians and wiremen	20,231	39	Waiters	11,203
18	Teachers—school	18,274	40	Police and detectives	10,900
19	Cooks	17,832	41	Compositors and printers	10,869
20	Miners (coal mining)	17,515	42	Brick and stone masons	10,823
21	Accountants and auditors	17,052	43	Gardeners, florists, nurserymen	10,714
22	Insurance agents	17,049	44	Tailors	10,123
23	Stationary enginemen, *n.o.s.*	16,538			
24	Commercial travellers	16,495		**Totals—Selected Occupations**	**2,583,526**
25	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	15,906		**Totals—All Occupations**	**3,261,371**

FEMALES.

1	Domestic servants, *n.o.s.*	134,043	18	Cooks	7,818
2	Stenographers and typists	64,993	19	Packers, wrappers, labellers	7,653
3	Teachers—school	64,709	20	Merchants and dealers—retail	6,709
4	Saleswomen	44,990	21	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	6,369
5	Office clerks	29,012			
6	Housekeepers and matrons	25,787	22	Farm labourers	4,854
7	Bookkeepers and cashiers	21,419	23	Nurses—practical	4,698
8	Nurses—graduate	20,462	24	Musicians and music teachers	4,641
9	Sewers, sewing machinists—factory	19,779	25	Charworkers and cleaners	3,755
			26	Seamstresses—not in factory	3,547
10	Farmers and stock raisers	18,869	27	Machine operators—boots and shoes	3,288
11	Lodging-house keepers	18,707			
12	Telephone operators	14,373	28	Weavers	3,281
13	Waitresses	12,797	29	Spinners	2,586
14	Labourers[1]	11,707	30	Milliners	2,575
15	Nurses—in training	11,436			
16	Dress-makers	10,040		**Totals—Selected Occupations**	**593,157**
17	Nuns, *n.o.s.*	8,260		**Totals—All Occupations**	**665,859**

[1] This class does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

Occupations by Age.—As has been shown, the proportions of males and females at different ages having gainful occupations vary considerably. In Table **27** the number and percentage of the population under 16 years of age gainfully occupied, were seen to be quite small. Similarly, in the upper age groups there was a very definite falling off, especially after 65 years of age. Entrance to gainful employment begins at an earlier age for certain occupations than for others just as withdrawal from the ranks of the gainfully occupied occurs sooner in some occupational fields than in others. In Table **32**, which gives the percentage distribution of males and females, classified according to age, by occupation groups, for 1931, this tendency is clearly indicated.

32.—Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Age, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

MALES.

Occupation Group.	All Ages.	10-13 Yrs.	14-15 Yrs.	16-17 Yrs.	18-19 Yrs.	20-24 Yrs.	25-34 Yrs.	35-44 Yrs.	45-54 Yrs.	55-64 Yrs.	65-69 Yrs.	70 Yrs. or Over
Agriculture	34·0	85·3	74·5	55·0	43·6	34·6	28·1	28·3	31·3	37·6	44·9	55·2
Fishing, logging	2·8	4·4	2·4	2·6	2·9	3·3	3·2	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·6
Mining, quarrying	1·8	0·1	0·2	0·7	1·2	1·7	2·4	2·1	1·8	1·4	1·0	0·6
Manufacturing	12·0	0·7	3·1	7·3	9·7	11·5	13·1	13·4	13·0	11·3	9·3	7·0
Construction	6·2	0·2	0·6	1·7	2·8	4·7	5·6	7·0	8·4	8·0	7·6	5·9
Transportation	8·5	3·3	6·2	7·8	6·9	8·1	9·8	9·8	8·5	6·6	4·7	3·0
Trade	8·0	1·6	2·7	4·7	5·7	6·7	8·0	9·4	9·2	8·0	7·1	6·5
Finance, insurance	1·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·1	0·4	1·1	1·6	1·6	1·3	1·1	1·1
Service	8·8	1·3	1·4	2·5	3·7	6·2	9·3	10·7	10·4	10·3	9·7	9·0
Professional	*3·7*	*Nil*	*0·1*	*0·4*	*1·1*	*2·7*	*4·5*	*4·5*	*4·1*	*4·0*	*3·6*	*3·4*
Personal	*5·9*	*1·0*	*1·1*	*1·7*	*2·1*	*3·8*	*5·6*	*4·6*	*4·8*	*5·0*	*5·0*	*4·5*
Clerical	3·8	0·1	1·2	3·9	7·2	7·4	4·3	3·1	2·3	2·0	1·7	1·2
Labourers[2]	13·0	3·2	7·7	13·8	16·2	15·4	15·1	12·1	11·3	11·0	10·5	7·9
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

FEMALES.

Agriculture	3·6	6·3	4·2	2·0	1·1	0·7	1·0	3·8	10·0	17·7	23·1	31·1
Fishing, logging	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	[1]	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·4
Mining, quarrying	[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	Nil	0·0	Nil
Manufacturing	12·7	4·9	15·8	17·8	14·8	12·6	12·0	12·6	11·5	9·7	8·6	6·5
Construction	[1]	Nil	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	0·0	Nil
Transportation	3·8	0·7	3·1	5·4	5·3	4·7	4·0	2·4	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·2
Trade	8·1	2·3	5·5	9·1	9·3	8·5	7·9	8·5	7·6	5·8	4·5	4·3
Finance, insurance	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	[1]	[1]	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1
Service	52·2	82·2	62·9	49·8	46·9	48·9	51·7	55·9	60·2	61·0	59·7	55·3
Professional	*17·7*	*Nil*	*0·3*	*2·2*	*10·8*	*19·9*	*23·0*	*21·2*	*18·3*	*15·8*	*12·9*	*13·8*
Personal	*34·4*	*82·2*	*62·6*	*47·5*	*36·4*	*28·9*	*28·5*	*34·7*	*41·7*	*45·1*	*46·7*	*41·5*
Clerical	17·6	0·2	2·7	11·3	19·6	22·7	22·1	15·4	8·0	3·5	1·8	0·8
Labourers[2]	1·8	3·2	5·6	4·3	2·9	1·9	1·2	1·0	0·8	0·8	0·6	0·3
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[2] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

In the younger groups, 10-13 and 14-15 years of age, the vast majority of boys and girls are employed in agricultural occupations and in personal service, respectively, though in the age group 14-15 years of age about 16 p.c. of the girls were found in manufacturing occupations in 1931. In the group 16-17 years of age and in successive age groups up to the middle working years of life the relative importance of agriculture in providing employment for males declines, the percentage in this group falling steadily up to 35 years of age, to be followed by a regular upward trend from that age onward. From 16 to 24 years of age it will be seen that males become more and more fully represented in all other occupation groups. It will be noted that the percentage of males in the group 18-19 years of age reported as

"labourers" in other than primary pursuits was 16·2. For no other age group did this occupation bulk so largely.

From 16 up to 34 years of age the percentage of females in personal service occupations falls steadily. Clerical occupations, which accounted for only 2·7 p.c. of the gainfully occupied girls 14-15 years of age, actually gave employment to 22·7 p.c. of the females in the group 20-24 years of age. The increasing importance of professional occupations in the adult ages is also noteworthy, only 2·2 p.c. of the girls 16-17 years of age reporting professions in 1931 as compared with 19·9 p.c. in the group 20-24 years of age. It will be observed that, for females, manufacturing occupations were relatively more important in the group 16-17 years of age, their importance as compared with other occupations falling off in the older age groups.

After 45 years of age, as agricultural, occupations begin to account for an increasing proportion of gainfully occupied males, a steadily decreasing percentage is found in manufacturing, transportation, construction, and trade. The decline in the proportionate importance of the transport occupations is very noticeable in the upper age groups. Among females the considerable number of farm operators at the older ages explains the increase in the percentage importance of agriculture in the age groups above 45 years of age. From 45 and up to 70 years of age, personal service occupations likewise employ an increasing proportion of all gainfully occupied females, the percentage falling slightly in the age group 70 years of age or over. The manufacturing, commercial, professional, and especially the clerical groups employ a relatively smaller percentage of women of from 45 years of age onward.

Occupations by Conjugal Condition, for Females.—There is a special economic and social value in knowing what are the types of occupations being followed separately by single, married, and widowed or divorced women. The following table, though showing only the broadest occupation groups, does indicate in what fields single, married, and widowed or divorced women are found and where there may be competition between these classes for employment. It will be noted from Table **33** that in the professions and clerical occupations about 40 p.c. of the single women find employment as compared with approximately 12 p.c. of the married and 10 p.c. of the widowed or divorced. All three classes are fairly evenly represented in commercial and manufacturing occupations. The married women are considerably more heavily concentrated in the personal services than either the single or widowed or divorced. Approximately one-quarter of the widowed are farm operators.

33.—Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Conjugal Condition, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

Occupation Group.	Total.		Single.		Married.		Widowed or Divorced.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	24,079	3·6	5,636	1·1	3,246	4·9	15,195	24·8
Fishing, logging	497	0·1	174	[1]	38	0·1	285	0·5
Mining	6	[1]	2	[1]	2	[1]	2	[1]
Manufacturing	84,660	12·7	70,901	13·2	8,098	12·1	5,656	9·2
Building and construction	96	[1]	79	0·1	9	[1]	8	[1]
Transportation	25,435	3·8	22,856	4·3	1,603	2·4	976	1·6
Trade	54,113	8·1	44,025	8·2	5,632	8·4	4,452	7·3
Finance	571	0·1	346	0·1	82	0·1	142	0·2
Service	347,471	52·2	273,560	50·9	42,640	63·8	31,227	50·9
Professional	*117,790*	*17·7*	*110,604*	*20·5*	*4,073*	*6·1*	*3,111*	*5·1*
Personal	*228,862*	*34·4*	*162,396*	*30·2*	*38,430*	*57·5*	*27,995*	*45·6*
Clerical	116,927	17·6	109,718	20·4	4,451	6·7	2,749	4·5
Labourers	11,707	1·8	10,116	1·9	973	1·5	614	1·0
All Occupations[2]	**665,859**	**100·0**	**537,657**	**100·0**	**66,798**	**100·0**	**61,335**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent. [2] The "All Occupations" totals include small numbers of persons in unspecified occupations, not shown separately in this table.

The proportion of females in gainful occupations differs greatly according to conjugal condition. Out of a total of 1,148,742 single women in Canada 15 years of age or over, 535,127 or 46·6 p.c. reported gainful occupations at the 1931 Census. Only 66,798 married females, or 3·5 p.c. of the total 15 years of age or over, had gainful occupations in 1931. The number of widowed or divorced women in gainful occupations at the 1931 Census was 61,335, or 21·0 p.c. of the total 15 years of age or over.

Occupations by Birthplace.—In Table **34** the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied, classified according to place of birth, are shown by occupation groups. It will be observed that a greater proportion of the Canadian-born males, European-born males, and especially the United-States-born males were engaged in agricultural pursuits at the 1931 Census than was the case for the gainfully occupied males as a whole. Only 20·8 p.c. of the males born in the British Isles and British possessions reported agricultural occupations at the 1931 Census while the percentage of the males born in Asia in this group was as low as 13·2. However, the latter were proportionately greater in fishing and logging occupations than the males of all birthplaces combined. Incidentally, it will be noted that European-born males in mining occupations constituted 4·5 p.c. of their total number whereas only 1·8 p.c. of all gainfully occupied males in 1931 were found in this group.

Males born in the British Isles and British possessions were more fully employed in manufacturing, construction, and transport occupations than males born elsewhere while, on the other hand, those born in Asia had a much less than average representation in these groups. An almost equal proportion of males for each birthplace shown in the table was found in the trade group, except European-born who had a slightly lower than normal representation. Over 40 p.c. of the males born in Asia were employed in service as compared with about 9 p.c. of the males of all birthplaces combined. Practically all the Asiatic-born were found in the personal service group. Males born in the British Isles and British possessions showed a somewhat greater proportion in the services compared with the total of males in gainful occupations, and particularly so in professional service. The clerical occupations gave employment to a greater proportion of British- and Canadian-born males than of foreign-born males. Males born in Europe and in Asia were considerably more fully employed relatively to British- and Canadian-born males in the group "labourers (not in agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining)", but the United-States-born males had a small proportion of their number in this group, largely owing to their predominance in agricultural occupations.

The proportion of European- and United-States-born females in agricultural occupations was somewhat above that recorded for the Canadian- and British-born at the 1931 Census. European-born females were relatively more numerous and United-States-born females less so in manufacturing occupations in relation to all gainfully occupied females. Females of Asiatic birth show a greater proportion in trade than females of other birthplaces, but the absolute number of the former was so small that the significance of the percentage (15·1) for the females born in Asia is lessened. More than one-fifth of the United-States-born and also of the

Canadian-born females in gainful occupations was engaged in the professions while less than 10 p.c. of the females born in the British Isles and British possessions as well as of those born in Asia, and less than 5 p.c. of the European-born females reported professional occupations at the latest census. The personal services gave employment to 58·3 p.c. of the European-born females in gainful occupations, to 49·4 p.c. of the females born in Asia, and to 45·0 p.c. of those born in the British Isles and British possessions, but only to approximately one-third of the Canadian- and United-States-born females. Females born in Europe and Asia were not found in clerical occupations to anything like the same extent as the Canadian-, British-, or United-States-born females.

34.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Birthplace, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

MALES.

Occupation Group.	All Countries.[1]		Canada.		British Isles.[2]		United States.		Europe.		Asia.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,107,766	34·0	774,696	36·4	114,336	20·8	66,364	47·7	145,486	37·3	6,587	13·2
Fishing, logging	91,403	2·8	71,046	3·3	3,556	0·7	2,270	1·6	11,961	3·1	2,545	5·1
Mining, quarrying	58,585	1·8	26,915	1·3	11,384	2·1	2,105	1·5	17,576	4·5	571	1·1
Manufacturing	390,477	12·0	235,078	11·0	96,652	17·5	15,008	10·8	41,481	10·6	2,073	4·2
Construction	202,970	6·2	129,315	6·1	48,628	8·8	6,209	4·5	18,435	4·7	292	0·6
Transportation	275,590	8·5	185,647	8·7	58,795	10·7	10,593	7·6	19,556	5·0	890	1·8
Trade	259,799	8·0	173,022	8·1	46,287	8·4	11,421	8·2	24,548	6·3	4,403	8·8
Finance, insurance	36,252	1·1	25,976	1·2	7,307	1·3	1,696	1·2	1,181	0·3	67	0·1
Service	287,625	8·8	162,903	7·7	68,968	12·5	10,956	7·9	22,771	5·8	21,774	43·6
Professional	*120,775*	*3·7*	*82,317*	*3·9*	*26,395*	*4·8*	*5,747*	*4·1*	*5,944*	*1·5*	*342*	*0·7*
Personal	*128,167*	*3·9*	*56,932*	*2·7*	*30,475*	*5·5*	*3,727*	*2·7*	*15,639*	*4·0*	*21,305*	*42·7*
Clerical	124,139	3·8	86,417	4·1	31,920	5·8	3,223	2·3	2,197	0·6	306	0·6
Labourers[4]	425,408	13·0	258,115	12·1	62,939	11·4	9,312	6·7	84,490	21·7	10,406	20·9
All Occupations[3]	**3,261,371**	**100·0**	**2,130,009**	**100·0**	**551,114**	**100·0**	**139,197**	**100·0**	**389,763**	**100·0**	**49,918**	**100·0**

FEMALES.

Agriculture	24,079	3·6	16,726	3·3	2,072	2·1	1,458	6·5	3,770	9·2	45	4·7
Fishing, logging	497	0·1	492	0·1	1	[5]	2	[5]	2	[5]	Nil	Nil
Mining, quarrying	6	[5]	3	[5]	–	–	2	[5]	1	[5]	Nil	Nil
Manufacturing	84,660	12·7	63,593	12·7	12,823	12·9	1,737	7·8	6,360	15·5	119	12·5
Construction	96	[5]	65	[5]	26	[5]	3	[5]	2	[5]	Nil	Nil
Transportation	25,435	3·8	20,069	4·0	4,190	4·2	787	3·5	379	0·9	7	0·7
Trade	54,113	8·1	41,651	8·3	8,285	8·4	1,768	7·9	2,239	5·5	144	15·1
Finance, insurance	571	0·1	425	0·1	85	0·1	41	0·2	19	0·1	Nil	Nil
Service	347,471	52·2	254,515	50·7	53,749	54·2	12,599	56·3	25,870	62·9	561	58·8
Professional	*117,790*	*17·7*	*101,783*	*20·3*	*8,911*	*9·0*	*5,056*	*22·6*	*1,900*	*4·6*	*90*	*9·4*
Personal	*223,862*	*34·4*	*152,161*	*30·3*	*44,680*	*45·0*	*7,478*	*33·4*	*23,946*	*58·3*	*471*	*49·4*
Clerical	116,927	17·6	94,397	18·8	16,856	17·0	3,770	16·9	1,791	4·4	69	7·2
Labourers[4]	11,707	1·8	9,763	2·0	1,054	1·1	207	0·9	666	1·6	9	0·9
All Occupations[3]	**665,859**	**100·0**	**501,901**	**100·0**	**99,221**	**100·0**	**22,379**	**100·0**	**41,109**	**100·0**	**954**	**100·0**

[1] Includes persons of birthplace—"Other and not stated". [2] Includes persons born in British possessions. [3] The "All Occupations" totals include a small number of persons in unspecified occupations who are not shown separately in this table. [4] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers. [5] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

Occupations by Racial Origins for Immigrants.—An interesting analysis of the occupations followed by immigrants of various races in 1931 is given in Tables **35** and **36**, bringing out more fully some of the occupational characteristics of the British and foreign born indicated in Table **34**. For instance, while in Table **34** it is shown

that males born in the British Isles and British possessions had the relatively lower percentage of 20·8 in agricultural occupations than was the case for all males, Table **36** shows that 34·6 p.c. of the males of British stock arriving in Canada between 1926 and 1931 were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although most of these recent arrivals of British origin have come from the British Isles, it should be explained that in Table **35**, which takes in all immigrants irrespective of period of arrival, males of British origin include a number from the United States. This explains why the percentage of immigrant males of British origin in agriculture was 23·2 in 1931 as compared with the lower percentage of 20·8 for males born in the British Isles and British possessions.

35.—Percentages of Immigrant Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Racial Origin, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

Occupation Group.	British.		English.		Irish.		Scottish.		French.		Central European.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	23·2	2·6	22·9	2·6	26·3	2·7	21·8	2·3	32·4	3·7	47·3	10·1
Fishing, logging	0·8	[1]	0·7	[1]	1·0	Nil	0·9	Nil	1·9	Nil	1·4	Nil
Mining, quarrying	2·0	[1]	1·8	[1]	2·0	Nil	2·4	[1]	1·9	Nil	5·2	Nil
Manufacturing	16·9	12·1	17·4	13·7	13·6	9·8	17·7	10·5	14·1	14·1	9·0	7·5
Construction	8·4	[1]	8·9	[1]	6·3	[1]	8·4	[1]	6·9	Nil	3·7	[1]
Transportation	10·5	4·2	10·3	4·4	10·8	3·6	10·9	4·2	7·4	3·0	4·1	1·0
Trade	8·4	8·3	8·4	8·7	9·0	7·7	8·4	7·9	7·3	6·0	2·9	2·6
Finance, insurance	1·4	0·1	1·3	0·1	1·3	0·1	1·4	0·1	1·0	[1]	0·3	0·1
Service	12·2	54·1	12·3	51·7	12·2	60·3	11·8	55·6	12·6	62·5	4·4	73·1
Professional	*4·9*	*10·6*	*4·9*	*10·6*	*4·2*	*12·2*	*5·0*	*9·5*	*6·1*	*28·9*	*1·5*	*6·6*
Personal	*5·2*	*43·4*	*5·4*	*40·9*	*5·4*	*47·9*	*4·7*	*45·9*	*5·3*	*33·4*	*2·7*	*66·5*
Clerical	5·5	17·4	5·5	17·5	4·9	15·0	5·9	18·5	2·6	8·8	0·6	4·3
Labourers[2]	10·7	1·0	10·5	1·2	12·8	0·6	10·4	0·9	11·8	1·9	21·2	1·3
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Occupation Group.	Dutch.		Eastern European.		Hebrew.		Italian.		Scandinavian.		Asiatic.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	60·4	15·4	42·0	11·3	1·6	0·2	6·0	1·5	53·5	13·0	13·1	7·1
Fishing, logging	0·9	Nil	3·5	[1]	[1]	Nil	0·8	Nil	7·2	[1]	5·4	Nil
Mining, quarrying	0·9	Nil	4·5	Nil	0·1	Nil	9·2	Nil	2·7	[1]	1·2	Nil
Manufacturing	8·2	5·0	7·6	7·3	31·5	46·4	14·7	27·0	6·6	3·9	3·7	9·4
Construction	4·7	Nil	3·3	0·0	4·6	[1]	7·6	Nil	7·1	Nil	0·5	Nil
Transportation	4·6	1·8	6·2	0·7	3·4	1·1	7·5	2·8	4·7	1·9	1·7	0·2
Trade	5·1	5·0	1·9	2·0	40·8	18·8	8·2	15·3	3·2	4·6	6·6	8·7
Finance, insurance	0·7	Nil	0·1	[1]	1·7	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·1	Nil
Service	6·0	62·6	3·7	75·1	11·3	14·3	7·9	41·3	3·9	70·4	46·0	72·9
Professional	*3·0*	*10·7*	*0·7*	*8·1*	*4·7*	*3·3*	*1·1*	*5·2*	*1·4*	*10·2*	*0·4*	*3·8*
Personal	*2·5*	*51·7*	*2·9*	*73·0*	*6·1*	*10·9*	*6·8*	*35·9*	*2·2*	*60·1*	*45·5*	*69·2*
Clerical	1·4	9·3	0·2	1·5	2·0	17·8	0·7	6·7	0·7	5·7	0·5	0·8
Labourers[2]	7·1	1·0	27·1	1·9	3·0	1·3	37·1	5·1	10·2	0·4	21·3	0·9
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent. [2] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

In addition Table **35** describes some of the chief occupational differences of immigrants of various European racial stocks. A greater percentage of immigrant males of French origin than of British origin is found in agricultural occupations. The high percentage of female immigrants of French origin in professional service is due to the substantial proportion of nuns among the female immigrants of this origin. Males of Central European stock are divided mainly between agricultural pursuits and unskilled labour in other than the primary fields. The Germans and Austrians who have come to Canada are well represented in agriculture, over 50 p.c. of their number being engaged in farming occupations, while only about 25 p.c. of the Central European immigrants of such races as Czech and Slovak

were engaged in agricultural occupations in 1931. It should be noted that most of the latter were of recent arrival in this country. About two-thirds of the female immigrants of Central European stock were employed in personal service at the 1931 Census. The outstanding characteristic of the Dutch is the high percentage (60·4) of the males in agriculture. Immigrant males of Eastern European stock were employed mainly in agriculture though an exceptionally high percentage were labourers in other than primary pursuits. It should be pointed out that over one-third of the Polish male immigrants were classed as labourers, as compared with only one-fifth of the Russians and about one-quarter of the Ukrainians. The Poles, also, were largely of recent arrival in Canada. As is shown in Table 36, almost 40 p.c. of the male immigrants of Eastern European origin coming to Canada over the period 1926 to 1931 were reported as labourers in other than the primary pursuits at the latest census. It is interesting to observe that over 75 p.c. of the female immigrants of Eastern European stock were employed in service in 1931, 73·0 p.c. being found in personal service.

In contrast to other racial groups, the Hebrew immigrants of both sexes show high percentages of their number in manufacturing and commercial occupations. Males of Italian origin who have come to Canada are well represented in the manufacturing group of occupations. Like the Hebrews they are not found to any extent in agriculture. However, the Italians show the largest proportion of any of the racial groups in the class of labourers and unskilled workers. Females of Italian origin are likewise commonly found in manufacturing occupations and are well represented in trade. Over 60 p.c. of the immigrant males of Scandinavian origin were engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations in 1931 while females of this stock were largely employed in personal service. There is not much difference between the occupation distribution of the gainfully occupied born in Asia (Table 34) and that shown in Table 35 for immigrants of Asiatic origin.

36.—Percentages of Immigrant Gainfully Occupied Males, Arriving in Canada since 1921, 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Racial Origin and Period of Arrival, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

NOTE.—This table includes those racial origins making up the bulk of the immigrants to Canada since 1921.

Occupation Group.	British.		Central European.		Eastern European.		Hebrew.		Scandinavian.	
	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.
Agriculture	34·6	19·2	33·6	42·0	30·7	29·6	2·2	0·9	45·1	37·7
Fishing, logging	0·5	0·7	2·0	1·4	4·9	7·1	[2]	[2]	9·0	14·0
Mining, quarrying	3·0	2·9	7·3	7·2	5·0	7·1	0·1	0·1	3·3	5·0
Manufacturing	13·9	20·0	9·6	10·7	6·3	8·8	38·8	34·4	6·9	7·8
Construction	5·3	7·2	3·9	3·8	3·3	4·8	6·8	4·3	7·6	9·5
Transportation	5·9	9·9	3·6	3·3	6·9	6·6	2·9	4·0	3·6	5·0
Trade	6·0	6·9	1·3	2·4	0·5	1·7	28·9	38·6	1·7	1·9
Finance, insurance	0·7	1·0	0·1	0·2	[2]	0·2	0·8	1·0	0·2	0·3
Service	11·6	12·4	4·2	5·1	3·3	4·9	12·4	12·1	4·7	3·8
Professional	*4·4*	*4·4*	*1·3*	*1·8*	*0·5*	*1·1*	*4·8*	*5·8*	*2·0*	*1·4*
Personal	*5·5*	*5·9*	*2·8*	*3·1*	*2·8*	*3·6*	*7·3*	*6·5*	*2·6*	*2·1*
Clerical	4·7	5·4	0·4	0·6	0·1	0·4	1·5	2·0	0·7	0·8
Labourers[1]	13·6	14·4	34·0	23·4	38·9	28·9	5·6	2·7	17·3	14·4
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers. [2] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

Occupations by Status.—As already explained, the gainfully occupied population is made up of persons whose status is one of the following: (a) employer, (b) own account, (c) wage or salaried worker (wage-earner), or (d) unpaid family worker.

In Table 37 the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied of each status as reported at the 1931 Census is shown. Over three-fifths of the males and over four-fifths of the females were reported as "wage-earners".

37.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industrial Status, 1931.

Status.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Employer	406,792	10·4	387,886	11·9	18,906	2·8
Own account	604,502	15·4	549,721	16·9	54,781	8·2
Wage-earner	2,570,097	65·4	2,022,260	62·0	547,837	82·3
No pay	345,839	8·8	301,504	9·2	44,335	6·7
Tota's	**3,927,230**	**100·0**	**3,261,371**	**100·0**	**665,859**	**100·0**

Briefly, it might be stated that about 75 p.c. of all males and females of employer status were farmers and stock raisers and 10 p.c. merchants and dealers. Over 60 p.c. of the males on own account were farmers and stock raisers, another 10 p.c. were merchants and dealers and about 5 p.c. were engaged in the various professions. Over 40 p.c. of the females on own account were in personal service, the bulk being lodging-house keepers. Another 25 p.c. were engaged in professions and the large proportion of these were graduate nurses and music teachers. In addition 15 p.c. were following manufacturing occupations in 1931 and the majority of these were dressmakers. Only about 10 p.c. of male wage-earners were engaged in agricultural occupations, while about 17 p.c. were found in the manufacturing group, 13 p.c. in transport occupations, 11 p.c. in the services, and about 21 p.c. were labourers in other than the primary pursuits. About 50 p.c. of the female wage-earners were employed in service, over 20 p.c. were in clerical occupations, and about 14 p.c. in manufacturing. Finally, over 90 p.c. of the males working as unpaid family workers were farmers' sons while 85 p.c. of the females of this status were employed in service in 1931. They were largely nuns engaged in religious work, teaching and nursing, as well as housekeepers and domestic servants. In Table 38 a percentage distribution by occupation group is given for the employer, own account, wage-earner, and no pay classes of the gainfully occupied at the 1931 census.

38.—Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Industrial Status and Sex, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

Occupation Group.	Total.		Employer.		Own Account.		Wage-earner.		No Pay.	
	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	34·0	3·6	74·7	76·7	61·2	8·6	9·9	0·3	93·3	7·3
Fishing, logging	2·8	0·1	0·9	0·1	6·1	0·8	2·6	1	0·9	1
Mining, quarrying	1·8	1	0·1	1	0·5	Nil	2·7	1	1	Nil
Manufacturing	12·0	12·7	4·9	1·7	5·1	14·8	16·9	13·8	0·7	2·0
Construction	6·2	1	3·0	1	4·9	Nil	8·1	1	0·3	Nil
Transportation	8·5	3·8	1·4	0·2	2·6	1	12·6	4·6	0·4	0·1
Trade	8·0	8·1	10·2	10·9	9·9	7·6	8·0	8·4	1·2	4 9
Finance, insurance	1·1	0·1	0·5	1	1·3	0·2	1·3	0·1	1	Nil
Service	8·8	52·2	4·2	10·4	8·5	67·6	10·8	49·9	2·2	84·3
Professional	*3·7*	*17·7*	*0·7*	*0·7*	*5·0*	*24·4*	*4·2*	*14·8*	*1·7*	*52·8*
Personal	*3·9*	*34·4*	*3·8*	*9·6*	*3·3*	*43·0*	*4·7*	*34·9*	*0·5*	*31·5*
Clerical	3·8	17·6	Nil	1	1	0·4	6·1	21·4	0·1	1·3
Labourers[2]	13·0	1·8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20·9	2·	1·0	0·2
All Occupations	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[2] This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

Occupations by Industry.—In the headnote to Table 28 on p. 132, an explanation is given of the nature of an occupational grouping of the gainfully occupied. There it is explained that the occupation group "manufacturing" includes all persons in occupations directly involved in the making or repairing of the products of industry whether employed in a factory, mine, or any other industry. Similarly, the occupation group "transportation" includes every person employed in such transport occupations as truck drivers, whether employed by manufacturing firms, wholesale houses, railways, or other industrial concerns.

On the other hand, an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied is not concerned with the type or kind of occupation, but rather with the product made or the service rendered, grouping together all persons in a given industry such, for example, as clothing manufacturing whether directly employed in the manufacturing process, or in the warehousing or sales branch of the business, or in clerical occupations in the office, and so on. Hence "manufacturing" in an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied includes all persons employed by manufacturing establishments irrespective of occupation, and therefore only those among the persons following manufacturing occupations who are employed in factories. The dress-maker in a store would thus be classified to "trade" in an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied and to "manufacturing" in an occupational grouping.

It might be mentioned here that at the 1931 Census, for the first time, the working population was classified on a strictly industrial basis as well as on the customary occupation basis.

In Table 39 the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied, classified according to sex, are shown by industry groups for 1931. This table should be compared with the occupational grouping for 1931 in Table 28.

39.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industry Groups, 1931.

Industry Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	1,128,154	1,103,899	24,255	28·7	33·8	3·6
Forestry, fishing, and trapping	97,734	96,983	751	2·5	3·0	0·1
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells	71,963	71,608	355	1·8	2·2	0·1
Manufacturing	650,218	538,535	111,683	16·6	16·5	16·8
Construction	256,308	254,667	1,641	6·5	7·8	0·3
Transportation and communication	306,267	282,952	23,315	7·8	8·7	3·5
Trade	387,434	302,405	85,029	9·9	9·3	12·8
Finance, insurance	92,340	67,375	24,965	2·4	2·1	3·8
Service	767,562	377,418	390,144	19·5	11·6	58·6
Professional	*243,742*	*97,351*	*146,391*	*6·2*	*3·0*	*22·0*
Personal	*302,457*	*97,209*	*205,248*	*7·7*	*3·0*	*30·8*
Unspecified	169,250	165,529	3,721	4·3	5·1	0·6
All Industries	**3,927,230**	**3,261,371**	**665,859**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Where the total in a specific industry group is considerably greater than in the corresponding occupation group, as in the case of manufacturing where the difference amounts to 148,058 males and 27,023 females, it is likely that a substantial proportion of persons in clerical occupations and in the labourers class would be found in such an industry group. Because of their wide industrial range it is worth while showing how clerical workers and labourers were distributed among the various industry groups in 1931. In Table 40, where such a distribution is given, it will be noted that the manufacturing industries employ about one-fifth of all per-

sons following clerical occupations. Incidentally, in relation to the total number of persons of all kinds of occupations employed in each industry the proportion of clerical workers in manufacturing is somewhat less than for transportation, trade, and finance, about the same as in the services but, of course, much greater than for construction or the primary industries. In addition, manufacturing industries employed over one-quarter of the males and over four-fifths of the females in the labourers class. Hence both clerical workers and, especially, the labourers were well represented in the manufacturing group of industries.

40.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females following Clerical and Labourer Occupations, by Industry Groups, 1931.

Industry Group.	Clerical.				Labourer.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture	121	0·1	186	0·2	123	[1]	10	0·1
Forestry, fishing, and trapping	483	0·4	63	0·1	301	0·1	6	0·1
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells	865	0·7	267	0·2	949	0·2	7	0·1
Manufacturing	26,413	21·3	24,924	21·3	115,798	27·2	9,484	81·0
Construction	2,520	2·0	1,239	1·1	77,562	18·2	116	1·0
Transportation and communication	21,698	17·5	8,334	7·1	34,107	8·0	134	1·1
Trade	17,386	14·0	25,852	22·1	10,089	2·4	330	2·8
Finance, insurance	24,034	19·4	23,713	20·3	78	[1]	7	0·1
Service	29,227	23·5	29,938	25·6	27,627	6·5	708	6·1
Unspecified	1,392	1·1	2,411	2·1	158,774	37·3	905	7·7
All Industries	**124,139**	**100·0**	**116,927**	**100·0**	**425,408**	**100·0**	**11,707**	**100·0**

[1] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

It should be explained that the large proportion of male labourers in the unspecified group of industries is due to the inclusion in this group of the general labourers—about 160,000 in all—at the latest census. The few labourers shown as employed in the primary industries are non-agricultural, mining, etc., unskilled workers who nevertheless are attached to these industries.

Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 and the Statistics Act of 1918, a census of the population and agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces was to be taken in 1906 and every tenth year thereafter, in addition to the decennial census of the whole Dominion. A census of the Prairie Provinces was, therefore, taken as of date June 1, 1936, and a summary of the results is presented in this Section.

The detailed results of this census have been compiled and will be published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In considering the results of this census, it should be remembered that, during the quinquennial period from 1931 to 1936, agriculture, the basic industry of the Prairie Provinces, was in a very depressed condition. Furthermore, during this period, large areas of southwestern Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, and southeastern Alberta were very seriously affected by drought. These underlying economic conditions should be kept in mind in interpreting the changes in population recorded by the census. There has been a movement of rural population from southern Saskatchewan to the northern part of the arable belt in that province and a pronounced movement to the northern agricultural areas of Alberta. This latter province has shown the greatest population increase and the increase was more largely rural than urban. Indeed, in all three provinces, the proportion of urban population has declined due to the effect of the agricultural depression upon the commerce and industry of urban communities, while the rural population has increased in spite of the conditions of hardship and privation experienced over some wide areas. Rural and urban populations are shown in Tables **47** to **49**.

41.—Summary of the Population of each of the Prairie Provinces, as Shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1936, with Comparative Figures for census years 1906-31.

Item.	1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.
Manitoba	365,688	461,394	553,860	610,118	639,056	700,139	711,216
Saskatchewan	257,763	492,432	647,835	757,510	820,738	921,785	930,893
Alberta	185,195	374,295	496,442	588,454	607,599	731,605	772,782
Totals	**808,646**	**1,328,121**	**1,698,137**	**1,956,082**	**2,067,393**	**2,353,529**	**2,414,891**
Totals, Rural	564,219	858,699	1,092,077	1,252,604	1,312,155	1,468,147	1,537,146
Totals, Urban	244,427	469,422	606,060	703,478	755,238	885,382	877,745

42.—Population of each of the Prairie Provinces, by Electoral Districts, Quinquennial Census of 1936.

NOTE.—Populations of electoral districts in 1931 were given at pp. 83-84 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for previous censuses at pp. 149-150 of the 1929 Year Book. Since the boundaries of electoral districts are changed by the Redistribution Acts after each decennial census, the populations are not strictly comparable and, therefore, are not repeated here.

Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.	
Electoral Districts.	Population.	Electoral Districts.	Population.	Electoral Districts.	Population.
Brandon	38,098	Assiniboia	36,565	Acadia	29,944
Churchill	33,909	Humboldt	44,977	Athabaska	48,886
Dauphin	40,597	Kindersley	36,004	Battle River	44,391
Lisgar	30,595	Lake Centre	37,539	Bow River	44,851
Macdonald	36,127	Mackenzie	55,434	Calgary East	44,505
Marquette	38,105	Maple Creek	38,948	Calgary West	41,315
Neepawa	29,449	Melfort	51,286	Camrose	44,073
Portage la Prairie	27,610	Melville	49,264	Edmonton East	49,467
Provencher	36,299	Moose Jaw	40,162	Edmonton West	43,795
St. Boniface	32,810	North Battleford	55,344	Jasper-Edson	55,345
Selkirk	55,584	Prince Albert	45,718	Lethbridge	46,373
Souris	22,157	Qu'Appelle	37,034	Macleod	43,084
Springfield	44,073	Regina	53,354	Medicine Hat	40,949
Winnipeg North	71,904	Rosetown-Biggar	36,100	Peace River	48,748
Winnipeg North Centre	58,047	Rosthern	42,675	Red Deer	45,525
Winnipeg South	52,757	Saskatoon	45,140	Vegreville	49,261
Winnipeg South Centre	63,095	Swift Current	42,556	Wetaskiwin	52,270
		The Battlefords	48,868		
		Weyburn	41,558		
		Wood Mountain	40,025		
		Yorkton	52,342		
Total	**711,216**	**Total**	**930,893**	**Total**	**772,782**

Sex Distribution.—Probably the depressed condition of the basic agricultural industry in the Prairie Provinces during the five years prior to the latest census, accounts for the evident exodus of males from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In these two provinces the increase of population in the five-year period has been accounted for by the increase of females; there was an actual decrease of males in Saskatchewan. In Alberta, the increase of 41,000 in the total population was accounted for by an increase of 18,000 males and 23,000 females. In all three provinces, while there was still an excess of males over females, the proportions between the sexes have been brought more nearly to a balance. The masculinity of the population declined, during the five-year period, from 5·2 p.c. to 3·6 p.c. in Manitoba, from 8·4 p.c. to 7·0 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and from 9·4 p.c. to 8·2 p.c. in Alberta.

43.—Populations of the Prairie Provinces by Sex, census years 1901-36.

Census Year.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901	138,504	116,707	255,211	49,431	41,848	91,279	41,019	32,003	73,022
1906	205,183	160,505	365,688	152,791	104,972	257,763	108,156	77,039	185,195
1911	252,954	208,440	461,394	291,730	200,702	492,432	223,792	150,503	374,295
1916	294,609	259,251	553,860	363,787	284,048	647,835	277,210	219,232	496,442
1921	320,567	289,551	610,118	413,700	343,810	757,510	324,208	264,246	588,454
1926	331,956	307,100	639,056	446,536	374,202	820,738	331,123	276,476	607,599
1931	368,065	332,074	700,139	499,935	421,850	921,785	400,199	331,406	731,605
1936	368,580	342,636	711,216	498,276	432,617	930,893	417,954	354,828	772,782

Conjugal Condition.—This analysis of the population indicates that the absence of increase of male population during the five-year period as shown above is largely accounted for by the changes in the number of single males. The number of single males decreased considerably in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but increased normally in Alberta, as shown in Table **44.** The married population increased in all three provinces with the largest increase in the age group 35 to 44.

44.—Conjugal Condition of the Population of the Prairie Provinces 15 years of Age or Over, by Age Groups and Sex, Quinquennial Census, 1936.

Province, Conjugal Condition, and Sex.	All Ages.	Population of Stated Ages.		Age Groups.						
		Under 15 Years.	15 Years or Over.	15-19.	20-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-64.	65+	Not Stated.
Manitoba	**711,216**	**203,440**	**507,631**	**74,477**	**71,812**	**104,285**	**86,678**	**132,540**	**37,839**	**145**
M.	368,580	102,886	265,614	37,364	35,609	52,941	44,670	74,293	20,737	80
F.	342,636	100,554	242,017	37,113	36,203	51,344	42,008	58,247	17,102	65
Single M.	217,771	102,886	114,848	37,290	32,069	25,047	8,665	9,560	2,217	37
F.	185,551	100,554	84,974	35,618	24,761	15,070	4,613	4,050	862	23
Married M.	140,999	-	140,973	74	3,518	27,637	35,214	60,690	13,840	26
F.	138,189	-	138,156	1,487	11,357	35,595	35,621	46,319	7,777	33
Widowed M.	9,399	-	9,396	-	19	203	655	3,882	4,637	3
F.	18,471	-	18,465	7	65	549	1,616	7,774	8,454	6
Divorced M.	380	-	380	-	3	54	134	154	35	-
F.	416	-	416	1	20	129	155	102	9	-
Not stated M.	31	-	17	-	-	-	2	7	8	14
F.	9	-	6	-	-	1	3	2	-	3
Saskatchewan	**930,893**	**301,922**	**628,762**	**104,641**	**90,301**	**128,608**	**106,810**	**160,258**	**38,144**	**209**
M.	498,276	153,235	344,900	52,671	46,460	69,193	58,319	96,279	21,978	141
F.	432,617	148,687	283,862	51,970	43,841	59,415	48,491	63,979	16,166	68
Single M	310,189	153,235	156,880	52,544	41,629	33,366	12,434	14,479	2,428	74
F.	244,279	148,686	95,576	49,555	27,496	12,711	2,893	2,367	554	17
Married M.	176,619	-	176,577	127	4,804	35,534	44,944	76,622	14,546	42
F.	170,840	1	170,802	2,396	16,266	45,986	43,876	54,322	7,956	37
Widowed M.	10,981	-	10,977	-	24	223	821	4,951	4,958	4
F.	17,194	-	17,188	18	67	621	1,637	7,198	7,647	6
Divorced M.	402	-	401	-	2	63	105	194	37	1
F.	286	-	286	1	12	95	83	90	5	-
Not stated M.	85	-	65	-	1	7	15	33	9	20
F.	18	-	10	-	-	2	2	2	4	8
Alberta	**772,782**	**236,254**	**536,409**	**78,696**	**71,934**	**115,527**	**96,565**	**140,961**	**32,726**	**119**
M.	417,954	119,459	298,418	39,889	36,710	63,255	54,297	85,154	19,113	77
F.	354,828	116,795	237,991	38,807	35,224	52,272	42,268	55,807	13,613	42
Single M.	251,938	119,459	132,432	39,796	32,601	30,190	12,376	14,750	2,719	47
F.	189,840	116,794	73,031	36,574	20,993	9,922	2,651	2,351	540	15
Married M.	155,272	-	155,252	93	4,083	32,692	40,887	65,485	12,012	20
F.	148,456	1	148,435	2,222	14,116	41,574	37,785	46,336	6,402	20
Widowed M	10,031	-	10,029	-	21	269	825	4,603	4,311	2
F.	15,939	-	15,933	8	81	574	1,643	6,972	6,655	6
Divorced M.	679	-	679	-	4	102	204	300	69	
F.	584	-	584	3	34	201	187	146	13	
Not stated M.	34	-	26	-	1	2	5	16	2	8
F.	9	-	8	-	-	1	2	2	3	1

Age Distribution.—In Table **45**, showing quinquennial age groups, by sex, in each of the three Prairie Provinces, it may be seen that, in the younger age groups up to 30 years, the balance between the sexes was about normal. It is important to observe that this apparent normality in the groups 20-30 years was brought about by a slight decrease in the males and a large increase in the females between 1931 and 1936. Above this age, however, the males were in excess, especially in the age groups from 40 to 65 years, due, no doubt, to the influence of the heavy immigration, largely of young males, into the Prairie Provinces in the first two decades of the century.

45.—Population of each of the Prairie Provinces Classified by Age Groups and Sex, Quinquennial Census, 1936.

Age Group.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 yrs.	31,184	30,196	61,380	47,411	46,248	93,659	38,640	37,383	76,023
5- 9 yrs.	34,080	33,330	67,410	51,969	50,338	102,307	40,510	39,553	80,063
10-14 yrs.	37,622	37,028	74,650	53,855	52,101	105,956	40,309	39,859	80,168
15-19 yrs.	37,364	37,113	74,477	52,671	51,970	104,641	39,889	38,807	78,696
20-24 yrs.	35,609	36,203	71,812	46,460	43,841	90,301	36,710	35,224	71,934
25-29 yrs.	28,959	28,751	57,710	37,870	33,316	71,186	33,216	28,671	61,887
30-34 yrs.	23,982	22,593	46,575	31,323	26,099	57,422	30,039	23,601	53,640
35-39 yrs.	22,646	21,448	44,094	29,165	25,154	54,319	28,319	22,146	50,465
40-44 yrs.	22,024	20,560	42,584	29,154	23,337	52,491	25,978	20,122	46,100
45-49 yrs.	23,673	19,852	43,525	31,661	22,565	54,226	27,792	19,222	47,014
50-54 yrs.	21,914	16,863	38,777	29,067	18,773	47,840	25,571	16,390	41,961
55-59 yrs.	16,856	12,450	29,306	21,359	13,724	35,083	18,985	11,988	30,973
60-64 yrs.	11,850	9,082	20,932	14,192	8,917	23,109	12,806	8,207	21,013
65-69 yrs.	8,882	6,845	15,727	9,634	6,605	16,239	8,729	5,675	14,404
70-74 yrs.	5,992	5,005	10,997	6,242	4,742	10,984	5,473	4,001	9,474
75-79 yrs.	3,581	3,051	6,632	3,822	2,844	6,666	3,122	2,344	5,466
80-84 yrs.	1,555	1,481	3,036	1,569	1,294	2,863	1,270	1,110	2,380
85-89 yrs.	567	514	1,081	549	517	1,066	427	376	803
90-94 yrs.	123	161	284	127	128	255	66	82	148
95-99 yrs.	29	38	67	26	29	55	17	22	39
100 or over.	8	7	15	9	7	16	9	3	12
Not given.	80	65	145	141	68	209	77	42	119
Totals.	**368,580**	**342,636**	**711,216**	**498,276**	**432,617**	**930,893**	**417,954**	**354,828**	**772,782**

Racial Origins.—There has been a decline in the population of British races from 1931 to 1936 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a slight increase in Alberta. People of French racial origin have decreased slightly in Saskatchewan, but have increased in the other two provinces. Marked increases are shown in the figures for Germans and Ukrainians. These, however, should be interpreted with reserve as there has been a great deal of confusion in the reporting of the Teutonic and Slavic races in the period since the War.*

* See the study entitled "Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People", based on the 1931 Census, and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

46.—Racial Origins of the Populations of the Prairie Provinces, 1926, 1931, and 1936.

Origin.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.		
	1926.	1931.	1936.	1926.	1931.	1936.	1926.	1931.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Races	*355,353*	*368,010*	*362,389*	*416,721*	*437,836*	*426,584*	*350,086*	*389,238*	*400,135*
English	172,554	172,992	172,715	206,708	205,519	204,245	178,546	188,456	198,174
Irish	71,858	77,559	75,530	93,661	104,096	101,106	68,092	79,978	81,591
Scottish	106,766	112,326	108,912	111,409	121,485	114,911	96,339	110,720	110,252
Other	4,175	5,133	5,232	4,943	6,736	6,322	7,109	10,084	10,118
Other European Races	*267,604*	*313,309*	*325,030*	*386,509*	*463,302*	*478,737*	*239,039*	*320,648*	*346,880*
French	42,574	47,039	47,683	47,030	50,700	50,258	31,582	38,377	39,800
Austrian, *n.o.p.*	15,772	8,858	3,414	19,749	17,061	6,976	10,929	6,737	6,363
Belgian	5,536	6,323	6,541	3,744	4,458	4,094	2,354	2,726	2,679
Bulgarian	22	36	38	122	126	114	130	146	148
Czech and Slovak	1,328	2,396	2,446	3,600	5,056	4,799	3,942	6,404	7,321
Danish	2,321	3,235	2,988	4,954	6,630	6,247	7,872	11,403	11,626
Dutch	22,481	24,957	25,521	20,765	24,695	19,497	9,740	13,665	12,977
Finnish	624	1,013	796	2,140	2,313	2,085	3,077	3,318	3,135
German	25,535	38,078	52,450	96,498	129,232	165,516	47,114	74,450	90,961

46.—Racial Origins of the Populations of the Prairie Provinces, 1926, 1931, and 1936 —concluded.

Origin.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.		
	1926.	1931.	1936.	1926.	1931.	1936.	1926.	1931.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other European Races—con.									
Greek	284	295	321	443	534	527	416	601	594
Hebrew	15,948	19,341	18,596	3,973	5,116	4,291	1,900	3,722	3,332
Hungarian	1,462	1,955	1,872	12,345	13,363	13,826	2,022	5,502	6,066
Icelandic	12,848	13,450	13,898	3,701	3,841	3,866	775	870	1,033
Italian	2,114	2,379	2,432	836	1,040	982	4,070	4,766	4,802
Lithuanian	117	370	327	189	529	461	203	678	806
Norwegian	4,347	5,263	5,277	34,806	39,755	39,859	22,058	27,360	28,435
Polish	25,277	40,243	35,136	14,374	25,961	25,997	11,668	21,157	24,060
Roumanian	1,485	2,087	1,776	6,700	9,530	7,797	3,534	4,712	4,634
Russian	14,445	11,573	6,101	36,208	35,421	22,129	20,161	16,381	12,675
Swedish	8,180	9,449	9,341	19,909	22,458	22,048	16,308	19,828	20,089
Ukrainian	63,213	73,606	86,982	51,474	63,400	75,984	35,819	55,872	63,073
Yugoslavic	196	291	339	914	1,686	1,088	705	1,335	1,454
Other European	1,495	1,072	755	2,035	397	296	2,660	638	817
Asiatic Races	*1,822*	*2,255*	*1,696*	*3,592*	*4,419*	*3,604*	*3,756*	*4,989*	*4,110*
Chinese	1,360	1,732	1,199	2,843	3,501	2,697	2,937	3,875	3,100
Japanese	41	51	58	103	114	115	515	652	576
Syrian	371	424	404	619	694	733	219	324	322
Other Asiatic	50	48	35	27	110	59	85	78	112
Indian	13,216	15,417	13,431	13,001	15,268	12,836	13,227	15,249	12,029
Negro	491	465	481	347	410	410	879	924	969
Various	175	105	8,099	164	27	8,617	187	48	8,565
Unspecified	395	578	90	404	523	105	425	569	94
Totals, Population	**639,056**	**700,139**	**711,216**	**820,738**	**921,785**	**930,893**	**607,599**	**731,605**	**772,782**

Birthplaces.—Table **47** which shows, in broad groups, the birthplaces of the population of the Prairie Provinces, indicates that from 1931 to 1936, the Canadian born increased in each province, while the British born, United States born, European born, and other foreign born decreased in each province. The almost complete cessation of immigration during the period explains an absence of increase of foreign born, but deaths among foreign born would not entirely account for the decline.

47.—Populations of the Prairie Provinces, by Birthplace, census years, 1916-36.

Province or Birthplace.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.
Manitoba	**553,860**	**610,118**	**639,056**	**700,139**	**711,216**
Canadian born	332,146	387,746	422,396	463,550	502,863
Immigrants	221,714	222,372	216,660	236,589	208,353
British	104,010	113,114	105,620	106,151	91,735
Foreign	117,704	109,258	111,040	130,438	116,618
U.S.A.	18,274	21,644	18,077	17,903	16,275
Europe	96,875	85,902	91,366	110,458	98,744
Other	2,555	1,712	1,597	2,077	1,599
Saskatchewan	**647,835**	**757,510**	**820,738**	**921,785**	**930,893**
Canadian born	352,920	457,833	525,372	603,240	653,714
Immigrants	294,915	299,677	295,366	318,545	277,179
British	93,712	100,355	99,176	101,001	86,374
Foreign	201,203	199,322	196,190	217,544	190,805
U.S.A.	87,907	87,617	75,479	73,008	63,846
Europe	110,372	108,352	117,275	140,389	123,755
Other	2,924	3,353	3,436	4,147	3,204
Alberta	**496,442**	**588,454**	**607,599**	**731,605**	**772,782**
Canadian born	241,274	315,090	349,545	425,867	491,456
Immigrants	255,168	273,364	258,054	305,738	281,326
British	88,138	99,392	99,388	108,765	97,562
Foreign	167,030	173,972	158,666	196,973	183,764
U.S.A.	91,674	99,879	78,167	78,959	72,761
Europe	71,580	69,765	77,052	113,636	107,601
Other	3,776	4,328	3,447	4,378	3,402

Rural and Urban.—Alberta is the only one of the three Prairie Provinces which did not show an actual decline in urban population in the five years 1931 to 1936, and even in Alberta the growth in urban population was slower than that of total population, so that in this province, as well as the other two, the percentage of the population living in urban communities declined. In Alberta the percentage of the urban population also declined between 1926 and 1931. Otherwise in the Prairie Provinces, up to 1931, as in the remainder of Canada, there had been a tendency for the proportion of the population living in urban communities to increase. This trend, therefore, has been reversed in the latest period.

In Table 49 it may be observed that the excess of males in the population of the Prairie Provinces is much greater among the rural than the urban populations. In fact, in urban communities of over 10,000 population, there was, in 1936, an excess of females in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In all three provinces during the recent five-year period covered, the excess of males in rural population has declined only slightly, but there has been a very marked decline in the excess of males among urban population in the class 10,000 or over.

48.—Rural and Urban Populations of the Prairie Provinces, by Numbers and Percentages, census years 1921-36.

Item.	Census Year.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Rural	1921	348,502	57·12	538,552	71·10	365,550	62·12
	1926	360,198	56·36	578,206	70·45	373,751	61·51
	1931	384,170	54·87	630,880	68·44	453,097	61·93
	1936	400,289	56·28	650,522	69·88	486,335	62·93
Urban	1921	261,616	42·88	218,958	28·90	222,904	37·88
	1926	278,858	43·64	242,532	29·55	233,848	38·49
	1931	315,969	45·13	290,905	31·56	278,508	38·07
	1936	310,927	43·72	280,371	30·12	286,447	37·07
Totals	**1921**	**610,118**	**100·00**	**757,510**	**100·00**	**588,454**	**100·00**
	1926	**639,056**	**100·00**	**820,738**	**100·00**	**607,599**	**100·00**
	1931	**700,139**	**100·00**	**921,785**	**100·00**	**731,605**	**100·00**
	1936	**711,216**	**100·00**	**930,893**	**100·00**	**772,782**	**100·00**

49.—Rural and Urban Populations of the Prairie Provinces, Classified by Sex, 1931 and 1936.

Item.	Census Year.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Rural	1931	209,099	175,071	384,170	350,365	280,515	630,880	256,687	196,410	453,097
	1936	215,414	184,875	400,289	357,795	292,727	650,522	272,960	213,375	486,335
Urban—										
Incorporated municipalities with—										
Less than 1,000 population	1931	10,691	10,787	21,478	53,886	49,898	103,784	26,745	23,881	50,626
	1936	10,467	10,657	21,124	52,040	49,788	101,828	28,434	25,899	54,333
1,000 to 10,000	1931	21,982	20,337	42,319	36,062	33,260	69,322	21,227[1]	19,908[1]	41,135[1]
	1936	21,011	20,242	41,253	26,574	26,027	52,601	25,079	24,331	49,410
10,000 and over	1931	126,293	125,879	252,172	59,622	58,177	117,799	95,540[1]	91,207[1]	186,747[1]
	1936	121,688	126,862	248,550	61,867	64,075	125,942	91,481	91,223	182,704
Totals, Urban	1931	158,966	157,003	315,969	149,570	141,335	290,905	143,512	134,996	278,508
	1936	153,166	157,761	310,927	140,481	139,890	280,371	144,994	141,453	286,447
Totals, Rural and Urban	**1931**	**368,065**	**332,074**	**700,139**	**499,935**	**421,850**	**921,785**	**400,199**	**331,406**	**731,605**
	1936	**368,580**	**342,636**	**711,216**	**498,276**	**432,617**	**930,893**	**417,954**	**354,828**	**772,782**

[1] The city of Medicine Hat in Alberta had a population, in 1931, of 5,207 males, 5,093 females, 10,300 total, and, in 1936, of 4,723 males, 4,869 females, 9,592 total. In the table it is included in the group over 10,000, in 1931, and in the group 1,000 to 10,000 in 1936. Had it been included in the smaller group in 1931 the totals for this group would have been 26,434 males, 25,001 females, 51,435 total, while the totals for the group over 10,000 would have been 90,333 males, 86,114 females, 176,447 total.

50.—Populations of Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Prairie Provinces, having over 1,500 Population in 1936, Compared with census years 1906-31.

City, Town or Village.	Province.	1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.
Winnipeg	Manitoba	90,153	136,035	163,000	179,087	191,998	218,785	215,814
Edmonton	Alberta	14,088	31,064	53,846	58,821	65,163	79,197	85,774
Calgary	Alberta	13,573	43,704	56,514	63,305	65,291	83,761	83,407
Regina	Saskatchewan	6,169	30,213	26,127	34,432	37,329	53,209	53,354
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	3,011	12,004	21,048	25,739	31,234	43,291	41,734
Moose Jaw	Saskatchewan	6,249	13,823	16,934	19,285	19,039	21,299	19,805
Brandon	Manitoba	10,408	13,839	15,215	15,397	16,443	17,082	16,461
St. Boniface	Manitoba	5,119	7,483	11,021	12,821	14,187	16,305	16,275
Lethbridge	Alberta	2,936	9,035	9,436	11,097	10,735	13,489	13,523
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	3,005	6,254	6,436	7,352	7,596	9,905	11,049
Medicine Hat	Alberta	3,020	5,608	9,272	9,634	9,536	10,300	9,592
Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	5,106	5,892	5,879	6,766	6,513	6,597	6,538
Transcona	Manitoba	–	–	3,356	4,185	5,218	5,747	5,578
Weyburn	Saskatchewan	966	2,210	3,050	3,193	4,119	5,002	5,338
Swift Current	Saskatchewan	554	1,852	3,181	3,518	4,175	5,296	5,074
Yorkton	Saskatchewan	1,363	2,309	3,144	5,151	4,458	5,027	4,931
North Battleford	Saskatchewan	824	2,105	3,145	4,108	4,787	5,986	4,719
Selkirk	Manitoba	2,701	2,977	3,399	3,726	4,201	4,486	4,566
Dauphin	Manitoba	1,670	2,815	3,200	3,885	3,580	3,971	4,147
Melville	Saskatchewan	–	1,816	2,100	2,808	3,352	3,891	3,923
The Pas	Manitoba	–	–	1,270	1,858	1,925	4,030	3,405
Drumheller	Alberta	–	–	312	2,499	2,578	2,987	2,912
Estevan	Saskatchewan	877	1,981	2,140	2,290	2,336	2,936	2,854
Red Deer	Alberta	1,418	2,118	2,203	2,328	2,021	2,344	2,384
Camrose	Alberta	412	1,586	1,692	1,892	2,002	2,258	2,263
Brooklands	Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	2,462	2,246
Coleman	Alberta	915	1,557	1,559	1,590	2,044	1,704	2,129
Raymond	Alberta	1,568	1,465	1,205	1,394	1,799	1,849	2,094
Neepawa	Manitoba	1,895	1,864	1,854	1,887	1,833	1,910	2,068
Wetaskiwin	Alberta	1,652	2,411	2,048	2,061	1,884	2,125	2,058
Biggar	Saskatchewan	–	315	830	1,535	2,034	2,369	1,953
Melfort	Saskatchewan	351	599	971	1,746	1,605	1,809	1,948
Humboldt	Saskatchewan	279	859	1,435	1,822	1,751	1,899	1,819
Kamsack	Saskatchewan	204	473	1,202	2,002	1,948	2,087	1,810
Cardston	Alberta	1,001	1,207	1,370	1,612	2,034	1,672	1,711
Minnedosa	Manitoba	1,299	1,483	1,833	1,505	1,681	1,680	1,686
Blairmore	Alberta	449	1,137	1,219	1,552	1,609	1,629	1,682
Vegreville	Alberta	344	1,029	1,156	1,479	1,721	1,659	1,672
Shaunavon	Saskatchewan	–	–	897	1,146	1,459	1,761	1,636
Edson	Alberta	–	497	500	1,138	1,493	1,547	1,600
Rosetown	Saskatchewan	–	317	731	865	1,142	1,553	1,520

Section 17.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death, and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, with 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed in both directions every day by many thousands of people. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or

decennial inter-censal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population were purely estimates, made on the basis of past increases, prior to the Census of 1931. They have now been worked out on a basis which takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to state the populations at inter-censal periods more accurately than any published prior to 1931.

The new method upon which calculations are based was described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.*

* The table of estimates below and the description of the method upon which calculations are based are the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Social Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

59.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, inter-censal years, 1900-36.

NOTE.—At every census the previous post-censal data are adjusted to the newly recorded population figure. Figures for 1867-99 will be found at p. 141 of the 1936 Year Book.

(In thousands.)

Year.	Canada.	P.E. Island.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W. Territories.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1900	5,301	103	459	329	1,630	2,172	245	–	–	170	–	193
1901	5,371	103	460	331	1,649	2,183	255	91	73	179	27	20
1902	5,494	101	459	331	1,670	2,194	275	125	96	199	25	19
1903	5,651	100	460	331	1,709	2,217	296	159	119	220	23	17
1904	5,827	99	463	333	1,752	2,246	318	194	142	242	22	16
1905	6,002	99	464	333	1,771	2,289	344	236	166	264	21	15
1906	6,097	96	465	334	1,784	2,299	366	258	185	279	18	13
1907	6,411	96	475	341	1,853	2,365	395	311	236	309	18	12
1908	6,625	95	480	345	1,902	2,412	413	356	266	330	15	11
1909	6,800	94	483	346	1,931	2,444	427	401	301	350	13	10
1910	6,988	94	486	348	1,965	2,482	441	446	336	370	11	9
1911	7,207	94	492	352	2,006	2,527	461	492	374	393	9	7
1912	7,389	94	496	356	2,042	2,572	481	525	400	407	9	7
1913	7,632	94	504	363	2,096	2,639	505	563	429	424	8	7
1914	7,879	95	512	371	2,148	2,705	530	601	459	442	8	8
1915	7,981	94	511	371	2,162	2,724	545	628	480	450	8	8
1916	8,001	92	505	368	2,154	2,713	554	648	496	456	7	8
1917	8,060	90	503	368	2,169	2,724	558	662	508	464	6	8
1918	8,148	89	502	369	2,191	2,744	565	678	522	474	6	8
1919	8,311	89	507	373	2,234	2,789	577	700	541	488	5	8
1920	8,556	89	516	381	2,299	2,863	594	729	565	507	5	8
1921	8,788	89	524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8
1922	8,919	89	522	389	2,409	2,980	616	769	592	541	4	8
1923	9,010	87	518	389	2,446	3,013	619	778	593	555	4	8
1924	9,143	86	516	391	2,495	3,059	625	791	597	571	4	8
1925	9,294	86	515	393	2,549	3,111	632	806	602	588	4	8
1926	9,451	87	515	396	2,603	3,164	639	821	608	606	4	8
1927	9,636	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	8
1928	9,835	88	515	401	2,715	3,278	664	862	658	641	4	9
1929	10,029	88	515	404	2,772	3,334	677	883	684	659	4	9
1930	10,208	88	514	406	2,825	3,386	689	903	708	676	4	9
1931	10,376	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9
1932[1]	10,506	89[2]	519[2]	413[2]	2,910[2]	3,475[2]	709[2]	933[2]	740	704	4	10[2]
1933[1]	10,681	89	522	420	2,970	3,564[2]	710[2]	932[2]	748[2]	712	4	10
1934[1]	10,824[2]	89	525[2]	425[2]	3,018[2]	3,629[2]	711[2]	932[2]	756[2]	725	4	10
1935[1]	10,935[2]	89	527	429	3,062	3,673[2]	711[2]	931[2]	764[2]	735	4	10
1936[1]	11,028	92	537	435	3,096	3,690	711	931	772	750	4	10

[1]These estimates are subject to adjustment as later data are made available. [2]These figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 18.—Area and Population of the British Empire.

Since the War the boundaries of the British Empire have been contracted by the voluntary retirement from Egypt in 1922 and expanded by the addition of various territories under mandate as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland, with an aggregate area of 736,000 square miles and an estimated population of over 5,000,000 (1921) came under Empire control. In Asia, the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Palestine and Transjordania, with 1,335,821 inhabitants on an area of 25,802 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 92,141 square miles and the population 445,650.

Statistics of the areas and populations of the territories included in the British Empire in 1931, together with comparative figures of populations for 1921 and 1911, are given in a table on p. 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 19.—Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents, and details of each country, as in 1931, are given in a table on pp. 168 to 169 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.*

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages, and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.† The system of registration by clergy was continued after the cession of the country to the British, and was extended to the newly-formed Protestant congregations of Lower Canada by an Act of 1795, but the registration, particularly of births, among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the new province of Upper Canada, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. An early attempt was made to remedy the situation through the census, by including a schedule requesting births and deaths for the preceding year, but the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory results. Nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing, at a point of time in a decennial census, a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was followed down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry.

In English-speaking Canada, the earlier scheme of registration of baptisms, burials, and marriages by the clergy was succeeded after Confederation by Acts for the enforcement of registration of births, deaths, and marriages with the civil authorities. Such Acts were passed in Nova Scotia in 1864, in Ontario in 1869, in British Columbia in 1872, in Manitoba in 1881, in New Brunswick in 1887, and in Prince Edward Island in 1906. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were not established until 1905 and, until provincial Acts were passed after this date, civil registration in these provinces was governed by ordinances for the Northwest Territories, the first of which was passed in 1888.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early '80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, and Saint John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when, in most of the provinces, the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

The 1912 Commission on Official Statistics, recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial

* This chapter has been revised by W. R. Tracey, B.A., Chief, Vital Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Population".

† For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details, by years, of this movement of population, see Vol. V of the Census of Canada, 1871, pp. 160-265, and Vol. IV of the Census of Canada, 1881, pp. 134-145.

and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements". Yet, prior to 1920, it was impossible to compile any satisfactory series of vital statistics figures for Canada as a whole. Among the obstacles to such a national compilation were the inequalities of registration between the provinces, the lack of uniformity in classification and in the method of presentation, the omission in some cases of important data, the choice in some cases of the fiscal instead of the calendar year as the unit of time, and the fact that for some of the provinces within comparatively recent years the series of publications was broken, while for New Brunswick no provincial vital statistics at all were published from 1895 until 1920.

Co-operation was finally effected as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics. A scheme was first drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; then Dominion-Provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when final discussions took place.

In 1919, as a result of conference, a plan was devised whereby the Bureau of Statistics and the Registrar General's office in each province would co-operate in producing National Vital Statistics for the Dominion. Under this national system, while registration of births, deaths, and marriages is carried out as heretofore by the provincial authorities, the legislation of each province conforms in its essentials to a model bill, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, one of the features of which was compulsory registration. The Bureau of Statistics undertakes compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics for all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the years 1921 to 1925. The annual reports for these years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Quebec has been included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces. The final reports for 1926 to 1934, including the statistics of all the nine provinces, have appeared and may be procured from the Dominion Statistician.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the student who uses either the tables which follow or the detailed reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics for comparative purposes. First, in spite of the improvements of the past decade, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation. Secondly, the very considerable differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude births rates and crude death rates, as among the provinces, unfair and misleading. All rates in this chapter have been recalculated on the basis of the revised estimates of population given on p. 153.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this chapter because the figures are not regarded as complete, the details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying population is not known with sufficient accuracy for each year to enable the rates to be calculated. As these territories contain less than 1/700th of the population of Canada, their vital statistics are a negligible

factor in the total. Births, marriages, and deaths in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, for the years 1924-35, are summarized in the statement herewith:—

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-35.

Year.	Yukon.			The Northwest Territories.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924	31	5	38	95	39	47
1925	22	17	63	57	35	32
1926	27	12	68	75	3	51
1927	29	19	33	126	20	133
1928	30	13	46	222	30	367
1929	35	10	54	133	29	168
1930	45	17	69	232	36	206
1931	40	24	66	141	36	106
1932	44	26	62	195	33	122
1933	58	15	60	179	26	128
1934	44	29	48	203	47	154
1935	58	27	69	214	63	162

The vital statistics of the provinces are taken up in the following order: births, marriages, deaths, and finally natural increase.

Section 1.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world the birth rate has, in the past generation, been on the decline, though the consequent reduction in the rate of natural increase has been partly offset by the synchronous decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35·4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32·5 in 1881-90, and 29·9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24·1, and, though it rose to 25·5 in 1920, it fell again to 22·4 in 1921, 19·7 in 1923, thence by successive stages to 16·6 in 1927, rising to 16·7 in 1928, but thereafter falling gradually each year to 14·4 in 1933, with a slight rise to 14·8 in 1934.

Similarly, in France the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25·4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23·9 in the 1880's and 22·2 in the 1890's to 21·4 in 1920 and 19·1 in 1923, falling slightly to 19·0 in 1925 and again to 18·8 in 1926, 18·1 in 1930, 17·5 in 1931, 17·3 in 1932, 16·3 in 1933, and to 16·1 in 1934. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39·1 in the 1870's, 36·8 in the 1880's, 36·1 in the 1890's, 25·9 in 1920, 20·7 in 1925, 17·5 in 1930, 16·0 in 1931, 15·1 in 1932, and 14·7 in 1933. The 1934 rate showed a marked recovery to 18·0.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 20·3 per 1,000 in 1935. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, stood at 24·6 per 1,000 in 1935, as compared with 17·2 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 13·6 in British Columbia to a high of 24·2 in New Brunswick.

Birth statistics are given by sex in Table **1**, p. 158. Table **2** gives the number of live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population and over for the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive. For some years previous to 1930 there was a definite tendency for such births to increase but the figures given indicate an opposite trend since that year.

Sex of Live Births.—Table **1** shows the number and proportion of live male and female births reported for each province of Canada during the calendar years

1933, 1934, and 1935, with averages for the five-year periods 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35. The figures for Quebec commence only with the year 1926, when that province entered the registration area, and the totals for Canada are limited in the same manner in consequence. Every province shows an excess of male births for the years or averages shown in the table. The table shows that among every 1,000 born in 1935 in the whole of Canada, 512 were males and 488 females. In other words, there were 1,047 males born to every 1,000 females.

1.—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1933-35, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35.

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for single years 1921-25, see p. 165 of the Canada Year Book for 1927-28, for those for 1926-30, p. 156 of the Canada Year Book for 1933 and those for 1931-32, p. 156 of the 1936 Year Book.

Province and Year.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 Females.
		Number.	Per cent of Total.	Number.	Per cent of Total.	
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1921-25	1,966	993	50·5	973	49·5	1,021
Av. 1926-30	1,734	898	51·8	836	48·2	1,074
Av. 1931-35	1,961	1,012	51·6	949	48·4	1,067
1933	1,946	982	50·5	964	49·5	1,019
1934	1,943	988	50·8	955	49·2	1,035
1935	2,010	1,013	50·4	997	49·6	1,016
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1921-25	12,119	6,275	51·8	5,844	48·2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	11,016	5,653	51·3	5,363	48·7	1,054
Av. 1931-35	11,486	5,906	51·4	5,580	48·6	1,058
1933	11,164	5,694	51·0	5,470	49·0	1,041
1934	11,407	5,878	51·5	5,529	48·5	1,063
1935	11,617	5,980	51·5	5,637	48·5	1,061
New Brunswick.....Av. 1921-25	11,080	5,708	51·5	5,372	48·5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	10,327	5,292	51·2	5,035	48·8	1,051
Av. 1931-35	10,440	5,344	51·2	5,096	48·8	1,049
1933	10,037	5,235	52·2	4,802	47·8	1,090
1934	10,164	5,149	50·7	5,015	49·3	1,027
1935	10,388	5,257	50·6	5,131	49·4	1,025
Quebec[1].....Av. 1926-30	82,771	42,644	51·5	40,127	48·5	1,063
Av. 1931-35	78,889	40,466	51·3	38,423	48·7	1,053
1933	76,920	39,330	51·1	37,590	48·9	1,046
1934	76,432	39,123	51·2	37,309	48·8	1,049
1935	75,267	38,444	51·1	36,823	48·9	1,044
Ontario.....Av. 1921-25	71,454	36,725	51·4	34,729	48·6	1,057
Av. 1926-30	68,703	35,268	51·3	33,435	48·7	1,055
Av. 1931-35	65,000	33,324	51·3	31,676	48·7	1,052
1933	63,646	32,630	51·3	31,016	48·7	1,052
1934	62,234	31,850	51·2	30,384	48·8	1,048
1935	63,069	32,367	51·3	30,702	48·7	1,054
Manitoba.....Av. 1921-25	16,590	8,443	50·9	8,147	49·1	1,036
Av. 1926-30	14,391	7,399	51·4	6,992	48·6	1,058
Av. 1931-35	13,690	7,005	51·2	6,685	48·8	1,048
1933	13,304	6,872	51·7	6,432	48·3	1,068
1934	13,310	6,842	51·4	6,468	48·6	1,058
1935	13,335	6,770	50·8	6,565	49·2	1,031
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1921-25	21,580	11,119	51·5	10,461	48·5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	21,298	10,979	51·5	10,319	48·5	1,064
Av. 1931-35	20,325	10,444	51·4	9,881	48·6	1,057
1933	20,145	10,353	51·4	9,792	48·6	1,057
1934	19,764	10,175	51·5	9,589	48·5	1,061
1935	19,569	10,063	51·4	9,506	48·6	1,059
Alberta.....Av. 1921-25	15,461	7,887	51·0	7,574	49·0	1,041
Av. 1926-30	15,924	8,153	51·2	7,771	48·8	1,049
Av. 1931-35	16,556	8,505	51·4	8,051	48·6	1,056
1933	16,123	8,321	51·6	7,802	48·4	1,067
1934	16,236	8,246	50·8	7,990	49·2	1,032
1935	16,183	8,309	51·3	7,874	48·7	1,055
British Columbia.....Av. 1921-25	10,256	5,310	51·8	4,946	48·2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	10,356	5,266	50·8	5,090	49·2	1,035
Av. 1931-35	10,005	5,136	51·3	4,869	48·7	1,055
1933	9,583	4,971	51·9	4,612	48·1	1,078
1934	9,813	5,072	51·7	4,741	48·3	1,070
1935	10,013	5,090	50·8	4,923	49·2	1,034
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....Av. 1926-30	**236,520**	**121,552**	**51·4**	**114,968**	**48·6**	**1,057**
Av. 1931-35	**228,352**	**117,142**	**51·3**	**111,210**	**48·7**	**1,053**
1933	**222,868**	**114,388**	**51·3**	**108,480**	**48·7**	**1,054**
1934	**221,303**	**113,323**	**51·2**	**107,980**	**48·8**	**1,049**
1935	**221,451**	**113,293**	**51·2**	**108,158**	**48·8**	**1,047**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island—								
Charlottetown	12,361	287	361	371	388	337	358	350
Nova Scotia—								
Glace Bay	20,706	672	702	693	724	602	715	779
Halifax	59,275	1,457	1,629	1,651	1,620	1,591	1,607	1,679
Sydney	23,089	511	586	643	601	512	588	589
New Brunswick—								
Moncton	20,689	518	494	557	511	463	480	459
Saint John	47,514	1,144	1,203	1,216	1,297	1,127	1,211	1,164
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	11,877	553	508	490	558	499	486	508
Granby	10,587	298	354	388	378	348	348	308
Hull	29,433	1,001	875	925	874	852	853	810
Joliette	10,765	347	329	343	352	334	285	332
Lachine	18,630	442	398	491	411	373	368	348
Lévis	11,724	307	261	285	283	261	242	232
Montreal	818,577	20,205	19,002	20,571	19,742	18,449	18,463	17,786
Outremont	28,641	124	95	99	115	94	82	84
Quebec	130,594	4,379	4,137	4,462	4,285	4,049	4,017	3,871
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	333	352	371	363	339	331	356
St. Jean	11,256	324	295	316	310	278	296	275
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	658	570	625	624	559	530	511
Sherbrooke	28,933	786	753	799	769	730	728	740
Sorel	10,320	297	265	315	279	246	248	236
Thetford Mines	10,701	465	351	418	376	305	364	293
Three Rivers	35,450	1,329	1,187	1,327	1,232	1,050	1,196	1,129
Valleyfield	11,411	317	358	352	387	326	367	357
Verdun	60,745	1,057	1,021	1,161	1,166	1,003	925	851
Westmount	24,235	110	313	356	325	305	312	267
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	370	376	424	365	349	367	377
Brantford	30,107	682	627	686	641	630	575	601
Chatham	14,569	485	484	456	461	468	506	528
Cornwall	11,126	468	482	460	452	465	434	600
Fort William	26,277	635	558	657	593	535	474	530
Galt	14,006	277	296	321	309	282	289	278
Guelph	21,075	395	351	363	366	356	327	341
Hamilton	155,547	3,041	2,957	3,320	3,111	2,864	2,730	2,703
Kingston	23,439	595	657	645	658	685	609	687
Kitchener	30,793	754	752	851	729	693	727	759
London	71,148	1,381	1,379	1,452	1,397	1,281	1,337	1,426
Niagara Falls	19,046	466	421	463	402	398	405	437
North Bay	15,528	417	390	408	398	387	368	390
Oshawa	23,439	645	525	607	516	469	510	523
Ottawa	126,872	2,965	2,960	3,047	3,027	2,873	2,824	3,040
Owen Sound	12,839	334	319	338	296	316	323	320
Peterborough	22,327	579	577	612	592	567	545	571
Port Arthur	19,818	542	511	504	534	518	477	524
St. Catharines	24,753	596	589	627	591	573	605	548
St. Thomas	15,430	326	296	300	300	258	323	297
Sarnia	18,191	431	413	464	398	378	400	424
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	613	574	635	648	564	493	532
Stratford	17,742	384	340	392	330	307	320	350
Sudbury	18,518	498	797	830	796	717	767	876
Timmins	14,200	491	563	531	519	545	590	631
Toronto	631,207	12,210	11,436	12,709	12,095	11,286	10,615	10,474
Welland	10,709	288	286	303	275	292	254	308
Windsor[1]	98,179	2,791	2,037	2,355	1,977	1,923	1,901	2,032
Woodstock	11,395	246	237	259	242	246	214	224
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	390	303	369	314	297	270	264
St. Boniface	16,305	843	1,064	1,015	1,147	1,028	1,024	1,104
Winnipeg	218,785	4,527	3,944	4,451	4,087	3,786	3,728	3,668
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	623	464	512	492	463	426	427
Regina	53,209	1,368	1,270	1,511	1,262	1,174	1,231	1,172
Saskatoon	43,291	1,058	955	1,144	1,009	892	857	872

[1] Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	1,806	1,695	1,885	1,726	1,624	1,601	1,640
Edmonton	79,197	2,122	2,246	2,400	2,320	2,085	2,148	2,278
Lethbridge	13,489	436	531	572	526	517	458	582
Medicine Hat	10,300	385	359	401	358	320	343	373
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	525	558	588	565	535	544	558
Vancouver	246,593	3,776	3,357	3,730	3,450	3,188	3,179	3,248
Victoria	39,082	717	696	688	700	674	714	709

Nativity of Mothers.—Table 3 shows, by provinces, the percentages of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born, and foreign-born mothers, respectively, for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935. The influence of the limited immigration in past years is reflected in the figures. In the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, where the percentages born to foreign-born mothers in 1933 were 25·9, 36·3, and 40·4, respectively, they were 21·8, 30·5, and 34·6, respectively, in 1935. Thus more and more of the children of the West are coming within the class of third generation Canadian.

3.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1933-35.

Province.	Nativity of Mothers.								
	Canadian Born.			British Born.			Foreign Born.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	95·5	94·9	94·2	1·5	1·3	1·4	3·0	3·7	4·4
Nova Scotia	87·3	88·9	88·4	8·6	7·5	8·0	4·1	3·6	3·6
New Brunswick	92·7	93·1	93·8	3·0	3·0	2·5	4·3	4·0	3·7
Quebec	94·0	94·3	94·7	2·3	2·1	2·0	3·8	3·6	3·3
Ontario	72·5	74·4	76·2	16·8	15·3	14·0	10·7	10·3	9·8
Manitoba	63·0	66·7	69·0	11·1	9·9	9·2	25·9	23·4	21·8
Saskatchewan	54·7	58·2	62·2	8·9	8·4	7·4	36·3	33·4	30·5
Alberta	46·8	51·4	54·8	12·8	12·0	10·6	40·4	36·7	34·6
British Columbia	51·8	55·4	58·4	24·2	22·1	20·5	24·0	22·5	21·1
Canada[1]	**76·9**	**78·6**	**80·1**	**9·6**	**8·7**	**8·1**	**13·6**	**12·6**	**11·8**

[1] Exclusive of the Territories.

Fertility Rates.—The crude birth rate of a young country is subject to influences which vitiate comparison with older lands. These influences are the result, to some extent, of differences in age or sex constitution or in conjugal condition. For this reason birth rates are frequently based on the number of births per thousand women within suitably chosen age-groups. Such rates are commonly known as fertility rates or nuptial birth rates. At pp. 150-152 of the 1936 Year Book specific fertility rates of married women between the ages of 15 and 49 years were given, by provinces, for 1921, 1922, and 1930-32. Such statistics have not been compiled for more recent years, and the interested reader is referred to that table for this

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the ten-year period 1926-35, out of a total of 2,367,336 recorded confinements 28,685 or 1 in 82·5 were multiple confinements. Of these 28,400 were twin and 283 were triplet confinements, while one, in British Columbia in 1931, was a quadruplet confinement from which all the children died within a few hours of birth. The remaining multiple confinement resulted in the birth of the Dionne Quintuplets (May 28, 1934).

Table 4 shows the incidence of multiple births in each year from 1926 to 1935. In 1935 one in every 87 confinements was a twin confinement, a proportion which is fairly representative for the other years as well. There were only 34 triplet confinements in 1935. Of the children born alive or dead one in every 43 was the product of a multiple confinement. For children born alive the proportion was one in 45 and for children stillborn one in 21. In the multiple confinements stillborn children formed 5·9 p.c. of the total births as against 2·8 p.c. in single confinements.

4.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1926-35.

Year and Sex.	Total Births.		Single Births.		Twins.			Triplets.		
						Children.			Children.	
	Born Alive.	Still-born.	Born Alive.	Still-born.	No.	Born Alive.	Still-born.	No.	Born Alive.	Still-born.
1926—										
Total	232,750	7,105	227,084	6,723	2,970	5,562	378	36	104	4
Male	119,863	4,116	117,081	3,899	–	2,726	217	–	56	–
Female	112,887	2,989	110,003	2,824	–	2,836	161	–	48	4
1927—										
Total	234,188	7,336	228,578	6,952	2,940	5,502	378	38	108	6
Male	120,655	4,232	117,854	4,019	–	2,754	210	–	47	3
Female	113,533	3,104	110,724	2,933	–	2,748	168	–	61	3
1928—										
Total	236,757	7,577	231,188	7,114	2,965	5,480	450	34	89	13
Male	121,535	4,417	118,674	4,154	–	2,786	254	–	45	9
Female	115,252	3,160	112,514	2,960	–	2,694	196	–	44	4
1929—										
Total	235,415	7,566	229,848	7,150	2,939	5,474	404	35	93	12
Male	120,891	4,354	118,105	4,104	–	2,751	241	–	35	9
Female	114,524	3,212	111,743	3,046	–	2,723	163	–	58	3
1930—										
Total	243,495	7,707	238,056	7,283	2,900	5,386	414	21	53	10
Male	124,852	4,397	122,053	4,146	–	2,769	246	–	30	5
Female	118,643	3,310	116,003	3,137	–	2,617	168	–	23	5
1931—[1]										
Total	240,473	7,619	234,845	7,248	2,966	5,568	364	21	56	7
Male	123,622	4,339	120,853	4,125	–	2,741	210	–	28	4
Female	116,851	3,280	113,992	3,123	–	2,827	154	–	28	3
1932—										
Total	235,666	7,284	230,302	6,960	2,817	5,311	323	18	53	1
Male	121,082	4,130	118,396	3,949	–	2,666	181	–	20	·
Female	114,584	3,154	111,906	3,011	–	2,645	142	–	33	1
1933—										
Total	222,868	6,848	217,812	6,510	2,655	4,979	331	28	77	7
Male	114,388	3,887	111,807	3,695	–	2,537	191	–	44	1
Female	108,480	2,961	106,005	2,815	–	2,442	140	–	33	6
1934—[2]										
Total	221,303	6,452	216,230	6,150	2,658	5,018	298	18	50	4
Male	113,323	3,636	110,776	3,470	–	2,525	165	–	22	1
Female	107,980	2,816	105,454	2,680	–	2,493	133	–	28	3
1935—										
Total	221,451	6,449	216,482	6,136	2,590	4,872	308	34	97	5
Male	113,293	3,646	110,763	3,468	–	2,473	175	–	57	3
Female	108,158	2,803	105,719	2,668	–	2,399	133	–	40	2

[1] Including 4 females born alive in a quadruplet confinement. [2] Including Dionne quintuplets, all females, born alive.

Ages of Parents.—Table 5 shows the age distribution of married fathers and mothers in the year 1926 (the first year for which the figures are available for the whole of Canada) and for 1932-34. The fathers and mothers in each of these years are arranged according to age and then divided into four equal groups. Each point of age at which a separation comes is called a quartile. To obtain these points of age it is assumed that those in the same year of age are evenly distributed from its lower to its upper limit. In similar manner the deciles divide fathers or mothers in each year into ten equal groups.

In 1934 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 28·04 years of age, one-half under 32·78 years and three-quarters under 38·72 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 24·22 years of age, one-half under 28·52 years and three-quarters under 33·91 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 44·33 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 38·51 years. It will be noted that the general tendency of the quartile and decile points over the latest three years is in an upward direction, although exceptions to this trend in 1934 are seen in the third quartile and the sixth and seventh deciles for fathers, and the eighth decile for mothers. In every case, except in the ninth decile for fathers, the 1926 figure is, however, appreciably greater than that for 1934. In other words, parents, generally speaking, are somewhat younger than in 1926 although for the years 1932-34 the trend has been generally upwards.

5.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Married Fathers and Mothers, in Canada, 1926, 1932-34.

Position in Array, by Age.	Fathers.				Mothers.			
	1926.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1926.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
First quartile	28·35	27·91	27·97	28·04	24·43	24·13	24·17	24·22
Second quartile	33·31	32·67	32·77	32·78	28·89	28·45	28·45	28·52
Third quartile	39·01	38·78	38·74	38·72	34·26	33·84	33·79	33·91
First decile	24·91	24·64	24·69	24·74	21·41	21·22	21·25	21·29
Second decile	27·28	26·93	26·98	27·04	23·50	23·24	23·28	23·32
Third decile	29·35	28·83	28·88	28·95	25·34	24·97	25·02	25·07
Fourth decile	31·28	30·71	30·71	30·76	27·79	26·67	26·69	26·78
Fifth decile	33·31	32·67	32·77	32·78	28·89	28·45	28·45	28·52
Sixth decile	35·48	34·89	34·83	34·81	30·82	30·37	30·36	30·39
Seventh decile	37·81	37·43	37·38	37·35	33·41	32·61	32·65	32·66
Eighth decile	40·40	40·29	40·21	40·22	35·61	35·24	35·20	35·17
Ninth decile	44·19	44·28	44·26	44·33	38·69	38·50	38·45	38·51

Birthplaces of Parents.—Table 6 classifies the children born in 1934 and 1935 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation of Canadian born will be the offspring of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "country not specified", under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only. Between 1926 and 1935 the percentage of births for which both parents were born in Canada rose from 61·4 in 1926 to 65·4 and 66·4 for 1934 and 1935, respectively.

6.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1934 and 1935.

Country of Birth of Parents.		Numbers of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.		
		Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
		No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	**1934**	**158,004**	**173,647**	**144,700**	**71·4**	**78·5**	**65·4**
	1935	**160,241**	**177,077**	**147,077**	**72·4**	**80·0**	**66·4**
England	1934	12,763	10,662	4,266	5·8	4·8	1·9
	1935	12,019	9,865	3,721	5·5	4·5	1·7
Ireland	1934	2,304	1,857	733	1·0	0·8	0·3
	1935	2,181	1,666	627	1·0	0·8	0·3
Scotland	1934	5,063	5,011	1,740	2·3	2·3	0·8
	1935	4,762	4,626	1,579	2·2	2·1	0·7
Wales	1934	561	420	107	0·3	0·2	[2]
	1935	566	368	70	0·3	0·2	[2]
Other British Isles	1934	59	34	6	[2]	[2]	[2]
	1935	60	41	4	[2]	[2]	[2]
Newfoundland	1934	907	852	372	0·4	0·4	0·2
	1935	881	879	353	0·4	0·4	0·2
Other British Empire	1934	421	301	106	0·2	0·1	[2]
	1935	433	282	118	0·2	0·1	0·1
Austria	1934	2,450	1,603	1,212	1·1	0·7	0·5
	1935	2,110	1,390	1,009	1·0	0·6	0·5
Belgium	1934	459	356	210	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1935	482	360	214	0·2	0·2	0·1
Finland	1934	453	509	327	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1935	437	460	311	0·2	0·2	0·1
France	1934	312	236	75	0·1	0·1	[2]
	1935	333	219	77	0·2	0·1	[2]
Germany	1934	1,115	870	467	0·5	0·4	0·2
	1935	1,130	833	428	0·5	0·4	0·2
Hungary	1934	987	864	725	0·4	0·4	0·3
	1935	957	787	663	0·4	0·4	0·3
Italy	1934	1,693	1,045	960	0·8	0·5	0·4
	1935	1,660	1,009	914	0·7	0·5	0·4
Norway	1934	787	462	249	0·4	0·2	0·1
	1935	704	402	228	0·3	0·2	0·1
Poland	1934	5,139	4,485	3,430	2·3	2·0	1·5
	1935	5,068	4,254	3,240	2·3	1·9	1·5
Russia[1]	1934	4,497	3,641	2,599	2·0	1·6	1·2
	1935	4,163	3,373	2,276	1·9	1·5	1·0
Sweden	1934	764	376	205	0·3	0·2	0·1
	1935	775	366	183	0·3	0·2	0·1
Other European countries	1934	3,953	2,698	2,013	1·8	1·2	0·9
	1935	3,828	2,519	1,874	1·7	1·1	0·8
China and Japan	1934	819	639	604	0·4	0·3	0·3
	1935	708	535	481	0·3	0·2	0·2
Other Asiatic countries	1934	228	143	116	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1935	198	124	107	0·1	0·1	[2]
United States	1934	9,187	9,349	2,493	4·2	4·2	1·1
	1935	8,983	8,886	2,264	4·1	4·0	1·0
Country not specified	1934	8,378	1,243	179	3·8	0·6	0·1
	1935	8,682	1,130	192	3·9	0·5	0·1
Totals	**1934**	**221,303**	**221,303**	**167,894**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**75·9**[4]
Totals	**1935**	**221,451**	**221,451**	**168,010**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**75·9**[4]

[1] Includes the Ukraine. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in the same country. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in different countries. [4] This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", *i.e.*, where the two parents were not born in the same country.

Origins of Parents.—Table 7 gives the numbers and percentages of births during 1934 and 1935, distributed by the principal origins.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1934 and 1935.

Origin of Parents.		Numbers of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents of Specified Origin.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
		Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
		No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English	1934	44,468	47,412	29,426	20·1	21·4	13·3
	1935	44,302	47,192	28,794	20·0	21·3	13·0
Irish	1934	19,983	19,285	7,985	9·0	8·7	3·6
	1935	20,109	19,484	7,822	9·1	8·8	3·5
Scottish	1934	20,248	20,420	8,191	9·1	9·2	3·7
	1935	20,472	20,661	8,166	9·2	9·3	3·7
Welsh	1934	920	727	142	0·4	0·3	0·1
	1935	936	739	101	0·4	0·3	1
French	1934	83,662	86,952	79,141	37·8	39·3	35·8
	1935	83,386	87,052	78,612	37·7	39·3	35·5
German	1934	11,539	12,178	8,052	5·2	5·5	3·6
	1935	11,627	12,266	8,034	5·3	5·5	3·6
Armenian	1934	43	41	38	1	1	1
	1935	42	36	33	1	1	1
Austrian	1934	784	792	509	0·4	0·4	0·2
	1935	634	664	372	0·3	0·3	0·2
Belgian	1934	593	569	289	0·3	0·3	0·1
	1935	622	601	312	0·3	0·3	0·1
Bulgarian	1934	53	27	19	1	1	1
	1935	46	19	15	1	1	1
Chinese	1934	221	179	176	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1935	212	163	156	0·1	0·1	0·1
Czech and Slovak	1934	714	734	560	0·3	0·3	0·3
	1935	774	727	570	0·3	0·3	0·3
Danish	1934	806	578	263	0·4	0·3	0·1
	1935	811	569	238	0·4	0·3	0·1
Dutch	1934	2,471	2,498	1,266	1·1	1·1	0·6
	1935	2,669	2,524	1,289	1·2	1·1	0·6
Finnish	1934	554	744	460	0·3	0·3	0·2
	1935	524	731	451	0·2	0·3	0·2
Greek	1934	198	135	121	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1935	186	127	105	0·1	0·1	1
Hebrew	1934	2,092	2,067	2,015	0·9	0·9	0·9
	1935	2,155	2,128	2,063	1·0	1·0	0·9
Hindu	1934	40	38	38	1	1	1
	1935	55	51	51	1	1	1
Hungarian	1934	1,036	1,101	915	0·5	0·5	0·4
	1935	1,022	1,060	869	0·5	0·5	0·4
Icelandic	1934	357	359	200	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1935	390	388	214	0·2	0·2	0·1
Indian	1934	3,495	4,127	3,356	1·6	1·9	1·5
	1935	3,506	4,074	3,343	1·6	1·8	1·5
Italian	1934	2,115	1,773	1,500	1·0	0·8	0·7
	1935	2,169	1,818	1,517	1·0	0·8	0·7
Japanese	1934	643	639	633	0·3	0·3	0·3
	1935	561	554	552	0·3	0·3	0·2
Negro	1934	349	407	317	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1935	375	434	334	0·2	0·2	0·2
Norwegian	1934	1,759	1,833	729	0·8	0·8	0·3
	1935	1,700	1,759	655	0·8	0·8	0·3
Polish	1934	2,970	3,343	2,181	1·3	1·5	1·0
	1935	2,894	3,231	2,042	1·3	1·5	0·9
Roumanian	1934	483	440	284	0·2	0·2	0·1
	1935	454	462	288	0·2	0·2	0·1
Russian	1934	1,408	1,376	957	0·6	0·6	0·4
	1935	1,311	1,265	864	0·6	0·6	0·4
Serbo-Croatian	1934	480	436	359	0·2	0·2	0·2
	1935	431	387	325	0·2	0·2	0·1
Swedish	1934	1,477	1,292	464	0·7	0·6	0·2
	1935	1,505	1,436	477	0·7	0·6	0·2
Swiss	1934	318	212	70	0·1	0·1	1
	1935	331	222	77	0·1	0·1	1
Syrian	1934	233	195	159	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1935	208	169	128	0·1	0·1	0·1
Ukrainian[4]	1934	5,960	6,683	5,300	2·7	3·0	2·4
	1935	5,992	6,838	5,326	2·7	3·1	2·4

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 165.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Origin of Parents.		Numbers of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents of Specified Origins.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother, or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
		Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other	1934	245	218	118	0·1	0·1	0·1
	1935	264	260	127	0·1	0·1	0·1
Origin not specified	1934	8,586	1,493	363	3·9	0·7	0·2
	1935	8,776	1,360	296	4·0	0·6	0·1
Totals	**1934**	**221,303**	**221,303**	**156,596**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**70·8**[3]
Totals	**1935**	**221,451**	**221,451**	**154,618**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**69·8**[3]

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers have the same origin. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers are of different origins. [3] This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", *i.e.*, parents not of the same origin. [4] Including "Galician" and "Bukovinian".

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries. The steady increase which is noticeable in recent years is probably due, in some measure, to more complete data.

Out of 221,303 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1934, 8,070, or 3·65 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1935 show a total of 221,451 live births, of which 8,344, or 3·77 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number, 4,311 were males and 4,033 females—a ratio of 1,069 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,049 males per 1,000 females in 1934, and a general 1935 rate for all live births of 1,047 males to 1,000 females. (See Table 8.)

8.—Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces, 1935, Percentages to Total Live Births, and Totals of Illegitimate Births, by Sex, 1933, 1934, and 1935, with Averages or Totals, 1926-35.

Age Group of Mother and Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1935.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 15 years	Nil	8	3	12	19	3	3	8	4	60
15-19 years	29	237	123	488	884	149	199	203	83	2,395
20-24 years	37	281	171	639	1,034	202	268	227	134	2,993
25-29 years	7	76	65	205	372	63	85	89	45	1,007
30-34 years	6	32	20	56	165	29	38	42	25	413
35-39 years	2	24	14	34	98	21	26	24	22	265
40-44 years	1	5	6	8	34	5	14	19	7	99
45 years or over	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4	1	2	Nil	Nil	8
Not given	1	Nil	Nil	1,064	32	Nil	5	2	Nil	1,104
Totals—										
Av. 1926-30	**42**	**558**	**299**	**2,334**	**2,196**	**501**	**489**	**479**	**240**	**7,138**
Av. 1931-35	**74**	**652**	**373**	**2,431**	**2,707**	**501**	**651**	**613**	**330**	**8,332**
1933	**59**	**668**	**358**	**2,433**	**2,786**	**503**	**646**	**623**	**350**	**8,426**
1934	**84**	**659**	**367**	**2,335**	**2,500**	**512**	**678**	**589**	**346**	**8,070**
1935	**83**	**663**	**403**	**2,506**	**2,642**	**473**	**640**	**614**	**320**	**8,344**
Percentages of All Live Births—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1933	3·0	6·0	3·6	3·2	4·4	3·8	3·2	3·9	3·7	3·78
1934	4·3	5·8	3·6	3·1	4·0	3·8	3·4	3·6	3·5	3·65
1935	4·1	5·7	3·9	3·3	4·2	3·5	3·3	3·8	3·2	3·77
Male Illegitimate Births—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933	26	351	173	1,261	1,422	262	339	341	187	4,362
1934	47	340	191	1,231	1,272	243	333	296	179	4,132
1935	37	341	218	1,298	1,368	237	329	314	169	4,311
Female Illegitimate Births—										
1933	33	317	185	1,172	1,364	241	307	282	163	4,064
1934	37	319	176	1,104	1,228	269	345	293	167	3,938
1935	46	322	185	1,208	1,274	236	311	300	151	4,033

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1935 are shown below for Canada, according to the status and age of the mother. Stillbirths to unmarried mothers were 4·0 p.c. of total illegitimate births in 1935, whereas total stillbirths were only 2·8 p.c. of total births in the same year.

9.—Stillbirths, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces and Legitimacy of Child, 1935, with Averages or Totals, 1926-35, and Ratios to Totals, 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Age Group of Mother and Item.	Born to All Mothers.										Born to Unmarried Mothers.
	Canada.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
1935.											
Under 15 years	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4
15-19 years	339	4	36	24	66	131	19	17	24	18	80
20-24 years	1,317	19	77	66	402	456	68	83	88	58	100
25-29 years	1,522	11	83	60	527	518	83	101	77	62	40
30-34 years	1,308	14	59	51	511	433	63	72	67	38	19
35-39 years	1,142	14	51	38	446	381	56	78	55	23	15
40-44 years	620	3	30	21	255	179	36	40	39	17	10
45 years or over	97	Nil	5	6	37	24	5	12	7	1	3
Not given	100	2	1	Nil	71	17	1	2	5	1	77
Totals—											
Av. 1926-30	**7,458**	**43**	**365**	**283**	**2,212**	**2,761**	**479**	**551**	**467**	**297**	**356**
Av. 1931-35	**6,931**	**67**	**401**	**302**	**2,337**	**2,284**	**383**	**488**	**421**	**247**	**381**
1933	**6,848**	**72**	**429**	**295**	**2,363**	**2,161**	**364**	**467**	**447**	**250**	**376**
1934	**6,452**	**67**	**350**	**284**	**2,232**	**2,091**	**369**	**465**	**363**	**231**	**354**
1935	**6,449**	**67**	**342**	**266**	**2,317**	**2,140**	**331**	**405**	**363**	**218**	**348**
Ratios to Total Births—											
1933	3·0	3·6	3·7	2·9	3·0	3·3	2·7	2·3	2·7	2·5	4·3
1934	2·8	3·3	3·0	2·7	2·8	3·3	2·7	2·3	2·2	2·3	4·2
1935	2·8	3·2	2·9	2·5	3·0	3·3	2·4	2·0	2·2	2·1	4·0

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative positions occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among various countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) are shown in Table 10.

10.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.
Costa Rica	1934	42·2	Poland	1934	26·5
Palestine	1934	41·6	Spain	1934	26·2
Salvador	1933	40·9	Lithuania	1934	24·8
Straits Settlements	1934	40·7	Italy	1934	23·4
Egypt	1934	40·3	Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	23·4
Ceylon	1934	37·2	Newfoundland	1934	23·0
Chile	1934	33·8	Iceland	1934	22·8
British India	1934	33·7	Hungary	1934	21·9
Roumania	1934	32·4	Netherlands	1934	20·7
Greece	1934	31·2	Uruguay	1934	20·6
Jamaica	1934	31·2	**Canada**	**1935**	**20·3**
Bulgaria	1934	30·0	Northern Ireland	1934	19·8
Japan	1934	30·0	Irish Free State	1934	19·2
Panama	1934	27·1	Czechoslovakia	1934	18·7

10.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years—concluded.

Country.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.
			Country—concluded.		
Finland	1934	18·1	Norway	1934	14·6
Germany	1934	18·0	Sweden	1934	13·7
Scotland	1934	18·0	Austria	1934	13·5
Denmark	1934	17·8			
Latvia	1934	17·2	**Province of Canada**—		
United States (reg. area)	1934	17·1	Quebec	1935	24·6
New Zealand	1934	16·5	New Brunswick	1935	24·2
Australia	1934	16·4	Prince Edward Island	1935	22·6
Switzerland	1934	16·2	Nova Scotia	1935	22·0
Belgium	1934	16·1	Alberta	1935	21·2
France	1934	16·1	Saskatchewan	1935	21·0
British Isles	1934	15·5	Manitoba	1935	18·8
Estonia	1934	15·4	Ontario	1935	17·2
England and Wales	1934	14·8	British Columbia	1935	13·6

Section 2.—Marriages and Divorces.

Subsection 1.—Marriages.

The marriage rate in modern countries of the western world is appreciably influenced by the general level of prosperity prevailing. Marriages in such English-speaking countries, for instance, as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times", when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone the event. Thus an examination of the figures for individual years over the past decade clearly shows that marriages reached a peak in 1929 after which the recession was steady and marked until 1932; for 1933 there was an improvement, though of little more than 2 p.c. over 1932, for 1934 a further improvement of over 14 p.c. was recorded, and the 1935 figures were more than 5 p.c. above those of 1934. This general trend for Canada as a whole was followed in the figures for each province, although in the cases of Prince Edward Island and Alberta the large increases in 1934 were not held in the following year.

Summary statistics of marriages and marriage rates, 1933-35, with averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35, are given in Table **32**, p. 190.

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1934 was 29·1 years and that of all brides 24·9 years. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 4·2 years. It may be noted in Table **11** that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups, grooms under 20 being 0·3 years younger than the brides, while the excess of the average bridegroom's age was 1·6 years in the group 20-24, and steadily increased for each quinquennial age group until it was 11·6 years for the bridegrooms 50 years and over in 1934. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, the same regularity is not shown. In the case of brides in the age groups 25-29 years and 30-34 years, the bridegrooms approximate most closely in age to their brides. Since these tables are based upon all marriages contracted during the year, the figures given should not be understood to signify the average ages at *first* marriage. Out of each 1,000 bridegrooms in 1935, 926 were bachelors, 63 widowers, 11 divorced men; out of each

1,000 brides, 950 were spinsters, 41 widows, 9 divorced women. The first year in which as many as 1 p.c. of those marrying had previously been divorced was 1928. The comparison between the figures of divorces granted, as shown in Table **15** of this chapter, and the number of divorced persons re-married is of some interest. Thus 1,376 divorces were granted in 1935, while 814 divorced males and 696 divorced females married again. This of course does not mean that these were the same persons. Table **12** gives the average ages of brides and grooms by provinces.

11.—Differences in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1934.

Year and Age Group of Bridegrooms.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Year and Age Group of Brides.	Average Age of Brides.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.
All bridegrooms...	29·1	24·9	4·2	All brides.....	24·9	29·1	4·2
Under 20 years.....	19·1	19·4	−0·3	Under 20 years....	18·5	24·7	6·2
20-24 years.....	22·9	21·3	1·6	20-24 years.....	22·4	26·6	4·2
25-29 years.....	27·3	23·6	3·7	25-29 years.....	27·1	29·9	2·8
30-34 years.....	32·1	26·0	6·1	30-34 years.....	32·1	34·9	2·8
35-39 years.....	37·3	28·7	8·6	35-39 years.....	37·2	40·5	3·3
40-44 years.....	42·3	32·3	10·0	40-44 years.....	42·3	46·6	4·3
45-49 years.....	47·3	36·0	11·3	45-49 years.....	47·4	51·8	4·4
50 years or over....	60·0	48·4	11·6	50 years or over....	57·9	62·0	4·1

12.—Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriage, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	1933.			1934.		
	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.
Prince Edward Island.....	29·2	24·9	4·3	29·7	24·8	4·9
Nova Scotia.....	28·5	24·1	4·4	28·6	24·4	4·2
New Brunswick.....	28·6	24·1	4·5	28·7	24·2	4·5
Quebec.....	29·5	25·7	3·8	29·2	25·5	3·7
Ontario.....	28·9	25·0	3·9	28·9	25·0	3·9
Manitoba.....	29·7	24·8	4·9	29·3	24·6	4·7
Saskatchewan.....	28·8	23·5	5·3	28·7	23·4	5·3
Alberta.....	29·2	23·8	5·4	29·3	23·9	5·4
British Columbia.....	30·8	26·1	4·7	30·3	25·6	4·7
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....	**29·2**	**24·9**	**4·3**	**29·1**	**24·9**	**4·2**

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—The majority of marriages contracted in the western provinces in past years were between persons born outside Canada. This condition, however, is being quickly changed and such percentages in all the western provinces show a general reduction over the past few years. (See Table **13.**) Both Canadian-born brides and bridegrooms are now in the majority in each province, and in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec they show a marked predominance. Taking Canada as a whole, over 76 p.c. of all grooms and 84 p.c. of all brides in 1935 were born in Canada; these are the highest percentages shown for the period covered by the statistics.

13.—Percentage Distribution by Nativity of Persons Married in Canada, by Provinces, 1933, 1934, and 1935, with Averages for 1921-25,1926-30, and 1931-35.

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-25, see the 1929 Year Book, p. 166; for 1926-30, the 1933 Year Book, pp. 163-163; and for 1931-32, the 1934-35 Year Book, p. 189.

Province.	Year.	Marriages.		Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity.					
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Born in Province of Residence.		Born in Other Provinces.		Born Elsewhere.	
				Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.
Prince Edward Island.	Av. 1921-25	473	5·4	90·8	93·8	5·1	2·6	4·1	3·7
	Av. 1926-30	473	5·4	90·8	93·5	4·1	2·9	5·1	3·6
	Av. 1931-35	496	5·6	89·7	92·6	4·7	3·6	5·6	3·8
	1933	481	5·4	87·9	91·3	5·4	4·4	6·7	4·4
	1934	536	6·0	89·2	91·8	4·5	2·8	6·3	5·4
	1935	516	5·8	90·3	93·6	4·5	3·3	5·2	3·1
Nova Scotia	Av. 1921-25	3,186	6·1	78·2	83·2	5·6	3·4	16·3	13·4
	Av. 1926-30	3,224	6·3	78·7	84·0	5·0	3·6	16·3	12·4
	Av. 1931-35	3,522	6·8	81·8	87·1	5·4	4·1	12·8	8·8
	1933	3,316	6·4	81·7	87·5	5·8	4·2	12·5	8·4
	1934	3,756	7·2	83·5	88·4	4·9	3·9	11·6	7·7
	1935	3,946	7·5	82·8	87·3	5·5	4·7	11·6	8·0
New Brunswick	Av. 1921-25	2,953	7·6	72·4	77·0	10·5	8·0	17·2	14·9
	Av. 1926-30	2,970	7·4	72·7	76·8	9·2	8·1	18·2	15·0
	Av. 1931-35	2,737	6·5	78·7	83·2	9·9	8·3	11·4	8·5
	1933	2,517	6·0	78·5	83·4	9·7	8·2	11·7	8·5
	1934	3,045	7·2	79·2	84·2	10·0	7·8	10·8	8·0
	1935	3,200	7·5	79·8	85·3	9·6	7·4	10·6	7·3
Quebec[1]	Av. 1926-30	18,731	6·9	80·6	83·5	4·0	3·5	15·4	13·0
	Av. 1931-35	17,089	5·8	81·3	84·7	4·2	4·0	14·5	11·3
	1933	15,337	5·2	80·0	83·5	4·2	4·3	15·8	12·3
	1934	18,242	6·0	83·2	86·7	4·3	3·8	12·4	9·5
	1935	19,967	6·5	84·5	87·6	4·3	4·4	11·2	8·0
Ontario	Av. 1921-25	24,037	8·0	61·0	64·5	6·7	5·8	32·4	29·6
	Av. 1926-30	25,449	7·8	57·2	61·9	7·3	6·8	35·5	31·3
	Av. 1931-35	24,260	6·8	62·9	69·5	7·0	7·4	30·1	23·1
	1933	22,587	6·3	62·0	68·9	7·1	7·7	30·9	23·4
	1934	25,874	7·1	65·3	72·6	6·9	7·2	27·8	20·2
	1935	26,843	7·3	71·0	77·5	5·6	6·1	23·4	16·4
Manitoba	Av. 1921-25	4,634	7·5	28·4	40·8	16·9	13·1	54·7	46·1
	Av. 1926-30	4,951	7·5	35·9	49·4	13·2	10·9	50·9	39·7
	Av. 1931-35	5,015	7·1	48·4	62·7	11·5	10·8	40·1	26·5
	1933	4,819	6·8	48·0	62·9	11·6	11·2	40·3	25·9
	1934	5,296	7·4	52·4	66·7	12·2	11·3	35·4	22·0
	1935	5,341	7·5	56·1	69·0	12·0	11·7	31·9	19·3
Saskatchewan	Av. 1921-25	4,982	6·4	9·7	21·0	30·5	26·7	59·8	52·3
	Av. 1926-30	6,036	7·0	18·6	35·9	26·5	21·2	54·9	42·9
	Av. 1931-35	5,680	6·1	36·7	59·5	20·4	15·0	42·9	25·5
	1933	5,371	5·8	36·5	60·3	19·5	14·7	44·0	25·0
	1934	5,519	5·9	41·7	66·2	19·5	13·9	38·8	19·9
	1935	6,036	6·5	45·5	67·1	18·7	14·1	35·8	18·9
Alberta	Av. 1921-25	4,313	7·3	9·8	19·2	25·1	22·9	65·1	57·9
	Av. 1926-30	5,265	8·0	16·3	28·6	22·3	19·4	61·3	52·0
	Av. 1931-35	5,530	7·4	28·5	47·3	20·6	18·6	50·9	34·0
	1933	5,389	7·2	28·4	47·7	20·8	18·7	50·8	33·6
	1934	6,053	8·0	31·8	51·7	21·5	19·3	46·7	29·0
	1935	6,010	7·9	34·7	54·9	21·7	19·6	43·6	25·6
British Columbia	Av. 1921-25	3,971	7·1	16·2	21·4	22·0	20·6	61·8	58·0
	Av. 1926-30	4,786	7·5	18·1	24·9	20·9	21·7	61·0	53·4
	Av. 1931-35	4,267	6·0	26·5	37·5	23·4	26·6	50·2	35·9
	1933	4,048	5·7	26·0	37·8	23·8	28·0	50·1	34·1
	1934	4,771	6·6	28·9	41·3	24·1	27·3	47·1	31·4
	1935	5,034	6·8	30·9	42·2	26·6	28·9	42·6	28·9
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)[1]	**Av. 1926-30**	**71,885**	**7·3**	**54·9**	**61·4**	**10·4**	**9·2**	**34·8**	**29·4**
	Av. 1931-35	**68,596**	**6·4**	**60·9**	**69·8**	**9·9**	**9·4**	**29·1**	**20·8**
	1933	**63,865**	**6·0**	**59·9**	**69·2**	**10·0**	**9·8**	**30·1**	**21·1**
	1934	**73,092**	**6·8**	**63·6**	**72·9**	**9·9**	**9·3**	**26·5**	**17·8**
	1935	**76,893**	**7·0**	**67·1**	**75·5**	**9·5**	**9·2**	**23·4**	**15·3**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rates per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada are shown for the indicated years in Table **14.**

14.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries of the World and of Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.
Country—			**Country**—concluded.		
Germany	1934	11·1	**Canada**	**1935**	**7·0**
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	10·4	Chile	1934	7·0
Denmark	1934	9·5	Norway	1934	6·7
Bulgaria	1934	9·3	Austria	1934	6·5
Roumania	1934	9·2	Iceland	1934	6·4
Hungary	1934	8·9	Northern Ireland	1934	6·4
England and Wales	1934	8·5	Newfoundland	1934	6·3
Latvia	1934	8·4	Spain	1934	6·0
Poland	1934	8·3	Ceylon	1934	5·4
British Isles	1934	8·1	Uruguay	1934	5·3
Czechoslovakia	1934	7·9	Irish Free State	1934	4·7
Estonia	1934	7·9	Jamaica	1934	3·9
United States	1932	7·9	Panama	1934	3·3
Sweden	1934	7·8	Salvador	1933	3·2
Switzerland	1934	7·8			
Australia	1934	7·7			
Belgium	1934	7·6	**Province of Canada—**		
New Zealand	1934	7·6	Alberta	1935	7·9
Japan	1934	7·5	Manitoba	1935	7·5
Scotland	1934	7·5	New Brunswick	1935	7·5
Italy	1934	7·4	Nova Scotia	1935	7·5
Lithuania	1934	7·4	Ontario	1935	7·3
Finland	1934	7·3	British Columbia	1935	6·8
Netherlands	1934	7·3	Quebec	1935	6·5
France	1934	7·1	Saskatchewan	1935	6·5
Greece	1934	7·1	Prince Edward Island	1935	5·8

Subsection 2.—Divorces.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

One effect of the War was to increase divorce. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological influences of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec have since then been the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special private Act of Parliament. In 1930, however, an Act of the Dominion Parliament (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14) gave jurisdiction in divorce cases to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The above-mentioned causes tended to increase the number of divorces granted in Canada, which grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 875 in 1930. The numbers are those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. In 1931 the number decreased to 692, this being largely due to the transfer of jurisdiction in Ontario divorces from the Parliament of Canada to the Supreme Court of the province, with the consequent delay between the granting of the decree *nisi* and the decree absolute. Since 1931 there has been an increase of almost 100 p.c. in the total number of divorces granted. All provinces except Quebec show increases over that year. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1911 to 1936 inclusive will be found in Table **15.** (For divorces in each year prior to 1911 see the 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)*

15.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1911-36.

NOTE.—Only three divorces have been granted in Prince Edward Island since Confederation, one in 1913, one in 1931 and one in 1935. In consequence of a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.					Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1911	13	4	2	Nil	3	10[1]	6	19	57
1912	9	3	2	1	1	4	4[2]	11	35
1913	20	4	4	1	6	Nil	4	20	60[3]
1914	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15	70
1915	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16	53
1916	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18	67
1917	10	4	2	1	Nil	8	6	23	54
1918	10	2	2	1	Nil	24	10	65	114
1919	49	4	36[3]	3[4]	88[3]	36	13	147	376
1920	91	9	65[4]	26[4]	42[4]	45	15	136	429
1921	101	9	84[4]	50[4]	122[4]	41	13	128	548
1922	90	6	129[4]	37[4]	97[4]	35	12	138	544
1923	105	11	87[4]	41[4]	81[4]	22	19	139[3]	505
1924	114	13	118[4]	28[4]	77[5]	42	15	136[3]	543
1925	121	13	101[6]	42[4]	79[4]	30	15	150	551
1926	113	10	154[4]	48[3]	85[4]	19	12	167	603
1927	182	13	148[4]	60[4]	102[3]	29	17	197	748
1928	213	25	168[4]	55[4]	79[4]	28	14[3]	203	785
1929	208	30	147[4]	69[4]	89[4]	30	21	222	816
1930	207	40	151[4]	62[4]	114[4]	19	27	255	875
1931	90[4]	38	154[4]	51[4]	94[4]	36	20	208	692[6]
1932	341[7]	24	149[4]	61[4]	114[4]	35	26	245	995
1933	304[3]	23	135[4]	48[4]	116[4]	27	12	258	923
1934	358[5]	36	168[4]	62[4]	126[4]	33	17	306	1,106
1935	463[7]	26	209[4]	60[4]	145[4]	52	36	384	1,376[6]
1936	511[8]	36	209[4]	79[4]	179[4]	41	38	433	1,526

[1] Includes one judicial separation. [2] Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. [3] One by Parliament, remainder by courts. [4] Granted by courts. [5] Two granted by Parliament, remainder by courts. [6] Includes one in Prince Edward Island. [7] Three granted by Parliament, remainder by courts. [8] Four granted by Parliament, remainder by courts.

Section 3.—Deaths.

Within the past century, and more especially within the past generation, there has occurred throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living, as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

* The General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a bulletin on Divorce showing the sex of applicants and the number of persons re-married together with comparisons with certain other countries. Application for this bulletin should be made to the Dominion Statistician.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There, the crude death rate declined from an average of 27·4 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14·3 in the decade 1911-20 and to 11·2 in 1934.

Similarly, in England and Wales, the crude death rate, which was 22·5 per 1,000 in the 60's, 21·4 in the 70's and 18·2 in the 90's of the past century, declined to 15·4 in the first decade of the present century and 12·1 in the third; it was 11·8 in 1934. In Scotland, again, the average rate was 22·1 in the '60's, 21·8 in the '70's, 18·6 in the '90's, 13·9 in 1921-25, 13·6 in 1926-30, and 12·9 in 1934.

There will always be years of specially high mortality, for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was 15·3 per 1,000, owing to the influenza-pneumonia epidemic, as against 12·0 in 1917 and 11·9 in 1919. Over a period, however, these abnormalities are reduced to negligibility, and it remains generally true that from decade to decade there is a decline in the crude death rates of the countries of the white man's world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short to establish a definite downward trend, the rate of 12·4 per 1,000 for that year, in the eight provinces then included in the registration area, was substantially higher than in any subsequent year. A decided improvement is shown in the deaths and death rate of Quebec for the years 1933-35. This has been in evidence ever since 1926, but latterly Quebec has shown a lower rate than any of the provinces to the east of her.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality.

Summary statistics of total deaths and crude death rates in recent years are given in Table **32**, p. 190, for Canada, by provinces. The absolute number of deaths as well as the crude death rate increased in 1935. In fact total deaths were greater than they have been since 1930, but the death rate was increased very little over the 1933 level although the advantage gained in 1934 was lost. All provinces except Prince Edward Island contributed to the increase.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The numbers of males and females dying in the nine provinces in 1934 and 1935 are given by single years of age up to 5 and by quinquennial age groups thereafter in Table **16**, together with the percentage of deaths occurring in each group in each of these years.

The quartile and decile ages of decedents for the years 1926, 1933, and 1934 are given for each sex and for the two sexes combined in Table **17**. The fifth decile and second quartile (or the median) both mark the middle points of the arrays, and the deciles, dividing each half into five groups, give a more detailed picture of the age distribution in each half than do the quartiles. It is shown very definitely that the average ages of decedents have been increasing steadily. The method of construction and interpretation of this table is given on p. 162 in connection with a similar one showing quartile and decile ages of married fathers and mothers.

16.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Deaths in Canada by Sex and Age Groups, 1934-35.

Age Group.	Numbers.				Percentages.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 1 year	9,124	9,069	6,746	6,661	16·5	15·9	14·6	13·8
1 year	1,162	1,172	997	1,038	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·1
2 years	573	533	437	480	1·0	0·9	0·9	1·0
3 years	387	408	322	319	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7
4 years	312	296	242	257	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·5
Totals, Under 5 years	11,558	11,478	8,744	8,755	20·9	20·1	18·9	18·1
5- 9 years	969	1,011	734	831	1·8	1·8	1·6	1·7
10-14 years	784	876	640	724	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·5
15-19 years	953	1,127	970	949	1·7	2·0	2·1	2·0
20-24 years	1,215	1,289	1,299	1,335	2·2	2·3	2·8	2·8
25-29 years	1,202	1,266	1,284	1,368	2·2	2·2	2·8	2·8
30-34 years	1,252	1,283	1,296	1,269	2·3	2·2	2·8	2·6
35-39 years	1,341	1,430	1,376	1,506	2·4	2·5	3·0	3·1
40-44 years	1,680	1,775	1,488	1,550	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·2
45-49 years	2,316	2,327	1,797	1,813	4·2	4·1	3·9	3·7
50-54 years	2,952	3,041	2,124	2,152	5·3	5·3	4·6	4·5
55-59 years	3,451	3,536	2,453	2,563	6·3	6·2	5·3	5·3
60-64 years	4,082	4,182	2,913	2,986	7·4	7·3	6·3	6·2
65-69 years	4,623	4,747	3,580	3,788	8·4	8·3	7·7	7·8
70-74 years	5,286	5,539	4,344	4,559	9·6	9·7	9·4	9·4
75-79 years	5,099	5,368	4,426	4,772	9·2	9·4	9·5	9·9
80-89 years	5,598	6,027	5,755	6,186	10·1	10·5	12·4	12·8
90 years or over	823	875	1,127	1,247	1·5	1·5	2·4	2·6
Totals, Stated Ages	**55,184**	**57,177**	**46,350**	**48,353**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Ages not stated	40	29	8	8	–	–	–	..
Totals, All Ages	**55,224**	**57,206**	**46,358**	**48,361**	–	–	–	

17.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1933, and 1934.

Position in Array by Age.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1926.	1933.	1934.	1926.	1933.	1934.	1926.	1933.	1934.
First quartiles..... years of age	1·83	19·53	20·06	1·34	16·65	17·93	2·85	22·13	21·96
Second quartiles..... "	45·50	56·93	57·52	45·16	56·36	57·09	45·89	57·66	58·09
Third quartiles..... "	70·70	73·71	73·79	70·05	72·98	73·02	71·51	74·58	74·70
First deciles.....months of age	0·88	2·28	2·64	0·60	1·71	2·16	1·43	3·07	3·37
Second deciles..... years of age	0·71	4·75	5·01	0·55	2·86	3·46	0·98	8·84	8·36
Third deciles..... "	6·95	29·09	30·21	4·30	27·32	29·43	12·15	30·77	30·85
Fourth deciles..... "	28·77	46·44	47·39	26·47	46·25	47·57	30·61	46·64	47·16
Fifth deciles..... "	45·50	56·93	57·52	45·16	56·36	57·09	45·89	57·66	58·09
Sixth deciles..... "	58·40	64·97	65·03	57·73	64·17	64·28	59·13	65·86	65·98
Seventh deciles..... "	67·15	71·00	71·05	66·44	70·25	70·24	68·00	72·05	72·15
Eighth deciles..... "	74·05	76·24	76·25	73·28	75·50	75·46	74·00	77·10	77·21
Ninth deciles..... "	80·82	82·08	82·07	79·89	81·22	81·10	81·85	82·93	83·02

Standardized Death Rates.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people make the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age and health constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, for example among the selected lives of soldiers in peace time, the crude rate will naturally be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in several communities are made by age groups the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death

rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million", based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the Census of 1901. That age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age Group.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All ages	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years	114,262	57,039	57,223
5- 9 years	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years or over	13,581	5,632	7,949

Regarding the standard million of England and Wales the Registrar General says: "As the population of this country in 1901 included relatively few infants and old people it forms a standard exceptionally favourable to low mortality". The relative fewness of old people in the population is presumably due to the great increase in English population during the 19th century; the relative fewness of infants, to the marked reduction of the birth rate between the 1870's and the end of the century.

The process above described has been applied to the population of the eight provinces, the former registration area of Canada, for the years 1921-35 and to the population of Quebec for the years 1926-35 in Table 18. Of the rates there given, those for 1921 and 1922 have been calculated directly, the proportion of the population in each sex and age group according to the Census of 1921 being assumed to hold true for 1922 also; similarly the rates for 1930, 1931, and 1932 have been calculated directly from the proportions shown in each sex and age group at the Census of 1931. For the intervening years, 1923-29, for which estimates of total population but not of population by age groups were available, the following method was adopted. The proportions which the standardized rates of 1921 and 1922 (correct to three decimal places) bore to the crude were averaged, similarly those of 1930 and 1931, and the change was assumed to have taken place in an arithmetical progression during the intervening seven years. Quebec not having been in the registration area in the year 1921, a standardized rate was not available for that year or for 1922, but as the proportion of the standardized rate to the crude depends primarily on the sex and age distribution of the population, and as this distribution was known for 1921 and 1931, and the actual proportion of standardized rate to crude rate for 1931, it was possible to compute a theoretical proportion for 1921. The same method was followed for the total of the nine provinces. The rates for 1933-35 have been computed on the assumption that the arithmetical progression, to which reference has been made, continued over those years.

In all of the eight provinces for which 1921 figures are given the proportion of the standardized rate to the crude was higher in 1921 than in 1931; in other words, the age distribution had become more unfavourable in the later year. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario the process of "standardizing" the death rate results in a reduced rate. This is particularly true of Prince Edward Island, which has the largest proportion of aged persons of all Canadian provinces. In the western provinces, on the other hand, the standardized rates are higher than the crude.

18.—Crude and Standardized Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1928-35, with Averages, 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35.

Province.	Averages.			1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.								
P.E. Island—											
Crude	12·5	11·0	11·3	10·8	12·8	10·9	10·4	11·8	11·6	11·6	11·0
Standardized	9·3	8·1	7·9	7·9	9·2	7·9	7·4	8·2	8·1	8·1	7·6
Nova Scotia—											
Crude	12·6	12·4	11·7	12·0	12·9	12·0	11·6	11·9	11·6	11·5	11·7
Standardized	10·4	10·0	9·1	9·7	10·4	9·7	9·3	9·2	9·0	8·9	9·0
New Brunswick—											
Crude	13·1	12·5	11·2	12·4	12·9	12·3	11·4	11·0	11·7	11·0	11·1
Standardized	11·5	10·9	9·6	10·8	11·2	10·7	9·8	9·4	9·9	9·3	9·4
Ontario—											
Crude	11·3	11·2	10·1	11·3	11·4	11·0	10·4	10·5	9·9[2]	9·7	9·9
Standardized	10·3	9·8	8·5	9·9	9·9	9·5	8·9	8·8	8·5[2]	8·3	8·1
Manitoba—											
Crude	8·6	8·3	7·6	8·1	8·6	8·3	7·6	7·5	7·7[2]	7·3	8·1
Standardized	9·4	8·8	7·7	8·6	9·0	8·6	7·9	7·8	7·6[2]	7·0	8·2
Saskatchewan—											
Crude	7·5	7·3	6·5	7·2	7·6	7·0	6·6	6·5	6·5[2]	6·4	6·6
Standardized	8·5	8·2	7·3	8·1	8·6	7·8	7·5	7·4	7·1[2]	6·8	7·5
Alberta—											
Crude	8·3	8·4	7·3	8·7	9·1	7·8	7·2	7·5	7·1	7·1	7·5
Standardized	9·5	9·4	8·0	9·7	10·2	8·5	8·0	8·4	7·8[2]	7·6	8·3
British Columbia—											
Crude	8·7	9·3	8·9	9·2	9·7	9·5	8·8	8·7	8·7	8·8	9·3
Standardized	9·0	8·9	8·0	8·8	9·1	8·7	8·1	8·0	7·8	7·8	8·1
Canada (Former Reg. Area)—											
Crude	**10·3**	**10·2**	**9·2**	**10·2**	**10·5**	**10·0**	**9·4**	**9·4**	**9·1**	**8·9**	**9·3**
Standardized	**9·9**	**9·5**	**8·3**	**9·5**	**9·8**	**9·2**	**8·6**	**8·5**	**8·2**	**8·0**	**8·2**
Quebec—											
Crude	[1]	13·5	11·1	13·5	13·4	12·7	12·0	11·4	10·7	10·6	10·7
Standardized	[1]	13·1	10·8	13·1	13·1	12·4	11·7	11·1	10·4	10·3	10·4
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)—											
Crude	[1]	**11·1**	**9·7**	**11·1**	**11·3**	**10·7**	**10·1**	**9·9**	**9·6**	**9·4**	**9·7**
Standardized	[1]	**10·5**	**9·1**	**10·5**	**10·7**	**10·1**	**9·5**	**9·3**	**8·9**	**8·7**	**9·0**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Causes of Death.—More than 86 p.c. of deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1931 to 1935 were due to the 32 specific causes named in Tables **19** and **20.** In these tables the groupings are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1929, which was first applied to Canadian mortality statistics for the year 1931. In the chart which accompanies the tables, the main object has been to attain the greatest degree of comparability possible over the whole period 1926-35. For this purpose it has been necessary to depart somewhat from the grouping of Tables **19** and **20.**

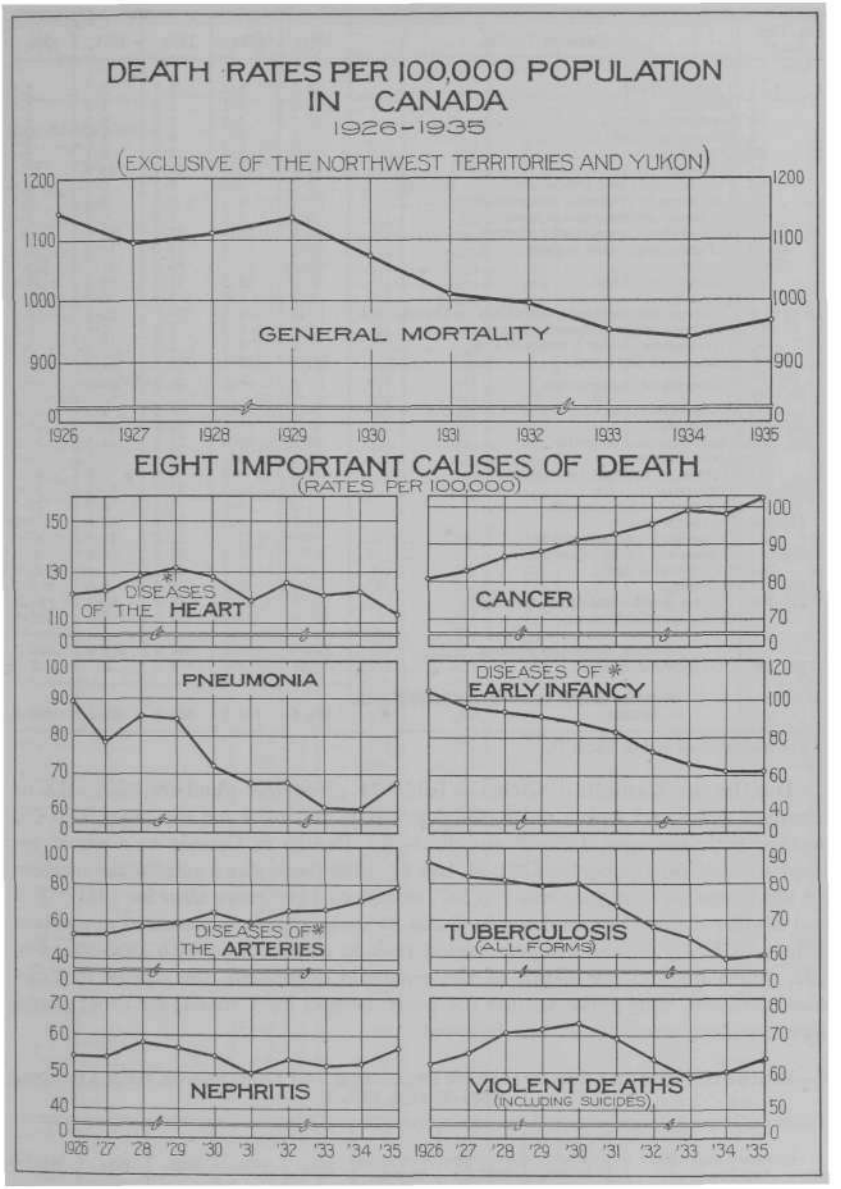
In any analysis of the relative importance of the causes of death it must be remembered that the Canadian population is an ageing one—that is, the average age is being advanced year by year due to the long-term influences of a falling birth rate, falling specific death rates, and very limited immigration. Since 1913 immigration has been very much curtailed and its effect on age distribution of population is illustrated by the movement of what may be termed the "immigration hump" (that increment of population due to extensive immigration before 1913). This is gradually passing up the age scale. Further, due to the improvements in sanitation and health conditions generally, the average age at which death takes place has been pushed gradually higher. All these factors tend to thrust those causes which are commonly associated with advancing years to the fore.

Some of the effects of the ageing of the population can be observed by the comparison of crude and standardized mortality rates for individual causes of death in 1921 and 1931, since standardized rates are calculated in order to eliminate the effects of changes in sex and age composition of the population. Cancer provides a pronounced example of the ageing effect. The crude rate for cancer was 75·3 in 1921 and in 1931 it was 95·8. The increase was thus 27 p.c. The standardized rate, however, was 72·7 in 1921 and 81·4 in 1931, an increase of only 12 p.c. It may be stated, therefore, that roughly more than half of the increase in the cancer death rate between 1921 and 1931 was accounted for by the ageing of the population. Nevertheless, cancer shows a persistent increase over the years in spite of all efforts to control its spread. Diseases of the heart and arteries are two other important causes which affect people of advancing years and which have shown substantial increases. In the case of diseases of the heart, the crude rate showed an increase of 25·5 p.c. between 1921 and 1931, but, again, the standardized rate increased by only 9 p.c. The crude rate for diseases of the arteries advanced by no less than 71 p.c. and the standardized by 50 p.c. over the decade. For nephritis, a disease which falls in the same general class, the increase in the crude rate was 28·5 p.c. and in the standardized, 12·5 p.c. Pneumonia is particularly fatal among those of advanced years and among infants; the same influences as have been mentioned have, no doubt, affected the figures for this disease.

19.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1931-35.

Int. List No.[1]	Cause of Death.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1, 2	Typhoid fever	421	339	291	293	273
7	Measles	167	330	170	188	490
8	Scarlet fever	253	197	157	226	242
9	Whooping-cough	748	555	552	875	892
10	Diphtheria	646	398	239	232	264
11	Influenza	3,217	4,236	4,019	2,004	3,392
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	223	164	73	84	64
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis	77	76	58	47	54
18	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	225	139	109	84	112
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	6,204	5,870	5,664	5,290	5,466
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs	1,412	1,296	1,275	1,141	1,131
45-53	Cancer	9,578	10,024	10,653	10,581	11,156
59	Diabetes mellitus	1,244	1,343	1,287	1,321	1,459
71	Anæmia	716	728	736	612	650
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis	2,594	2,543	2,639	2,577	2,105
82d	Paralysis without specified cause	728	654	559	547	415
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	368	304	263	261	234
90-95	Diseases of the heart	13,734	15,328	15,485	16,352	16,069
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries	5,957	6,798	6,950	7,379	8,302
106	Bronchitis	469	437	367	380	363
107-109	Pneumonia	7,011	7,045	6,487	6,530	7,411
119-120	Diarrhœa and enteritis	5,158	3,735	3,395	3,730	2,767
121	Appendicitis	1,394	1,454	1,455	1,578	1,491
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	987	947	1,029	1,074	1,121
130-132	Nephritis	5,168	5,635	5,516	5,643	6,176
137	Diseases of the prostate	746	879	926	944	1,089
140-150	Puerperal causes	1,215	1,181	1,111	1,167	1,093
157	Congenital malformations	1,427	1,349	1,374	1,361	1,423
158-161	Diseases of early infancy	9,019	7,932	7,337	6,936	6,880
162	Senility (old age)	2,225	2,192	2,037	1,882	1,932
163-171	Suicides	1,004	1,024	922	927	905
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	6,168	5,621	5,294	5,542	5,993
	Other specified causes	12,914	12,617	12,546	12,857	13,391
	Totals, Specified Causes	103,417	103,370	100,975	100,645	104,805
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases	1,100	1,007	993	937	762
	Totals	**104,517**	**104,377**	**101,968**	**101,582**	**105,567**

[1] The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1929 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification, in its detailed, intermediate, or abridged form, is accepted in almost all civilized countries.



* The rubrics (of the International List) included in the indicated groups have been selected to preserve the greatest degree of continuity possible. For this purpose it has been necessary to depart in these cases (indicated by the asterisks) from the groupings in Tables **19** and **20**. In all other cases the classification is the same as shown in the tables.

20.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1931-35.

Int. List No.[1]	Cause of Death.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1, 2	Typhoid fever	4·1	3·2	2·7	2·7	2·5
7	Measles	1·6	3·1	1·6	1·7	4·5
8	Scarlet fever	2·4	1·9	1·5	2·1	2·2
9	Whooping-cough	7·2	5·3	5·2	8·1	8·2
10	Diphtheria	6·2	3·8	2·2	2·1	2·4
11	Influenza	31·0	40·4	37·7	18·5	31·1
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	2·2	1·6	0·7	0·8	0·6
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis	0·7	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·5
18	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	2·2	1·3	1·0	0·8	1·0
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	59·9	55·9	53·1	48·9	50·1
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs	13·6	12·4	12·0	10·6	10·4
45-53	Cancer	92·4	95·5	99·9	97·9	102·2
59	Diabetes mellitus	12·0	12·8	12·1	12·2	13·4
71	Anæmia	6·9	6·9	6·9	5·7	6·0
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis	25·0	24·2	24·7	23·8	19·3
82d	Paralysis without specified cause	7·0	6·2	5·2	5·1	3·8
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	3·6	2·9	2·5	2·4	2·1
90-95	Diseases of the heart	132·5	146·1	145·2	151·3	147·1
96, 97 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries	57·5	64·8	65·2	68·3	76·0
106	Bronchitis	4·5	4·2	3·4	3·5	3·3
107-109	Pneumonia	67·7	67·1	60·8	60·4	67·9
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis	49·8	35·6	31·8	34·5	25·3
121	Appendicitis	13·5	13·9	13·6	14·6	13·7
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	9·5	9·0	9·6	9·9	10·3
130-132	Nephritis	49·9	53·7	51·7	52·2	56·6
137	Diseases of the prostate	7·2	8·4	8·7	8·7	10·0
140-150	Puerperal causes	11·7	11·3	10·4	10·8	10·0
157	Congenital malformations	13·8	12·9	12·9	12·6	13·0
158-161	Diseases of early infancy	87·0	75·6	68·8	64·2	63·0
162	Senility (old age)	21·5	20·9	19·1	17·4	17·7
163-171	Suicides	9·7	9·8	8·6	8·6	8·3
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	59·5	53·6	49·6	51·3	54·9
	Other specified causes	124·6	120·3	117·6	118·9	122·6
	Totals, Specified Causes	998·0	985·2	946·6	931·0	959·7
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases	10·6	9·6	9·3	8·7	7·0
	Totals, Death Rates per 100,000 Population	**1,008·6**	**994·8**	**955·9**	**939·7**	**966·6**

For footnote, see end of Table **19.**

Deaths in Canadian Cities.—Table **21** gives the numbers of deaths in Canadian cities and towns of 10,000 population and over for the years 1931-35, together with averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35. Deaths in Canada as a whole declined steadily for the period 1931-34, but for 1935 there was a substantial increase and the figure for that year was 105,567, or almost 1,000 more than for 1931. The total deaths of the 67 cities listed in Table **21** show a slightly increased proportion of the population for the five-year period 1931-35 as compared with 1926-30. For 1932, which marked the depth of the economic depression, the deaths in these cities increased, thus going against the general trend for Canada; for other years, however, the general trend was followed.

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.							
P. E. Island—								
Charlottetown	12,361	264	262	257	285	252	268	248
Nova Scotia—								
Glace Bay	20,706	294	258	263	267	235	256	269
Halifax	59,275	884	898	875	931	883	927	874
Sydney	23,089	241	213	186	204	213	228	233

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.							
New Brunswick—								
Moncton	20,689	252	245	214	259	266	240	247
Saint John	47,514	712	667	688	707	726	626	586
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	11,877	228	224	187	200	247	248	240
Granby	10,587	115	115	142	124	76	110	121
Hull	29,433	354	360	399	362	343	335	363
Joliette	10,765	173	172	192	156	175	170	166
Lachine	18,630	214	186	198	177	179	182	193
Lévis	11,724	223	219	255	228	204	201	209
Montreal	818,577	11,260	9,808	10,554	10,410	9,239	9,261	9,577
Outremont	28,641	105	161	130	152	166	179	178
Quebec	130,594	2,269	1,991	2,135	2,041	2,043	1,874	1,862
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	288	293	295	327	294	255	292
St. Jean	11,256	120	125	127	137	111	112	139
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	199	157	177	148	159	141	158
Sherbrooke	28,933	450	443	450	438	416	429	483
Sorel	10,320	167	141	156	130	129	127	161
Thetford Mines	10,701	157	139	128	133	146	132	157
Three Rivers	35,450	556	610	630	528	598	676	616
Valleyfield	11,411	180	154	151	174	147	152	145
Verdun	60,745	398	460	449	459	409	463	518
Westmount	24,235	143	249	212	278	231	279	243
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	230	227	230	244	208	209	245
Brantford	30,107	382	362	380	352	376	350	354
Chatham	14,569	300	303	313	311	288	265	336
Cornwall	11,126	238	234	230	250	209	240	239
Fort William	26,277	215	203	216	201	198	186	216
Galt	14,006	172	187	148	191	201	196	197
Guelph	21,075	235	234	234	233	236	242	226
Hamilton	155,547	1,473	1,491	1,532	1,510	1,406	1,462	1,547
Kingston	23,439	476	476	449	501	445	452	532
Kitchener	30,793	303	347	318	385	354	310	366
London	71,148	1,089	1,020	960	1,066	1,019	1,005	1,049
Niagara Falls	19,046	215	200	212	192	206	202	187
North Bay	15,528	149	155	139	151	138	176	172
Oshawa	23,439	216	186	207	184	167	195	176
Ottawa	126,872	1,664	1,715	1,709	1,727	1,701	1,618	1,822
Owen Sound	12,839	163	181	177	197	179	164	187
Peterborough	22,327	308	324	323	329	290	353	323
Port Arthur	19,818	224	197	213	205	187	189	189
St. Catharines	24,753	317	283	276	288	281	271	301
St. Thomas	15,430	226	227	204	233	225	224	251
Sarnia	18,191	222	224	223	243	235	220	201
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	218	214	222	217	187	214	229
Stratford	17,742	200	199	196	190	198	191	221
Sudbury	18,518	215	235	253	242	212	229	241
Timmins	14,200	146	171	182	157	163	170	182
Toronto	631,207	6,735	6,546	6,745	6,627	6,485	6,266	6,605
Welland	10,709	162	138	151	129	121	152	135
Windsor[1]	98,179	965	838	856	822	795	862	853
Woodstock	11,395	173	177	159	173	181	195	178
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	244	225	240	227	216	209	234
St. Boniface	16,305	482	417	424	425	395	368	473
Winnipeg	218,785	1,757	1,712	1,706	1,705	1,656	1,663	1,832
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	226	196	210	194	217	186	173
Regina	53,209	481	468	455	469	457	448	511
Saskatoon	43,291	485	450	432	467	429	453	467
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	756	730	695	748	708	723	774
Edmonton	79,197	862	884	797	921	870	883	948
Lethbridge	13,489	185	193	166	197	198	212	192
Medicine Hat	10,300	140	129	149	123	123	118	130
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	273	287	291	278	286	277	304
Vancouver	246,593	2,175	2,303	2,300	2,301	2,239	2,211	2,466
Victoria	39,082	552	561	526	541	543	589	608

[1] Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 22 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries for the latest available year. Those of the provinces of Canada are also given for comparison. The Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Norway are the only countries with death rates under 10·0 per 1,000 of population. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

22.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries and of the Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Country—			**Country**—concluded.		
Netherlands	1934	8·4	Poland	1934	14·4
New Zealand	1934	8·5	Hungary	1934	14·5
Australia	1934	9·3	Lithuania	1934	14·6
Canada	**1935**	**9·7**	Greece	1934	15·0
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	9·7	France	1934	15·1
Norway	1934	9·9	Spain	1934	15·9
Uruguay	1934	10·0	Jamaica	1934	17·1
Denmark	1934	10·4	Costa Rica	1934	17·7
Iceland	1934	10·4	Japan	1934	18·1
Germany	1934	10·9	Roumania	1934	20·7
United States (reg. area)	1934	11·0	Palestine	1934	21·9
Sweden	1934	11·2	Salvador	1933	22·7
Switzerland	1934	11·3	Ceylon	1934	22·9
England and Wales	1934	11·8	British India	1934	24·9
Newfoundland	1934	11·9	Straits Settlements	1934	26·5
Panama	1934	11·9	Egypt	1934	26·6
British Isles	1934	12·0	Chile	1934	26·8
Belgium	1934	12·3			
Finland	1934	12·4	**Province of Canada—**		
Austria	1934	12·7	Saskatchewan	1935	6·6
Scotland	1934	12·9	Alberta	1935	7·5
Irish Free State	1934	13·0	Manitoba	1935	8·1
Czechoslovakia	1934	13·2	British Columbia	1935	9·3
Italy	1934	13·3	Ontario	1935	9·9
Northern Ireland	1934	13·7	Quebec	1935	10·7
Latvia	1934	13·9	Prince Edward Island	1935	11·0
Bulgaria	1934	14·0	New Brunswick	1935	11·1
Estonia	1934	14·1	Nova Scotia	1935	11·7

Subsection 2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, the Dominion, provincial, and municipal health authorities have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. In the fifteen years for which the figures are available there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. This rate had been reduced to 71 in 1935. Table 23 gives figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1931 to 1935 and averages for the five-year periods 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35. The infantile mortality in Quebec exceeds that in any other province, although a study of the rates shows that steady improvement has been made in the ten-year period during which the province has been included in the registration area. In Canada as a whole over 6,000 infant lives were preserved in 1935 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.

23.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1931-35, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35.

A.—INFANT DEATHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[2]
Averages, 1921-25	151	1,139	1,165	[1]	5,916	1,394	1,789	1,327	621	[1]
Averages, 1926-30	122	934	1,039	10,518	5,091	1,031	1,559	1,195	571	22,060
Averages, 1931-35	131	840	857	7,756	3,962	835	1,261	998	464	17,104
1931	128	914	944	9,443	4,833	924	1,463	1,197	514	20,360
1932	132	849	774	7,744	4,133	836	1,321	997	477	17,263
1933	118	791	821	7,270	3,804	844	1,231	966	439	16,284
1934	130	807	878	7,388	3,523	734	1,093	891	426	15,870
1935	145	838	866	6,939	3,515	837	1,194	936	460	15,730

B.—INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Averages, 1921-25	77	94	105	[1]	83	84	83	86	61	[1]
Averages, 1926-30	71	85	101	127	74	72	73	75	55	93
Averages, 1931-35	67	73	82	98	61	61	62	60	46	75
1931	68	79	87	113	70	64	69	69	49	85
1932	65	73	72	94	62	59	63	59	47	73
1933	61	71	82	95	60	63	61	60	46	73
1934	67	71	86	97	57	55	55	55	43	72
1935	72	72	83	92	56	63	61	58	46	71

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926. [2] Exclusive of the Territories.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Twenty-one principal causes of death accounted in the years 1926 to 1935 for between 91 and 92 p.c. of the infantile mortality experienced in the Dominion, as is shown in Table **24.** It is noteworthy that four causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth, injury at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for nearly 44 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1935. This percentage shows a definite increase in the years covered. In 1926 it was 41·4 and in 1930 42·3, and since the total number of infant deaths has decreased by no less than 34 p.c. in the interval since 1926, great improvement in the post-natal care of infants is indicated. In the years 1934 and 1935, 49·0 p.c. and 49·2 p.c., respectively, of all infants who died were less than one month old, and 34·9 p.c. and 35·3 p.c., respectively, were less than one week old, as is shown in Table **25.**

24.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1934-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the former registration area for the single years 1921 to 1924 will be found at pp. 182-183 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for 1925 to 1927 at pp. 177-178 of the 1929 Year Book. Figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1927 and 1928 will be found at pp. 138-140 of the 1932 Year Book, for 1929 and 1930 at pp. 177-178 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1931, 1932 and 1933 at pp. 202-203 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

International List No.	Cause of Death.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.	
7	Measles	1926	141	122	263	118	108	113	1·1
		1934	43	30	73	38	28	33	0·5
		1935	104	77	181	92	71	82	1·2
8	Scarlet fever	1926	13	12	25	11	11	11	0·1
		1934	6	1	7	5	1	3	[1]
		1935	8	7	15	7	6	7	0·1
9	Whooping-cough	1926	358	415	773	299	368	332	3·3
		1934	296	309	605	261	286	273	3·8
		1935	318	281	599	281	260	270	3·8

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 182.

24.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1934-35 —concluded.

International List No.	Cause of Death.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.	
10	*Diphtheria*	1926	24	23	47	20	20	20	0·2
		1934	9	2	11	8	2	5	0·1
		1935	4	7	11	4	6	5	0·1
11	Influenza[2]	1926	576	374	950	481	331	408	4·0
		1934	226	173	399	199	160	180	2·5
		1935	412	264	676	364	244	305	4·3
15	Erysipelas	1926	51	50	101	43	44	43	0·4
		1934	26	32	58	23	30	26	0·4
		1935	21	32	53	19	30	24	0·3
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	1926	6	3	9	5	3	4	0·3
		1934	1	2	3	1	2	1	[1]
		1935	5	2	7	4	2	3	[1]
18	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1926	33	24	57	28	21	24	0·2
		1934	17	6	23	15	6	10	0·1
		1935	13	12	25	11	11	11	0·2
23-32	Tuberculosis[2]	1926	131	102	233	109	90	100	1·0
		1934	75	63	138	66	58	62	0·9
		1935	79	68	147	70	63	66	0·9
34	Syphilis	1926	68	60	128	57	53	55	0·5
		1934	94	71	165	83	66	75	1·0
		1935	98	84	182	87	78	82	1·2
86	Convulsions	1926	263	177	440	219	157	189	1·9
		1934	127	68	195	112	63	88	1·2
		1935	104	80	184	92	74	83	1·2
106	Bronchitis	1926	90	60	150	75	53	64	0·6
		1934	36	30	66	32	28	30	0·4
		1935	51	32	83	45	30	37	0·5
107-109	Pneumonia	1926	1,410	1,077	2,487	1,176	954	1,069	10·5
		1934	1,028	766	1,794	907	709	811	11·3
		1935	1,057	826	1,883	933	764	850	12·0
116-118	Diseases of the stomach	1926	156	126	282	130	112	121	1·2
		1934	66	49	115	58	45	52	0·7
		1935	62	44	106	55	41	48	0·7
119	Diarrhœa and enteritis[2]	1926	2,451	1,867	4,318	2,045	1,654	1,855	18·2
		1934	1,567	1,144	2,711	1,383	1,059	1,225	17·1
		1935	1,143	835	1,978	1,009	772	893	12·6
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1926	68	39	107	57	35	46	0·5
		1934	51	22	73	45	20	33	0·5
		1935	62	18	80	55	17	36	0·5
157	Congenital malformations	1926	777	635	1,412	648	563	607	6·0
		1934	662	556	1,218	584	515	550	7·7
		1935	682	581	1,263	602	537	570	8·0
158	Congenital debility	1926	1,353	1,000	2,353	1,129	886	1,011	9·9
		1934	782	562	1,344	690	520	607	8·5
		1935	701	491	1,192	619	454	538	7·6
159	Premature birth	1926	2,936	2,147	5,083	2,449	1,902	2,184	21·5
		1934	1,920	1,466	3,386	1,694	1,358	1,530	21·3
		1935	2,036	1,492	3,528	1,797	1,379	1,593	22·4
160	Injury at birth	1926	563	386	949	470	342	408	4·0
		1934	613	347	960	541	321	434	6·0
		1935	587	349	936	518	323	423	6·0
161	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy[2]	1926	885	622	1,507	738	551	647	6·4
		1934	724	522	1,246	639	483	563	7·9
		1935	705	519	1,224	622	480	553	7·8
	Other specified causes.[2]	1926	1,081	779	1,860	902	690	799	7·9
		1934	659	451	1,110	582	418	502	7·0
		1935	725	487	1,212	640	450	547	7·7
199, 200	Ill-defined causes	1926	103	55	158	86	49	68	0·7
		1934	96	74	170	85	69	77	1·1
		1935	92	73	165	81	67	75	1·0
	All causes	1926	13,537	10,155	23,692	11,294	8,996	10,179	100·0
		1934	9,124	6,746	15,870	8,051	6,247	7,171	100·0
		1935	9,069	6,661	15,730	8,005	6,159	7,103	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] For these causes the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for the years 1934-35 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

25.—Proportion per 1,000 Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age Occurring at each Age Period, 1934-35.

Age at Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1934.										
Under 1 month	546	540	437	435	554	519	574	549	519	490
Under 1 day	108	170	131	138	215	170	208	230	237	170
1 day and under 1 week	238	197	185	151	215	185	221	182	188	179
1 week and under 2 weeks	69	74	64	62	57	69	67	59	33	61
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	69	51	33	43	38	49	40	48	40	42
3 weeks and under 1 month	62	48	25	41	30	45	38	29	21	37
1 month and under 2 months	108	108	95	112	82	76	98	86	56	99
2 months and under 3 months	38	81	96	92	69	80	52	59	66	81
3 months and under 4 months	108	58	83	64	56	61	52	55	49	62
4 months and under 5 months	62	43	60	56	49	68	51	53	42	54
5 months and under 6 months	23	37	50	42	36	44	40	40	49	41
6 months and under 7 months	31	36	35	45	33	31	27	44	52	40
7 months and under 8 months	23	33	42	34	34	34	25	33	35	34
8 months and under 9 months	–	16	39	32	29	29	20	21	35	29
9 months and under 10 months	31	20	26	33	23	26	20	13	49	28
10 months and under 11 months	8	20	18	30	21	16	22	24	28	25
11 months and under 1 year	23	7	18	24	13	15	19	22	19	19
Totals	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1935.										
Under 1 month	497	494	438	427	604	501	513	549	539	492
Under 1 day	131	165	149	122	249	204	179	215	220	171
1 day and under 1 week	221	205	180	157	226	177	164	191	226	182
1 week and under 2 weeks	69	61	50	66	55	41	70	53	35	60
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	41	27	29	41	40	38	56	41	28	40
3 weeks and under 1 month	34	36	30	41	34	41	44	49	30	39
1 month and under 2 months	103	113	110	115	79	96	107	82	63	102
2 months and under 3 months	110	93	85	94	60	67	80	85	72	82
3 months and under 4 months	55	82	64	67	49	61	64	57	59	62
4 months and under 5 months	41	50	51	51	37	45	40	49	52	47
5 months and under 6 months	69	41	51	49	33	45	41	31	30	43
6 months and under 7 months	28	29	52	41	27	48	24	25	54	36
7 months and under 8 months	21	27	30	37	30	32	34	31	28	33
8 months and under 9 months	14	26	25	32	21	30	27	26	35	28
9 months and under 10 months	14	23	38	34	23	27	24	18	30	29
10 months and under 11 months	28	17	35	28	20	22	29	19	28	25
11 months and under 1 year	21	5	22	23	18	26	14	28	9	20
Totals	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities and Towns.—Table **26** shows for the cities and towns of 10,000 population and over, the numbers of infant deaths and the death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1932-35. In the latest year Port Arthur, Ont., had the lowest infant death rate, namely 25.

But a very low rate for any particular year means little since wide fluctuations from year to year are the rule. Vancouver, B.C., has a splendid record among the large cities over the four years shown. Three Rivers, Sorel, Hull, Westmount, Glace Bay, Thetford Mines, Granby, and Quebec city have all rates of over 100 for 1935 and most of them have high rates over the four-year period. Apart from Vancouver, already mentioned, among the cities Montreal has recorded steady improvement over the period and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates and good records.

The infantile mortality in the cities of Canada has been greatly reduced in the years since the inauguration of Dominion vital statistics. Thus the rate for Toronto has fallen from 90 in 1921 to 51 in 1935, that for Winnipeg from 78 to 42, for Vancouver from 56 to 29, for Hamilton from 88 to 49, for Ottawa from 130 to 94, for London from 92 to 49, for Edmonton from 89 to 33, for Halifax from 135 to 63, for Saint John from 147 to 62. Altogether, in the 13 cities of 40,000 population and over in the former registration area of Canada, there were 41,923 live births in 1921 and 3,833 infant deaths, being a rate of 91 per 1,000 live births. In 1935

in these same cities there were 35,456 live births but only 1,787 infant deaths, or a rate of 50 per 1,000 live births.

26.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 and Over, 1932-35, with Averages, 1926-30.

City or Town.	Infant Deaths.					Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
	Average 1926-30.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Average 1926-30.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Belleville, Ont.	27	18	19	17	25	72	49	54	46	66
Brandon, Man.	26	23	16	12	15	67	73	54	44	57
Brantford, Ont.	52	32	40	26	35	76	50	63	45	58
Calgary, Alta.	113	85	64	66	73	62	49	39	41	45
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	30	30	23	26	26	105	77	68	73	74
Chatham, Ont.	38	32	31	26	35	78	69	66	51	66
Chicoutimi, Que.	72	66	69	56	45	129	118	138	115	89
Cornwall, Ont.	48	35	25	53	32	102	77	54	122	53
Edmonton, Alta.	140	113	111	101	75	66	49	53	47	33
Fort William, Ont.	46	36	25	20	29	73	61	47	42	55
Galt, Ont.	16	12	17	16	16	57	39	60	55	58
Glace Bay, N.S.	85	80	48	65	85	127	110	80	91	109
Granby, Que.	29	30	14	29	32	96	79	40	83	104
Guelph, Ont.	23	20	20	17	16	59	55	56	52	47
Halifax, N.S.	127	126	113	118	105	87	78	71	73	63
Hamilton, Ont.	200	192	163	148	135	66	62	57	54	49
Hull, Que.	132	121	104	70	91	132	138	122	82	112
Joliette, Que.	52	26	40	39	24	149	74	120	137	72
Kingston, Ont.	59	48	31	37	29	99	73	45	61	42
Kitchener, Ont.	43	33	31	36	34	58	45	45	50	45
Lachine, Que.	49	35	24	24	20	111	85	64	65	57
Lethbridge, Alta.	33	34	33	23	30	76	65	64	50	52
Lévis, Que.	37	22	29	19	15	120	78	111	79	65
London, Ont.	91	92	82	64	70	66	66	64	48	49
Medicine Hat, Alta.	23	16	18	16	19	59	45	56	47	51
Moncton, N.B.	40	27	28	19	21	76	53	60	40	46
Montreal, Que.	2,735	1,976	1,801	1,635	1,550	135	100	98	89	87
Moose Jaw, Sask.	39	27	24	15	15	62	55	52	35	35
New Westminster, B.C.	27	27	19	25	26	51	48	36	46	47
Niagara Falls, Ont.	31	16	19	22	20	66	40	48	54	46
North Bay, Ont.	35	28	19	24	18	85	70	49	65	46
Oshawa, Ont.	53	21	21	34	22	83	41	45	67	42
Ottawa, Ont.	327	245	257	200	286	110	81	89	71	94
Outremont, Que.	8	5	9	6	5	65	43	96	73	60
Owen Sound, Ont.	15	18	17	15	11	46	61	54	46	34
Peterborough, Ont.	39	49	27	23	36	67	83	48	42	63
Port Arthur, Ont.	45	23	22	28	13	83	43	42	59	25
Quebec, Que.	727	580	558	497	390	166	135	138	124	101
Regina, Sask.	92	60	63	54	59	67	48	54	44	50
St. Boniface, Man.	59	52	41	31	46	70	45	40	30	42
St. Catharines, Ont.	40	29	32	28	20	67	49	56	46	36
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	55	45	33	30	35	166	124	97	91	98
St. Jean, Que.	26	21	14	16	18	79	68	50	54	65
Saint John, N.B.	113	89	105	80	72	60	69	93	66	62
St. Thomas, Ont.	20	10	15	17	18	99	33	58	53	61
Sarnia, Ont.	32	17	22	21	22	74	43	58	53	52
Saskatoon, Sask.	86	70	43	47	27	81	69	48	55	31
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	42	32	22	27	20	69	49	39	55	38
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	103	53	62	35	42	157	85	111	66	82
Sherbrooke, Que.	77	62	38	60	58	97	81	52	82	78
Sorel, Que.	56	31	42	29	36	187	111	171	117	153
Stratford, Ont.	21	22	10	13	23	55	67	33	41	66
Sudbury, Ont.	54	78	71	45	55	108	98	99	59	63
Sydney, N.S.	40	26	37	29	24	77	43	72	49	41
Thetford Mines, Que.	52	28	31	31	32	113	74	102	85	109
Three Rivers, Que.	228	155	207	343	251	171	126	197	287	222
Timmins, Ont.	60	47	66	60	53	123	91	121	102	84
Toronto, Ont.	914	751	673	517	538	75	62	60	49	51
Valleyfield, Que.	40	39	27	28	31	126	101	83	76	87
Vancouver, B.C.	173	146	107	80	93	46	42	34	25	29
Verdun, Que.	91	77	53	57	58	86	66	53	62	68
Victoria, B.C.	33	20	35	22	19	46	29	52	31	27
Welland, Ont.	20	20	20	17	13	69	73	68	67	42
Westmount, Que.	11	39	20	37	30	102	120	66	119	112
Windsor, Ont.[1]	203	101	97	89	99	73	51	50	47	49
Winnipeg, Man.	277	178	149	156	155	61	44	39	42	42
Woodstock, Ont.	14	23	7	10	10	58	95	28	47	45

[1] Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville, which in previous editions of the Year Book were shown separately.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to live births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1934 the rate of infantile mortality was only 32 per 1,000 live births as compared with 68 in 1905. Norway, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden, with rates of 39, 43, 46, and 47 in their latest available year (1934), are the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 59 in 1934, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 66 in 1934. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 43 in 1934. Statistics are given in Table 27 by leading countries and by provinces.

27.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World and Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Country—			**Country**—concluded.		
New Zealand	1934	32	Spain	1933	112
Norway	1934	39	Japan	1934	125
Netherlands	1934	43	Czechoslovakia	1934	128
Australia	1934	44	Jamaica	1934	131
Switzerland	1934	46	Costa Rica	1934	136
Sweden	1934	47	Salvador	1933	140
Iceland	1934	52	Bulgaria	1933	146
England and Wales	1934	59	Hungary	1934	148
United States (reg. area)	1934	60	Palestine	1934	158
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	61	Egypt	1934	166
British Isles	1934	62	Lithuania	1934	166
Irish Free State	1934	63	Ceylon	1934	173
Denmark	1934	64	Roumania	1933	174
Germany	1934	66	Straits Settlements	1934	175
France	1934	69	British India	1934	187
Northern Ireland	1934	70	Chile	1934	262
Canada	**1935**	**71**			
Finland	1934	73	**Provinces of Canada—**		
Scotland	1934	78	British Columbia	1935	46
Belgium	1934	82	Ontario	1935	56
Estonia	1934	91	Alberta	1935	58
Austria	1933	93	Saskatchewan	1935	61
Latvia	1934	95	Manitoba	1935	63
Panama	1934	95	Nova Scotia	1935	72
Uruguay	1934	96	Prince Edward Island	1935	72
Italy	1934	99	New Brunswick	1935	83
Newfoundland	1934	105	Quebec	1935	92
Greece	1934	112			

Infantile Mortality in Certain Cities of the World.—It is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our day, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human, especially to infant, life than the average living conditions in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in New York was 52 per 1,000 live births in 1934, as against a rate of 60 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. In the same year, Berlin had an infantile mortality rate of 59 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 66 for Germany. On the other hand, Paris had a rate of 76 in 1934, compared with a rate of 69 for France in the same year, and London a rate of 67 compared with 59 for England and Wales.

In Canada, Montreal had, in 1934, an infantile mortality of 89 per 1,000 live births as compared with 92 for the province of Quebec. Toronto had, in 1934, an infantile mortality rate of 49 per 1,000 live births as against 56 for the province

of Ontario, while Winnipeg and Vancouver had much lower infantile mortality rates than their respective provinces. Over a number of years both Vancouver and Victoria have shown two of the lowest infantile mortality rates in the world.

28.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Certain Cities of the World in 1934.

City.	Country.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	City.	Country.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Oslo	Norway	20	Hamilton	Canada	54
Vancouver	Canada	25	Hamburg	Germany	55
Victoria	Canada	31	Saskatoon	Canada	55
Wellington	New Zealand	31	Sheffield	England	55
Amsterdam	Netherlands	34	Antwerp	Belgium	57
Auckland	New Zealand	38	Cologne	Germany	58
Stockholm	Sweden	39	Berlin	Germany	59
Adelaide	Australia	40	Edinburgh	Scotland	62
Moncton	Canada	40	Verdun	Canada	62
Calgary	Canada	41	Munich	Germany	64
Hobart	Tasmania	41	Washington	United States	65
Perth	Australia	41	Saint John	Canada	66
Brisbane	Australia	42	Birmingham	England	67
Winnipeg	Canada	42	Breslau	Germany	67
Capetown	U. of S. Africa	43	Leipzig	Germany	67
Frankfort-on-Main	Germany	43	London	England	67
Brandon	Canada	44	Manchester	England	69
Regina	Canada	44	Ottawa	Canada	71
Sydney	Australia	44	Halifax	Canada	73
Copenhagen	Denmark	45	Paris	France	76
Dresden	Germany	45	Cork	Irish Free State	78
Edmonton	Canada	47	Johannesburg	U. of S. Africa	79
Windsor	Canada	47	Liverpool	England	80
Chicago	United States	48	Montreal	Canada	89
London	Canada	48	Glasgow	Scotland	98
Melbourne	Australia	48	Quebec	Canada	124
Toronto	Canada	49	Madras	British India	232
New York	United States	52	Bombay	India	247

Maternal Mortality.—Of cognate interest with infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table **29** to be at its lowest among mothers under twenty-five years of age. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 live births is shown for the years 1933-35; averages are also shown for the years 1926-30 and 1931-35. The maternal mortality is shown by provinces and age groups in Table **30** and by causes of death in Table **31.**

29.—Maternal Deaths in Canada, by Age Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1933-35, and Five-Year Averages for 1926-30 and 1931-35.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1926-32 will be found at p. 208 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths. No.	Maternal Deaths. Rate per 1,000 Living Births.	Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths. No.	Maternal Deaths. Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years	1933	14,104	44	3·1					
	1934	13,454	67	5·0	40 years or				
	1935	13,671	47	3·4	over	1933	13,466	136	10·1
20-24 years	1933	55,906	192	3·4		1934	13,610	155	11·3
	1934	55,137	211	3·8		1935	13,217	116	8·7
	1935	56,245	202	3·6					
25-29 years	1933	62,068	257	4·1	**Averages**	**1926-30**	**236,520**	**1,339**	**5·7**
	1934	61,911	236	3·8	**Averages**	**1931-35**	**228,352**	**1,154**	**5·1**
	1935	62,296	261	4·2	**Totals**[1]	**1933**	**222,868**	**1,111**	**5·0**
30-39 years	1933	77,324	482	6·2	**Totals**[1]	**1934**	**221,303**	**1,167**	**5·3**
	1934	77,186	498	6·5	**Totals**[1]	**1935**	**221,451**	**1,093**	**4·9**
	1935	76,022	467	6·1					

30.—Maternal Deaths in each Province by Age Groups, 1935, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births for 1933-35, and Five-Year Averages for 1926-30 and 1931-35.

NOTE.—For totals 1926-30, see p. 183 of the Canada Year Book, 1933, and for totals 1931-32, p. 182 of the 1936 edition.

Year and Age Group.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[1]
Maternal Deaths—										
Averages, 1926-30	8	61	64	433	398	81	126	105	63	1,339
Averages, 1931-35	10	59	57	405	344	60	91	75	53	1,154
Totals, 1933	8	52	60	381	346	54	92	73	45	1,111
Totals, 1934	10	71	52	418	348	51	86	81	50	1,167
Totals, 1935	8	62	48	405	313	56	80	69	52	1,093
1935.										
Under 20 years	Nil	5	2	11	14	1	5	6	3	47
20-24 years	1	16	8	65	53	13	18	18	10	202
25-29 years	2	11	16	93	71	18	20	18	12	261
30-39 years	4	24	16	183	148	20	30	18	23	466
40 years or over	1	6	6	53	27	4	7	9	3	116
Age not stated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—										
Averages, 1926-30	4·6	5·5	6·2	5·2	5·8	5·6	5·9	6·6	6·1	5·7
Averages, 1931-35	5·1	5·1	5·5	5·1	5·3	4·4	4·5	4·5	5·3	5·1
Totals, 1933	4·1	4·7	6·0	5·0	5·4	4·1	4·6	4·5	4·7	5·0
Totals, 1934	5·1	6·2	5·1	5·5	5·6	3·8	4·4	5·0	5·1	5·3
Totals, 1935	4·0	5·3	4·6	5·4	5·0	4·2	4·1	4·3	5·2	4·9

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

31.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1935.

Int. List No.	Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[1]
140	Abortion with septic conditions	-	3	4	36	44	10	9	10	12	128
	(a) Abortion	-	3	2	32	24	9	8	6	9	93
	(b) Self-induced abortion	-	-	2	4	20	1	1	4	3	35
141	Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included)	-	4	2	13	12	2	1	3	5	42
	(a) Abortion	-	4	2	13	8	1	1	2	3	34
	(b) Self-induced abortion	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	2	8
142	Ectopic gestation	-	2	-	8	11	3	5	4	-	33
	(a) With septic conditions	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	5
	(b) Without mention of septic conditions	-	2	-	7	9	3	4	3	-	28
143	Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded)	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	8
144	Puerperal hæmorrhage	2	13	5	60	34	3	8	7	7	139
	(a) Placenta prævia	1	3	4	28	19	1	-	3	3	62
	(b) Other hæmorrhages	1	10	1	32	15	2	8	4	4	77
145	Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as due to abortion)	2	13	7	126	49	17	21	18	6	259
	(a) Puerperal septicæmia and pyæmia	2	13	7	126	49	17	21	17	6	258
	(b) Puerperal tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	-	12	17	86	60	8	12	10	8	213

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

31.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1935—concluded.

Int. List No.	Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[1]
147	Other toxæmias of pregnancy	–	3	5	19	14	3	2	4	1	51
148	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic)	3	2	5	13	37	5	9	6	6	86
	(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis	–	1	1	5	5	–	4	–	1	17
	(b) Embolism	2	1	3	6	24	3	2	4	2	47
	(c) Sudden death	1	–	1	2	8	2	3	2	3	22
149	Other accidents of childbirth	1	9	2	41	45	4	11	7	4	124
	(a) Cæsarian operation	–	1	–	3	12	–	1	4	–	21
	(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery		2	–	2	7	–	2	1	–	14
	(c) Dystocia		3	2	18	13	2	3	1	1	43
	(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	9
	(e) Others under this title	1	3	–	17	6	2	5	1	2	37
150	Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	3	10
	(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	1
	(b) Others under this title	–	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	3	9
	Totals	8	62	48	405	313	56	80	69	52	1,093

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

As compared with the previous year, the number of maternal deaths shows a decrease of 74 or over 6 p.c., and the decrease from 1930 is over 22 p.c. Increases are shown for Manitoba and British Columbia, but elsewhere decreases are recorded as compared with 1934. By far the most serious causes of maternal mortality are puerperal septicæmia, and puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia, but deaths from these causes decreased from 630 in 1934 to 605 in 1935, or by nearly 4 p.c.

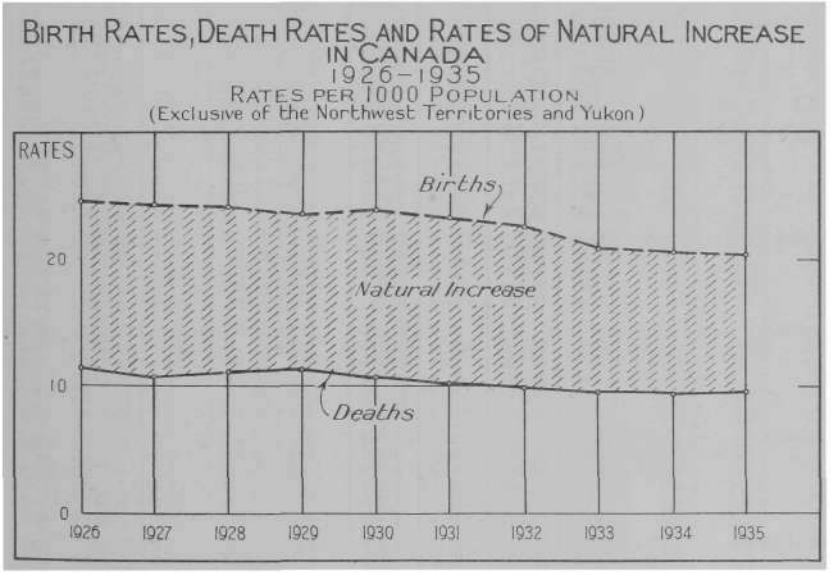
Section 4.—Natural Increase.

Natural increase is a resultant of births and deaths, and its treatment is felt to come, logically, at this place rather than at the beginning of the chapter, as in former editions of the Year Book.

Summary statistics of the births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths) per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1935, by provinces, in Table **32.** Statistics of marriages are also included in this table for convenience. The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate was 17·1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience almost everywhere, it stood at 13·9 in 1935. Saskatchewan has usually approached Quebec in the matter of natural increase but for the years 1934 and 1935 the rates for this prairie province exceeded those for Quebec. Alberta and New Brunswick follow Quebec in the order given. In the case of the two western provinces the high rates of natural increase are due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates, but in the case of New Brunswick the condition of an combined with a high death rate exists. The high

rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 11·1 in 1934 and 10·6 in 1935, in spite of the fact that the rate for British Columbia, which has always been low, was reduced to 4·3 in 1935. The rate of natural increase in 1934 was 13·7 per 1,000 in the Union of South Africa (Whites), 8·0 in New Zealand, 7·1 in Australia, 6·2 in the Irish Free State, 6·1 in Northern Ireland, 5·1 in Scotland, and 3·0 in England and Wales, so that Canada compares quite favourably with most other British countries.

The rates of natural increase per 1,000 of the mean population for other countries in the latest years are as follows, the figures being for 1934, except where stated in parentheses: Netherlands, 12·3; Japan, 11·9; Spain, 11·4 (1933); Italy, 10·1; Denmark, 7·4; Germany, 7·1; United States, 6·1; Finland, 5·7; Switzerland, 4·9; Norway, 4·7; Belgium, 3·8; Sweden, 2·5; France, 1·0.



During recent years the rate of natural increase of the population of Canada has declined. In 1921 the rate was 17·8; it declined to 13·3 in 1926 and to 12·2 in 1929. After 1929 there was a temporary improvement but, as Table **32** shows, the rates for 1933, 1934 and 1935—11·3, 11·1 and 10·6, respectively—continued the downward trend. Among the provinces the trends generally follow that of Canada as a whole, except in the Maritime Provinces, for each of which the trend is not so regularly downward and improvement is shown for 1935 compared with 1934. Quebec shows the greatest improvement in death rate for the period, but the birth rate is declining here as elsewhere and the rate of natural increase for 1935 is quite definitely lower than that for Saskatchewan.

Statistics of natural increase in cities and towns of 10,000 and over are given for the period 1926-35 in Table **33**, but these are not worked out as rates per thousand of population, though the census populations in 1931, which are also given, furnish some guide to such rates.

32.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1933-35, with Averages for 1921-25, 1926-30 and 1931-35.

NOTE.—For other than census years birth, marriage, and death rates are calculated on estimated population (see p. 153). Figures for individual years 1921-25 will be found at p. 160 of the 1927-28 Year Book; for 1926-30 at p. 150 of the 1933 Year Book; and for 1931-32 at p. 147 of the 1936 edition.

Province.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Prince Edward Island. Av. 1921-25	1,966	22·6	473	5·4	1,085	12·5	881	10·1
Av. 1926-30	1,734	19·7	473	5·4	969	11·0	765	8·7
Av. 1931-35	1,961	22·1	496	5·6	1,001	11·3	961	10·8
1933	1,946	21·9	481	5·4	1,032	11·6	914	10·3
1934	1,943	21·8	536	6·0	1,033	11·6	910	10·2
1935	2,010	22·6	516	5·8	975	11·0	1,035	11·6
Nova Scotia..... Av. 1921-25	12,119	23·4	3,186	6·1	6,519	12·6	5,600	10·8
Av. 1926-30	11,016	21·4	3,224	6·3	6,362	12·4	4,654	9·0
Av. 1931-35	11,486	22·0	3,522	6·8	6,073	11·7	5,413	10·3
1933	11,164	21·4	3,316	6·4	6,045	11·6	5,119	9·8
1934	11,407	21·7	3,756	7·2	6,028	11·5	5,379	10·2
1935	11,617	22·0	3,946	7·5	6,164	11·7	5,453	10·3
New Brunswick..... Av. 1921-25	11,080	28·4	2,953	7·6	5,093	13·1	5,987	15·3
Av. 1926-30	10,327	25·8	2,970	7·4	5,019	12·5	5,308	13·3
Av. 1931-35	10,440	24·9	2,737	6·5	4,710	11·2	5,730	13·7
1933	10,037	23·9	2,517	6·0	4,908	11·7	5,129	12·2
1934	10,164	23·9	3,045	7·2	4,665	11·0	5,499	12·9
1935	10,388	24·2	3,200	7·5	4,779	11·1	5,609	13·1
Quebec[1]..... Av. 1926-30	82,771	30·5	18,731	6·9	36,645	13·5	46,126	17·0
Av. 1931-35	78,889	26·6	17,089	5·8	32,796	11·1	46,093	15·5
1933	76,920	25·9	15,337	5·2	31,636	10·7	45,284	15·2
1934	76,432	25·3	18,242	6·0	31,929	10·6	44,503	14·7
1935	75,267	24·6	19,967	6·5	32,839	10·7	42,428	13·9
Ontario..... Av. 1921-25	71,454	23·7	24,037	8·0	34,252	11·3	37,202	12·4
Av. 1926-30	68,703	21·0	25,449	7·8	36,650	11·2	32,053	9·8
Av. 1931-35	65,000	18·3	24,260	6·8	35,782	10·1	29,218	8·2
1933	63,646	17·9[2]	22,587	6·3[2]	35,301	9·9[2]	28,345	8·0[2]
1934	62,234	17·1[2]	25,874	7·1[2]	35,119	9·7[2]	27,115	7·4[2]
1935	63,069	17·2	26,843	7·3	36,317	9·9	26,752	7·3
Manitoba..... Av. 1921-25	16,590	26·8	4,634	7·5	5,348	8·6	11,242	18·2
Av. 1926-30	14,391	21·7	4,951	7·5	5,507	8·3	8,884	13·4
Av. 1931-35	13,690	19·3	5,015	7·1	5,413	7·6	8,277	11·7
1933	13,304	18·7[2]	4,819	6·8[2]	5,455	7·7[2]	7,849	11·0[2]
1934	13,310	18·7[2]	5,296	7·4[2]	5,169	7·3[2]	8,141	11·4[2]
1935	13,335	18·8	5,341	7·5	5,781	8·1	7,554	10·7
Saskatchewan..... Av. 1921-25	21,580	27·7	4,982	6·4	5,859	7·5	15,721	20·2
Av. 1926-30	21,298	24·7	6,036	7·0	6,256	7·3	15,042	17·4
Av. 1931-35	20,325	21·9	5,680	6·1	6,037	6·5	14,288	15·4
1933	20,145	21·6[2]	5,371	5·8[2]	6,024	6·5[2]	14,121	15·1
1934	19,764	21·2[2]	5,519	5·9[2]	5,924	6·4[2]	13,840	14·8
1935	19,569	21·0	6,036	6·5	6,126	6·6	13,443	14·4
Alberta..... Av. 1921-25	15,461	26·0	4,313	7·3	4,953	8·3	10,508	17·7
Av. 1926-30	15,924	24·2	5,265	8·0	5,530	8·4	10,394	15·8
Av. 1931-35	16,556	22·1	5,530	7·4	5,447	7·3	11,109	14·8
1933	16,123	21·6[2]	5,389	7·2[2]	5,346	7·1	10,777	14·5[2]
1934	16,236	21·5[2]	6,053	8·0[2]	5,337	7·1[2]	10,899	14·4[2]
1935	16,183	21·2	6,010	7·9	5,729	7·5	10,454	13·7
British Columbia..... Av. 1921-25	10,256	18·4	3,971	7·1	4,812	8·7	5,444	9·7
Av. 1926-30	10,356	16·2	4,786	7·5	5,986	9·3	4,370	6·9
Av. 1931-35	10,005	14·0	4,267	6·0	6,344	8·9	3,661	5·1
1933	9,583	13·5	4,048	5·7	6,221	8·7	3,362	4·8
1934	9,813	13·5	4,771	6·6	6,378	8·8	3,435	4·7
1935	10,013	13·6	5,034	6·8	6,857	9·3	3,156	4·3
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)[1].... **Av. 1926-30**	**236,520**	**24·1**	**71,885**	**7·3**	**108,924**	**11·1**	**127,596**	**13·0**
Av. 1931-35	**228,352**	**21·4**	**68,596**	**6·4**	**103,603**	**9·7**	**124,750**	**11·7**
1933	**222,868**	**20·9**	**63,865**	**6·0**	**101,968**	**9·6**	**120,900**	**11·3**
1934	**221,303**	**20·5**	**73,092**	**6·8**	**101,582**	**9·4**	**119,721**	**11·1**
1935	**221,451**	**20·3**	**76,893**	**7·0**	**105,567**	**9·7**	**115,884**	**10·6**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

[2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

33.—Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, and Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.							
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	12,361	23	99	114	103	85	90	102
Nova Scotia—								
Glace Bay	20,706	378	445	430	457	367	459	510
Halifax	59,275	573	732	776	689	708	680	805
Sydney	23,089	270	374	457	397	299	360	356
New Brunswick—								
Moncton	20,689	266	249	343	252	197	240	212
Saint John	47,514	432	536	528	590	401	585	578
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	11,877	325	284	303	358	252	238	268
Granby	10,587	183	239	246	254	272	238	187
Hull	29,433	647	515	586	512	509	518	447
Joliette	10,765	174	157	151	196	159	115	166
Lachine	18,630	228	212	293	234	194	186	155
Lévis	11,724	84	42	30	55	57	41	23
Montreal	818,577	8,945	9,194	10,017	9,332	9,210	9,202	8,209
Outremont	28,641	19	−66	−31	−37	−72	−97	−94
Quebec	130,594	2,110	2,146	2,327	2,244	2,006	2,143	2,009
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	45	59	76	36	45	76	64
St. Jean	11,256	204	170	189	173	167	184	136
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	459	413	448	476	400	389	353
Sherbrooke	28,933	336	310	349	331	314	299	257
Sorel	10,320	130	124	159	149	117	121	75
Thetford Mines	10,701	308	212	290	243	159	232	136
Three Rivers	35,450	773	577	697	704	452	520	513
Valleyfield	11,411	137	204	201	213	179	215	212
Verdun	60,745	659	561	712	707	594	462	333
Westmount	24,235	−33	64	144	47	74	33	24
Ontario—								
Belleville	13,790	140	149	194	121	141	158	132
Brantford	30,107	300	265	306	289	254	225	247
Chatham	14,569	185	181	143	150	180	241	192
Cornwall	11,126	230	248	230	202	256	194	361
Fort William	26,277	420	355	441	392	337	288	314
Galt	14,006	105	109	173	118	81	93	81
Guelph	21,075	160	117	129	133	120	85	115
Hamilton	155,547	1,568	1,467	1,788	1,601	1,458	1,268	1,216
Kingston	23,439	119	181	196	157	240	157	155
Kitchener	30,793	451	405	533	344	339	417	393
London	71,148	292	359	492	331	262	332	377
Niagara Falls	19,046	251	221	251	210	192	203	250
North Bay	15,528	268	235	269	247	249	192	218
Oshawa	23,439	429	339	400	332	302	315	347
Ottawa	126,872	1,301	1,247	1,338	1,300	1,172	1,206	1,218
Owen Sound	12,839	171	138	161	99	137	159	133
Peterborough	22,327	271	253	289	263	277	192	248
Port Arthur	19,818	318	314	291	329	331	288	335
St. Catharines	24,753	279	306	351	303	292	334	247
St. Thomas	15,430	100	69	96	67	33	99	46
Sarnia	18,191	209	189	241	155	143	180	223
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	395	360	413	431	377	279	303
Stratford	17,742	184	141	196	140	109	129	129
Sudbury	18,518	283	562	577	554	505	538	635
Timmins	14,200	345	392	349	362	382	420	449
Toronto	631,207	5,475	4,890	5,964	5,468	4,801	4,349	3,869
Welland	10,709	126	148	152	146	171	102	173
Windsor[1]	98,179	1,826	1,200	1,499	1,155	1,128	1,039	1,179
Woodstock	11,395	73	60	100	69	65	19	46
Manitoba—								
Brandon	17,082	146	78	129	87	81	61	30
St. Boniface	16,305	361	647	591	722	633	656	631
Winnipeg	218,785	2,770	2,232	2,745	2,382	2,130	2,065	1,836
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw	21,299	397	268	302	298	246	240	254
Regina	53,209	887	802	1,056	793	717	783	661
Saskatoon	43,291	573	505	712	542	463	404	405

[1] Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

33.—Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-35, and Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Averages, 1926-30.	Averages, 1931-35.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.							
Alberta—								
Calgary	83,761	1,050	965	1,190	978	916	878	866
Edmonton	79,197	1,260	1,362	1,603	1,399	1,215	1,265	1,330
Lethbridge	13,489	251	338	406	329	319	246	390
Medicine Hat	10,300	245	230	252	235	197	225	243
British Columbia—								
New Westminster	17,524	252	271	297	287	249	267	254
Vancouver	246,593	1,601	1,656	1,430	1,149	949	968	782
Victoria	39,082	165	136	162	159	131	125	101

Natural Increase by Sex.—From Table **34** the relationship of births to deaths is shown by sex from 1926 to 1935 for Canada and for 1935 by provinces. In spite of higher male births, the natural increase is shown to be lower for males than females due to the higher mortality among the former.

34.—Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase in Canada,[1] by Provinces and for each Sex, 1935, with Totals, 1931-35 and Averages 1926-30 and 1931-35.

Year and Province.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935.							
Prince Edward Island	1,013	531	482	997	444	553	1,035
Nova Scotia	5,980	3,267	2,713	5,637	2,897	2,740	5,453
New Brunswick	5,257	2,559	2,698	5,131	2,220	2,911	5,609
Quebec	38,444	17,160	21,284	36,823	15,679	21,144	42,428
Ontario	32,367	19,281	13,086	30,702	17,036	13,666	26,752
Manitoba	6,770	3,246	3,524	6,565	2,535	4,030	7,554
Saskatchewan	10,063	3,614	6,449	9,506	2,512	6,994	13,443
Alberta	8,309	3,407	4,902	7,874	2,322	5,552	10,454
British Columbia	5,090	4,141	949	4,923	2,716	2,207	3,156
Canada[1] Av. 1926-30	**121,552**	**58,351**	**63,201**	**114,968**	**50,573**	**64,395**	**127,596**
Av. 1931-35	**117,142**	**55,967**	**61,175**	**111,210**	**47,635**	**63,575**	**124,750**
Totals, 1931	**123,622**	**56,529**	**67,093**	**116,851**	**47,988**	**68,863**	**135,956**
Totals, 1932	**121,082**	**56,153**	**64,929**	**114,584**	**48,224**	**66,360**	**131,289**
Totals, 1933	**114,388**	**54,725**	**59,663**	**108,480**	**47,243**	**61,237**	**120,900**
Totals, 1934	**113,323**	**55,224**	**58,099**	**107,980**	**46,358**	**61,622**	**119,721**
Totals, 1935	**113,293**	**57,206**	**56,087**	**108,158**	**48,361**	**59,797**	**115,884**

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.*

While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their descent to ancestors who left the Old World 250 years ago or even longer, most English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in what is now the Dominion of Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century a great English-speaking migration entered the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter, immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised, at its commencement, to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,084,934 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement, but the Great War, which commenced for Canada on Aug. 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 numbered only about 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; immigrant arrivals from Continental Europe numbered less than 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the War, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Section 1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the ills which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new adventure at a distance. Indeed, the depression which began about the close of 1929, with its accompanying unemployment and unsold surplus of farm products, raised the question whether it was desirable that Canada should accept immigrants in any considerable number. Therefore, the Government, on Aug. 14, 1930, passed an Order in Council whereby immigrants, except Britishers coming from the Mother Country or self-governing Dominions, and United States' citizens coming from the United States, were allowed to come in only if they belonged to one of two classes—(a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, joining family heads established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependants; (b) agriculturists with sufficient money to begin farming in Canada. This limitation applies to the whole continent of Europe as well as to many other countries. Regulations affecting immigration from the British Isles, the British Dominions or the United States have not been changed but a policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted. In harmony with

*Revised under the direction of F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

this policy the Department of Immigration and Colonization, during 1931, closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and reduced its representation in the British Isles.

For many years the Immigration Regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. Naturally, when employment is readily available a sum would be considered sufficient which would be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation is an important factor in reducing immigration at the present time. An Order in Council (Aug. 7, 1929), prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant coming under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, is also in effect but this prohibition does not apply to farmers, farm labourers, or houseworkers. Under the Order, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.

In the 1936 edition of the Year Book reference was made to the increasing demand for statistics of immigration for the calendar year and statistics were presented, as far as possible on this basis; this year it is possible to show greater progress in this direction. Table 2 now shows arrivals from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries back to 1908 and in Table 5 racial origins of immigrants are now shown from 1926. It is not believed that available data will permit the further carrying back to 1900 of figures on the basis of the calendar year. The reader who requires corresponding figures on a fiscal year basis is referred to the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book and to the annual Departmental reports on immigration.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1852 to 1936 in Table 1, and the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries, is given by years from 1908 in Table 2.

1.—Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, calendar years 1852-1936.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1852	29,307	1874	39,373	1896	16,835	1918	41,845
1853	29,464	1875	27,382	1897	21,716	1919	107,598
1854	37,263	1876	25,633	1898	31,900	1920	138,824
1855	25,296	1877	27,082	1899	44,543	1921	91,728
1856	22,544	1878	29,807	1900	41,681	1922	64,224
1857	33,854	1879	40,492	1901	55,747	1923	133,729
1858	12,339	1880	38,505	1902	89,102	1924	124,164[1]
1859	6,300	1881	47,991	1903	138,660	1925	84,907
1860	6,276	1882	112,458	1904	131,252	1926	135,982
1861	13,589	1883	133,624	1905	141,465	1927	158,886
1862	18,294	1884	103,824	1906	211,653	1928	166,783
1863	21,000	1885	79,169	1907	272,409	1929	164,993
1864	24,779	1886	69,152	1908	143,326	1930	104,806
1865	18,958	1887	84,526	1909	173,694	1931	27,530
1866	11,427	1888	88,766	1910	286,839	1932	20,591
1867	14,666	1889	91,600	1911	331,288	1933	14,382
1868	12,765	1890	75,067	1912	375,756	1934	12,476
1869	18,630	1891	82,165	1913	400,870	1935	11,277
1870	24,706	1892	30,996	1914	150,484	1936	11,643
1871	27,773	1893	29,633	1915	36,665		
1872	36,578	1894	20,829	1916	55,914		
1873	50,050	1895	18,790	1917	72,910		

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 3, the 11,277 immigrants who came to Canada in the calendar year 1935 included 4,656 males and 6,621 females, males constituting only 41·3 p.c. of the total, as compared with 41·4 p.c. in 1934. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females, as shown on

p. 213 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book, where figures for the fiscal years 1911-34 will be found. Similar information for the calendar years 1929-35 is given in Table 4.

2.—Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, calendar years 1908-36.

NOTE.—The 1936 edition of the Year Book showed, at p. 186, statistics of immigration on this basis, by calendar years from 1881 to 1900 and by fiscal years from 1901 to 1935.

Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total.	Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
1908	55,727	51,750	35,849	143,326	1923	70,110	16,716	46,903	133,729
1909	52,344	80,409	40,941	173,694	1924	57,612	16,042	50,510	124,164
1910	112,638	108,350	65,851	286,839	1925	35,362	17,717	31,828	84,907
1911	144,076	112,028	75,184	331,288	1926	48,819	20,944	66,219	135,982
1912	145,859	120,095	109,802	375,756	1927	52,940	23,818	82,128	158,886
1913	156,984	97,783	146,103	400,870	1928	55,848	29,933	81,002	166,783
1914	49,879	50,213	50,392	150,484	1929	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993
1915	9,606	24,297	2,762	36,665	1930	31,709	25,632	47,465	104,806
1916	8,596	41,779	5,539	55,914	1931	7,678	15,195	4,657	27,530
1917	2,632	65,737	4,541	72,910	1932	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591
1918	4,484	31,769	5,592	41,845	1933	2,304	8,500	3,578	14,382
1919	57,251	42,129	8,318	107,698	1934	2,166	6,071	4,239	12,476
1920	75,804	40,188	22,832	138,824	1935	2,103	5,291	3,883	11,277
1921	43,772	23,888	24,068	91,728	1936	2,197	4,876	4,570	11,643
1922	31,005	17,534	15,685	64,224					

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Age Group in Years.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
1934.										
0-14	1,911	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,911	1,953	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,953
15-19	391	3	Nil	Nil	394	413	80	1	Nil	494
20-24	368	56	Nil	Nil	424	409	432	3	3	847
25-29	275	170	1	Nil	446	250	802	16	13	1,081
30-39	250	522	15	14	801	229	1,262	42	17	1,550
40-49	95	422	20	9	546	100	459	68	16	643
50 and over	71	440	116	10	637	93	313	334	9	749
Totals	**3,361**	**1,613**	**152**	**33**	**5,159**	**3,447**	**3,348**	**464**	**58**	**7,317**
1935.										
0-14	1,886	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,886	1,762	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,762
15-19	338	2	Nil	Nil	340	414	79	Nil	Nil	493
20-24	299	41	Nil	Nil	340	352	382	2	1	737
25-29	259	134	1	1	395	205	653	8	11	877
30-39	180	470	7	7	664	203	1,125	44	27	1,399
40-49	76	396	13	12	497	112	395	54	18	579
50 and over	49	371	100	14	534	88	301	372	13	774
Totals	**3,087**	**1,414**	**121**	**34**	**4,656**	**3,136**	**2,935**	**480**	**70**	**6,621**

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, calendar years 1929-35.

Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 18.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
1929	75,814	47,425	23,213	18,541	164,993
1930	44,078	32,882	15,521	12,325	104,806
1931	7,280	9,728	5,645	4,877	27,530
1932	5,429	7,259	4,238	3,665	20,591
1933	3,691	5,749	2,500	2,442	14,382
1934	2,998	5,107	2,161	2,210	12,476
1935	2,550	4,593	2,106	2,028	11,277

Racial Origins of Immigrants.—Where there is any considerable immigration into a democratic country, the racial and linguistic composition of the immigrants is of great importance. Canadians prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country and prepared for the duties of Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not, to any great extent, an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians, Dutch, and Germans, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from a purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people who have come to Canada from these regions in the present century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, are those who come to Canada from the Orient. On the whole, the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though for some years there was an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the calendar years 1926-35 are shown in Table 5. In the latest year the British races contributed 47 p.c. of the immigrants and the French 7 p.c.

5.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, calendar years 1926-35.

Racial Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
British—										
English	30,593	34,056	37,662	43,287	24,789	9,417	6,461	4,301	3,491	3,089
Irish	11,425	11,857	12,523	14,478	7,876	2,748	1,886	1,316	1,021	895
Scottish	16,339	17,569	18,532	23,207	11,996	3,825	2,612	1,700	1,198	1,204
Welsh	1,568	2,204	3,316	3,586	1,116	371	184	126	115	88
Totals, British	59,925	65,686	72,033	84,558	45,777	16,361	11,143	7,443	5,825	5,276
Continental European—										
Albanian	11	38	38	22	33	5	–	–	4	1
Belgian	1,922	2,448	1,341	952	427	97	81	50	78	100
Bohemian	112	80	90	104	76	22	24	12	10	7
Bulgarian	88	243	267	311	353	17	16	15	5	13
Croatian	1,138	963	1,108	751	604	118	95	107	152	158
Czech	778	726	987	440	261	78	77	54	76	113
Dalmatian	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	2,204	2,631	2,255	1,980	1,605	308	247	190	150	172
Estonian	77	111	108	98	87	9	1	3	2	3
Finnish	4,811	5,167	3,758	4,712	2,811	136	62	67	79	64
French	2,882	3,834	4,605	5,187	5,084	2,938	2,832	1,337	903	840
German	13,791	15,845	17,964	17,919	13,544	2,389	1,842	1,213	945	725
Greek	319	610	770	741	575	66	71	53	58	67
Herzegovinian	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italian	2,663	4,617	1,114	1,514	1,327	633	435	365	375	392
Jewish	4,867	5,184	4,059	4,001	4,220	670	747	781	869	803
Lettish	58	81	78	83	36	2	8	3	1	2
Lithuanian	792	893	1,799	959	624	65	49	44	45	25
Magyar	5,262	5,875	6,366	5,484	3,360	530	333	506	442	344
Maltese	35	38	26	41	22	5	6	–	–	–
Mexican	3	1	–	·	–	1	–	–	–	1
Montenegrin	1	4	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	·
Moravian	22	50	7	21	5	1	3	–	–	–
Polish	5,552	8,481	8,583	6,424	5,207	680	474	410	436	447
Portuguese	21	7	22	28	11	5	9	5	5	5
Roumanian	358	248	336	400	300	48	38	38	44	43
Russian	1,261	1,280	1,245	858	1,123	111	104	82	70	99
Ruthenian	9,534	10,899	16,080	11,009	8,133	541	482	390	578	483
Scandinavian—										
Danish	1,696	4,032	4,092	3,140	1,421	175	116	82	63	54
Icelandic	57	50	49	35	40	10	12	10	12	11
Norwegian	3,820	6,415	3,707	3,750	1,808	262	275	144	132	122
Swedish	3,011	3,866	4,284	3,895	1,440	276	225	126	100	113

5.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, calendar years 1926-35—concluded.

Racial Origin.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Continental European—con.										
Serbian	854	586	416	387	208	50	51	35	38	28
Slovak	4,024	4,256	4,466	2,617	2,645	344	262	408	594	415
Spanish	49	45	62	62	36	26	23	12	15	12
Spanish American	6	2	6	5	2	1	2	4	–	–
Swiss	588	818	621	652	340	72	57	46	43	55
Turkish	6	9	7	7	8	2	–	2	1	–
Yugoslavic	2,205	1,640	2,915	973	521	78	59	68	104	119
Totals, Continental European	74,901	92,077	93,632	79,571	58,300	10,771	9,118	6,662	6,429	5,836
Non-European—										
American Indian	13	26	21	25	8	29	24	10	6	2
Arabian	8	8	1	4	7	1	2	–	1	2
Armenian	79	66	20	33	28	6	5	10	3	5
Chinese	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
East Indian	70	56	56	49	80	52	61	36	33	26
Japanese	443	511	535	180	218	174	119	106	126	70
Korean	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negro	302	313	359	464	294	104	71	80	25	28
Persian	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Syrian	236	135	124	107	93	31	46	34	27	32
Totals, Non-European	1,156	1,123	1,118	864	729	398	330	277	222	165
Grand Totals	**135,982**	**158,886**	**166,783**	**164,993**	**104,806**	**27,530**	**20,591**	**14,382**	**12,476**	**11,277**

Languages of Immigrants.—The languages of immigrants 10 years old or over, arriving *via* ocean ports and from the United States, are shown for the calendar years 1931-35, in Table 6. English-speaking immigrants constituted 61 p.c. of the total in 1935, and French-speaking immigrants 6 p.c.

6.—Languages of Immigrants, Ten Years of Age or Over, calendar years 1931-35.

Language.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
English	15,869	11,037	7,524	6,059	5,367
French	1,028	992	562	467	507
German	624	506	378	370	274
Norwegian	68	74	34	33	29
Swedish	72	65	21	23	18
Danish	56	45	44	19	21
Icelandic	–	6	5	4	2
Flemish	36	36	23	45	53
Dutch	39	33	21	36	26
Finnish	71	34	36	44	37
Estonian	5	3	1	1	3
Lettish	3	2	4	–	–
Lithuanian	36	30	29	24	22
Russian	51	36	50	54	32
Hebrew[1]	266	215	223	137	158
Ruthenian, Russniak, Ukrainian	211	164	149	205	184
Polish	421	390	505	688	707
Roumanian	39	32	29	45	64
Slovenian	10	–	3	–	–
Czech (Bohemian)	224	192	269	433	356
Croatian (Serbian)	111	120	114	189	214
Hungarian (Magyar)	300	211	314	290	234
Italian	420	273	227	261	265
Spanish	14	24	19	6	7
Portuguese	–	1	1	–	–
Greek	52	49	42	42	44
Albanian	4	–	–	1	1
Turkish	1	–	–	–	–
Bulgarian	17	11	10	6	10
Chinese	–	1	1	1	–
Japanese	161	112	104	117	66
East Indian	48	48	30	29	21
Armenian (Aramaic)	4	10	3	1	1
Syrian (Arabic)	15	20	16	10	13
Totals	**20,276**	**14,772**	**10,791**	**9,640**	**8,736**

[1]Includes those speaking Yiddish.

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the calendar year 1935 the percentage of British subjects immigrating to Canada was 27, while that of United States citizens was 40. In 1930, when total immigration was over eight times that of the latest year, the proportions were 34 p.c. and 21 p.c., respectively. The third largest group, comprising immigrants of Polish nationality, dropped from 16 p.c. in 1930 to less than 12 p.c. in 1935. Table 7 shows the nationalities of immigrants for the five latest years.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants, calendar years 1931-35.

Nationality.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Albanian	4		1	1	1
Arabian	1		1		8
Argentinian	3	1	5	1	
Armenian	–	1	1	–	1
Austrian	67	45	46	30	29
Belgian	56	46	34	62	79
Brazilian	2	1	2	1	5
British	9,794	15,163	3,630	3,151	3,052
Bulgarian	11	9	9	6	13
Chilean	–	1		1	–
Chinese		1	1	1	
Colombian		6	–		
Costa Rican		1	1		
Cuban	2	1	5	1	–
Czechoslovakian	544	450	581	857	647
Danish	78	52	50	24	24
Danziger	2	–	–	1	–
Dominican	–	–	1	–	–
Dutch	36	32	29	42	31
Ecuadorian	–	2	–	–	–
Estonian	10	3	–	1	3
Finnish	111	42	45	62	39
French	77	75	55	58	69
German	408	312	185	119	98
Greek	29	36	26	39	42
Guatemalan	1	–	–	–	
Haitian		1			
Honduran	–	–	–	–	1
Hungarian	436	274	418	378	250
Icelandic	2	5	5	3	6
Italian	466	269	241	295	277
Japanese	112	98	98	110	56
Korean	–	–	1	–	–
Latvian	6	7	10	1	10
Lithuanian	90	79	51	50	25
Luxemburger	–	–	–	–	2
Mexican	3	–	4	4	42
Norwegian	67	65	35	30	25
Panamanian	2	1	3	1	–
Paraguayan			1		
Persian		1	5		
Peruvian	3	2	–	–	–
Polish	1,244	1,070	1,042	1,337	1,336
Roumanian	230	153	173	183	215
Russian	52	50	78	48	23
South American	–	–	1	–	–
Spanish	5	1	–	3	5
Swedish	55	40	22	15	27
Swiss	50	30	31	29	40
Syrian	12	21	12	14	14
Turkish	3	1	4	–	1
Ukrainian	3	5	3	–	–
United States	13,154	1,901	7,194	5,225	4,474
Uruguayan	–	1	1	–	–
Venezuelan	–	2			1
West Indian (not British)	1	–	–	–	1
Yugoslavic	298	234	241	292	305
.....	**27,530**	**20,591**	**14,382**	**12,476**	**11,277**

Countries of Birth of Immigrants.—In Table 8 will be found the countries of birth of the immigrants into Canada in the calendar years 1931-35. The figures show that the United States with 3,859 was the birthplace of more of our 1935 immigrants than any other single country. This has been the case since 1930. In 1935 Poland came second with 1,351, England third with 1,320, and Czechoslovakia fourth with 646.

8.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants, calendar years 1931-35.

Country of Birth.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Africa (British)	54	37	30	19	21
Africa (not British)	9	5	3	5	14
Albania	5	-	1	2	1
Argentina	10	3	11	3	4
Armenia	1	1	-	-	-
Asia	10	3	6	6	21
Australia	93	56	36	40	27
Austria	99	75	53	54	47
Belgium	82	67	45	71	97
Brazil	16	6	6	3	14
Bulgaria	11	9	14	5	12
Canada	1,105	1,139	779	580	543
Central America	9	3	2	-	2
Chile	4	2	1	3	-
China	30	29	23	26	29
Czechoslovakia	539	448	591	855	646
Danzig	1	2	-	7	-
Denmark	84	60	58	30	33
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-
England	4,938	2,802	1,720	1,405	1,320
Estonia	10	4	1	2	5
Finland	118	50	56	68	49
France	101	102	69	64	78
Germany	447	348	213	147	122
Greece	58	60	40	47	59
Guiana (British)	10	6	5	6	6
Holland	41	41	32	36	32
Hungary	456	282	429	387	260
Iceland	2	8	6	5	7
India (British)	134	107	81	63	61
Ireland (Free State)	363	193	144	135	120
Ireland (Northern)	647	269	181	203	147
Italy	516	331	290	338	346
Japan	183	125	113	129	75
Korea	-	2	2	6	4
Latvia	9	17	12	6	10
Lesser British Isles	37	18	17	5	4
Lithuania	89	88	50	54	29
Malta	6	3	-	-	3
Mexico	7	14	11	7	53
Newfoundland	416	310	287	308	325
New Zealand	36	20	20	13	17
Norway	101	94	47	39	44
Persia	2	-	-	-	1
Poland	1,307	1,134	1,075	1,369	1,351
Portugal	2	1	1	4	-
Roumania	246	162	184	186	211
Russia	191	153	166	119	78
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4	1	1	9	6
Scotland	2,391	1,182	778	538	547
South America	10	20	8	6	12
Spain	8	2	2	5	1
Sweden	97	63	37	28	42
Switzerland	55	32	41	28	48
Syria	23	26	21	20	18
Turkey	12	8	13	5	7
Ukraine	3	4	3	-	-
United States	11,582	10,140	6,180	4,519	3,859
Wales	294	106	80	78	46
West Indies (British)	63	51	37	48	31
West Indies (not British)	16	4	7	2	8
Yugoslavia	306	244	251	299	313
Other European countries	2	-	-	2	2
Other countries (British)	16	9	5	15	3
Other countries (not British)	11	9	6	13	6
Born at sea	2	1	1	1	-
Totals	**27,530**	**20,591**	**14,382**	**12,476**	**11,277**

Ports of Arrival of Immigrants.—Throughout the greater part of our history, Quebec has been the port at which the greatest number of our immigrants have landed. In the past years, up to 1935, there was a great increase in the percentage of immigrants arriving at the port of Halifax. This would appear to have been due to increasing immigration in the early spring months before the St. Lawrence is open for traffic. Figures for recent years are given in Table 9.

9.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, by Chief Ports of Arrival, calendar years 1930-35.

Port.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quebec	34,098	6,940	3,558	3,063	2,889	2,901
Saint John	11,538	1,162	46	30	25	20
Halifax	29,890	2,389	1,950	1,446	1,965	1,494
North Sydney	619	300	219	223	260	247
Sydney	7	18	3	2	1	7
Montreal	218	131	69	58	64	54
Vancouver	973	367	294	223	274	187
Victoria	266	135	84	56	53	51
New York	1,506	854	632	738	850	943
Boston	13	2		9	1	10
Charlottetown	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other ports	46	37	27	34	22	72
From the United States	25,632	15,195	13,709	8,500	6,071	5,291
Totals	**104,806**	**27,530**	**20,591**	**14,382**	**12,476**	**11,277**

Destinations of Immigrants.—Table **10** shows that in the eight latest calendar years the province of Ontario continued to receive the largest number of immigrants, as has been the case since 1905. In 1929 and 1930 Manitoba was in second place, while in the five latest years Quebec stood second as the immediate destination of new arrivals. The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information, by fiscal years, from 1901 to 1934.

10.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1929-36.

Calendar Year.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon.	Not Shown.	Total.
1929	4,961	23,952	61,684	38,340	11,336	15,300	9,417	1	164,993[1]
1930	4,060	18,405	37,851	23,837	6,435	7,812	6,395	2	104,806[1]
1931	2,547	5,452	12,316	1,056	1,352	2,213	2,583	–	27,530[1]
1932	1,762	4,134	9,312	757	971	1,692	1,960	–	20,591[1]
1933	1,281	2,755	6,210	558	727	1,296	1,552	1	14,382[1]
1934	1,027	2,456	5,582	390	519	1,098	1,402	–	12,476[1]
1935	1,060	2,258	4,786	708	408	735	1,315	–	11,277[1]
1936	981	1,995	4,913	938	528	917	1,366	–	11,643[1]

[1]Includes immigrants destined for the Northwest Territories: 2 in 1929, 9 in 1930, 11 in 1931, 3 in 1932, 2 in 1933, 2 in 1934, 7 in 1935 and 5 in 1936.

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—The immigrants most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table **11** will be found statistics of the occupations and destinations of immigrants arriving in Canada during the calendar year 1935.

11.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, calendar year 1935.

Destination.	Total.	Farming Class.				Labouring Class.				Mechanics.			
		18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.		18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.		18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island	53	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
Via ocean ports	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From the United States	47	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	1
Nova Scotia	670	55	24	16	8	39	5	3	–	11	2	1	–
Via ocean ports	341	11	4	4	–	34	4	3	–	6	1	1	–
From the United States	329	44	20	12	8	5	1	–	–	5	1	–	–
New Brunswick	337	39	14	7	11	7	1	1	–	4	2	–	–
Via ocean ports	82	15	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From the United States	255	24	9	5	8	4	1	1	–	4	2	–	–
Quebec	2,258	59	33	20	22	68	13	17	7	115	37	9	10
Via ocean ports	1,179	27	13	13	10	36	7	13	3	53	14	2	4
From the United States	1,079	32	20	7	12	32	6	4	4	62	23	7	6
Ontario	4,786	179	72	55	53	64	20	22	15	197	67	20	17
Via ocean ports	2,592	111	44	41	37	21	7	12	5	75	23	1	3
From the United States	2,194	68	28	14	16	43	13	10	10	122	44	19	15
Manitoba	708	106	72	84	82	6	4	1	1	14	6	4	2
Via ocean ports	506	86	58	73	63	1	2	–	–	8	–	–	–
From the United States	202	20	14	11	19	5	2	1	1	6	6	4	2
Saskatchewan	408	71	24	13	13	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	1
Via ocean ports	223	25	7	6	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
From the United States	185	46	17	7	10	–	–	4	–	2	3	–	1
Alberta	735	110	58	42	40	8	2	2	–	6	4	–	1
Via ocean ports	367	31	16	17	16	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
From the United States	368	79	42	25	24	5	–	–	–	5	4	–	1
British Columbia	1,296	102	39	30	22	22	7	8	2	27	15	3	–
Via ocean ports	679	53	15	17	7	15	5	6	–	12	8	3	–
From the United States	617	49	24	13	15	7	2	2	2	15	7	–	–
Yukon	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Via ocean ports	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From the United States	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Via ocean ports	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From the United States	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**11,277**	**727**	**336**	**267**	**251**	**215**	**52**	**58**	**25**	**381**	**137**	**37**	**32**
Via Ocean Ports	**5,986**	**359**	**162**	**173**	**139**	**113**	**27**	**36**	**8**	**157**	**46**	**7**	**6**
From the United States	**5,291**	**368**	**174**	**94**	**112**	**102**	**25**	**22**	**17**	**224**	**91**	**30**	**26**

11.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, calendar year 1935—concluded.

Destination.	Trading and Clerical Classes.				Mining Class.				Female Domestics.		Other Classes.			
	18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.		18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.		18 Years or Over.	Under 18 Years.	18 Yrs. or Over.		Under 18 Yrs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	16	11	8
Via ocean ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2
From the United States	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	9	6
Nova Scotia	21	10	5	1	1	–	–	–	109	27	29	153	73	77
Via ocean ports	10	5	3	1	1	–	–	–	107	27	16	66	18	19
From the United States	11	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	87	55	58
New Brunswick	9	8	1	5	–	–	–	–	6	–	20	68	69	65
Via ocean ports	6	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	11	11	8
From United States	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	14	57	58	57
Quebec	131	43	11	17	4	–	–	–	73	11	160	688	345	365
Via ocean ports	61	20	6	9	2	–	–	–	57	11	52	350	198	218
From the United States	70	23	5	8	2	–	–	–	16	–	108	338	147	147
Ontario	273	119	23	18	12	1	1	–	175	20	264	1,549	788	762
Via ocean ports	87	40	8	4	5	–	1	–	136	20	75	872	486	479
From the United States	186	79	15	14	7	1	–	–	39	–	189	677	302	283
Manitoba	15	9	3	2	2	–	–	–	15	2	35	129	58	56
Via ocean ports	6	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	14	2	13	87	42	44
From the United States	9	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	22	42	16	12
Saskatchewan	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	28	126	53	43
Via ocean ports	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	13	79	44	35
From the United States	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	15	47	9	8
Alberta	9	8	3	–	–	–	1	–	21	1	38	202	101	78
Via ocean ports	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	16	1	13	121	68	55
From the United States	8	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	25	81	33	23
British Columbia	46	31	15	8	12	2	–	–	36	1	95	445	181	147
Via ocean ports	12	9	6	2	1	–	–	–	24	1	46	234	122	81
From the United States	34	22	9	6	11	2	–	–	12	–	49	211	59	66
Yukon	1	1	–	2	2	1	1	3	–	–	1	6	1	–
Via ocean ports	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
From the United States	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	3	–	–	1	1	1	–
Northwest Territories	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Via ocean ports	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
From the United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Totals	**516**	**233**	**61**	**53**	**33**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**448**	**63**	**678**	**3,383**	**1,680**	**1,601**
Via Ocean Ports	**185**	**86**	**26**	**21**	**11**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**363**	**63**	**237**	**1,827**	**991**	**941**
From the United States	**331**	**147**	**35**	**32**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**85**	**–**	**441**	**1,556**	**689**	**660**

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is quoted from Section 3 of the Immigration Act.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

"No immigrant, passenger or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen, or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada, or in case of having landed in or entered Canada shall be permitted to remain therein, who belongs to any of the following classes, hereinafter called 'prohibited classes':—

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane at any time previously;

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only to pass through Canada in transit to some other country: Provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment;

(c) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless, in the opinion of a Board of Inquiry or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge;

(d) Persons who have been convicted of, or admit having committed, any crime involving moral turpitude;

(e) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution;

(f) Persons who procure or attempt to bring into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose;

(g) Professional beggars or vagrants;

(h) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organization for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization, or out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Deputy Minister, or in case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter;

(i) Persons who do not fulfil, meet or comply with the conditions and requirements of any regulations which for the time being are in force and applicable to such persons under this Act;

(j) Persons who in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry or the officer in charge at any port of entry are likely to become a public charge;

(k) Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority;

(l) Persons with chronic alcoholism;

(m) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living;

(n) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property;

(o) Persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or advocating or teaching the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of Canada or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property;

(q) Persons guilty of espionage with respect to His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies;

(r) Persons who have been found guilty of high treason or treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of assisting His Majesty's enemies in time of war, or of any similar offence against any of His Majesty's allies;

(s) Persons who at any time within a period of ten years from the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, were deported from any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any allied country on account of treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of any similar offence in connection with the war against any of the allies of His Majesty;

(t) On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in addition to the foregoing 'prohibited classes', the following persons shall also be prohibited from entering or landing in Canada:—Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English or French language or some other language or dialect: Provided that any admissible person or any person heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of Canada, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter; for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigration officer shall use slips of uniform size prepared by direction of the Minister, each containing not less than thirty and not more than forty words in ordinary use printed in plainly legible type in the language or dialect the person may designate as the one in which he desires the examination to be made, and he shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect; but the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to Canadian citizens and persons who have Canadian domicile, to persons in transit through Canada, or to such persons or classes of persons as may from time to time be approved by the Minister;

(u) Members of a family (including children over as well as under 18 years of age) accompanying a person who has been rejected, unless in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry no hardship would be involved by separation of the family."

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

Table 12 shows the number of immigrants rejected upon their arrival at Canadian ports, by causes and nationalities, for the calendar years 1930-35, while Table 13 shows the number of deportations after admission, for the fiscal years 1903-24 and by single years for the fiscal years 1925-36, also by causes and nationalities.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, calendar years 1930-35.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total, 1930-35.
By Causes—							
Medical causes	46	23	17	14	13	13	126
Civil causes	438	286	244	160	224	192	1,544
Totals	**484**	**309**	**261**	**174**	**237**	**205**	**1,670**
By Nationalities—							
British	246	171	144	101	167	133	962
United States	6	5	13	9	14	6	53
Other	232	133	104	64	56	66	655

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1925-36, with Totals 1903-24 and 1903-36.

Item..	Total, 1903-24.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Total, 1903-36.
By Causes—														
Medical causes	5,158	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	144	81	10,715
Public charges	8,145	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	464	125	27,776
Criminality	5,583	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	267	207	12,138
Other civil causes	1,416	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	172	163	3,702
Accompanying deported persons	485	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	81	34	4,000
Totals	**20,787**	**1,686**	**1,716**	**1,585**	**1,886**	**1,964**	**3,963**	**4,376**	**7,025**	**7,131**	**4,474**	**1,128**	**610**	**58,331**
By Nationalities—														
British	10,961	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	385	157	33,624
United States	6,049	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	199	146	9,404
Other	3,777	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	544	307	15,303

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrants of recent years were the juveniles of both sexes, many of whom had been trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, and the girls instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys were placed on farms, while the girls were placed either in town or country, but the organizations remained the guardians of the children until they had reached maturity and, in addition, the children were subject to efficient and recurrent government inspection until each reached the age of nineteen. This inspection was under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

Under the British Empire Settlement Agreement the term "children" was applied to boys from 14 to 19 years of age and girls from 14 to 17 migrating to Canada under provincial or approved-society auspices. These organizations were assisted by the Oversea Settlement Agreement, which provided free transportation for the boys and girls from the British Isles migrating to Canada under their auspices. On Sept. 23, 1931, the societies concerned were notified that the Dominion Government had decided to discontinue any further assistance of that nature.

The number of such juvenile immigrants to Canada in each year since 1901 is given in Table **14.**

14.—British Juvenile Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-36.

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants, recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.
1901	977	1913	2,642	1925	2,000
1902	1,540	1914	2,318	1926	1,862
1903	1,979	1915	1,899	1927	1,741
1904	2,212	1916	821	1928	2,070
1905	2,814	1917	251	1929	3,036
1906	3,258	1918	Nil	1930	4,281
1907 (9 months)	1,455	1919	Nil	1931	2,190
1908	2,375	1920	155	1932	478
1909	2,424	1921	1,426	1933	172
1910	2,422	1922	1,211	1934	6
1911	2,524	1923	1,184	1935	4
1912	2,689	1924	2,080	1936	10

Oriental Immigration.—The immigration to Canada of Orientals is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those parts of the country which are nearest to the Orient and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration, by fiscal years, since the commencement of the century is given in Table **15,** while Table **15A** gives the same information for the calendar years for which it has been possible to compile the figures, *viz.*, 1929 to 1935.

15.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-36.

Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
1901	2,544	6	Nil	2,550	1920	544	711	Nil	1,255
1902	3,587	Nil	Nil	3,587	1921	2,435	532	10	2,977
1903	5,329	Nil	Nil	5,329	1922	1,746	471	13	2,230
1904	4,847	Nil	Nil	4,847	1923	711	369	21	1,101
1905	77	354	45	476	1924	674	448	40	1,162
1906	168	1,922	387	2,477	1925	Nil	501	46	547
1907 (9 months)	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1926	Nil	421	62	483
1908	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1927	Nil	475	60	535
1909	2,106	495	6	2,607	1928	3	478	56	537
1910	2,302	271	10	2,583	1929	1	445	52	498
1911	5,320	437	5	5,762	1930	Nil	194	58	252
1912	6,581	765	3	7,349	1931	Nil	205	80	285
1913	7,445	724	5	8,174	1932	Nil	195	47	242
1914	5,512	856	88	6,456	1933	1	115	63	179
1915	1,258	592	Nil	1,850	1934	2	105	33	140
1916	89	401	1	491	1935	Nil	93	33	126
1917	393	648	Nil	1,041	1936	Nil	83	21	104
1918	769	883	Nil	1,652					
1919	4,333	1,178	Nil	5,511	**Totals**	**61,302**	**25,016**	**5,992**	**92,310**

15A.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, calendar years 1929-35.

Calendar Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
1929	1	180	49	230
1930	Nil	218	80	298
1931	Nil	174	52	226
1932	1	119	61	181
1933	1	106	36	143
1934	1	126	33	160
1935	Nil	70	26	96

Chinese Immigrants.—Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast of North America appears to have commenced with the coming of Chinese immigrants about the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, and British Columbia is thought to have received its first Chinese immigrants some time before 1870. The original occupations of these immigrants were laundry workers and domestic servants. As early as 1872 Chinese were employed in the coal mines of the province and the Legislature was already considering the imposition of a poll tax on Chinese, the same proposition coming up later in the Dominion Parliament with the design of preventing the employment of Chinese labour in railway construction. A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government in 1884 to investigate Chinese immigration, and this commission recommended the imposition of a head tax of $10 upon Chinese entering Canada, together with registration and special legislation regulating the entry of Chinese domestic servants. This led to the passage of legislation in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required, as a condition of entering Canada, to pay a head tax of $50 each. On Jan. 1, 1901 (63-64 Vict., c. 32), this tax was increased to $100, and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8), after another Royal Commission had reported on this matter, the head tax was further increased to $500. This tax was paid by all Chinese immigrants except consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students, and teachers. In spite of this restrictive legislation, the number of Chinese enumerated at the decennial censuses rose from 4,383 in 1881 to 17,312 in 1901, to 27,774 in 1911, to 39,587 in 1921 and 46,519 in 1931. Of this latter number, 43,051 were males and only 3,468 females. Over 58 p.c. of all the Chinese in Canada, *viz.*, 27,139 were residents of British Columbia.

16.—Record of Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1912-36, with Totals 1886-1900 and 1901-11.

Fiscal Year.	Paying Tax.	Exempt from Tax.	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted, Exempt from Tax.	Registrations for Leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	$
Totals (1886 to 1900, inclusive)	28,637	394	1·36	15,853	1,454,239
Totals (1901 to 1911, inclusive)	25,160	3,655	12·69	29,409	6,147,260
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	336,757
1919	4,066	267	6·16	3,244	2,069,669
1920	363	181	33·27	5,529	538,479
1921	885	1,550	63·66	6,807	474,332
1922	1,459	287	16·44	7,532	743,032
1923	652	59	8·30	6,682	434,557
1924	625	51	7·54	5,661	334,039
1925	–	–	–	5,992	308,659
1926	–	–	–	3,947	25,969
1927	–	–	–	5,987	14,844
1928	2	1	33·33	5,087	25,679
1929	–	1	100·00	5,480	30,795
1930	–	–	–	5,682	30,799
1931	–	–	–	5,783	28,846
1932	–	–	–	4,387	11,584
1933	–	1	100·00	3,626	9,152
1934	–	2	100·00	2,156	7,237
1935	–	–	–	2,103	6,506
1936	–	–	–	2,138	6,501

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38),* limits the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to the following classes:—

(a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants and consuls and consular agents;
(b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
(c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at, any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
(d) Persons in transit through Canada.

Classes (c) and (d) are to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result of this legislation no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926, and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, none in 1930, 1931 or 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, and none in 1935 or 1936.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada commenced about 1896, and a total of some 12,000 came in between then and 1900, but at the Census of 1901 the total number enumerated as domiciled in the Dominion was only 4,738; in 1911, 9,021; in 1921, 15,868; in 1931, 23,342—22,205 of these latter being domiciled in British Columbia. The immigration of Japanese was especially active in the fiscal years 1906 to 1908, in which three years a total of 11,565 entered the country. In 1908 an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to Canada. Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929, only 83 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1936.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by Table **15** to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of the Immigration Regulations, East Indian immigration has for years been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians, already permanently domiciled in other British countries, should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children. In the ten fiscal years 1927-36 only 503 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Expenditures on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1936 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table **17.**

Emigration from Canada.—An important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against immigrants generally, but not against the Canadian born, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and thereby encouraging Canadians to enter

*R.S.C. 1927, c. 95.

that country. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while its seriousness was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but, until 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. The results are tabulated in Table **18.**

Another circumstance which has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has, no doubt, been the practice of Europeans to enter Canada and declare themselves *bona fide* immigrants, with the real intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The tightening-up of the United States Regulations *re* persons entering the United States from Canada, and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem to have effectually met this situation.

Table **18** shows the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States for purposes of permanent residence and who returned to Canada during the period from April 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1936.

17.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-36.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Fiscal Year.	$	Fiscal Year.	$	Fiscal Year.	$	Fiscal Year.	$
1868	36,050	1886	257,355	1904	744,788	1922	2,052,371
1869	26,952	1887	341,236	1905	972,357	1923	1,987,745
1870	55,966	1888	244,789	1906	842,668	1924	2,417,374[2]
1871	54,004	1889	202,499	1907[1]	611,201	1925	2,823,920[2]
1872	109,954	1890	110,092	1908	1,074,697	1926	2,328,931[2]
1873	265,718	1891	181,045	1909	979,326	1927	2,338,992
1874	291,297	1892	177,605	1910	960,676	1928	2,704,698
1875	278,777	1893	180,677	1911	1,079,130	1929	2,631,967
1876	338,179	1894	202,235	1912	1,365,000	1930	2,757,331
1877	309,353	1895	195,653	1913	1,427,112	1931	2,255,249
1878	154,351	1896	120,199	1914	1,893,298	1932	1,873,006
1879	186,403	1897	127,438	1915	1,658,182	1933	1,406,031
1880	161,213	1898	261,195	1916	1,307,480	1934	1,155,314
1881	214,251	1899	255,879	1917	1,181,991	1935	1,066,869
1882	215,339	1900	434,563	1918	1,211,954	1936	1,123,991
1883	373,958	1901	444,730	1919	1,112,079		
1884	511,209	1902	494,842	1920	1,388,185	**Total**	**61,304,655**
1885	423,861	1903	642,914	1921	1,688,961		

[1] Nine months.

[2] Includes expenditures on British Empire Exhibition: 1924, $649,882; 1925, $599,797; 1926, $70,661.

18.—Canadians Returned from the United States, calendar years 1924-36.

Calendar Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.	Calendar Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
1924[1]....	31,217	3,736	2,364	37,317	1931....	18,503	1,135	714	20,352
1925.....	33,774	3,658	2,555	39,987	1932....	16,801	809	610	18,220
1926.....	53,736	5,792	2,765	62,293	1933....	9,330	457	422	10,209
1927.....	36,838	3,560	1,680	42,078	1934....	5,926	739	607	7,272
1928.....	30,436	2,674	1,010	34,120	1935....	4,961	632	785	6,378
1929.....	27,328	2,265	886	30,479	1936....	4,649	297	222	5,168
1930.....	28,230	2,176	1,202	31,608					

[1] Nine months.

The movement of population between the two countries now appears to be slightly towards the United States. In the U.S. fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the total movement from Canada to that country totalled 12,748, made up as follows: immigrants, 8,018; U.S. citizens returning after residence in Canada, 4,524; and persons deported from Canada, 206. The movement towards Canada totalled 8,649, made up as follows: immigrants, 4,144 (of whom 2,872 were U.S. citizens); persons deported to Canada, 1,784; and persons permitted to depart voluntarily to Canada in lieu of deportation proceedings, 2,721. Canadian immigration figures for the same period show 5,024 immigrants admitted to Canada and 5,239 returning Canadians, a total of 10,263. The discrepancy between the two series is probably due to incomplete emigration statistics.

In the past five years there has also been considerable emigration from Canada to the British Isles. Table **19**, taken from the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*, shows the movement of population between the United Kingdom and British North America from 1924 to 1935. Inasmuch as the movement between the British Isles and Newfoundland is negligible, the table may be taken as presenting a fair picture of immigrant and emigrant movement between Canada and the United Kingdom.

19.—Numbers of Passengers of British Nationality Changing Their Permanent Residence Between the United Kingdom and British North America, calendar years 1924-35.

(From the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom.*)

Calendar Year.	Leaving U.K. for B.N.A.	Leaving B.N.A. for U.K.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (−) of Population to Canada.	Calendar Year.	Leaving U.K. for B.N.A.	Leaving B.N.A. for U.K.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (−) of Population to Canada.
1924.....	63,016	15,822	+47,194	1930.....	31,074	15,820	+15,254
1925.....	38,662	13,939	+24,723	1931.....	7,620	17,864	−10,244
1926.....	49,632	10,481	+39,151	1932.....	3,104	21,187	−18,083
1927.....	52,916	12,570	+40,346	1933.....	2,243	16,371	−14,128
1928.....	54,709	15,804	+38,905	1934.....	2,167	12,128	− 9,961
1929.....	65,558	12,294	+53,264	1935.....	2,175	9,712	− 7,537

In Table 20 will be found the numbers of returning Canadians and other non-immigrant transoceanic passengers entering Canada during the calendar years 1934 and 1935, by class of travel, with totals for the years 1930 to 1933. Figures covering the fiscal years 1926 to 1934, will be found at p. 228 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

20.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, calendar years 1934 and 1935, with Totals for calendar years 1930-33.

NOTE.—Figures in this table cover transoceanic passengers only.

Calendar Year and Item.	Transoceanic Passengers.			
	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Totals, 1930	**6,064**	**14,458**	**30,479**	**51,001**
Totals, 1931	**5,170**	**10,281**	**26,741**	**42,192**
Totals, 1932	**5,333**	**9,314**	**27,285**	**41,932**
Totals, 1933	**4,965**	**8,447**	**23,644**	**37,056**
CALENDAR YEAR 1934.				
Canadian born, returning	2,278	3,087	5,905	11,270
British born, returning	457	1,637	10,536	12,630
British naturalized, returning	207	374	1,499	2,080
Alien nationals, returning	47	104	1,488	1,639
Non-immigrant, tourist	1,939	2,860	4,065	8,864
" professional	3	4	4	11
" student	-	-	-	-
" theatrical	12	-	-	12
" in transit	1,160	1,047	427	2,634
" Diplomatic Corps	-	6	4	10
Totals, 1934	**6,103**	**9,119**	**23,928**	**39,150**
CALENDAR YEAR 1935.				
Canadian born, returning	2,281	3,206	6,032	11,519
British born, returning	473	1,711	10,724	12,908
British naturalized, returning	256	386	1,537	2,179
Alien nationals, returning	44	96	1,406	1,546
Non-immigrant, tourist	1,256	3,174	4,450	8,880
" professional	-	-	-	-
" student	-	-	-	-
" theatrical	-	-	-	-
" in transit	1,464	1,394	461	3,319
" Diplomatic Corps	6	14	8	28
Totals, 1935	**5,780**	**9,981**	**24,618**	**40,379**

Section 2.—Colonization Activities.

Information on this subject was given at pp. 201-202 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book. To it the interested reader is referred.

CHAPTER VII.—SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.*

After showing declines for five years, the net value of production recorded a substantial gain in 1934 over the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various branches, was $2,381,000,000 in 1934 against a revised figure of $1,996,000,000 in the preceding year. The gain of 19 p.c. represents the marked betterment in productive operations and commodity prices over 1933. Each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance.

Owing to depressed price levels and low-scale operations, the total for 1933 was less than in any other year in the post-war period. As agricultural production declined in 1929 from the preceding year, the value of net production was greater in 1928 than in any other year during the period of observation from 1920 to the present. Declines were shown for five consecutive years from 1929 to 1933. Owing to the marked rebound in 1934, the total for the year was greater than in 1933 or 1932. While wholesale prices were relatively stable during 1934, the average for the year was much higher than for 1933, the post-war minimum having been reached in the first quarter of that year. A similar trend, as measured by comprehensive indexes, was shown in productive operations. A marked advance was shown in the later months of 1933 and the improvement continued throughout 1934.

The gain in the output of electric power in 1934 was less than in other lines, but even here an increase of nearly 6 p.c. was shown. The greatest absolute gains were recorded in manufacturing and agriculture, but the largest percentage increases were in construction and mineral production. In respect to percentage gains, the fisheries followed closely in third place.

The Definition of "Production".—The term "production" is used here in its popular acceptation, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.—in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (*a*) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add the further utilities of "place", "time", and "possession" to commodities already worked up into form, and (*b*) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and the doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities"

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1934, the latest year for which complete statistics of production are available, amounted to $300,837,816, street railway gross earnings to $40,048,136, and telephone and telegraph earnings to $67,352,798, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production" Further, it may be noted that, according to the Census of 1931, out of 3,927,591 persons of ten years of age or over recorded as gainfully occupied, 306,273 were engaged in transportation activities, 387,315 in trade, 92,317 in finance, and 767,705 in service occupations. While 81,610 of the latter were engaged in custom and repair work, the value of which is included in the survey of production, the value of the "production" of the

* Revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

remaining 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons in the four occupational groups just mentioned would not appear to be included to any extent in the survey of production. Then, on the assumption that 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons whose production is not included in the survey were no less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than the remaining 2,455,591* gainfully occupied persons, about three-fifths should be added to our total net production to arrive at an estimate of the grand total value of the "production" of all gainfully occupied Canadians. Since the net value of production of commodities as stated in this survey was $2,380,716,629 in 1934, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada in the same year may be estimated at $3,810,000,000 in round figures. (See the item "Income, national" in the Index of this volume.)

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net" "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel and electricity consumed in the production process. The "net" figures, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufactures, though eliminations were also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries, as, for example, seed in the case of field crops, and feed in the case of farm animals. On the other hand, such items as fertilizers in the case of field crops, and reforestation in the case of forestry, are disregarded as partaking of the nature of replacement. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with Resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, which states:—"The term *net output* or *net value of production* should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials, whether transformed or not".

Difficulties in Differentiating between the Branches of Production.—A survey of production must differentiate between the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile, and cement are frequently included in "mineral production" as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the productive process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the productive process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view. In the summing up, production in such industries is regarded as primary production and also as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated in the grand totals.

Branches of Production.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

Agriculture.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and the butter, etc., made on the farm.

* This figure includes 169,263 gainfully occupied persons whose industries were not specified but who were mainly general labourers and office clerks. The products of the labour of these persons were probably mainly included in the survey of production, but here it is assumed that they were all so included.

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of sawmills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp, and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.—The item of fur production is limited to wild-life production. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild-life output the production of pelts on fur farms, which is included in the total for "agriculture".

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production many items are included that are also allocated to "manufactures" Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

Construction.—Due to the availability of the totals compiled by a new branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the treatment of construction data was altered for 1934. The records prepared by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited, were used from 1920 to 1933, 35 p.c. being deducted from the gross totals to obtain the net value of production for the industry. An element of incomparability was thus introduced between 1933 and 1934, but the use of official records in this connection is desirable.

Total Manufactures.—The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", *viz.*, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, certain mineral industries, and electric power. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as shown in the tables. The figures given for total manufactures are inclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for total manufactures and for the other eight divisions, and deducting the amount of duplication between manufactures and the primary industries.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1934.

Confining subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities—"net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the material consumed in the production process—it is observed that, as the turning-point of the depression was reached in 1933, each of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. While the gain in agricultural production was proportionately less than in some of the other branches, the net output was greater than in any other year since 1930. The increase over 1933 was about 16 p.c., the total in the year under review being nearly $674,000,000.

The percentage gain in manufacturing output was slightly greater than in agriculture, the value of the former being up $175,000,000. The totals for the two preceding years were surpassed in 1934.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1930-34.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1930.[6, 7]	1931.[6]	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture[1]	1,319,635,659	883,820,884	818,549,921	890,164,311	1,006,257,616
Forestry	440,352,351	288,674,002	195,025,352	197,325,273	236,089,129
Fisheries	63,743,353	39,654,811	33,665,822	35,736,596	45,661,143
Trapping	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527	8,636,885
Mining[2]	325,184,050	276,365,319	228,948,172	264,737,816	356,487,142
Electric power	164,833,913	163,321,565	171,630,682	117,532,081[7]	124,463,613
Totals, Primary Production	2,323,625,281	1,660,581,543	1,454,937,970	1,512,754,604[7]	1,777,595,528
Construction	456,995,000	315,482,000	132,872,400	97,289,800	186,198,890
Custom and repair[3]	123,000,000	97,000,000	78,000,000	72,186,994	87,646,270
Manufactures[4]	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	2,533,758,954
Totals, Secondary Production	4,008,965,628	3,110,943,862	2,337,066,955	2,256,324,641	2,807,604,114
Grand Totals	**5,575,152,583**	**4,161,500,325**	**3,366,510,562**	**3,331,663,152[7]**	**4,042,933,196**

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

NOTE.—In conformance with Resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and electricity was deducted from the gross value of manufactured goods for 1933 and 1934. To this extent the results were rendered incomparable with those of preceding years.

Division of Industry.	1930.[6, 7]	1931.[6]	1932.	1933.	1934.	P.C. of Net Value of Production, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Agriculture	877,674,455	610,261,299	565,417,704	581,316,218	673,950,200	28·31
Forestry	303,145,169	200,650,269	133,401,946	128,624,803[7]	156,859,181	6·59
Fisheries	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,558,053	34,022,323	1·43
Trapping	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,258,527	8,636,885	0·36
Mining	279,873,578	228,029,018	191,228,225	221,495,253	278,161,590	11·68
Electric power	126,038,145	122,310,730	128,420,233	115,663,653[7]	122,461,993	5·14
Totals, Primary Production	1,644,411,518	1,200,513,584	1,051,543,238	1,081,916,507[7]	1,274,092,172	53·51
Construction	297,046,750	205,063,300	86,367,060	63,238,370	115,406,755	4·85
Custom and repair[3]	85,200,000	71,000,000	57,000,000	50,244,698[7]	58,617,595	2·46
Manufactures[4]	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,048,259,450[7]	1,222,943,899	51·37[5]
Totals, Secondary Production	2,144,233,476	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932	1,161,742,518[7]	1,396,968,249	58·68[5]
Grand Totals	**3,335,629,447**	**2,572,273,201**	**2,104,908,301**	**1,996,450,893[7]**	**2,380,716,629**	**100·00**

[1] The gross values of agricultural production here exceed those given in Chapter VIII, Agricultural Statistics of this edition of the Year Book, by the amounts paid to patrons of dairy factories for milk and cream.

[2] Gross values comprise the mineral production, as shown in Chapter XII, Table 1, plus the value of ores and other raw materials of the smelting industry.

[3] Statistics of custom and repair industries were not collected after 1922, and the totals for that year were repeated in 1923 and 1924. The totals for 1930 to 1934 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.

[4] The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp-mills, fish canning and curing, electric power, and certain mineral industries, also included under other headings. This duplication, amounting in 1930 to a gross of $757,438,326 and a net of $453,015,547, in 1931 to a gross of $610,025,080 and a net of $378,885,534, in 1932 to a gross of $425,494,363 and a net of $260,227,869, in 1933 to a gross of $437,416,093 and a net of $247,208,132, and in 1934 to a gross of $542,266,446 and a net of $290,343,792, is eliminated from the grand totals.

[5] The proportion of manufactures, freed from all duplication (as explained in footnote 4) to the grand total of net production was 39·2 p.c., and, under like conditions, the proportion of all secondary production to the grand total of net production was 46·5.

[6] Figures for 1930 and 1931 were revised in accordance with the findings of the Census of 1931.

[7] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

2.—Detailed Itemized Statement of the Net Values of Production in Canada during 1932, 1933, and 1934.

NOTE.—Totals for 1933 and 1934 are rendered incomparable with those of earlier years by conformance to Resolution 23 of the British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935.

Classification.	Net Production.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION.	$	$	$
Agriculture—			
Totals, Agricultural Production	565,417,704	581,316,218	673,950,200
Forestry—			
Logs and bolts	18,029,759	23,158,381	29,115,515
Pulpwood	30,627,632	33,213,973	38,302,807
Railway ties	1,353,664	1,370,750	1,541,901
All other forest products	42,095,197	36,030,038	36,579,509
Totals, Forestry Operations	92,106,252	93,773,142	105,539,732
Sawmill products	15,101,071	16,091,881[1]	24,775,001
Pulp-mill products	26,194,623	18,759,780[1]	26,544,448
Totals, Milling Operations	41,295,694	34,851,661[1]	51,319,449
Totals, Forestry Production	133,401,946	128,624,803[1]	156,859,181
Fisheries—			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	7,351,920	8,059,388	8,076,115
Sales to canning and curing establishments	7,708,713	8,178,543	11,638,820
Fish domestically cured	1,921,064	2,118,342	1,889,281
Fish-canning and -curing establishments (values added)	8,975,412	9,201,780	12,418,107
Totals, Fisheries Production	25,957,109	27,558,053	34,022,323
Trapping—			
Fur production (wild life)	7,118,021	7,258,527	8,636,885
Mineral Production—			
Smelting	38,722,129	57,318,734	71,610,687
Other metallics	73,319,634	89,696,859	122,500,281
Fuels	49,047,342	47,778,436	54,262,099
Salt	1,947,551	1,939,874	1,954,953
Other non-metallics	5,793,286	8,064,663	8,546,809
Clay products	3,650,218	2,262,835	2,680,410
Cement	6,930,721	4,536,935	5,667,946
Lime	2,394,537	2,432,306	2,745,797
Other structural materials	9,422,807	7,464,611	8,192,608
Totals, Mineral Production	191,228,225	221,495,253	278,161,590
Electric light and power[2]	128,420,233	115,663,653[1]	122,461,993
Totals, Primary Production	1,051,543,238	1,081,916,507[1]	1,274,092,172
SECONDARY PRODUCTION.			
Construction	86,367,060	63,238,370	115,406,755
Custom and repair	57,000,000	50,244,698[1]	58,617,595
Manufactures—			
Vegetable products	211,600,763	189,134,032[1]	210,899,307
Animal products	95,623,235	87,629,444[1]	94,998,316
Textiles	144,942,998	143,990,608[1]	160,723,494
Wood and paper	227,251,810	184,723,329[1]	223,240,884
Iron and steel	123,542,436	105,667,318[1]	143,369,504
Non-ferrous metals	84,176,377	88,427,984[1]	112,155,502
Non-metallic minerals	73,407,459	60,503,998[1]	71,357,352
Chemicals	60,002,845	55,394,284[1]	62,216,030
Miscellaneous, including central electric stations	149,677,949	132,788,453[1]	143,983,510
Totals, Manufactures[3]	1,170,225,872	1,048,259,450[1]	1,222,943,899
Totals, Secondary Production	1,313,592,932	1,161,742,518[1]	1,396,968,249
Grand Totals	**2,104,908,301**	**1,996,450,893[1]**	**2,380,716,629**

[1] Figures have been revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book. [2] This item is exclusive of duplication involved in purchases of power by reporting companies. [3] The item "totals manufactures" includes the following industries, also shown under other heads, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand totals:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Dairy factories	30,446,292	26,862,571*	29,912,319
Sawmills and pulp-mills	41,295,694	34,851,661*	51,319,449
Fish canning and curing	6,420,494	6,155,791*	8,166,192
Mineral industries	53,645,156	63,674,456*	78,487,207
Electric power	128,420,233	115,663,653*	122,461,993
Totals	260,227,869	247,208,132*	290,343,792†
Totals, Manufactures (duplication eliminated)	909,998,003	801,051,318*	932,600,107

* Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. † An adjustment of $3,368 was necessary due to a recent revision in the item fuel and electricity.

The percentage gain in the new business obtained by the construction industry was outstanding. According to MacLean's Building Reports, contracts awarded in 1934 were $125,800,000, a gain of 29 p.c. over the preceding year. The official total of work completed was $186,200,000 in 1934, no comparable statistics being available for 1933. Deducting materials used, the net value of construction in 1934 was computed as $115,400,000. A brilliant gain was shown in mineral production, especially in the output of metals.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.—Owing to the relatively larger increase in the value of manufactures in 1934, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 80·3 p.c. in 1933, advanced to 81·5 p.c. in 1934. Agricultural production in 1934 represented 28·3 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the total value added by the manufacturing processes was 51·4 p.c. of the total net production. However, several of the industries listed under manufactures are also included in the various extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 39·2 p.c. of the total net production. Mining held third place in 1934 with a percentage of 11·7. Forestry was in fourth place with a percentage of 6·6, followed by electric power representing 5·1 p.c. The construction group in 1934 had an output of 4·9 p.c. of the total net production. Custom and repair work, fisheries, and trapping followed with percentages of 2·5, 1·4, and 0·4, respectively.

A summary of gross and net values of production is given by industries for the years from 1930 to 1934 in Table **1**; a detailed, itemized statement of the net values of production in 1932, 1933 and 1934 is given in Table **2.**

Section 2.—The Provincial Distribution of Production.

The net production of the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable gain in 1934, following the increase of the preceding year. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island recorded gains in 1933, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed an advance in 1934. The maximum point of the fourteen-year period ended in 1933 was reached in 1928. The high level of that year was followed by four years of decline. Nova Scotia in the post-war period responded to cyclical influences to a greater extent than New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

The expansion in the net production of Ontario was continuous from 1921 to 1929, the total net value in the latter year being $1,658,000,000. This compares with $1,116,000,000 in 1921, a gain of 48·6 p.c. during the nine years. The total in 1934 was $1,025,300,000, a gain of more than 19 p.c. from 1933. Industrial revenues in Quebec made very slight progress toward recovery from 1921 to 1924, but in other respects the curve of net production was closely correlated with that of Ontario. The total in 1934 was $593,100,000 compared with $508,500,000 in the preceding year, a gain of 16·6 p.c.

The Prairie Provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, were favoured from 1925 to 1928 with excellent grain crops and relatively profitable prices. From 1929 to 1933 yields were not so bountiful and drastic declines were shown in agricultural prices. The net value of production in the three provinces reached high levels from 1925 to 1928. Subsequent to that period, the decline was well defined, and the total in 1933 reached the lowest point of the post-war period. The rebound in 1934 was of marked proportions. Alberta showed a gain of 23 p.c., while increases of 19 p.c. each were recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The depend-

ence on the grain crop was a factor during recent years of the wide fluctuation in the value of net production in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The steady advance shown in British Columbia during the long cycle from 1922 to 1929 was reversed in following years. The gain in 1933 from the preceding year was nearly 7 p.c. and the advance was extended in 1934 to the extent of 20·5 p.c.

Comparison of 1934 and 1933 by Provinces.—Eight of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1934 over the preceding year. A considerable increase was shown in the output of the Maritime Provinces, due to gains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former recorded a gain of about 24·7 p.c., while Nova Scotia scored with an increase of 25·7 p.c. The decline in Prince Edward Island was limited to 1·8 p.c.

Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Ontario recorded an increase of 19·5 p.c. in 1934. The increase in Quebec at 16·6 p.c. was also substantial. The trend was reversed in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the areas being up nearly 21 p.c., and the gain in British Columbia was 20·5 p.c.

The values of gross and net production are given by provinces for the years 1930 to 1934 in Table 3.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1930-34.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Province.	1930.[1,2]	1931.[1]	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	24,771,519	17,278,144	15,943,467	17,446,777[2]	17,864,849
Nova Scotia	171,737,197	136,853,405	102,795,156	108,802,323[2]	132,936,541
New Brunswick	125,008,481	100,055,694	84,667,778	81,180,773[2]	98,700,994
Quebec	1,479,392,451	1,146,664,391[1]	919,858,072	884,694,474[2]	1,054,450,210
Ontario	2,452,707,078	1,832,254,080	1,459,572,816	1,462,091,162[2]	1,799,433,421
Manitoba	271,482,256	199,685,515	164,911,278	165,273,233[2]	196,750,708
Saskatchewan	292,275,731	173,336,852	172,862,819	161,004,065[2]	191,256,574
Alberta	330,816,695	255,519,947	214,177,072	206,997,231[2]	256,721,783
British Columbia	422,496,045	295,592,071	228,538,264	240,847,161[2]	291,501,318
Yukon	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840	3,325,953	3,316,798
Canada	**5,575,152,583**	**4,161,500,325**	**3,366,510,562**	**3,331,663,152[2]**	**4,042,933,196**

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

NOTE.—Totals of net production for 1933 and 1934 are rendered incomparable with those of earlier years by conformance to Resolution 23 of the British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935.

Province.	1930.[1,2]	1931.[1]	1932.	1933.	1934.	Percentage of Total Net Value in 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	
P. E. Island	15,440,375	11,216,602	10,264,666	11,638,883[2]	11,429,804	0·48
Nova Scotia	109,797,482	93,372,826	70,917,559	70,448,029[2]	88,570,589	3·72
New Brunswick	74,063,398	62,599,844	54,063,723	47,089,788[2]	58,732,376	2·47
Quebec	881,858,049	693,565,207	557,659,317	508,518,084[2]	593,066,127	24·91
Ontario	1,406,403,363	1,093,316,853	884,801,710	858,272,832[2]	1,025,262,177	43·07
Manitoba	158,764,362	121,418,724	100,453,108	96,685,194[2]	115,068,445	4·83
Saskatchewan	185,687,093	110,558,350	117,858,748	100,521,270[2]	119,617,500	5·02
Alberta	226,401,663	187,019,646	157,015,824	144,210,672[2]	178,043,420	7·48
British Columbia	272,748,552	194,944,923	148,689,806	155,740,188[2]	187,609,393	7·88
Yukon	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840	3,325,953	3,316,798	0·14
Canada	**3,335,629,447**	**2,572,273,201**	**2,104,908,301**	**1,996,450,893[2]**	**2,380,716,629**	**100·00**

[1] Revised in accordance with the findings of the Census of 1931. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1934.—Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43·1 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 43·0 p.c. in 1933. Quebec followed with an output of 24·9 p.c. against 25·5 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1934 being 7·9 p.c. compared with 7·5 p.c. for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1934.

Maritime Provinces.—Considered as an economic unit, the principal industry in the Maritimes during 1934 was total manufacturing, which accounted for 35·3 p.c. of the net production. However, with the deduction of all duplication, this percentage was reduced to 23·6. The agricultural industry represented 25·3 p.c. of the total, while mining comprised 16·0 p.c. and forestry 13·4 p.c. The fisheries produced 7·8 p.c. of the net total. Construction, electric power, custom and repair, and trapping showed 7·1 p.c., 4·6 p.c., 1·9 p.c., and 0·26 p.c., respectively.

Quebec.—As usual, the value of the products derived from manufactures in Quebec was far greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, exclusive of the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 49·5 p.c., while all manufactures on the same basis contributed 64·2 p.c. Agriculture accounted for 21·6 p.c., forestry 9·3 p.c., and electric power 7·9 p.c. Mining was little changed with 5·3 p.c. of the net total. Construction followed with about 4 p.c.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing production in Ontario during 1934, less duplication, was 48·2 p.c. of the total or nearly $494,000,000 compared with 21·1 p.c. for agriculture. Mining was third, as in 1933, but advanced from 12·5 p.c. of the net total in 1933 to 14·2 p.c. in 1934. Construction with 6·0 p.c., electric power with 4·2 p.c., and forestry with 3·5 p.c. followed in order. About 53 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of the Dominion was contributed by Ontario and 32 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from that province.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture contributed 63·4 p.c. of the value of net output of the Prairies in 1934. Total manufacturing, which has continued to advance steadily in the past decade, made up 22·4 p.c. of the total. Mining with 8·0 p.c., and electric power with 3·4 p.c. followed in order. In Manitoba agriculture made up 44·8 p.c. of total production, net manufactures 29·6 p.c., mining 8·5 p.c., and electric power 5·5 p.c. In Saskatchewan agriculture contributed 76·1 p.c., manufactures 8·5 p.c., and construction 3·6 p.c. In Alberta agriculture yielded 66·8 p.c. of the net, mining 11·4 p.c., manufactures 11·3 p.c., and construction 3·0 p.c.

British Columbia.—The net output from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1934 was $82,841,189 or 44·2 p.c. of all net production, but nearly half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. Manufactures, eliminating this duplication, comprised 23·1 p.c. of the net provincial output. Mining advanced to nearly 22·0 p.c., while forestry was greater with 19·8 p.c.; agriculture with 14·9 p.c., and fisheries with 8·1 p.c. followed in order.

Details showing the gross and net values of production by industries in the different provinces in 1934, together with percentages, are given in Tables 4 and 5.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, Classified for each Province, by Industries, 1934.

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	13,366,859	27,918,977	25,653,127	199,857,806	332,574,824
Forestry	611,926	10,542,126	20,943,921	82,293,488	55,540,053
Fisheries	1,455,417	10,618,423	4,552,178	2,752,847	2,218,550
Trapping	1,646	269,973	138,263	657,448	1,575,934
Mining	–	23,310,729	2,156,151	52,770,654	188,476,461
Electric power	279,745	4,904,770	3,071,568	46,818,247	43,498,715
Construction	297,918	9,868,541	6,163,183	42,825,745	96,488,265
Custom and repair	192,906	2,376,604	1,501,625	16,401,885	38,049,543
Manufactures[1]	3,302,586	60,844,581	54,057,847	766,498,000	1,255,325,701
Totals	**17,864,849**	**132,936,541**	**98,700,994**	**1,054,450,210**	**1,799,433,421**

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	75,675,073	135,838,027	155,707,755	39,665,168	
Forestry	2,451,003	2,372,171	3,776,707	57,557,734	–
Fisheries	1,465,358	219,772	245,405	22,118,568	14,625
Trapping	1,075,450	1,280,458	1,132,960	871,663	1,633,090
Mining	11,527,081	3,160,778	20,228,851	53,187,354	1,669,083
Electric power	6,378,674	4,229,402	4,567,199	10,715,293	–
Construction	6,349,382	6,907,979	7,541,055	9,756,822	–
Custom and repair	7,758,807	6,190,733	6,876,614	8,297,553	–
Manufactures[1]	105,358,000	42,261,723	69,389,118	176,721,398	
Totals	**196,750,708**	**191,256,574**	**256,721,783**	**291,501,318**	**3,316,798**

NET PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	8,651,021	17,153,083	14,376,138	128,047,446	216,386,940
Forestry	549,480	7,511,616	13,277,514	55,296,688	35,433,125
Fisheries	963,926	7,673,865	3,679,970	2,306,517	2,218,550
Trapping	1,646	269,973	138,263	657,448	1,575,934
Mining	–	23,310,729	2,156,151	31,269,945	145,565,871
Electric power	240,569	4,170,751	2,910,473	46,814,407	43,477,976
Construction	161,569	7,224,463	3,900,748	23,531,437	61,315,609
Custom and repair	146,695	1,530,562	1,279,443	11,687,456	25,337,598
Manufactures[1]	1,281,041	28,406,917	26,357,257	380,453,666	611,303,862
Totals	**11,429,804**	**88,570,589**	**58,732,376**	**593,066,127**	**1,025,262,177**

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	51,540,921	90,989,990	118,952,566	27,852,095	–
Forestry	2,148,155	2,214,209	3,401,804	37,026,590	–
Fisheries	1,465,358	219,772	245,405	15,234,335	14,625
Trapping	1,075,450	1,280,458	1,132,960	871,663	1,633,090[2]
Mining	9,776,934	2,977,061	20,228,851	41,206,965	1,669,083
Electric power	6,310,475	3,460,775	4,401,197	10,675,370	–
Construction	3,612,232	4,327,753	5,377,955	5,954,989	
Custom and repair	5,094,390	3,986,335	4,105,403	5,449,713	
Manufactures[1]	48,484,665	16,238,427	27,576,875	82,841,189	–
Totals	**115,068,445**	**119,617,500**	**178,043,420**	**187,609,393**	**3,316,798**

[1] The figures for "manufactures" involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the totals for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Following are the amounts of the duplication by provinces: Prince Edward Island, gross $1,644,154, net $566,143; Nova Scotia, gross $17,718,183, net $8,681,370; New Brunswick, gross $19,536,869, net $9,343,581; Quebec, gross $156,425,910, net $86,998,883; Ontario, gross $214,314,625, net $117,353,288; Manitoba, gross $21,288,120, net $14,440,135; Saskatchewan, gross $11,204,469, net $6,077,280; Alberta, gross $12,743,881, net $7,379,596; British Columbia, gross $87,390,235 and net $39,503,516. [2] Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

5.—Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1934.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	75·71	19·37	24·48	21·59	21·11
Forestry	4·81	8·48	22·61	9·32	3·46
Fisheries	8·43	8·66	6·27	0·39	0·22
Trapping	0·01	0·30	0·24	0·11	0·15
Mining	–	26·32	3·67	5·27	14·20
Electric power	2·10	4·71	4·96	7·89	4·24
Construction	1·41	8·16	6·64	3·97	5·98
Custom and repair	1·28	1·73	2·17	1·97	2·47
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	6·25	22·27	28·96	49·49	48·17
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	11·21	32·07	44·88	64·15	59·62

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	44·79	76·08	66·81	14·85		28·31
Forestry	1·87	1·85	1·91	19·75	–	6·59
Fisheries	1·27	0·18	0·14	8·12	0·44	1·43
Trapping	0·93	1·07	0·64	0·46	49·24[1]	0·36
Mining	8·50	2·49	11·36	21·96	50·32	11·68
Electric power	5·48	2·89	2·47	5·69	–	5·14
Construction	3·14	3·62	3·02	3·17		4·85
Custom and repair	4·43	3·33	2·31	2·90		2·46
Manufactures, *n.e.s.*	29·59	8·49	11·34	23·10		39·18
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	42·14	13·58	15·49	44·16	–	51·37

[1] Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief single industry of the Canadian people, employing, in 1931, 28·7 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population and 33·9 p.c. or over one-third of the gainfully occupied males. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products in raw or manufactured form constitute a very large percentage of Canadian exports. For a statement of the occupied and the available agricultural lands in Canada, see p. 54 of this volume.

This chapter treats of current governmental activities in connection with agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. Statistics of agriculture follow, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, dairying, fur farming, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices, miscellaneous, and, since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, a review of world statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

Section 1.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.*

It is provided in Section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada"

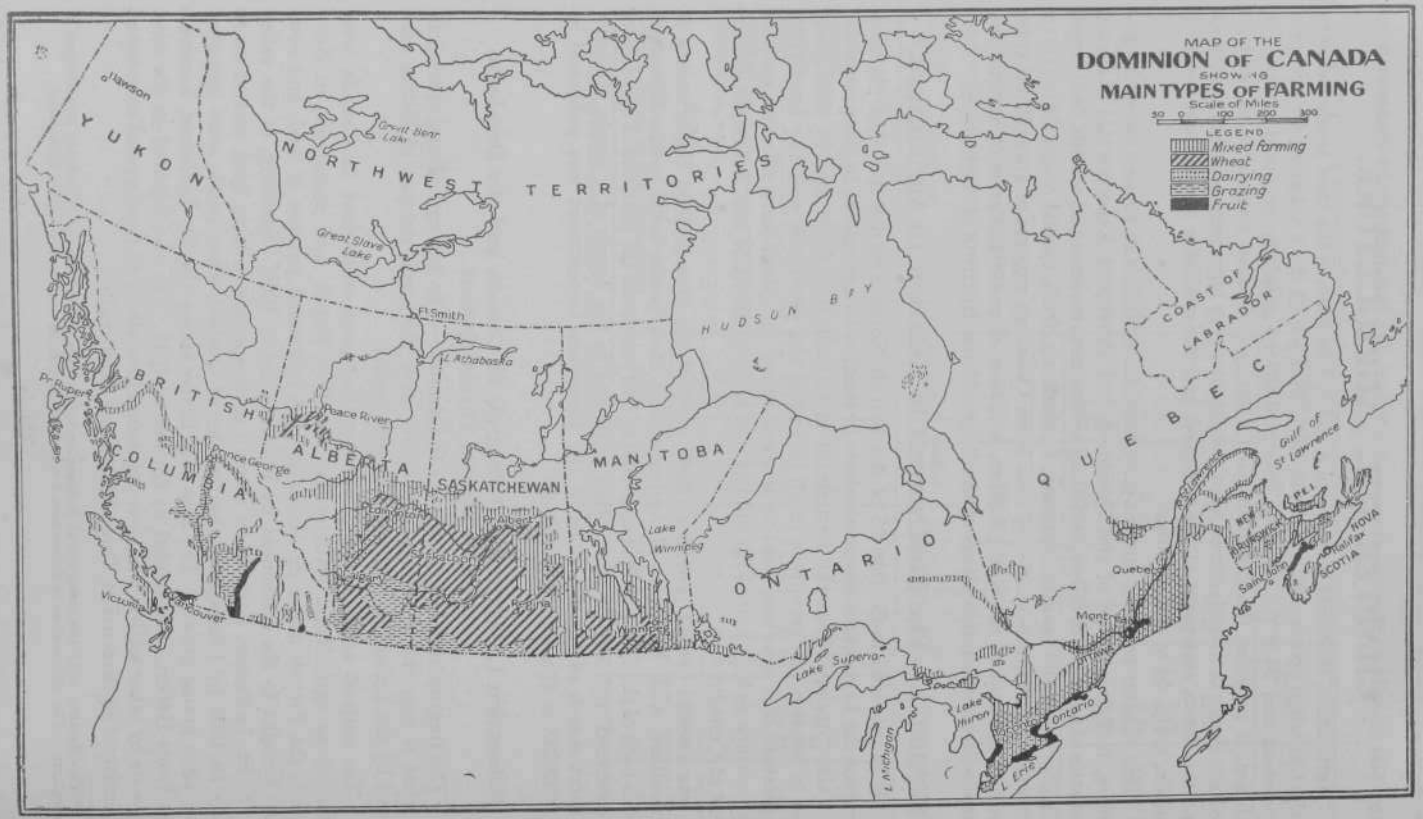
As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture, with Ministers of Agriculture at their heads, both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in two provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the Dominion Department was published at pp. 212-223 of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System.

The Beginnings of Agriculture in Canada.—The first agricultural operations in what is now the Dominion of Canada were the small patches of Indian corn grown by the Indians near their main settlements.

The earliest attempts at permanent European settlement in Canada were intended as agricultural settlements. At Port Royal, now Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, the French under de Monts in 1605 cultivated patches of land, and cows were brought to the settlement by Poutrincourt in 1606. Similarly, in the valley of the St. Lawrence, farming on a small scale appears to have been carried on as early as 1608 by Champlain, the founder of Quebec, when cattle were imported and some grains grown. The first real farmer along the St. Lawrence, however, was Louis Hébert, who landed at Quebec in 1617. He was followed in the next 30 years by other settlers who devoted themselves wholly to farming and established agricultural settlements at Three Rivers and Montreal.

* This Section, with the exception of Subsection 2, has been revised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The information in Subsection 2 was checked by the various provincial authorities.



MAIN TYPES OF FARMING IN CANADA.

In these early settlements, the agriculture was very primitive. However, the virgin fertility of the soil generally produced good crops in spite of the very crude conditions under which cultivation was carried on. The French establishments were developed primarily for the prosecution of the fur trade and to hold the country for France. Crops were grown to aid in feeding the resident population, and live stock such as horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, was sent to the colonies to provide a local supply of such primary requirements as meat, hides, dairy products, and wool. However, as the resident population of the colonies increased, agricultural settlement spread along the fertile coasts and river valleys of Acadia and along the lowlands of the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. Agricultural production grew in certain lines beyond the immediate requirements of the colony so that in 1749 flour, wheat, and peas were being exported.

The Influence of U.E.L. Immigration.—The influx of the United Empire Loyalists in the 1770's and 1780's had a far-reaching effect upon agricultural settlement and production in what is now Eastern Canada. These people from the United States established settlements in Prince Edward island, at Annapolis and other parts of Nova Scotia, in the St. John valley of New Brunswick, the Eastern Townships of Quebec and all along the hitherto unsettled Canadian shores of lake Ontario. In many cases they brought with them live stock and the crude necessary agricultural implements and tools of those days. These immigrants endured many privations and hardships in the early years and their settlements were barely established when the War of 1812-14 came with the usual wastage, devastation, and post-war agricultural depression. The first real prosperity for all this new agricultural settlement in Canada came after 1850 with the improved transportation facilities provided by the railways and with the rising prices resulting from the Crimean War, the American Civil War, and the Prussian wars in Europe.

During this long early period of agricultural development in Canada, methods generally remained very primitive. The greatly increased French-Canadian population continued the traditional farming practices introduced by their forefathers of the 17th century. For many years before and after the British conquest, their live stock was cut off from the possibilities of improvement through the importation of better breeding stock from France. In the conditions of destitution under which most of the Loyalists came to this country, their farming methods were similarly primitive and their live stock poor Under the French *régime*, some official efforts had been made to improve methods and as early as 1668 Laval opened an industrial school where agriculture was taught at St. Joachim, near Quebec, but for many years after the British conquest of Canada, the agricultural industry received very little help or encouragement from governing bodies, the official classes being too much engrossed in politics.

The Inception of Improved Methods.—The first large-scale movement for the improvement of the agricultural industry, which is in any way comparable with the many agencies for that purpose to-day, appears to have started in Nova Scotia and probably was a result of the depression which followed the Napoleonic wars in Europe and the War of 1812-14 in America. In 1818 a series of articles in the *Acadian Recorder* under the signature of "Agricola" attracted wide-spread public interest and resulted in the formation of the Central Agricultural Society. The movement quickly spread to other districts of Nova Scotia and to the other provinces. These Agricultural Societies held yearly exhibitions in their districts and encouraged the distribution of improved stock and seed. Before long the Societies began to receive official assistance in the form of grants from the colonial govern-

ments and eventually by the creation of Boards or Departments of Agriculture as a feature of their administrative functions. Another avenue, followed by awakened official interest in agricultural improvement, was the provision of facilities for instruction. The first agricultural school in Canada was opened in 1859 at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and this has been followed by numerous other schools and colleges in various parts of Canada.

Origin of the Dominion Experimental Farms System.—The period of agricultural prosperity and high prices, already mentioned as beginning about the middle of the 19th century, was followed in the 1870's by a period of rapidly declining prices and general depression. The farming industry was particularly affected by the decline in prices. These conditions provided a wide-spread incentive for improvements and greater efficiency in agricultural production and resulted eventually in the establishment of the Dominion Experimental Farms System.

The system owed its inception to the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which, in 1884, recommended the establishment of an experimental farm. William Saunders of London, Ontario, was selected by the Minister of Agriculture to plan the organization of such a farm. In June, 1886, the Experimental Farm Stations Act was passed providing, in addition to the original farm intended near Ottawa, for others in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia. The farm near Ottawa, designated for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was to be the principal or central station. Late in the autumn of 1886, the site of the present farm at Ottawa was acquired and William Saunders was appointed the first Director of Experimental Farms. In the year 1888 the branch farms provided for by the original Act were all established, that for the Maritime Provinces at Nappan in Nova Scotia, for Manitoba at Brandon, for the Northwest Territories at Indian Head, and for British Columbia at Agassiz.

These five original farms are designated as Dominion Experimental Farms to distinguish them from similar stations established at later dates and known as Dominion Experimental Stations. There are also a number of Dominion experimental sub-stations, operated by staffs somewhat smaller than those of the regular farms and stations.

The contribution toward the improvement in agriculture made by the Dominion Experimental Farms System and also by provincial experimental farms, lies chiefly in the breeding of improved live stock and plants, and the development of better cultural practices. While the breeding of pure-bred live stock is carried on very largely by private enterprise as well as by experimental farms, the breeding of improved varieties and strains of field, garden, and orchard plant life has devolved almost exclusively upon the Experimental Farms. Time and patience are the essential factors in the improvement of plant species and each year's progress is the result of fundamental work done years before by men who often have not lived long enough to see the fruits of their labours. For the past fifty years, men who have operated these farms have been leaders in Canadian agricultural progress. Dr. William Saunders, the first Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms System laid the foundation for the development of Marquis wheat by his son, Dr. Charles Saunders. This is still the leading variety grown in Canada and commands a premium on the markets of the world. It is impossible to measure in dollars and cents the value of the contributions made along these lines but, to mention only a few of the more important results obtained in plant breeding, yield per acre has been greatly increased, the climatic limitations of various types of plants and trees

have been pushed back, resistance to diseases and pests has been built up and the quality of the product has been variously improved. The general effect has been that while the quality of Canadian agricultural products has risen, the efficiency of production or the production per capita has made great progress also. Plant breeding and the development of better cultural practices by experimental farms along with the more widespread use of machinery have been the important factors in enabling the agricultural industry to keep pace with the modern increased efficiency of production in other primary industries and in manufactures, thus enabling the agricultural population to share in the general rise in the standard of living without a permanent change in the relationship between the prices of agricultural products and those of other commodities.

Early Work on the Branch Farms.—The Brandon farm endeavoured at an early date to show the importance of the establishment of a permanent home built on sound farming practices for the prairie farmer. Shelter belts and ornamental planting were established at an early date and for many years the Brandon farm has been noted for its valuable work in the study of methods of live-stock production. At the time of the establishment of the Indian Head farm, the West was just opening up to settlement and little was known of its agricultural possibilities. The experimental work of this farm was a leading factor in the development of the country. New cultural methods and new varieties were introduced which rapidly placed the farming industry on a stable basis. The introduction of summerfallowing, a method of conserving soil moisture which has not yet been improved upon, was the result of work done on this farm. Early planting of hardy fruits, shrubs, and trees showed the possibility of establishing permanent homes on the open prairie.

On the farm at Agassiz, British Columbia, much was done to develop horticulture in British Columbia. Subsequently, when it was found that other areas were more suited to the growing of hardy fruits, emphasis was shifted to live stock with accompanying studies in crop production, especially in relation to dairy farming.

Period of Expansion.—For twenty years the original five experimental farms served the young Dominion well, and to-day these farms occupy a prominent place in the agriculture of their respective provinces. It became evident in the early part of the present century that, with the great expansion of agriculture in Canada, there must be an increase in the facilities available for experimental work. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa had grown rapidly, and the different branches of agriculture had been recognized as separate "Divisions" of the central farm. The Cereal Division had by this time produced Marquis wheat. It was distributed to farmers in 1909 and rapidly spread throughout Western Canada, extending the spring wheat area enormously. The value of this one production of the Experimental Farms System alone is sufficient annually to pay the complete cost of the system.

Expansion in the Maritime Provinces.—While agriculture was spreading in the newer areas of the West, the older areas of the East were beginning to meet the problems which always come when agriculture has passed the virgin stage. The problems of decreasing crop yields, due in some cases to lack of plant food and in others to definite diseases and insect pests, presented difficulties which urgently required solution. Accordingly, in the Maritime Provinces, experimental stations and plant pathological laboratories were established for each of the three provinces, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Kentville, Nova Scotia; and Fredericton, New Brunswick. An experimental fox ranch was established at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, to study problems in nutrition, disease, genetics, and general management. This ranch has given splendid service to this important industry.

Recently a combined hospital and metabolism building has been erected on the Summerside ranch. The station at Kentville, Nova Scotia, located in the famous Annapolis valley, has devoted its attention largely to fruit growing, but at the same time has not neglected general farming operations. The stations at Charlottetown and Fredericton have led the way to better general farming methods in their respective provinces. In recent years considerable attention has been paid to the problem of mineral deficiency in the soil, manifesting itself in disease conditions and lower yields in root and fruit crops. The climatic conditions of the Maritime Provinces make them a natural pasture area, and much work is being done to improve the native pastures.

Expansion in Quebec and Ontario.—In the province of Quebec, experimental stations were established at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière for Eastern Canada, at Cap Rouge for central Quebec, at Lennoxville for the Eastern Townships, and at La Ferme for northern Quebec. The station at La Ferme has since been closed and replaced by five smaller illustration stations and a new experimental station has been established at Normandin in the lake St. John district. Each of these farms has specialized in meeting the agricultural problems of its own particular area. In addition, experimental stations were established at L'Assomption and Farnham, where much progress has been made in studying methods of production and marketing of tobacco. In recent years the station at Cap Rouge has concentrated its energies on horticultural work. An experimental sub-station has also been established at Ste. Clothilde for the study of black muck soils. There is also a plant pathological laboratory at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.

In the province of Ontario the Central Farm at Ottawa has contributed a vast amount of information of value to Ontario farmers and has also carried on the general supervisory work for the whole Dominion system. In 1910 the supervisory work of the branch farms had become so extensive that the Director could no longer handle it. The Chiefs of Divisions were consequently given charge of the direction of their respective lines of work on the branch farms as well as at the Central Farm, and their wider responsibility was denoted by prefixing the word "Dominion" to their official titles. Additional experimental stations were established at Kapuskasing in northern Ontario, and at Harrow in the tobacco area in southwestern Ontario. A Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology was established at St. Catharines in the Niagara fruit district. Later a sub-station for tobacco studies was established at Delhi. All of these units have been giving splendid service in their own special fields.

Expansion in the Prairie Provinces.—The rapid settlement in the West made necessary the establishment of new experimental stations to serve the needs of the young country. Stations were located at Lethbridge and Lacombe in Alberta, and at Rosthern, Scott, and Swift Current in Saskatchewan. In the Peace River district an experimental sub-station was started at Beaverlodge, and a chain of experimental sub-stations was established across the northern area at Forts Smith, Resolution, Vermilion, Providence, Good Hope, and at Carcross, Yukon. Subsequently a range experiment station was located at Manyberries, Alberta, and two forest nursery stations were acquired at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan. Laboratories for the study of crop diseases were established in co-operation with the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. A sub-station for the study of weed control was located at Regina, while at Saskatoon there is a special forage crops laboratory. An experimental station was established at Morden, Manitoba, in the older area of the West to solve problems of mixed farming, and

particularly to specialize in horticultural work. Recently a new experimental station has been established at Melfort, Saskatchewan.

Through this well-organized system of experimental farms on the prairies, an exceedingly comprehensive study of all the problems relating to western agriculture has been made. New varieties of grains, hardy fruits and other crops have been developed, new cultural methods worked out, and improved families of live stock distributed. There is not a township in the Prairie Provinces which has not benefited from the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms System.

Expansion in British Columbia.—As agricultural development took place in British Columbia, stations were established at Sidney on Vancouver island, and at Windermere and Summerland in the interior farming areas. The station at Summerland has developed into a large unit studying problems of irrigation and orchard nutrition and disease. All the British Columbia stations are also interested in general problems of live-stock and crop management.

Illustration Stations.—During the first twenty-five years of the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms a vast amount of information of practical value to the farmer was gained relating to rotations, crops, cultural methods, and the necessity of the timely performance of the various cultural operations. Having this information for dissemination, the necessity of having organized bodies of farmers to act as channels for the introduction of these new practices was realized. To accomplish this, the Division of Illustration Stations was established, to co-operate with the farmers in districts remote from the experimental farms, and to carry to them, in a practical, demonstrational form, the results of the experiments and researches as made available by the experimental farms themselves.

To demonstrate the usefulness of these practices, crops, and rotations, illustration stations were established by the Experimental Farms Branch in the different provinces, starting first in Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1915. The value of this work was so strongly felt that this division is now operating 14 stations in Prince Edward Island, 17 in Nova Scotia, 21 in New Brunswick, 58 in Quebec, 17 in Ontario, 13 in Manitoba, 21 in Saskatchewan, 11 in Alberta, and 20 in British Columbia, or, in all, 192 stations. In addition there are 41 district experiment sub-stations, established under the rehabilitation program, which serve a similar purpose. Of these, 3 are in Manitoba, 29 in Saskatchewan, and 9 in Alberta. In carrying out this work, the owner of a farm co-operates with the Department, and, on a small rental basis, sets aside a certain area, varying from 10 acres to 50 acres, for experimental and demonstration purposes. In return, the farmer carries on such rotations, grows such crops, and performs such cultural practices as are deemed necessary by the Department to stimulate more economic production.

Live-stock development is important at 115 of the illustration stations. At the remainder grain farming contributes mainly to the farm revenue. Development of small home orchards is being fostered in suitable districts. A large amount of breeding stock of cattle, sheep, swine, foxes, and poultry is sold annually by the farmers in charge of these stations, and a large amount of seed grain and grass seeds of tested varieties raised on the illustration stations goes out to improve crops of the various districts. The field meetings held at illustration stations are steadily becoming better known. At each field-day the work on the farm as well as the crops and varieties suitable for the district are discussed. As occasion permits, live-stock demonstrations and judging competitions are held. During the year 1936 there were held 147 meetings of this nature with an attendance of 16,149 people.

or an average of 110 persons per meeting. These meetings are sponsored by the local supervisor in co-operation with provincial and Dominion Department workers.

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation.—The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed in 1935 to provide for the improvement of agricultural conditions in those parts of the Prairie Provinces which have suffered severely in recent years from drought and soil drifting. Under the provisions of this Act the Dominion Experimental Farms have inaugurated an extensive program of investigational and demonstrational work with the object of introducing the best measures for minimizing the effects of drought, controlling soil drifting, and reclaiming abandoned, drifted land. An important objective of this program is to develop co-operative action on the part of farmers in effecting their own rehabilitation.

The various agencies operating under the rehabilitation program include:—

(1) District Experiment Sub-Stations.—These are private farms operated under contract as outposts of the Dominion Experimental Farms, designed to investigate and demonstrate the best methods of crop production under drought and soil-drifting conditions. A total of 41 of these sub-stations have been established throughout the affected area.

(2) Reclamation Projects.—With the object of determining the best methods of reclaiming drifted land for cultivation, or of establishing grass cover to prevent further drifting, reclamation projects have been started at more than thirty points in the drought area. These projects vary from large experimental stations to relatively small demonstrational plots.

(3) Agricultural Improvement Association.—In order to secure community co-operative action among farmers on the solution of local drought and soil-drifting problems, about 34 Agricultural Improvement Associations have been formed. These Associations receive advisory services together with material and financial assistance under the rehabilitation programs.

(4) Tree Planting.—Free trees are made available to farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces. In addition, special assistance in establishing field shelter belts for soil-drifting control is provided through various rehabilitation agencies.

(5) Water Development.—For the provision of facilities for stock-watering and irrigation projects in districts inadequately supplied with water, special engineering and financial assistance has been made available under the rehabilitation program.

In addition to the foregoing major aspects of the rehabilitation program, a considerable amount of work has been undertaken by the Dominion Experimental Farms on grass-seed production, soil research, soil survey and other problems arising from drought and soil drifting. In connection with soils investigations, a new Soil Research Laboratory has been opened at Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, and the staff consists of a Deputy Minister, a live-stock superintendent, a superintendent of women's institutes, a dairy superintendent and a field promoter Assistance is given in co-operative marketing, promoting the live-stock industry and encouraging exhibitions, the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and the welfare of agriculture generally.

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

Nova Scotia.—Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia is administered by the Department of Agriculture, with the Head Office (Minister's Office) and those of the Director of Marketing and Land Settlement Board situated in Halifax. Many of the technical officials are situated at the Agricultural College and Farm, Truro, and other Divisions of the Department include: extension service; agricultural societies, associations and exhibitions; dairying; poultry; live stock; entomology and botany; apiculture, and women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The Branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: (1) live-stock and agricultural societies; (2) dairying; (3) herd improvement; (4) soils and crops; (5) poultry; (6) horticulture; (7) women's institutes; (8) agricultural representatives; (9) industry, immigration, and farm settlement; (10) elementary agricultural education; (11) beekeeping.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture comprises a certain number of Branches and sections as follows: *Agricultural Economics Branch*, including the following sections: publicity, co-operation, markets and statistics, demonstration farms, agricultural surveys, field husbandry, drainage, home economics, agricultural societies. *Live Stock Branch*, including the following sections: dairy, veterinary, swine, sheep, horses, poultry, farm buildings. *Horticulture Branch*, including the following sections: fruit growing, truck crops, beekeeping and sugar making, vegetable canning, flower growing, phytopathology, entomology, botany. *Agricultural Representatives Branch:* 82 agricultural representatives' offices are now established in rural counties of Quebec and are under the supervision of 20 district inspectors. The above organizations are all under the authority of the Deputy Minister.

There are other activities which are not included in the above organization, such as: agricultural education, agricultural merit competition, provincial dairy school, provincial handicraft school.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following organizations: agricultural and horticultural societies, vegetable growers' association, live stock, institutes, dairy, Milk Control Board, fruit, crops, seeds and weeds, statistics and publications, agricultural representatives, the Commissioner of Agricultural Loans, and the Commissioner of Marketing. The Department is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Kemptville Agricultural School, the experimental farms at Guelph, Ridgetown, and Vineland, and Demonstration Farms at New Liskeard and Hearst.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an Agricultural Extension Service, a Dairy Branch, a Publications, Statistics and Weeds Branch, a Live Stock Branch, a Debt Adjustment Board, and a Registrar of Co-operative Associations.

The Agricultural Extension Branch aids field-crop production, horticulture, beekeeping, poultry raising, suppression of insect outbreaks, boys' and girls' club work, and various home-making projects. It also directs the activities of rural agricultural representatives and supervises the work of agricultural societies, horticultural societies and women's organizations. The Dairy Branch grades all cream supplied to creameries, supervises the activities of creameries and cheese factories and gives general support to the dairy industry. The Live Stock Branch licenses stallions and conducts projects and administers policies through which encouragement is given to the production of better types of animals.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Agriculture includes branches dealing with: the agricultural representative service, live stock, field crops, dairying, statistics, co-operation and markets, and a bee division. The Live Stock Branch provides the organization for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep, and hogs to farmers on cash and credit terms in the pure-bred sire areas (areas created under statutory authority in order to eliminate undesirable sires and improve the quality of live stock), and registering brands for live stock. The poultry industry is promoted through a flock-culling service, a turkey-grading service and an approved hatchery policy. The Field Crops Branch aids in promoting good cropping and tillage practices as well as encouraging the use of good quality seed of cereal and forage crops and provides control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The Dairy Branch directs the grading of cream at all the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The Statistics Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers annual data respecting crops and live stock of the province. The Co-operation and Markets Branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative activities including live-stock shipping, and poultry marketing, licenses poultry dealers under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act and publishes a fortnightly news letter dealing with co-operation and marketing. Under the Agricultural Representative Service, as established, the province is divided into districts. Qualified men are engaged in field service, carrying on promotional and educational work; they put into action the various policies of the Department. The Apiary Division is organized to promote beekeeping which is developing substantially. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—The main services of this Department are rendered through its various branches to the live-stock, grain-growing, dairy, and mixed farming industries. Fairs and institutes are encouraged; rural women's organizations are assisted through the Women's Bureau; district agriculturists are located at 10 points; 2 schools of agriculture are maintained; crop reports and statistical information are prepared; short courses and field days are conducted. Some phases of agriculture receiving more recent and increased attention are: development of apiculture; encouragement of the poultry industry; more effective weed control; production and sale of registered seed; increase in forage crops and grasses; junior activities such as grain and stock clubs and school fairs; encouragement of beef-feeding associations.

British Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture consists of three main divisions dealing with general administration, animal industry and plant industry.

Under General Administration are the branches dealing with collection of statistics, assistance to fall fairs, distribution of publications, soil surveys, apiary inspection, junior club projects, supervision of farmers' and women's institutes, and policies of a general agricultural nature, together with the Markets Branch. The Animal Industry Division includes: dairy, poultry, veterinary and general live-stock branches, as well as brands inspection, nutritional studies, animal parasite control, and pure-bred sire distribution policies. Official lists are maintained of

sires which have five or more daughters with records of production. The Plant Industry Division includes: plant disease and pest control, pathology and entomology, field crops and horticultural activities.

An Extension Service has representatives located in fifteen agricultural districts. These representatives are under the divisions of either animal industry or plant industry, depending upon the predominating feature of agriculture in the several districts. Particular attention is given to the development of a live-stock policy, by which the favourable climatic conditions of the coast districts of British Columbia enable farmers to finish live stock ready for the market at seasons when weather conditions are not favourable in other parts of Canada. This policy has been devised with the aim of enabling the farmers of British Columbia to supplement the work of the prairie live-stock men in maintaining a continuous supply of well-finished animals for the market.

Details of the work of the Feed Standards Board, appointed by the provincial Minister of Agriculture, and of the Pasture Committee were given at p. 226 of the 1936 Year Book and no change is reported since then.

The detailed survey of orchard soils in the Okanagan valley, started in 1931 as a joint undertaking between the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch and the provincial Department of Agriculture, has been conducted under the supervision of provincial Soils Branch officials. During 1936 the work has been extended to cover approximately 500,000 acres of arable land in the Lower Fraser valley.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Under the above heading, outlines of the work done at provincial agricultural colleges and experimental stations were given by provinces at pp. 198–203 inclusive of the 1930 Year Book. The interested reader is referred to that volume, and to the following provincial publications, for information concerning courses and programs of work at these institutions:—

Nova Scotia.—Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia; College Prospectus of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.

Quebec.—Annual Report of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and the prospectuses and annual announcements of the School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and the Oka Agricultural Institute, Lake of Two Mountains, Que.

Ontario.—Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Manitoba.—Annual Report of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Alberta.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia.—Annual Report of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Section 2.—Statistics of Agriculture.*

Census Statistics.—In addition to the statistics collected annually, which are the subject of this section, valuable information is published following each decennial census. The total number of farms, their tenure, acreage, value, mortgage debt, farm population, farm machinery and facilities, etc., were treated at pp. 295–301 of the 1934-35 Year Book. In this volume a summary presentation of agricultural development since 1871 is given in Subsection 9, pp. 270-273.

Crop-Reporting Service.— The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion; first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country), in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. Supplementing the monthly reports from crop correspondents, the Bureau issues telegraphic crop reports utilizing the services of agriculturists throughout the Dominion. For the Prairie Provinces, these are issued every week from the latter part of May to the end of August, while the reports on a Dominion-wide basis are issued every two weeks during the same period The program of reports for 1937-38 is given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1937, pp. 49–51, and is also issued as a special leaflet.

Annual Statistics.—In addition to the crop-reporting service, statistics of the areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock are collected. These arrangements have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by simple schedules which are at present returned by about one-fifth of the farmers of Canada. They form the basis of the estimates for the whole of Canada. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in November and December. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, form the basis of the total estimated production for each crop.

The June schedule covers the areas sown to field crops, the numbers of live stock and poultry on hand, and breeding and marketing intentions with regard to live stock and poultry. The December schedule contains practically the same items with the exception of field-crop areas.

The schedules are distributed and collected through the agency of the rural schools in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia the schedules are sent direct to the farmer through the mail.

* Revised under the direction of Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief of the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch in concerned with both primary and secondary statistics of agriculture, including statistics of the production and distribution of agricultural commodities. The primary statistics relate mainly to the reporting of crop conditions, crop and live-stock estimates, values of farm lands, wages of farm labour, and monthly and annual prices received by farmers for their products. The secondary statistics relate to the marketing of grain and live stock, and reports on the milling and sugar industries and cold-storage holdings. A list of the publications of this Branch is given in Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Production".

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly", but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its thirtieth year. It is the official organ not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, eggs, fur farming, fruit, apiculture, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and other subjects in considerable variety.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings: (1) agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) acreages, yields and values of principal field crops; (3) farm live stock and poultry; (4) dairying; (5) horticulture; (6) special agricultural crops; (7) farm labour and wages; (8) prices of agricultural produce; (9) agricultural statistics of the census; (10) miscellaneous agricultural statistics; and (11) international agricultural statistics.

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows, under principal headings, the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for the years 1931 to 1935. It is important to note that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production. The total revenue for 1935 shows a slight increase of $516,000 or less than one per cent as compared with 1934.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1931-35.

NOTE.—Preliminary figures for 1936 and revised figures for 1931-35 will be found in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1937.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada—					
Field crops	435,966	452,527	453,598	549,080[1]	506,614
Farm animals	96,778	65,185	89,063	99,438	120,078
Wool	1,644	1,093	2,005	1,899[1]	2,232
Dairy products	191,390	159,074	170,829	183,791[1]	191,496
Fruits and vegetables	39,692	32,157	33,208	43,531[1]	49,788
Poultry and eggs	56,298	42,078	38,060	45,515[1]	50,434
Fur farming	3,557	3,284	4,062	4,534[1]	4,122
Maple products	3,456	2,706	2,059	3,040[1]	3,522
Tobacco	7,178	6,088	6,531	7,232	10,763
Flax fibre	179	170	159	250	321
Clover and grass seed	1,497	962	1,362	2,010	1,686
Honey	2,246	1,470	2,010	2,245	2,025
Totals	**839,881**	**766,794**	**802,946**	**942,565**[1]	**943,081**
Prince Edward Island—					
Field crops	6,829	6,737	8,841	9,054	7,879
Farm animals	1,005	715	945	917	1,369
Wool	35	24	42	36[1]	33
Dairy products	1,773	1,446	1,505	1,407[1]	1,433
Fruits and vegetables	118	98	79	136[1]	154
Poultry and eggs	870	611	682	669	825
Fur farming	779	521	623	762[1]	693
Clover and grass seed	4	9	13	15	10
Honey	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	**11,414**	**10,162**	**12,731**	**12,997**[1]	**12,397**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1931-35—continued.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Nova Scotia—					
Field crops	10,087	9,064	12,151	12,995	11,748
Farm animals	2,313	1,833	1,998	1,924	2,257
Wool	111	56	89	96[1]	96
Dairy products	6,203	5,354	4,990	5,827[1]	5,918
Fruits and vegetables	3,870	2,440	4,386	4,259[1]	5,535
Poultry and eggs	1,179	878	965	1,058[1]	1,184
Fur farming	228	254	304	276[1]	250
Maple products	29	47	27	63[1]	46
Clover and grass seed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Honey	9	6	9	8	7
Totals	**24,029**	**19,932**	**24,919**	**26,506[1]**	**27,042**
New Brunswick—					
Field crops	10,670	12,629	12,044	14,961	14,542
Farm animals	3,214	2,147	2,129	2,478	2,931
Wool	81	45	77	74[1]	91
Dairy products	5,466	4,047	4,307	4,488[1]	4,632
Fruits and vegetables	966	697	637	908[1]	1,033
Poultry and eggs	1,237	1,062	1,065	1,139	1,291
Fur farming	498	523	560	764[1]	695
Maple products	47	44	44	26	48
Clover and grass seed	Nil	3	7	14	9
Honey	10	5	6	9	6
Totals	**22,189**	**21,202**	**20,876**	**24,861[1]**	**25,278**
Quebec—					
Field crops	**77,245**	**70,382**	**67,512**	**98,309**	**83,616**
Farm animals	**19,729**	**12,496**	**13,868**	**17,989**	**21,812**
Wool	534	332	491	527[1]	628
Dairy products	46,069	39,953	42,989	46,462[1]	48,222
Fruits and vegetables	6,465	5,345	4,837	7,078[1]	8,235
Poultry and eggs	7,977	6,487	6,271	7,221	7,664
Fur farming	693	665	895	975[1]	886
Maple products	1,817	1,727	1,268	1,911[1]	2,267
Tobacco	336	329	270	831	642
Flax fibre	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	160
Clover and grass seed	154	110	70	315	245
Honey	595	216	448	357	381
Totals	**161,614**	**138,042**	**138,919**	**182,075[1]**	**174,758**
Ontario—					
Field crops	124,541	116,424	135,813	143,734	131,141
Farm animals	33,486	21,957	31,500	34,089	43,344
Wool	458	287	553	479[1]	575
Dairy products	82,155	69,079	74,117	80,018[1]	85,072
Fruits and vegetables	16,424	12,733	12,553	16,375[1]	18,377
Poultry and eggs	25,067	18,565	16,294	19,464[1]	20,915
Fur farming	603	644	721	704[1]	640
Maple products	1,563	888	720	1,040	1,161
Tobacco	6,814	5,703	6,204	6,338	10,117
Flax fibre	179	170	159	150[1]	161
Clover and grass seed	1,110	615	1,079	857	710
Honey	824	619	895	1,029	864
Totals	**293,224**	**247,684**	**280,608**	**304,277[1]**	**313,077**
Manitoba—					
Field crops	24,847	31,937	35,653	49,761[1]	32,674
Farm animals	6,911	4,468	6,308	6,568	7,301
Wool	60	28	89	82[1]	95
Dairy products	11,198	8,751	10,796	9,848[1]	10,468
Fruits and vegetables	1,281	986	876	1,471[1]	1,644
Poultry and eggs	4,600	3,395	2,866	2,946	3,538
Fur farming	195	166	274	272[1]	248
Clover and grass seed	87	50	45	70	207
Honey	516	412	304	400	355
Totals	**49,695**	**50,193**	**57,211**	**71,418[1]**	**56,530**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Saskatchewan—					
Field crops	70,347	98,217	82,708	96,473[1]	114,273
Farm animals	12,490	8,984	12,711	13,777	16,303
Wool	80	74	206	180[1]	240
Dairy products	13,665	11,186	12,088	13,102[1]	13,773
Fruits and vegetables	2,053	1,674	1,371	2,362[1]	2,655
Poultry and eggs	6,164	4,841	4,317	5,879	7,178
Fur farming	154	121	166	207[1]	188
Clover and grass seed	10	62	54	102	168
Honey	73	46	100	72	118
Totals	**105,036**	**125,205**	**113,721**	**132,154[1]**	**154,896**
Alberta—					
Field crops	98,916	95,913	86,499	111,044[1]	97,696
Farm animals	14,584	10,255	16,939	18,645	21,382
Wool	228	195	359	330[1]	348
Dairy products	15,764	11,859	12,986	14,407[1]	14,261
Fruits and vegetables	1,741	1,426	1,203	1,996[1]	2,247
Poultry and eggs	5,229	3,613	2,999	3,893	4,459
Fur farming	298	300	422	453[1]	412
Clover and grass seed	83	77	55	486	189
Honey	92	44	90	150	99
Totals	**136,935**	**123,682**	**121,552**	**151,404[1]**	**141,093**
British Columbia—					
Field crops	12,484	11,224	12,377	12,749	13,045
Farm animals	3,046	2,330	2,665	3,051	3,379
Wool	57	52	99	95[1]	126
Dairy products	9,097	7,399	7,051	8,232[1]	7,717
Fruits and vegetables	6,774	6,758	7,266	8,946[1]	9,908
Poultry and eggs	3,975	2,626	2,601	3,246	3,380
Fur farming	109	90	97	121[1]	110
Tobacco	28	56	57	63	4
Clover and grass seed	49	36	39	151	147
Honey	126	121	157	219	194
Totals	**35,745**	**30,692**	**32,409**	**36,873[1]**	**38,010**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately, by provinces, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion in 1935.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Lands.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.	Poultry.	Animals on Fur Farms.[1]	Agricultural Production.[1]	Total.[1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
P.E. Island	20,092	19,687	8,116	5,507	655	1,062	12,397	67,516
Nova Scotia	39,160	43,890	10,554	10,810	770	392	27,042	132,618
New Brunswick	35,002	38,680	13,253	12,155	1,028	856	25,278	126,252
Quebec	414,347	257,918	97,270	87,331	5,843	1,480	174,758	1,038,947
Ontario	507,321	487,009	151,928	159,376	17,863	1,461	313,077	1,638,035
Manitoba	179,393	88,389	54,847	37,500	2,836	691	56,530	420,186
Saskatchewan	649,485	223,795	185,510	86,360	5,299	446	154,896	1,305,791
Alberta	405,247	137,332	116,301	74,570	3,596	979	141,093	879,118
British Columbia	73,117	46,224	12,885	15,717	2,402	286	38,010	188,641
Totals	**2,323,164**	**1,342,924**	**650,664**	**489,326**	**40,292**	**7,653**	**943,081**	**5,797,104**

[1] Preliminary figures.

In Table 2, full use has been made of the results of the 1931 Census for values of lands, buildings, and implements and machinery. The figures quoted for buildings, and implements and machinery correspond with the values shown in the census returns, as these items change very little in value from year to year. The estimated values for lands are weighted by the annual estimates of farm land values. The other items—live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms, and agricultural production—are annual estimates.

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1935 is estimated at $5,797,104,000 as compared with the revised estimates of $5,608,157,000 for 1934; $5,563,790,000 for 1933; $5,499,432,000 for 1932; and $6,060,541,000 for 1931.

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops.

The Chief Field Crops of the Latest Ten Years.—In Table 3 will be found a summary statement of the acreages, yields and values of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay and clover, and alfalfa for the latest ten years. Comparative figures back to 1908, given at pp. 230–232 of the 1929 Year Book, indicate the recent growth of Canadian agriculture. In particular may be noted the tripling of the wheat crop, the almost doubling of the oat crop, the tripling of the barley crop, the thirteenfold increase in the rye crop, the 40 p.c. addition to the hay and clover crop, and the sevenfold increase in the alfalfa crop within the past 27 years, disregarding the 1931 to 1936 crops as not, by any means, representing maximum yields. On the other hand, the acreages and yields of the potato crop have not shown a wide variation throughout the period, presumably because this crop is produced mainly for home consumption. Certain figures for earlier years on acreage, yield and value will be found in the Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada at the beginning of this volume.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1927-36.

NOTE.—Comparative figures for the years 1908-26 are given in the Canada Year Book, 1929, pp. 230-232. The total value of wheat for 1912 should be $139,090,000 instead of the $19,090,000 shown on p. 230 of the 1929 Year Book, the error being due to the dropping out of a figure.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	'000 acres.	bush.	'000 bush.	$ per bush.	$'000		'000 acres.	bush.	'000 bush.	$ per bush.	$'000
Wheat—						Barley—					
1927	22,460	21·4	479,665	1·00	477,791	1927	3,506	27·7	96,938	0·66	64,193
1928	24,119	23·5	566,726	0·80	451,235	1928	4,881	27·9	136,391	0·56	76,112
1929	25,255	12·1	304,520	1·05	319,715	1929	5,926	17·3	102,313	0·59	60,505
1930	24,898	16·9	420,672	0·49	204,693	1930	5,559	24·3	135,160	0·20	27,254
1931	26,355	12·2	321,325	0·38	123,550	1931	3,791	17·8	67,383	0·26	17,465
1932	27,182	16·3	443,061	0·35	154,760	1932	3,758	21·5	80,773	0·23	18,855
1933	25,991	10·8	281,892	0·49	136,958	1933	3,658	17·3	63,359	0·30	18,954
1934	23,985	11·5	275,849	0·61	169,631	1934	3,613	17·6	63,742	0·47	29,975
1935	24,116	11·7[1]	281,935[1]	0·61[1]	173,065[1]	1935	3,887	21·6	83,975	0·29[1]	24,465[1]
1936	25,289	9·1	229,218	0·89	204,835	1936	4,433	16·2	71,922	0·63	45,601
Oats—						Rye—					
1927	13,240	33·2	439,713	0·51	225,879	1927	743	20·9	15,571	0·82	12,746
1928	13,137	34·4	452,153	0·47	210,956	1928	840	17·4	14,618	0·79	11,491
1929	12,479	22·7	282,838	0·59	168,017	1929	992	13·3	13,161	0·84	11,095
1930	13,259	31·9	423,148	0·24	102,919	1930	1,448	15·2	22,019	0·20	4,402
1931	12,838	25·6	328,278	0·24	77,970	1931	799	6·7	5,322	0·28	1,476
1932	13,148	29·8	391,561	0·19	75,988	1932	774	10·9	8,470	0·27	2,284
1933	13,529	22·7	307,478	0·26	79,818	1933	583	7·2	4,177	0·38	1,603
1934	13,731	23·4	321,120	0·32	103,124	1934	685	6·9	4,706	0·49	2,325
1935	14,096	28·0	394,348	0·24	93,409[1]	1935	720	13·4	9,606	0·27[1]	2,634[1]
1936	13,118	20·7	271,778	0·40	110,070	1936	635	6·7	4,281	0·60	2,590

the 1936 Year Book.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1927-36—concl.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	'000 acres.	bush.	'000 bush.	$ per bush.	$'000	Potatoes—concl.	'000 acres.	cwt.	'000 cwt.	$ per cwt.	$'000
Buckwheat—						1931.....	592	88·0	52,305	0·43	22,359
1927.....	471	23·1	10,890	0·89	9,727	1932.....	522	76·0	39,416	0·63	24,920
1928.....	503	21·7	10,899	0·93	10,128	1933.....	528	81·0	42,745	0·77	33,092
1929.....	516	20·3	10,470	0·94	9,867	1934.....	569	84·0	48,095	0·50	23,822
1930.....	490	22·2	10,903	0·65	7,124	1935.....	507	76·0	38,670	0·80[1]	30,854[1]
1931.....	336	20·6	6,917	0·50	3,454	1936.....	496	79·0	39,034	1·13	44,184
1932.....	368	22·9	8,424	0·43	3,585						
1933.....	398	21·3	8,483	0·50	4,233	Hay and Clover—		tons.	'000 tons.	per ton.	
1934.....	407	21·2	8,635	0·53	4,572	1927.....	10,227	1·70	17,370	10·41	180,835
1935.....	380	20·9	7,949	0·51[1]	4,017[1]	1928.....	10,321	1·60	16,515	10·37	171,225
1936.....	398	21·6	8,601	0·69	5,932	1929.....	10,560	1·50	15,833	11·65	184,528
						1930.....	10,618	1·54	16,397	9·83	161,122
Flaxseed—						1931.....	9,114	1·60	14,540	7·57	110,110
1927.....	476	10·3	4,885	1·55	7,562	1932.....	8,812	1·54	13,559	7·13	96,654
1928.....	378	9·6	3,614	1·59	5,758	1933.....	8,876	1·29	11,443	8·77	100,306
1929.....	382	5·4	2,060	2·38	4,898	1934.....	8,881	1·26	11,174	11·75	131,295
1930.....	582	8·7	5,069	0·94	4,741	1935.....	8,698	1·62	14,060	7·62	107,133
1931.....	648	3·8	2,465	0·79	1,944	1936.....	8,787	1·57	13,803	7·66	105,713
1932.....	462	5·9	2,719	0·62	1,682						
1933.....	244	2·6	632	1·20	756						
1934.....	227	4·0	910	1·15	1,049	Alfalfa—					
1935.....	307[1]	5·4[1]	1,667[1]	1·19[1]	1,991[1]	1927.....	910	2·37	2,157	12·03	25,946
1936.....	468	3·8	1,795	1·41	2,538	1928.....	854	2·35	2,010	11·51	23,138
						1929.....	799	2·30	1,835	12·63	23,183
		cwt.	'000 cwt.	per cwt.		1930.....	744	2·20	1,640	12·12	19,877
Potatoes—						1931.....	568	2·45	1,388	10·36	14,381
1927.....	572	81·2	46,458	1·17	54,341	1932.....	666	2·65	1,764	8·58	15,131
1928.....	599	83·8	50,195	0·81	40,874	1933.....	722	2·29	1,652	9·25	15,279
1929.....	544	73·4	39,930	1·59	63,372	1934.....	679	1·96	1,328	12·67	16,822
1930.....	571	84·4	48,241	0·83	39,858	1935.....	762	2·57	1,959	8·04	15,743
						1936.....	854	2·30	1,966	9·17	18,023

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Total Acreages and Values, 1931-36.—Table 4 shows for Canada and the provinces, for the latest six years, the total estimated areas and values of field crops, and Table 5 the areas, yields, and values of the principal field crops in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1935 and 1936.

4.—Total Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-36.

NOTE.—For earlier figures see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Acreages—	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P. E. Island	492,319	476,200	476,850	473,000	472,900	483,200
Nova Scotia	556,308	536,000	542,100	554,800	558,700	551,400
New Brunswick	943,923	907,500	908,400	906,300	913,900	921,300
Quebec	6,015,935	5,832,100	5,784,700	5,950,300	5,912,800	6,018,400
Ontario	9,241,103	9,224,300	9,195,300	8,999,900	9,104,800	9,118,900
Manitoba	5,774,816	5,866,800	5,963,900	6,000,900	5,962,000	6,054,900
Saskatchewan	21,973,754	22,333,900	21,306,000	19,771,820	20,176,210[1]	21,506,650
Alberta	13,420,980	14,028,700	13,909,400	12,878,900	13,451,450	12,535,750
British Columbia	443,167	437,700	446,800	454,400	463,700	472,050
Totals, Acreages	**58,862,305**	**59,643,200**	**58,533,450**	**55,990,320**	**57,016,460[1]**	**57,662,550**
Values—	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	6,828,700	6,737,000	8,841,000	9,054,000	8,561,000[1]	10,311,000
Nova Scotia	10,087,000	9,064,000	12,151,000	12,995,000	11,748,000	13,516,000
New Brunswick	10,670,000	12,629,000	12,044,000	14,961,000	14,542,000	17,784,000
Quebec	77,245,000	70,382,000	67,512,000	98,309,000	83,616,000	91,288,000
Ontario	124,541,000	116,424,000	135,813,000	143,734,000	132,086,000[1]	162,332,000
Manitoba	24,847,000	31,937,000	35,653,000	49,761,000	34,944,000[1]	50,660,000
Saskatchewan	70,347,100	98,216,900	82,708,000	96,472,600	119,947,600[1]	138,725,400
Alberta	98,916,600	95,913,000	86,499,000	111,044,000	93,687,000[1]	98,914,000
British Columbia	12,484,000	11,224,000	12,377,000	12,749,000	13,045,300	15,891,000
Totals, Values	**435,966,400**	**452,526,900**	**453,598,000**	**549,079,600**	**512,176,900[1]**	**599,421,400**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Canada—						
Fall wheat	1935	555,100	22·7	12,601,000	0·71	8,947,000
	1936	509,300	24·5	12,478,000	1·09	13,601,000
Spring wheat	1935	23,560,600	11·4[1]	269,334,000[1]	0·61	164,118,000[1]
	1936	24,779,700	8·7	216,740,000	0·88	191,234,000
All wheat	1935	24,115,700	11·7[1]	281,935,000[1]	0·61	173,065,000[1]
	1936	25,289,000	9·1	229,218,000	0·89	204,835,000
Oats	1935	14,096,200	28·0	394,348,000	0·24	93,409,000[1]
	1936	13,118,400	20·7	271,778,000	0·40	110,070,000
Barley	1935	3,886,800	21·6	83,975,000	0·29[1]	24,465,000[1]
	1936	4,432,500	16·2	71,922,000	0·63	45,601,000
Fall rye	1935	573,700	13·6	7,795,000	0·27[1]	2,106,000[1]
	1936	457,300	6·7	3,042,000	0·62	1,883,000
Spring rye	1935	145,800	12·4	1,811,000	0·29[1]	528,000[1]
	1936	177,700	7·0	1,239,000	0·57	707,000
All rye	1935	719,500	13·4	9,606,000	0·27[1]	2,634,000[1]
	1936	635,000	6·7	4,281,000	0·60	2,590,000
Peas	1935	94,650	17·1	1,616,000	1·09	1,767,200
	1936	92,500	13·3	1,229,300	1·62	1,991,000
Beans	1935	64,510	18·0	1,161,400	1·46	1,693,400
	1936	64,000	13·7	876,000	2·04	1,790,400
Buckwheat	1935	380,100	20·9	7,948,600	0·51[1]	4,017,000[1]
	1936	398,000	21·6	8,601,000	0·69	5,932,000
Mixed grains	1935	1,152,500	34·3	39,534,900	0·36	14,238,000[1]
	1936	1,172,800	28·7	33,639,000	0·54	18,148,000
Flaxseed	1935	306,900[1]	5·4[1]	1,666,600[1]	1·19[1]	1,991,300[1]
	1936	467,750	3·8	1,795,300	1·41	2,538,000
Corn for husking	1935	167,700	46·3	7,765,000	0·45	3,494,000
	1936	164,400	37·0	6 083,000	0·68	4,136,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	506,800	76·0	38,670,000	0·80[1]	30,854,000[1]
	1936	496,400	79·0	39,034,000	1·13	44,184,000
Turnips, etc.	1935	185,200	190·0	35,110,000	0·32	11,205,000[1]
	1936	181,800	210·0	38,208,000	0·35	13,410,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	8,697,600	1·62	14,060,000	7·62	107,133,000
	1936	8,786,800	1·57	13,803,000	7·66	105,713,000
Alfalfa	1935	762,300	2·57	1,958,700	8·04	15,743,000
	1936	853,600	2·30	1,966,000	9·17	18,023,000
Fodder corn	1935	480,700	8·48	4,078,000	3·32	13,539,000
	1936	408,500	7·66	3,128,400	3·40	10,632,000
Grain hay	1935	1,346,700	1·43	1,927,000	5·24	10,090,000
	1936	1,045,000	0·97	1,010,000	6·41	6,473,000
Sugar beets	1935	52,600	8·86	465,800	5·44[1]	2,535,000
	1936	56,100	10·61	595,000	5·64	3,355,000

of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Prince Edward Island—						
Spring wheat	1935	26,000	16·7	435,000	0·94[1]	409,000[1]
	1936	24,000	8·3	199,000	1·03	205,000
Oats	1935	154,100	30·7	4,724,000	0·49[1]	2,315,000[1]
	1936	154,800	35·3	5,464,000	0·42	2,295,000
Barley	1935	3,700	24·9	92,000	0·63[1]	58,000[1]
	1936	5,200	28·5	148,000	0·62	92,000
Buckwheat	1935	2,700	18·9	51,000	0·69[1]	35,000[1]
	1936	3,800	22·1	84,000	0·59	50,000
Mixed grains	1935	23,900	33·6	802,000	0·52[1]	417,000[1]
	1936	25,700	36·0	925,000	0·50	463,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	33,100	92·0	3,045,000	0·70	2,132,000
	1936	33,400	118·0	3,941,000	0·86	3,389,000
Turnips, etc.	1935	10,100	240·0	2,424,000	0·28	679,000
	1936	12,000	307·0	3,684,000	0·26	958,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	218,900	1·20	263,000	9·53	2,506,000
	1936	223,800	1·59	356,000	8·00	2,848,000
Fodder corn	1935	400	7·50	3,000	3·25	10,000
	1936	500	5·00	2,500	4·50	11,000
Nova Scotia—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1935	4,200	16·7	70,000	1·13	79,000
	1936	4,000	19·3	77,000	1·17	90,000
Oats	1935	94,500	32·9	3,105,000	0·55	1,708,000
	1936	96,600	39·2	3,788,000	0·58	2,197,000
Barley	1935	7,700	27·1	209,000	0·78	163,000
	1936	8,900	30·2	269,000	0·81	218,000
Buckwheat	1935	5,100	18·9	96,600	0·81	78,000
	1936	5,700	23·3	133,000	0·89	118,000
Mixed grains	1935	5,900	31·2	184,000	0·60	110,000
	1936	6,400	36·1	231,000	0·69	159,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	20,600	101·0	2,086,000	0·93	1,940,000
	1936	20,600	95·0	1,957,000	1·13	2,211,000
Turnips, etc.	1935	11,800	283·0	3,337,000	0·40	1,335,000
	1936	11,700	325·0	3,803,000	0·40	1,521,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	408,200	1·41	574,000	11·00	6,314,000
	1936	396,700	1·85	734,000	9·50	6,973,000
Fodder corn	1935	700	9·28	6,500	3·25	21,000
	1936	800	8·95	7,200	4·00	29,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
New Brunswick—						
Spring wheat	1935	18,600	16·9	314,000	1·06	333,000
	1936	16,400	19·0	311,000	1·09	339,000
Oats	1935	215,100	27·6	5,938,000	0·44	2,613,000
	1936	219,900	32·8	7,218,000	0·49	3,537,000
Barley	1935	12,400	24·9	308,000	0·62	191,000
	1936	13,300	27·4	365,000	0·71	259,000
Beans	1935	1,100	16·0	17,600	1·25	22,000
	1936	1,200	15·2	18,000	2·22	40,000
Buckwheat	1935	34,200	18·4	630,000	0·68	428,000
	1936	34,400	26·3	905,000	0·72	652,000
Mixed grains	1935	3,000	26·6	79,900	0·58	46,000
	1936	3,700	24·6	91,000	0·59	54,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	44,300	99·0	4,383,000	0·73	3,200,000
	1936	45,100	126·0	5,683,000	1·05	5,967,000
Turnips, etc	1935	11,700	193·0	2,256,000	0·30	677,000
	1936	11,800	238·0	2,808,000	0·40	1,123,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	572,900	1·13	649,000	10·81	7,016,000
	1936	574,700	1·55	891,000	6·50	5,792,000
Fodder corn	1935	600	8·28	5,000	3·25	16,000
	1936	800	7·13	5,700	3·75	21,000
Quebec—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1935	62,500	18·1	1,130,000	0·99	1,118,000
	1936	56,300	16·5	931,000	1·15	1,069,000
Oats	1935	1,674,400	27·0	45,161,000	0·43	19,397,000
	1936	1,690,200	27·9	47,182,000	0·49	23,329,000
Barley	1935	140,900	24·8	3,493,000	0·57	2,008,000
	1936	153,900	26·4	4,060,000	0·71	2,884,000
Spring rye	1935	6,100	15·0	92,000	0·75	69,000
	1936	6,300	17·3	109,000	0·92	100,000
Peas	1935	18,600	15·5	287,000	1·62	464,000
	1936	18,500	14·0	259,000	2·02	522,000
Beans	1935	4,500	16·2	72,800	1·66	121,000
	1936	4,600	17·8	82,000	2·35	193,000
Buckwheat	1935	147,000	21·7	3,187,000	0·59	1,866,000
	1936	151,400	22·8	3,459,000	0·67	2,333,000
Mixed grains	1935	122,500	27·3	3,246,000	0·55	1,795,000
	1936	128,800	28·3	3,647,000	0·64	2,329,000
Flaxseed	1935	2,500	10·1	25,200	1·95	49,000
	1936	2,900	9·8	28,300	1·94	55,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	127,900	88·6	11,338,000	0·79	8,902,000
	1936	131,200	94·0	12,336,000	1·08	13,278,000
		37,800	193·0	7,308,000	0·42	3,087,000
		37,200	211·5	7,868,000	0·45	3,525,000

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	tons.	tons.	$ per ton.	$
Quebec—concluded.						
Hay and clover	1935	3,506,200	1·45	5,087,000	8·32	42,337,000
	1936	3,575,800	1·60	5,559,000	7·15	39,734,000
Alfalfa	1935	11,100	2·32	25,700	9·41	242,000
	1936	13,000	2·80	36,000	8·42	303,000
Fodder corn	1935	50,800	8·76	515,500	4·19	2,161,000
	1936	48,300	8·80	427,000	3·83	1,634,000
Ontario—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Fall wheat	1935	555,100	22·7	12,601,000	0·71	8,947,000
	1936	509,300	24·5	12,478,000	1·09	13,601,000
Spring wheat	1935	98,800	18·8	1,857,000	0·73	1,356,000
	1936	98,000	17·7	1,735,000	1·08	1,874,000
All wheat	1935	653,900	22·1	14,458,000	0·71	10,303,000
	1936	607,300	23·4	14,213,000	1·09	15,475,000
Oats	1935	2,376,700	36·0	85,561,000	0·28	23,957,000
	1936	2,345,900	28·5	66,858,000	0·48	32,092,000
Barley	1935	523,000	32·2	16,841,000	0·40	6,736,000
	1936	519,200	27·0	14,018,000	0·80	11,214,000
Fall rye	1935	59,300	17·6	1,044,000	0·40	418,000
	1936	53,200	16·8	894,000	0·84	751,000
Peas	1935	68,700	17·0	1,168,000	0·95	1,110,000
	1936	66,800	12·2	815,000	1·55	1,263,000
Beans	1935	57,000	18·1	1,032,000	1·45	1,496,000
	1936	56,300	13·2	743,000	2·02	1,501,000
Buckwheat	1935	186,400	20·9	3,896,000	0·40	1,558,000
	1936	197,000	20·1	3,960,000	0·69	2,732,000
Mixed grains	1935	926,600	36·5	33,821,000	0·34	11,499,000
	1936	953,100	29·2	27,831,000	0·53	14,750,000
Flaxseed	1935	7,400	10·2	75,000	1·30	98,000
	1936	5,300	6·5	34,000	1·48	50,000
Corn for husking	1935	167,700	46·3	7,765,000	0·45	3,494,000
	1936	164,400	37·0	6,083,000	0·68	4,136,000
Potatoes	1935	149,200	52·8	7,878,000	1·12[1]	8,823,000[1]
	1936	145,000	60·0	8,700,000	1·35	11,745,000
Turnips, etc.	1935	98,100	178·0	17,462,000	0·24	4,191,000
	1936	96,200	190·0	18,241,000	0·28	5,107,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	2,878,600	1·87	5,383,000	6·70	36,066,000
	1936	2,898,300	1·60	4,637,000	8·26	38,302,000
Alfalfa	1935	588,900	2·58	1,519,000	7·57	11,499,000
	1936	666,400	2·28	1,519,000	8·74	13,276,000
Fodder corn	1935	324,800	9·34	3,034,000	3·00	9,102,000
	1936	306,900	8·05	2,471,000	3·18	7,858,000
Sugar beets	1935	38,500	8·50	327,000	5·31	1,736,000
	1936	37,600	10·40	391,000	5·32	2,080,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Manitoba—						
Spring wheat	1935	2,587,000	9·0[1]	23,250,000[1]	0·61[1]	14,183,000[1]
	1936	2,566,000	10·9	28,000,000	0·89	24,920,000
Oats	1935	1,434,000	21·4	30,700,000	0·19[1]	5,833,000[1]
	1936	1,441,000	14·2	20,400,000	0·33	6,732,000
Barley	1935	1,121,000	20·6	23,100,000	0·25[1]	5,775,000[1]
	1936	1,384,000	13·7	18,990,000	0·64	12,154,000
Fall rye	1935	96,000	17·3	1,660,000	0·25[1]	415,000[1]
	1936	80,000	10·0	800,000	0·54	432,000
Spring rye	1935	11,000	14·2	156,000	0·25[1]	39,000[1]
	1935	13,000	11·5	150,000	0·54	81,000
All rye	1935	107,000	17·0	1,816,000	0·25[1]	454,000[1]
	1936	93,000	10·2	950,000	0·54	513,000
Peas	1935	1,700	18·0	31,000	1·15	36,000
	1936	1,600	13·8	22,000	1·13	25,000
Buckwheat	1935	4,700	18·8	88,000	0·59	52,000
	1936	5,700	10·5	60,000	0·78	47,000
Mixed grains	1935	23,100	18·5	427,000	0·28	120,000
	1936	10,800	14·2	153,000	0·45	69,000
Flaxseed	1935	17,300	9·2	158,400	1·17[1]	185,000[1]
	1936	88,000	4·7	415,000	1·42	589,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	34,500	75·4	2,600,000	0·42[1]	1,092,000[1]
	1936	31,600	32·0	1,006,000	1·40	1,408,000
Turnips, etc	1935	6,400	117·0	750,000	0·42[1]	315,000[1]
	1936	3,400	61·0	207,000	0·69	143,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	521,000	2·07	1,080,000	4·67	5,044,000
	1936	365,000	1·58	578,000	5·30	3,063,000
Alfalfa	1935	30,600	2·29	70,000	6·50	455,000
	1936	29,000	1·90	56,000	7·00	392,000
Fodder corn	1935	73,700	4·75	350,000	4·00	1,400,000
	1936	35,800	3·38	121,000	5·00	605,000
Saskatchewan—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1935	13,206,000	10·8[1]	142,198,000[1]	0·60	85,319,000[1]
	1936	14,596,000	8·0	117,000,000	0·88	102,960,000
Oats	1935	4,942,000	26·7	131,951,000	0·17	22,432,000
	1936	4,610,000	14·2	65,462,000	0·31	20,293,000
Barley	1935	1,146,000	20·2	23,149,000	0·24[1]	5,556,000[1]
	1936	1,299,000	12·8	16,627,000	0·55	9,145,000
Fall rye	1935	292,600	13·1	3,833,000	0·25[1]	958,000[1]
	1936	243,500	4·0	974,000	0·52	506,000
Spring rye	1935	81,600	13·9	1,134,000	0·25[1]	284,000[1]
	1936	83,100	6·2	515,000	0·52	268,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
All rye	1935	374,200	13·3	4,967,000	0·25[1]	1,242,000[1]
	1936	326,600	4·6	1,489,000	0·52	774,000
Peas	1935	550	15·0	8,000	0·90	7,200
	1936	500	6·5	3,300	0·85	3,000
Beans	1935	260	15·0	4,000	1·10	4,400
	1936	250	8·5	2,000	1·20	2,400
Mixed grains	1935	23,300	19·1	445,000	0·22[1]	98,000[1]
	1936	18,200	11·1	202,000	0·40	81,000
Flaxseed	1935	260,000[1]	4·8[1]	1,250,000[1]	1·18[1]	1,475,000[1]
	1936	354,300	3·5	1,240,000	1·45	1,736,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	49,500	71·3	3,529,000	0·47	1,659,000
	1936	44,200	37·0	1,635,000	1·11	1,815,000
Turnips, etc.	1935	2,200	76·1	167,000	0·49	82,000
	1936	1,800	40·0	72,000	0·68	49,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	144,500	1·76	254,000	4·89	1,242,000
	1936	230,000	1·29	297,000	5·35	1,589,000
Alfalfa	1935	10,200	2·07	21,000	7·83	164,000
	1936	19,600	1·31	26,000	9·23	240,000
Fodder corn	1935	17,500	3·67	64,000	5·67	363,000
	1936	6,200	1·13	7,000	5·40	38,000
Alberta—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1935	7,500,000	13·2[1]	98,648,000	0·61	60,175,000[1]
	1936	7,360,000	9·1	67,000,000	0·87	58,290,000
Oats	1935	3,102,000	26·5	82,203,000	0·16[1]	13,152,000[1]
	1936	2,454,000	20·4	50,000,000	0·34	17,000,000
Barley	1935	920,000	17·8	16,376,000	0·23[1]	3,766,000[1]
	1936	1,036,000	16·4	17,000,000	0·55	9,350,000
Fall rye	1935	125,800	10·0	1,258,000	0·25[1]	315,000[1]
	1936	80,600	4·6	374,000	0·52	194,000
Spring rye	1935	42,300	8·0	338,000	0·25[1]	84,000[1]
	1936	71,300	5·4	388,000	0·52	202,000
All rye	1935	168,100	9·5	1,596,000	0·25[1]	399,000[1]
	1936	151,900	5·0	762,000	0·52	396,000
Peas	1935	700	17·3	12,000	1·00	12,000
	1936	700	21·4	15,000	1·50	23,000
Beans	1935	850	16·5	14,000	1·30	18,000
	1936	850	10·6	9,000	1·50	14,000
Mixed grains	1935	20,000	19·0	380,000	0·22	84,000
	1936	21,800	18·5	403,000	0·39	157,000
Flaxseed	1935	19,400	8·0	155,000	1·17[1]	181,000[1]
	1936	17,000	4·4	75,000	1·39	104,000

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

5.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Province and Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Alberta—concluded.		acres.	cwt.	cwt.	$ per cwt.	$
Potatoes	1935	29,900	64·0	1,906,000	0·68	1,296,000
	1936	27,800	65·0	1,816,000	0·95	1,725,000
Turnips, etc	1935	1,800	104·0	187,000	0·58	108,000
	1936	1,800	74·0	133,000	0·70	93,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	295,000	1·58	465,000	6·34	2,948,000
	1936	367,000	1·16	424,000	7·84	3,324,000
Alfalfa	1935	73,400	2·30	169,000	8·81	1,489,000
	1936	75,400	2·20	166,000	10·20	1,693,000
Fodder corn	1935	6,200	4·50	28,000	5·70	160,000
	1936	3,000	3·35	10,000	7·00	70,000
Grain hay	1935	1,300,000	1·40	1,820,000	5·00	9,100,000
	1936	1,000,000	0·90	900,000	6·00	5,400,000
Sugar beets	1935	14,100	9·84	138,800	5·76[1]	799,000[1]
	1936	18,500	11·03	204,000	6·25	1,275,000
British Columbia—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1935	57,500	24·9	1,432,000	0·80	1,146,000
	1936	59,000	25·2	1,487,000	1·00	1,487,000
Oats	1935	103,400	48·4	5,005,000	0·40	2,002,000
	1936	106,000	51·0	5,406,000	0·48	2,595,000
Barley	1935	12,100	33·6	407,000	0·52	212,000
	1936	13,000	34·2	445,000	0·64	285,000
Spring rye	1935	4,800	19·0	91,000	0·57	52,000
	1936	4,000	19·2	77,000	0·73	56,000
Peas	1935	4,400	25·0	110,000	1·25	138,000
	1936	4,400	26·2	115,000	1·35	155,000
Beans	1935	800	26·5	21,000	1·50	32,000
	1936	800	27·1	22,000	1·80	40,000
Mixed grains	1935	4,200	35·8	150,000	0·46	69,000
	1936	4,300	36·3	156,000	0·55	86,000
Flaxseed	1935	300	11·5	3,000	1·10	3,300
	1936	250	13·5	3,000	1·25	4,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1935	17,800	107·0	1,905,000	0·95	1,810,000
	1936	17,500	112·0	1,960,000	1·35	2,646,000
Turnips, etc	1935	5,300	230·0	1,219,000	0·60	731,000
	1936	5,900	236·0	1,392,000	0·64	891,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1935	152,300	2·00	305,000	12·00	3,660,000
	1936	155,500	2·10	327,000	12·50	4,088,000
Alfalfa	1935	48,100	3·20	154,000	12·30	1,894,000
	1936	50,200	3·25	163,000	13·00	2,119,000
Fodder corn	1935	6,000	12·05	72,000	4·25	306,000
	1936	6,200	12·47	77,000	4·75	366,000
Grain hay	1935	46,700	2·30	107,000	9·25	990,000
	1936	45,000	2·45	110,000	9·75	1,073,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Acreages under Pasture.—Table 6 gives the estimated acreages under pasture in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1930 to 1936.

6.—Estimated Acreages under Pasture in Canada, 1930-36.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P.E. Island	246,592	235,000	210,200	209,700	203,600	214,000	219,200
Nova Scotia	866,818	866,500	704,100	704,100	709,400	695,200	726,200
New Brunswick	490,500	474,600	518,300	516,300	535,800	521,600	520,000
Quebec	3,950,000	3,686,100	2,669,600	2,843,700	2,919,700	2,973,200	2,992,500
Ontario	3,149,460	3,031,717	3,012,500	2,995,500	2,908,300	2,831,400	2,828,300
Manitoba	264,300	239,800	232,100	246,700	232,200	240,000	
Saskatchewan	419,000	400,300	444,900	451,600	453,900	475,350	
Alberta	396,400	384,900	350,500	220,000	261,800	245,640	
British Columbia	66,604	69,272	76,500	80,200	86,500	94,900	108,300
Indian Reserves	39,839	39,913	46,000	49,200	42,200	49,848	52,874
Totals	**9,889,513**	**9,428,102**	**8,264,700**	**8,317,000**	**8,353,400**	**8,341,138**	

The foregoing figures are not entirely comprehensive since the figures for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario include all pasture, seeded and natural, while the figures for the four western provinces are "seeded pasture" only. Most of the area used for pasture in these provinces is "natural" and data on land used in this way can only be properly secured at the quinquennial census. At the Quinquennial Census of 1936, the acreages of "natural" pasture in the three Prairie Provinces were as follows: Manitoba, 3,304,017; Saskatchewan, 15,215,313; Alberta, 15,164,467.

The areas under grazing leases in the western provinces as at Mar. 31, 1934-36, are reported by the provincial lands administration branches as shown in Table 7.

7.—Provincial Lands under Grazing Leases, 1934-36.

Province.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.
Manitoba	217	126,314	1,310	296,477	1,359	281,708
Saskatchewan	7,555	4,228,830	7,559	4,277,476	9,125	4,569,500
Alberta	3,775	3,186,838	3,310	3,141,842	3,201	3,590,562
British Columbia	875	100,291	634	474,770	697	484,758
Totals	**12,422**	**7,642,273**	**12,813**	**8,190,565**	**14,382**	**8,926,528**

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 8 gives, for the years 1929 to 1936, the average yields per acre of the various field crops, together with the long-time average yields per acre.

8.—Annual Average Yields per Acre of Field Crops for Canada, 1929-36, with Long-Time Averages.

Field Crop.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Long-time Average
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	12·1	16·9	12·2	16·3	10·8	11·5	11·5	9·1	17·1
Oats	22·7	31·9	25·6	29·8	22·7	23·4	28·0	20·7	32·3
Barley	17·3	24·3	17·8	21·5	17·3	17·6	21·6	16·2	25·2
Rye	13·3	15·2	6·7	10·9	7·2	6·9	13·4	6·7	16·1
Peas	15·8	18·3	16·9	17·9	16·3	16·7	17·1	13·3	16·9
Beans	17·3	14·6	15·3	17·1	15·1	14·3	18·0	13·7	16·8
Buckwheat	20·3	22·2	20·6	22·9	21·3	21·2	20·9	21·6	22·4
Mixed grains	32·0	36·9	33·0	33·0	28·3	32·7	34·3	28·7	34·6
Flaxseed	5·4	8·7	3·8	5·9	2·6	4·0	6·9	3·8	8·8
Corn for husking	34·1	36·1	41·3	38·9	37·0	42·2	46·3	37·0	49·3
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	73·4	84·4	88·0	76·0	81·0	84·0	76·0	79·0	89·0
Turnips, etc.	176·3	181·8	205·0	216·0	188·0	216·0	190·0	210·0	189·0
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·6	1·6	1·5
Fodder corn	7·9	8·2	8·6	7·8	8·3	7·7	8·5	7·7	9·0
Sugar beets	8·4	9·0	9·1	10·8	9·9	8·3	8·9	10·6	9·4
Alfalfa	2·3	2·2	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·0	2·6	2·3	2·4

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Estimates of the acreages and yields of the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1936 in Table **9**, together with comparative data for 1935 and 1934.

9.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1934-36.

Province and Crop.	Areas.			Yields.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat	23,296,000	23,293,000	24,522,000	263,800,000	264,096,000[1]	212,000,000
Oats	9,115,000	9,478,000	8,505,000	172,040,000	244,854,000	135,862,000
Barley	2,962,000	3,187,000	3,719,000	44,742,000	62,625,000	52,617,000
Rye	619,000	649,300	571,500	3,664,000	8,379,000	3,201,000
Flaxseed	218,400	296,700[1]	459,300	827,000	1,563,400[1]	1,730,000
Manitoba—						
Wheat	2,533,000	2,587,000	2,566,000	37,100,000	23,250,000[1]	28,000,000
Oats	1,458,000	1,434,000	1,441,000	26,752,000	30,700,000	20,400,000
Barley	1,125,000	1,121,000	1,384,000	17,298,000	23,400,000	18,990,000
Rye	87,400	107,000	93,000	1,134,000	1,816,000	950,000
Flaxseed	25,600	17,300	88,000	180,000	158,400	415,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	13,262,000	13,206,000	14,596,000	114,200,000	142,198,000[1]	117,000,000
Oats	4,625,000	4,942,000	4,610,000	64,288,000	131,951,000	65,462,000
Barley	1,088,000	1,146,000	1,299,000	12,403,000	23,149,000	16,627,000
Rye	346,500	374,200	326,600	1,320,000	4,967,000	1,489,000
Flaxseed	174,700	260,000[1]	354,300	542,000	1,250,000[1]	1,240,000
Alberta—						
Wheat	7,501,000	7,500,000	7,360,000	112,500,000	98,648,000[1]	67,000,000
Oats	3,032,000	3,102,000	2,454,000	81,000,000	82,203,000	50,000,000
Barley	749,000	920,000	1,036,000	15,041,000	16,376,000	17,000,000
Rye	185,100	168,100	151,900	1,210,000	1,596,000	762,000
Flaxseed	18,100	19,400	17,000	105,000	155,000	75,000

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **10** shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1936, as compared with July 31, 1935 and 1934. Adding the stocks in elevators, in flour mills and in transit, Table **11** shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the crop years ended July 31, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

10.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on July 31, 1936, as Compared with July 31, 1935 and 1934, with Totals of Production of the Previous Years' Crops.

Kind of Grain.	Total Production in 1933.	On Farms, July 31, 1934.		Total Production in 1934.	On Farms, July 31, 1935.		Total Production in 1935.	On Farms, July 31, 1936.	
	'000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat	281,892	3·10	8,733,000	275,849	2·85	7,861,000	281,935	1·95	5,520,000
Oats	307,478	6·29	19,333,000	321,120	6·25	20,071,000	394,348	7·91	31,186,000
Barley	63,359	2·90	1,839,000	63,742	3·17	2,022,000	83,975	5·00	4,199,200
Rye	4,177	0·89	37,000	5,423	1·44	77,900	9,605	2·82	270,600
Flaxseed	632	0·54	3,400	910	0·46	4,200	1,666	0·45	7,600

11.—Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Item.	Wheat.			Oats.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Held in—						
Farmers' hands	8,733,000	7,861,200	5,520,000	19,333,000	20,071,000	31,186,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	70,354,868	53,857,630	36,242,730	4,712,471	1,430,847	4,161,502
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	73,095,127	83,825,528	37,290,332	2,865,626	3,786,402	2,523,253
Eastern elevators	31,589,203	42,764,795	22,368,381	2,768,193	589,803	1,198,655
Flour mills (eastern)	2,493,537	2,024,253	3,069,955	785,919	282,754	375,144
Transit	7,724,546	12,939,610	4,944,579	595,288	310,077	935,306
Totals	**193,990,281**	**203,273,016**	**109,435,977**	**31,060,497**	**26,470,883**	**40,379,860**

	Barley.			Rye.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Held in—						
Farmers' hands	1,839,000	2,022,000	4,199,200	37,000	77,900	270,600
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	2,853,950	1,239,433	2,957,629	583,634	240,450	1,077,542
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	3,964,957	1,035,973	1,352,626	2,516,462	2,167,954	1,354,261
Eastern elevators	2,013,099	900,893	761,969	813,329	439,334	367,111
Flour mills (eastern)	78,775	75,721	42,147	26,958	27,274	14,225
Transit	342,249	285,516	531,915	42,851	184,260	110,630
Totals	**11,092,030**	**5,559,536**	**9,845,486**	**4,020,234**	**3,137,172**	**3,194,369**

	Flaxseed.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
Held in—			
Farmers' hands	3,400	4,200	7,600
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	124,279	105,091	109,541
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	334,568	177,404	136,540
Eastern elevators	Nil	Nil	Nil
Flour mills (eastern)	235	335	90
Transit	8,813	25,949	15,516
Totals	**471,295**	**312,979**	**269,287**

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for the years ended July 31, 1935 and 1936, is calculated in Table **12.**

12.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops, by crop years, 1934-35 and 1935-36.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book, 1920, pp. 263-266, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1933. For 1934 and later years, preliminary estimates will be found in the August numbers of the Bulletin.

Item.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1935.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1936.	Item.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1935.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1936.
	'000 bush.	'000 bush.		'000 bush.	'000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1934, and Aug. 1, 1935	193,990	203,273	Exports as flour	21,376	22,405
Gross production	275,849	281,935	Totals, exports	165,751	254,425
Loss in cleaning	4,600	4,300	Retained as seed	32,343	33,487
Grain not merchantable	3,571	9,869	Retained for feed	17,603	20,939
Net production and carry-overs	461,668	471,039	Milled for food	42,843	44,815
Imports	897	292	Carry-overs, July 31, 1935, and July 31, 1936	203,273	109,436
Available for distribution	462,565	471,331	Balances otherwise disposed of	752	8,229
Exports as grain	144,375	232,020			

Table **13** presents similar data for oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as feed for live stock and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including: the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats; the quantities retained for seed; and the quantities milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity used in Canada, for feeding to live stock, this amount being estimated at 261,438,000 bushels in 1934-35 and 312,627,000 bushels in 1935-36.

13.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops, by crop years, 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Item.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1935.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1936.	Item.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1935.	Crop Year ended July 31, 1936.
	'000 bush.	'000 bush.		'000 bush.	'000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1934, and Aug. 1, 1935	31,060	26,471	Exports as meal, etc	3,257	3,533
Gross production	321,120	394,348	Totals, exports	17,862	15,514
Grain not merchantable	6,834	11,323	Retained as seed	35,241	32,796
Net production and carry-overs	345,346	409,496	Milled for home consumption	4,351	8,535
Imports	17	356	Carry-overs, July 31, 1935, and July 31, 1936	26,471	40,380
Available for distribution	345,363	409,852	Balances for home consumption as grain	261,438	312,627
Exports as grain	14,605	11,981			

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to calculations, the average annual per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the ten years 1927 to 1936 was 4·2 bushels. The average range for the period was between 4·0 and 4·4 bushels. The average consumption in 1936 was estimated at 4·1 bushels. Details for the years 1919-27 were given at p. 241 of the 1929 Year Book. Annual estimates are published in the April number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Subsection 3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

The growth of the live-stock and poultry industries in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary statistical form in Table **14.**

14.—Summary Statistics of the Numbers of Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in the Dominion of Canada, Censuses of 1871-1931.

Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.[2]	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,598,958	3,610,494	3,113,909
Cattle	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	7,973,031
Sheep	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116
Swine	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,040,730	4,699,831
All poultry			14,105,102[1]	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	65,184,689[3]
Hens and chickens			12,696,701	16,651,337	29,773,457	48,021,647	61,277,229
Turkeys			458,306	584,569	863,182	1,096,721	2,223,197
Ducks			320,169	290,755	527,098	603,152	749,930
Geese			537,932	395,997	629,524	603,728	902,251
Hives of bees	144,791		199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530	215,349

[1] Includes 91,994 unspecified. [2] Includes live stock elsewhere than on farms as follows: horses 158,742; cattle 149,995; sheep 3,499; swine 80,439; poultry 6,978,054; hives 37,425. [3] Includes 32,082 other poultry.

15.—Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1933-36.

Province and Item.	Numbers.				Values.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
					$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canada—								
Horses	2,984,095	2,933,492	2,931,337	2,918,540	154,215	168,132	189,341	209,689
Milch cows	3,694,000	3,864,200	3,849,200	3,874,000	113,115	110,721	134,000	143,015
Other cattle	5,182,000	5,087,700	4,971,400	4,945,600	88,452	84,657	107,152	112,076
Sheep	3,385,800	3,421,100	3,399,100	3,370,100	13,549	14,298	17,055	18,271
Swine	3,800,700	3,654,000	3,549,200	4,138,600	33,804	36,029	41,778	45,426
Totals	–	–		–	**403,135**	**413,837**	**489,326**	**528,477**
P.E. Island—								
Horses	28,905	27,430	27,920	27,600	1,850	2,085	2,289	2,484
Milch cows	46,000	46,300	47,000	45,600	1,196	1,158	1,457	1,596
Other cattle	59,500	50,500	48,600	47,100	952	758	1,021	1,130
Sheep	64,200	54,100	50,200	48,800	257	216	272	248
Swine	33,700	31,500	38,300	41,800	309	288	468	481
Totals	–	–	–	–	**4,564**	**4,505**	**5,507**	**5,939**
Nova Scotia—								
Horses	41,590	41,900	41,110	40,380	3,327	3,478	3,618	3,796
Milch cows	119,600	124,100	116,500	114,300	3,827	3,351	3,845	4,343
Other cattle	126,500	120,300	106,600	99,600	2,657	1,925	2,239	2,390
Sheep	148,300	145,300	132,800	134,900	584	545	587	634
Swine	42,500	41,600	39,700	43,300	434	443	521	611
Totals	–	–	–	–	**10,829**	**9,742**	**10,810**	**11,774**

15.—Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1933-36—concluded.

Province and Item.	Numbers.				Values.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
					$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
New Brunswick—								
Horses	52,880	51,200	51,170	49,490	4,653	4,454	5,373	5,493
Milch cows	110,500	114,500	113,600	110,000	3,205	3,206	3,522	3,960
Other cattle	126,100	112,200	94,300	88,600	2,144	1,683	1,603	1,861
Sheep	120,300	113,900	110,900	108,800	462	456	500	542
Swine	72,700	70,800	79,200	82,100	680	874	1,157	1,302
Totals	–	–		–	**11,144**	**10,673**	**12,155**	**13,158**
Quebec—								
Horses	267,600	264,500	266,600	270,600	25,690	28,302	31,992	30,307
Milch cows	952,500	947,000	936,300	938,900	27,623	27,463	31,834	35,678
Other cattle	807,500	778,600	725,900	757,500	9,690	10,122	11,614	16,665
Sheep	666,400	612,000	666,800	654,100	2,666	2,448	3,334	3,427
Swine	481,700	551,400	611,200	704,200	5,299	7,168	8,557	7,535
Totals	–		–	–	**70,968**	**75,503**	**87,331**	**93,612**
Ontario—								
Horses	574,262	563,700	562,900	562,900	43,070	45,660	51,787	59,105
Milch cows	1,183,200	1,176,800	1,181,800	1,181,500	40,229	37,658	49,636	54,349
Other cattle	1,340,600	1,317,700	1,287,400	1,292,700	28,153	28,989	37,335	38,781
Sheep	1,000,900	962,300	945,700	886,500	4,484	5,042	5,731	6,206
Swine	1,257,900	1,177,900	1,225,300	1,408,300	12,164	11,779	14,887	16,379
Totals	–		–	–	**128,100**	**129,128**	**159,376**	**174,820**
Manitoba—								
Horses	307,000	296,000	297,000	314,800	13,815	14,504	16,038	19,518
Milch cows	304,500	339,100	329,800	325,700	7,917	7,799	9,894	9,445
Other cattle	501,400	455,700	429,700	420,700	8,022	6,380	8,594	8,835
Sheep	212,800	216,000	218,000	207,800	751	754	970	1,016
Swine	262,300	242,000	183,500	270,600	2,188	2,255	2,004	3,025
Totals	–		–	–	**32,693**	**31,692**	**37,500**	**41,839**
Saskatchewan—								
Horses	946,900	932,200	933,800	905,600	35,982	39,152	45,753	50,714
Milch cows	480,400	556,000	553,900	590,600	12,971	13,344	15,509	15,946
Other cattle	965,700	948,500	932,300	942,300	14,486	13,279	17,714	16,961
Sheep	360,000	448,200	459,700	342,500	1,246	1,479	1,903	1,500
Swine	648,600	596,400	514,400	664,600	5,059	5,129	5,478	6,839
Totals	–	–	–	–	**69,744**	**72,383**	**86,360**	**91,960**
Alberta—								
Horses	706,300	698,300	691,300	686,300	22,602	27,234	29,035	34,315
Milch cows	406,500	461,700	464,200	449,600	11,789	12,004	12,998	11,690
Other cattle	1,065,300	1,108,500	1,140,000	1,086,600	17,045	16,628	21,660	19,559
Sheep	664,300	696,200	639,600	808,800	2,352	2,492	2,737	3,648
Swine	954,000	896,100	809,100	872,700	7,203	7,572	8,140	8,605
Totals	–	–	–	–	**60,991**	**65,930**	**74,570**	**77,817**
British Columbia—								
Horses	58,658	58,262	59,537	60,870	3,226	3,263	3,453	3,957
Milch cows	90,800	98,700	106,100	117,800	4,358	4,738	5,305	6,008
Other cattle	189,400	195,700	206,600	210,500	5,303	4,893	5,372	5,894
Sheep	148,600	173,100	175,400	177,900	747	866	1,021	1,050
Swine	47,300	46,300	48,500	51,000	468	521	566	649
Totals	–	–	–	–	**14,102**	**14,281**	**15,717**	**17,558**

16.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1934-36.

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-33 will be found at pp. 272-273 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Province and Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Province and Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Canada—				**Ontario—**			
Horses	57	65	72	Horses	81	92	105
Milch cows	29	35	37	Milch cows	32	42	46
Other cattle	17	22	23	Other cattle	22	29	30
All cattle	22	27	29	All cattle	27	35	38
Sheep	4·18	5·02	5·42	Sheep	5·24	6·06	7·00
Swine	9·86	11·77	10·98	Swine	10·00	12·15	11·63
Prince Edward Island—				**Manitoba—**			
Horses	76	82	90	Horses	49	54	62
Milch cows	25	31	35	Milch cows	23	30	29
Other cattle	15	21	24	Other cattle	14	20	21
All cattle	20	26	29	All cattle	18	24	24
Sheep	4·00	5·41	5·08	Sheep	3·49	4·45	4·89
Swine	9·15	12·23	11·50	Swine	9·32	10·92	11·18
Nova Scotia—				**Saskatchewan—**			
Horses	83	88	94	Horses	42	49	56
Milch cows	27	33	38	Milch cows	24	28	27
Other cattle	16	21	24	Other cattle	14	19	18
All cattle	22	27	31	All cattle	18	22	21
Sheep	3·75	4·42	4·70	Sheep	3·30	4·14	4·38
Swine	10·64	13·12	14·10	Swine	8·60	10·65	10·29
New Brunswick—				**Alberta—**			
Horses	87	105	111	Horses	39	42	50
Milch cows	28	31	36	Milch cows	26	28	26
Other cattle	15	17	21	Other cattle	15	19	18
All cattle	22	25	29	All cattle	18	22	20
Sheep	4·00	4·51	4·98	Sheep	3·58	4·28	4·51
Swine	12·34	14·61	15·86	Swine	8·45	10·06	9·86
Quebec—				**British Columbia—**			
Horses	107	120	112	Horses	56	58	65
Milch cows	29	34	38	Milch cows	48	50	51
Other cattle	13	16	22	Other cattle	25	26	28
All cattle	22	26	31	All cattle	33	34	36
Sheep	4·00	5·00	5·24	Sheep	5·00	5·82	5·90
Swine	13·00	14·00	10·70	Swine	11·25	11·66	12·73

17.—Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1935 and 1936.

Province and Item.		No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.	Province and Item.		No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.
			$	$				$	$
Canada—					**P. E. Island—**				
Hens and chickens	1935	53,062,900	0·65	34,570,000	Hens and chickens	1935	779,100	0·76	592,000
	1936	55,717,000	0·63	35,018,000		1936	851,600	0·68	579,000
Turkeys	1935	2,066,200	1·88	3,882,000	Turkeys	1935	9,700	1·72	17,000
	1936	2,039,900	1·77	3,617,000		1936	11,800	1·83	22,000
Geese	1935	918,100	1·38	1,263,000	Geese	1935	26,300	1·30	34,000
	1936	859,000	1·36	1,169,000		1936	28,100	1·21	34,000
Ducks	1935	721,600	0·80	577,000	Ducks	1935	15,800	0·77	12,000
	1936	682,300	0·80	547,000		1936	15,800	0·71	11,000
Totals, Canada	**1935**	**56,768,800**	–	**40,292,000**	**Totals, P.E.I.**	**1935**	**830,900**	–	**655,000**
	1936	**59,298,200**	–	**40,351,000**		**1936**	**907,300**	–	**646,000**

17.—Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Province and Item.	No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.
		$	$
Nova Scotia—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	1,123,000	0·64	719,000
1936	1,235,500	0·75	927,000
Turkeys.....1935	11,600	2·06	24,000
1936	14,500	2·38	35,000
Geese.....1935	12,400	1·72	21,000
1936	11,500	1·81	21,000
Ducks 1935	6,800	0·93	6,000
1936	7,100	0·97	7,000
Totals, N.S.....1935	**1,153,800**	**-**	**770,000**
1936	**1,268,600**	**-**	**990,000**
New Brunswick—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	1,239,400	0·75	930,000
1936	1,314,800	0·77	1,012,000
Turkeys.....1935	26,000	2·44	63,000
1936	28,800	2·60	75,000
Geese.....1935	15,200	1·69	26,000
1936	15,300	1·72	26,000
Ducks.....1935	8,600	1·04	9,000
1936	8,300	1·09	9,000
Totals, N.B.....1935	**1,289,200**	**-**	**1,028,000**
1936	**1,367,200**	**-**	**1,122,000**
Quebec—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	6,689,400	0·80	5,352,000
1936	7,459,900	0·66	4,924,000
Turkeys.....1935	128,700	2·40	309,000
1936	127,400	2·20	280,000
Geese.....1935	70,100	1·60	112,000
1936	72,100	1·40	101,000
Ducks.....1935	76,700	0·91	70,000
1936	80,300	0·88	71,000
Totals, Que.....1935	**6,964,900**	**-**	**5,843,000**
1936	**7,739,700**	**-**	**5,376,000**
Ontario—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	21,731,200	0·73	15,864,000
1936	21,723,600	0·74	16,075,000
Turkeys.....1935	421,500	2·32	978,000
1936	428,100	2·31	989,000
Geese. 1935	454,500	1·56	709,000
1936	452,000	1·56	705,000
Ducks.....1935	354,700	0·88	312,000
1936	354,600	0·87	309,000
Totals, Ont.....1935	**22,961,900**	**-**	**17,863,000**
1936	**22,958,300**	**-**	**18,078,000**
Manitoba—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	3,712,400	0·53	1,968,000
1936	4,252,600	0·53	2,254,000
Turkeys.....1935	430,800	1,76	758,000
1936	379,900	1·69	642,000
Geese.....1935	76,700	1·08	83,000
1936	58,800	1·08	64,000
Ducks.....1935	42,000	0·64	27,000
1936	41,500	0·64	27,000
Totals, Man....1935	**4,261,900**	**-**	**2,836,000**
1936	**4,732,800**	**-**	**2,987,000**
Saskatchewan—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	8,684,800	0·48	4,169,000
1936	8,846,600	0·45	3,981,000
Turkeys.....1935	566,700	1·62	918,000
1936	585,500	1·51	884,000
Geese.....1935	146,200	1·02	149,000
1936	114,600	0·99	113,000
Ducks.....1935	103,500	0·61	63,000
1936	79,400	0·60	48,000
Totals, Sask....1935	**9,501,200**	**-**	**5,299,000**
1936	**9,626,100**	**-**	**5,026,000**
Alberta—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	5,783,200	0·47	2,718,000
1936	6,273,500	0·42	2,635,000
Turkeys.....1935	434,600	1·66	721,000
1936	427,500	1·40	599,000
Geese.....1935	105,900	1·04	110,000
1936	97,200	0·92	89,000
Ducks.....1935	80,400	0·59	47,000
1936	64,100	0·54	35,000
Totals, Alta....1935	**6,404,100**	**-**	**3,596,000**
1936	**6,862,300**	**-**	**3,358,000**
British Columbia—			
Hens and chickens.....1935	3,320,400	0·68	2,258,000
1936	3,758,900	0·70	2,613,000
Turkeys.....1935	36,600	2·56	94,000
1936	36,400	2·50	91,000
Geese.....1935	10,800	1·78	19,000
1936	9,400	1·73	16,000
Ducks.....1935	33,100	0·95	31,000
1936	31,200	0·95	30,000
Totals, B.C.....1935	**3,400,900**	**-**	**2,402,000**
1936	**3,835,900**	**-**	**2,768,000**

Production and Value of Wool.—The production of wool in Canada is placed at 19,195,000 lb. from 3,370,100 sheep and lambs in 1936 as compared with 19,357,000 lb. from 3,399,100 sheep and lambs in 1935. Table **18** gives the total estimated production and value of wool for the years 1927 to 1936.

18.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Canadian Wool Clip, 1927-36.
(Revised to exclude Indian Reserves since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.)

Year.	Sheep.	Production of Wool.	Average Price per lb. of Wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cts.	$
1927	3,262,706	18,655,365	21	4,108,000
1928	3,415,788	19,593,443	20	5,090,000
1929	3,728,309	21,218,000	20	4,470,000
1930	3,696,000	21,000,000	12	2,311,000
1931	3,608,000	20,365,000	8	1,644,000
1932	3,645,000	20,503,000	5	1,093,000
1933	3,385,800	19,253,000	10	2,005,000
1934	3,421,100	19,528,000	10	1,899,000
1935	3,399,100	19,357,000	12	2,232,000
1936	3,370,100	19,195,000	14	2,783,000

Egg Production.—Table **19** gives the estimated numbers of egg-producing hens, quantities of eggs produced, prices and values, by provinces, for the years 1934 to 1936 inclusive. The data for egg-laying hens were calculated from the numbers of mature birds shown in the June surveys, with reductions to allow for cocks and cockerels. The production of eggs per hen and the average prices shown in the table were made with the assistance and advice of extension workers and poultrymen connected with the provincial Departments of Agriculture.

19.—Annual Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, by Provinces, 1934-36.

Province.	Year.	Number of Laying Hens.	Production of Eggs per Hen.	Number of Eggs Produced.	Price Per Dozen.	Value.
				doz.	cts.	$
Prince Edward Island	1934	462,000	92	3,542,000	14	496,000
	1935	480,000	91	3,640,000	17	619,000
	1936	448,000	92	3,435,000	18	618,000
Nova Scotia	1934	622,000	90	4,665,000	18	840,000
	1935	575,000	91	4,360,000	22	959,000
	1936	527,000	92	4,040,000	23	929,000
New Brunswick	1934	627,000	96	5,016,000	17	853,000
	1935	619,000	95	4,900,000	20	980,000
	1936	598,000	94	4,684,000	21	984,000
Quebec	1934	3,295,000	112	30,753,000	18	5,536,000
	1935	3,280,000	112	30,613,000	19	5,816,000
	1936	3,428,000	114	32,566,000	20	6,513,000
Ontario	1934	8,257,000	118	81,194,000	18·5	15,021,000
	1935	8,265,000	119	81,961,000	19	15,573,000
	1936	8,286,000	121	83,550,000	21	17,545,000
Manitoba	1934	1,954,000	102	16,609,000	12	1,993,000
	1935	1,937,000	104	16,787,000	14·5	2,434,000
	1936	1,894,000	104	16,415,000	15·5	2,544,000
Saskatchewan	1934	5,028,000	98	41,062,000	10·5	4,312,000
	1935	5,208,000	99	42,966,000	12·5	5,371,000
	1936	4,359,000	99	35,962,000	13·5	4,855,000
Alberta	1934	3,187,000	101	26,824,000	10	2,682,000
	1935	3,025,000	101	25,460,000	12·5	3,183,000
	1936	2,757,000	100	22,975,000	13	2,987,000
British Columbia	1934	1,256,000	130	13,607,000	20	2,721,000
	1935	1,205,000	128	12,853,000	22	2,828,000
	1936	1,493,000	127	15,801,000	24	3,792,000
Canada	**1934**	**24,688,000**	**108**	**223,272,000**	**15**	**34,454,000**
	1935	**24,534,000**	**109**	**223,540,000**	**17**	**37,763,000**
	1936	**23,790,000**	**110**	**219,428,000**	**18**	**40,767,000**

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics.

The dairy industry is dealt with under the following headings: total milk production; butter and cheese; miscellaneous factory products; and, finally, the total value of the dairy production of Canada. For the year 1936 preliminary estimates have been made which will be revised when annual returns are available.

Total Milk Production.—The data presented in Table **20** represent the quantities of dairy products expressed in terms of milk. The total milk production for 1936 is estimated at 16,741,613,100 lb., an increase of 384,951,800 lb. or 2·35 p.c. over the previous year.

All products contributed to the increase in the total milk production of Canada between 1935 and 1936 except dairy butter made on farms, this product having declined 13,287,000 lb. in 1936 as compared with the amount of milk used for this purpose in 1935.

20.—Dairy Production of Canada Expressed in Pounds of Milk, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.

Province.	Total Milk Production.	Made into Butter.		Made into Cheese.		Miscellaneous Factory Products.[1]	Whole Milk Otherwise Used.
		Dairy.	Creamery.	Farm-Made.	Factory.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1926	**14,591,873,000**	**2,223,959,000**	**4,148,469,000**	**5,788,000**	**1,923,394,000**	**254,072,000**	**6,036,200,000**
1927	**14,825,821,000**	**2,223,959,000**	**4,143,077,000**	**4,653,000**	**1,546,237,000**	**287,417,000**	**6,620,487,000**
1928	**14,512,899,000**	**2,106,900,000**	**3,933,513,000**	**4,873,000**	**1,619,348,000**	**296,254,000**	**6,552,011,000**
1929	**14,349,023,000**	**2,060,080,000**	**3,998,667,000**	**5,490,000**	**1,329,959,000**	**337,725,000**	**6,647,102,000**
1930	**15,126,459,000**	**2,283,152,000**	**4,348,431,000**	**9,115,000**	**1,333,977,000**	**312,800,000**	**6,838,984,000**
1931	**15,772,852,000**	**2,418,488,000**	**5,289,612,000**	**10,095,000**	**1,276,315,000**	**252,532,000**	**6,525,810,000**
1932	**15,917,868,000**	**2,503,381,000**	**5,009,790,000**	**11,593,000**	**1,349,872,000**	**219,571,000**	**6,823,751,000**
1933	**16,048,724,900**	**2,492,799,000**	**5,132,233,800**	**10,565,400**	**1,244,849,700**	**243,716,000**	**6,924,570,000**
1934	**16,329,285,400**	**2,573,186,000**	**5,498,082,300**	**11,372,400**	**1,112,682,400**	**259,459,300**	**6,874,503,000**
1935[2]	**16,356,661,300**	**2,503,674,000**	**5,639,999,100**	**11,499,400**	**1,124,786,700**	**290,197,100**	**6,786,685,000**
1936.							
P. E. Island	150,686,200	43,591,000	48,524,400	3,400	3,169,400	477,000	54,921,000
Nova Scotia	475,783,600	152,165,000	135,309,600	341,000	–	12,740,000	175,228,000
New Brunswick	418,294,100	156,249,000	81,477,500	57,000	4,615,600	3,109,000	172,786,000
Quebec	4,411,072,900	330,055,000	1,717,498,100	2,850,000	279,652,800	19,203,000	2,061,814,000
Ontario	6,753,775,000	731,338,000	2,013,537,200	1,476,000	977,150,800	209,031,000	2,821,242,000
Manitoba	1,097,540,900	216,660,000	532,261,000	1,875,000	19,591,900	7,819,000	319,334,000
Saskatchewan	1,502,012,100	491,610,000	564,801,900	1,680,000	5,737,200	5,183,000	433,000,000
Alberta	1,411,601,700	304,330,000	594,028,700	2,520,000	16,184,000	7,839,000	486,700,000
British Columbia	520,846,600	64,389,000	135,577,600	762,000	5,188,000	49,930,000	265,000,000
Canada, 1936	**16,741,613,100**	**2,490,387,000**	**5,823,016,000**	**11,564,400**	**1,311,289,700**	**315,331,000**	**6,790,025,000**

[1] The data in this column for 1933-36 include the ice cream made in specialized ice-cream plants and confectionery establishments. [2] Figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Butter and Cheese.—The butter output of creameries in 1936 was 248,740,500 lb., a gain of 7,821,701 lb., or 3·24 p.c., over the previous year, and 22,785,254 lb., or 10·08 p.c., over 1931—a record year up to that time. Dairy butter production in 1936 was 106,381,000 lb., a decrease of 0·53 p.c. Butter reached its maximum

exportation in the year ended June 30, 1903, when 34,128,944 lb. were exported. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1936, the exports were 5,128,800 lb. and the imports were 117,281 lb. The apparent consumption of butter in 1936 is estimated at 346,553,280 lb., or 31·42 lb. per capita, compared with 340,439,540 lb., or 31·13 lb. per capita in the previous year.

The quantity of factory cheese made in Canada during 1936 is estimated at 117,079,400 lb., an increase of 16,652,000 lb. or 16·58 p.c. Cheese made on farms is estimated at 1,032,300 lb., an increase of 14,000 lb. Since 1926, as shown in Table **21**, there has been a significant reduction in cheese manufacturing. The decrease recorded between 1933 and 1934 was greater than that shown between 1932 and 1933, but the most outstanding decline occurred in 1927 and a lesser decline in 1929. The increase in factory cheese production which took place in 1936 over that of the preceding year was sufficient to cover 78·63 p.c. of the 21,177,626 lb. decline which occurred between 1932 and 1934. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb.; in 1904 a maximum exportation of 233,980,716 lb. was reached. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1936, the exports were 81,890,300 lb. The apparent consumption of cheese in 1936 was 37,193,554 lb., or 3·37 lb. per capita, compared with 39,634,889 lb., or 3·62 lb. per capita in the previous year. It will be seen that the domestic consumption as shown in 1936 represented only 31·49 p.c. of the total cheese production of the Dominion.

21.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Total Butter.	Farm-Made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Total Cheese.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1926	**95,000,000**	**177,209,287**	**272,209,287**	**516,745**	**171,731,631**	**172,248,376**
1927	**95,000,000**	**176,978,947**	**271,978,947**	**415,417**	**138,056,908**	**138,472,325**
1928	**90,000,000**	**168,027,039**	**258,027,039**	**435,059**	**144,584,619**	**145,019,678**
1929	**88,000,000**	**170,810,230**	**258,810,230**	**490,000**	**118,746,286**	**119,236,286**
1930	**97,529,000**	**185,751,061**	**283,280,061**	**813,000**	**119,105,203**	**119,918,203**
1931	**103,310,000**	**225,955,246**	**329,265,246**	**901,300**	**113,956,639**	**114,857,939**
1932	**106,936,400**	**214,002,127**	**320,938,527**	**1,027,100**	**120,524,243**	**121,551,343**
1933	**106,485,000**	**219,232,500**	**325,717,500**	**943,300**	**111,146,500**	**112,089,800**
1934	**109,918,000**	**234,852,961**	**344,770,961**	**1,011,300**	**99,346,617**	**100,357,917**
1935[1]	**106,949,000**	**240,918,799**	**347,867,799**	**1,018,309**	**100,427,390**	**101,445,690**
1936.						
Prince Edward Island	1,862,000	2,072,800	3,934,800	300	283,000	283,300
Nova Scotia	6,500,000	5,780,000	12,280,000	30,000	–	30,000
New Brunswick	6,674,000	3,480,500	10,154,500	5,000	412,100	417,100
Quebec	14,099,000	73,366,000	87,465,000	255,000	24,969,000	25,224,000
Ontario	31,240,000	86,011,800	117,251,800	132,000	87,245,600	87,377,600
Manitoba	9,255,000	22,736,500	31,991,500	167,000	1,749,300	1,916,300
Saskatchewan	21,000,000	24,126,500	45,126,500	150,000	512,200	662,200
Alberta	13,000,000	25,375,000	38,375,000	225,000	1,445,000	1,670,000
British Columbia	2,751,000	5,791,400	8,542,400	68,000	463,200	531,200
Canada, 1936	**106,381,000**	**248,740,500**	**355,121,500**	**1,032,300**	**117,079,400**	**118,111,700**

[1] Figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Miscellaneous Factory Products.—The production of condensed milk in Canada in 1936 is estimated at 7,761,000 lb. as compared with 9,149,309 lb. in the previous year. Evaporated milk increased from 66,218,061 lb. to 70,888,000 lb. The production of all concentrated whole-milk products amounted to 81,846,000 lb. in 1936 as compared with 77,711,741 lb. in 1935. The production of concentrated milk by-products amounted to 26,739,000 lb. in 1936 (according to provisional figures) of which 17,879,000 lb. was skim-milk powder. In 1935 the production

of skim-milk powder was 18,890,048 lb. Thus concentrated whole-milk products increased 5·31 p.c. and concentrated milk by-products decreased 2·45 p.c. Ice cream made in factories in 1936 amounted to 4,774,929 gallons as compared with 4,345,915 gallons in 1935, an increase of 9·87 p.c.

22.—Quantities and Values of Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1934-36.

Product.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.[1]	1934.	1935.	1936.[1]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
CONCENTRATED WHOLE-MILK PRODUCTS—						
Condensed milk	9,126,805	9,149,309	7,761,000	873,333	847,837	719,000
Evaporated milk	56,464,804	66,218,061	70,888,000	3,461,237	4,170,421	4,465,000
Milk powder	2,002,829	2,236,904	3,029,000	226,132	265,761	360,000
Cream powder	37,353	24,109	83,000	12,150	8,666	30,000
Condensed coffee	89,739	83,358	85,000	12,222	10,925	11,000
Totals	**67,721,530**	**77,711,741**	**81,846,000**	**4,585,074**	**5,303,610**	**5,585,000**
CONCENTRATED MILK BY-PRODUCTS—						
Condensed skim milk	4,408,742	4,386,104	4,450,000	222,255	218,906	222,000
Evaporated skim milk	61,822	145,988	150,000	1,100	3,984	4,000
Skim-milk powder	16,868,214	18,890,048	17,879,000	1,106,852	1,220,511	1,155,000
Condensed buttermilk	471,182	387,899	666,000	10,613	8,065	14,000
Buttermilk powder	1,463,223	2,165,006	2,509,000	79,187	105,838	123,000
Casein	1,904,340	1,204,379	959,000	188,107	112,323	89,000
Sugar of milk	232,548	230,716	126,000	13,953	13,803	8,000
Totals	**25,410,071**	**27,410,140**	**26,739,000**	**1,622,067**	**1,683,430**	**1,615,000**
ICE CREAM[2]	4,120,911	4,345,915	4,774,929	5,279,017	5,212,046	5,601,977
SUNDRIES	-	-	-	1,133,279	1,256,066	1,810,260

[1] Provisional estimate. [2] Gallons.

Total Value of Dairy Production.—The value of all dairy products in 1936 is estimated at $208,238,128 as compared with $192,410,423 in 1935, an increase of 8·22 p.c. The value of the dairy production of Canada in 1936 was the highest since 1930 and shows an advance of $49,163,995 or 30·90 p.c. over the low value recorded in 1932. All products increased in value. The prices of creamery butter during the first quarter of 1936 were slightly lower than in the same period of the preceding year; in the summer months June to September, prices were considerably higher but dropped to about the level of 1935 prices for the rest of the year. The value per lb. of creamery butter, as deduced from Tables **21** and **23**, represents an average of 23·0 cents in 1936 and 21·7 cents in 1935. Total butter shows a value of $77,035,500 in 1936, an increase of $6,625,367 as compared with 1935, while total cheese was valued at $14,372,128 in 1936, an increase of $3,690,796.

Apparent Consumption of Butter and Cheese, 1932-36.—Table **24** shows the apparent consumption of butter and cheese for the years 1932-36 as a deduction from the stocks at Jan. 1, production, and imports less exports. It will be seen that, according to the absolute figures, the apparent consumption of both butter and cheese showed a steady increase over the entire period except that in the case of cheese the consumption figures for 1936 declined. The per capita figures follow the absolute trends fairly closely.

23.—Value of Dairy Production of Canada, 1926-36, and by Provinces, 1936.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Farm-Made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Misc. Factory Products.	Milk Otherwise Used.	All Products.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada, 1926	**28,252,777**	**61,753,390**	**89,240**	**28,807,841**	**17,767,271**	**149,643,463**	**277,304,979**
1927	**30,435,121**	**65,709,986**	**70,654**	**25,522,148**	**18,879,335**	**154,257,346**	**294,874,590**
1928	**29,103,000**	**64,702,538**	**82,000**	**30,494,463**	**20,581,490**	**152,661,856**	**297,625,347**
1929	**28,929,000**	**65,929,782**	**82,800**	**21,471,330**	**22,091,945**	**153,238,000**	**291,742,857**
1930	**27,385,000**	**56,670,594**	**115,555**	**18,089,870**	**21,074,228**	**191,233,000**	**237,068,157**
1931	**21,459,000**	**50,198,878**	**108,590**	**12,824,695**	**16,550,619**	**78,876,000**	**191,389,692**
1932	**15,311,000**	**49,475,479**	**94,120**	**11,379,922**	**13,112,612**	**71,627,000**	**159,074,133**
1933	**16,623,000**	**43,546,109**	**94,021**	**11,127,984**	**13,801,553**	**78,016,000**	**170,828,667**
1934	**17,492,000**	**48,168,630**	**109,021**	**9,797,630**	**15,081,490**	**84,974,000**	**183,791,221**
1935[2]	**18,182,000**	**52,228,133**	**111,023**	**10,570,309**	**16,705,958**	**86,151,000**	**192,410,423**
1936.							
Prince Edward Island	369,000	458,100	28	35,400	38,900	552,000	1,594,428
Nova Scotia	1,625,000	1,462,300	4,000	–	624,000	2,366,000	6,495,300
New Brunswick	1,602,000	807,500	1,000	57,800	237,500	1,954,000	5,024,800
Quebec	2,961,000	16,874,200	35,000	3,121,100	1,875,700	25,255,000	52,284,000
Ontario	5,748,000	20,642,800	16,000	10,469,500	11,116,700	40,390,000	91,282,000
Manitoba	1,596,000	4,945,200	21,000	223,900	737,700	3,019,000	11,630,800
Saskatchewan	3,255,000	5,187,200	19,000	69,100	408,900	5,871,000	15,926,200
Alberta	2,080,000	5,506,400	25,000	187,800	602,600	6,319,000	15,755,800
British Columbia	468,000	1,447,800	17,000	69,500	2,153,500	3,705,000	8,244,800
Canada, 1936	**19,704,000**	**57,331,590**	**138,028**	**14,234,109**	**17,795,500**	**89,431,000**	**208,238,128**

[1] The data in this column include the value of skim milk and buttermilk for the years 1930-36. For all Canada this was $9,604,000 in 1936 as compared with $8,462,000 in 1935, $8,177,600 in 1934, $7,617,000 in 1933, $7,074,000 in 1932, $11,381,000 in 1931, and $12,503,000 in 1930. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

24.—Apparent Consumption of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1932-36.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Butter.				
Stocks at Jan. 1 lb.	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655	32,422,719	32,302,519
Production—Creamery "	214,002,127	219,232,546	234,852,961	240,918,799	248,740,500
Home-made "	106,936,400	106,485,000	109,918,000	106,949,000	106,381,000
Imports "	238,145	1,377,137	2,873,562	148,541	117,281
Total Supplies "	345,562,063	348,783,527	369,671,178	380,439,059	387,541,300
Exports "	3,505,700	4,437,200	428,300	7,697,000	5,128,800
	342,056,363	344,346,327	369,242,878	372,742,059	382,412,500
Stocks at Dec. 31 "	21,688,844	22,026,655	32,422,719	32,302,519	35,859,220
Apparent Consumption "	**320,367,519**	**322,319,672**	**336,820,159**	**340,439,540**	**346,553,289**
Population No.	*10,506,000*	*10,681,000*	*10,824,000*	*10,935,000*	*11,028,000*
Consumption per capita lb.	30·49	30·18	31·12	31·13	31·42
	Cheese.				
Stocks at Jan. 1 lb.	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921	17,196,375	24,562,606
Production—Factory "	120,524,243	111,146,493	99,346,617	100,427,390	117,079,400
Home-made "	1,027,100	943,300	1,011,300	1,018,300	1,032,300
Imports "	1,166,506	967,613	946,401	1,274,130	1,239,882
Total Supplies "	134,398,422	126,337,263	117,278,239	119,916,195	143,914,188
Exports "	86,939,900	74,168,600	61,167,800	55,718,700	81,890,300
	47,458,522	52,168,663	56,110,439	64,197,495	62,023,888
Stocks at Dec. 31 "	13,279,857	15,973,921	17,196,375	24,562,606	24,830,334
Apparent Consumption "	**34,178,665**	**36,194,742**	**38,914,064**	**39,634,889**	**37,193,554**
Population No.	10,506,000	10,681,000	10,824,000	10,935,000	11,028,000
Consumption per capita lb.	3·25	3·39	3·60	3·62	3·37

Subsection 5.—Horticulture.

The statistical treatment of horticulture is confined to fruit growing, vegetable growing, floriculture, and nursery stock production, all on a commercial scale. Of the several branches of commercial horticulture, fruit and vegetable growing are the most important. In recent years the latter has made remarkable gains and now surpasses fruit growing in total value of production. Vegetables and flowers grown in home gardens for private use probably exceed the volume of commercial production. The processing of fruits and vegetables is an important development closely allied to the production industry. In 1935, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the total value of processed fruits and vegetables, including wine, was almost 40 million dollars.

Apple growing is the mainstay of the fruit industry in Canada, the value of commercial production averaging over 10 million dollars annually for the years 1926-35. Other fruits cultivated include the pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, and grape, together with various berries of which the strawberry is most important. Substantial revenue is derived from the native blueberry and cranberry, the former being abundant over large areas of Eastern Canada, while the cranberry is found chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. Commercial fruit growing is centred mainly in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia. For a fuller discussion of fruit growing in Canada, the reader is referred to pp. 242-247 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Satisfactory annual statistics of the commercial vegetable-growing industry are not at present available but important information on the subject is obtained through the decennial census. This material will be found on pp. 254-255 of the 1936 Year Book.

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—Table **25**, shows the quantities and values of commercial fruit production in Canada for the years 1926-35 inclusive. A number of these figures have been revised since their publication in previous Year Books.

25.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Chief Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, 1926-35, with 5-Year Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35.

NOTE.—Statistics of fruit production have been generally revised back to 1926 and are therefore republished in revised form for the period 1926-35 in this table.

Item.		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Apples	brl.	3,013,215	2,867,560	3,314,875	3,930,365	3,471,430	3,825,630
	$	9,741,545	10,452,805	11,335,965	10,496,020	11,095,015	8,647,165
Pears	bush.	274,925	332,440	259,370	355,910	453,545	396,080
	$	478,385	663,925	476,320	665,340	629,500	464,525
Peaches	bush.	224,740	340,680	594,750	662,895	751,635	878,700
	$	602,550	1,051,750	1,201,230	1,684,465	1,166,520	1,172,525
Apricots	bush.	47,200	15,040	36,400	33,510	11,400	40,610
	$	127,130	67,250	90,500	115,800	40,290	104,840
Plums and prunes	bush.	317,985	245,525	496,580	269,300	263,680	209,470
	$	455,440	473,780	610,170	583,920	344,145	234,410

25.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Chief Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, 1926-35, with 5-Year Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cherries..... bush.	186,370	209,555	261,935	230,535	248,857	212,710
$	589,020	784,570	835,427	854,195	793,170	573,345
Strawberries..... qt.	9,541,920	10,631,950	11,110,270	14,130,100	11,288,840	16,885,985
$	1,403,560	1,516,145	1,459,950	1,790,740	1,596,025	1,754,215
Raspberries..... qt.	4,658,470	5,132,770	4,412,160	4,944,575	4,594,895	5,347,040
$	699,875	783,995	749,860	884,490	910,110	840,675
Loganberries..... lb.	2,431,780	1,617,480	1,389,940	1,623,030	1,675,780	2,145,600
$	174,070	112,770	113,130	131,930	142,300	114,620
Grapes..... lb.	24,000,000	34,560,000	69,120,000	50,426,000	43,104,000	51,363,240
$	720,000	1,382,400	2,764,800	2,017,040	1,400,900	835,745
Totals..... $	**14,991,575**	**17,289,390**	**19,637,352**	**19,223,940**	**18,117,975**	**14,742,065**

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	5-Year Average 1926-30.	5-Year Average 1931-35.
Apples..... brl.	4,003,130	5,473,230	4,354,430	4,499,900	3,319,489	4,431,264
$	7,331,675	10,529,800	9,424,450	11,580,960	10,624,270	9,502,810
Pears..... bush.	389,775	535,900	446,400	476,130	335,238	448,857
$	298,680	582,170	598,760	641,285	582,694	517,084
Peaches..... bush.	833,320	823,350	443,830	619,560	514,940	719,752
$	908,915	1,155,000	1,033,600	907,650	1,141,303	1,035,138
Apricots..... bush.	56,000	34,100	100,770	33,300	28,710	52,956
$	133,400	102,300	246,000	90,000	88,194	135,308
Plums and prunes..... bush.	243,130	246,710	240,230	263,130	318,614	240,534
$	227,175	272,000	371,050	356,860	493,491	292,299
Cherries..... bush.	275,925	236,780	194,675	213,270	227,450	226,672
$	500,250	515,680	557,900	556,500	771,276	540,735
Strawberries..... qt.	20,920,300	21,943,400	20,242,780	27,505,350	11,340,616	21,499,563
$	1,441,330	1,916,600	1,968,070	2,352,000	1,553,284	1,886,443
Raspberries..... qt.	7,494,080	6,120,440	5,835,460	8,140,260	4,748,574	6,587,456
$	780,845	756,475	824,450	1,041,170	805,666	848,723
Loganberries..... lb.	2,277,430	1,787,440	2,333,360	2,186,000	1,747,602	2,145,966
$	92,530	72,910	108,340	108,660	134,840	99,412
Grapes..... lb.	49,694,000	42,486,200	48,565,000	42,945,500	44,242,000	47,010,748
$	695,300	653,400	987,100	668,700	1,657,028	768,049
Totals..... $	**12,448,160**	**16,556,335**	**16,119,720**	**18,393,785**	**17,852,046**	**15,626,001**

The Nursery Industry.—The first commercial nursery in Canada was established near Fonthill, Ontario, and this district still continues to be one of the leading centres of the industry. While the province of Ontario accounts for the major part of the nursery stock output, there are nurseries distributed through all the provinces and the wholesale value of the product sold during the year ended May 31, 1936, was $795,000, of which fruit stock accounted for $369,693.

26.—Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, years ended May 31, 1933-36.

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant.	Numbers Sold.				Values.			
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Apples—								
Early	41,281	49,932	62,929	82,063	14,485	16,833	24,155	32,115
Fall	56,046	51,637	72,212	95,710	18,014	16,980	27,024	36,365
Winter	138,361	149,500	209,873	256,959	47,080	50,705	72,969	97,104
Crab	11,648	16,767	9,906	12,633	3,610	4,902	3,530	4,226
Totals, Apples	247,336	267,836	354,920	447,365	83,189	89,420	127,680	169,810
Pears	49,480	67,713	60,497	66,156	22,617	29,449	26,761	26,635
Plums	42,205	41,630	56,740	62,893	16,627	16,108	23,472	24,870
Peaches	135,045	97,387[1]	112,990	204,099	33,640	22,859	26,495	45,884
Cherries	46,264	43,318	57,758	64,352	20,768	18,505	26,276	28,696
Apricots	2,215	4,414	4,169	5,357	575	959	987	1,672
Nectarines	26	35	46	103	13	18	23	43
Quinces	55	52	87	776	28	26	43	331
Blackberries	24,888	27,432	43,062	56,576	996	915	1,810	1,801
Currants	70,177	61,841	60,013	88,343	5,883	5,873	6,146	8,399
Grapes	143,126	210,613	168,724	128,004	12,463	20,384	17,257	11,742
Gooseberries	36,425	39,672	31,529	35,408	4,317	5,001	4,361	5,116
Raspberries	721,969	765,732	948,618	1,126,221	24,657	26,253	33,246	30,880
Loganberries	803	411	3,304	2,506	112	57	234	85
Strawberries	1,064,787	1,164,396	1,683,451	1,971,282	9,490	9,525	13,814	13,678
Totals					**235,375**	**245,352**	**308,612**	**369,693**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Floriculture.—The total value of floriculture and ornamental nursery stock sold in Canada during the years ended May 31, 1935 and 1936, was $1,689,165 and $2,784,172, respectively, as shown by Table **27.** The figures for 1936 are not strictly comparable with those of former years since they represent returns from a much larger proportion of the industry than has hitherto been obtained.

27.—Quantities and Values of Floricultural and Ornamental Nursery Stock Grown in Canada and Sold during the years ended May 31, 1935 and 1936.

Description.	1935.		1936.	
	Quantity Sold.	Total Wholesale Value.	Quantity Sold.	Total Wholesale Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
Outdoor roses	411,482	74,045	452,161	92,831
Ornamental trees (evergreen)	76,861	70,602	87,494	144,082
Ornamental trees (deciduous)	121,113	42,882	88,324	36,351
Shrubs for outdoor planting	501,543	69,608	992,279	91,577
Hardy climbing vines	3,105	621	32,782	7,647
Herbaceous perennials	305,918	31,368	444,591	49,162
Herbaceous biennials	29,099	2,241	27,554	3,724
Bedding plants	2,499,792	75,923	5,337,849	196,250
Flowering plants for indoor use	314,939	115,573	664,663	258,574
Foliage plants for indoor use	117,228	41,205	307,891	79,299
Flowering bulbs	1,885,174	42,314	2,527,440	61,662
Cut flowers, grown inside	23,847,173	1,105,827	43,245,743	1,724,863
Cut flowers, grown outdoors	–	16,956	2,294,166	38,150
Total Values		**1,689,165**		**2,784,172**

Vegetables.—Census figures of areas, quantities and values of vegetables produced for sale on farms in Canada, in the years 1920 and 1930, were shown at pp. 254-255 of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 6.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The Canada Year Book, 1924 contained on pp. 247 and 248 a description of the process of making maple sugar. Table **28** gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1934-36, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The table shows that in 1936 for the whole of Canada there was an estimated increase of 2,692,843 lb. of maple sugar and a decrease of 228,050 gal. of maple syrup, while the combined value of the two products showed an increase of $191,361 as compared with the previous year.

28.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, By Provinces, 1934-36.

Province and Year.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup.
	Quantity.	Average Price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average Price per Gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	cts.	$	gal.	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....1934	108,650	26	28,250	18,500	1·90	35,150	63,400
1935	94,570	26	24,590	10,664	2·03	21,650	46,240
1936	56,555	21	11,877	5,220	2·44	12,737	24,614
New Brunswick..1934	94,740	17	16,100	5,800	1·72	10,000	26,100
1935	135,170	18	24,330	12,986	1·85	24,020	48,350
1936	131,512	21	27,618	11,203	1·67	18,709	46,327
Quebec.....1934	4,275,000	10·5	448,900	1,282,500	1·14	1,462,100	1,911,000
1935	5,747,900	10·4	595,800	1,581,600	1·06	1,671,500	2,267,300
1936	8,506,000	10·9	927,152	1,387,900	1·12	1,554,448	2,481,600
Ontario.....1934	462,300	18	83,200	531,600	1·80	956,900	1,040,100
1935	561,320	17	95,425	645,519	1·65	1,065,105	1,160,530
1936	537,736	17	91,415	618,396	1·73	1,069,825	1,161,240
Canada.....1934	**4,940,690**	**12**	**576,450**	**1,838,400**	**1·34**	**2,464,150**	**3,040,600**
1935	**6,538,960**	**11**	**740,145**	**2,250,769**	**1·24**	**2,782,275**	**3,522,420**
1936	**9,231,803**	**11**	**1,058,062**	**2,022,719**	**1·31**	**2,655,719**	**3,713,781**

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-256. At the present time two companies are operating in Canada: the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., with plants at Raymond, and Picture Butte, Alberta. Table **29** shows the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown in Canada in the years 1926-35.

29.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Sugar Beets in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1926-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057. For 1921-25, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 257.

Year.	Sugar Beets.					Quantity and Value of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced.		
	Area Grown.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price per Ton.	Total Value.			
	acres.	tons.	tons.	$	$	lb.	$	cents per lb.
1926.....	30,073	8·90	267,754	8·54	2,286,761	70,388,105	4,269,076	6·07
1927.....	25,961	7·96	206,713	9·73	2,012,134	60,969,131	3,694,303	6·06
1928.....	34,323	7·14	244,930	8·33	2,041,465	64,653,348	3,340,571	5·17
1929.....	32,556	7·23	235,465	8·84	2,080,996	69,399,213	3,335,344	4·81
1930.....	40,532	9·80	397,576	8·25	3,278,625	94,624,700	4,529,944	4·79
1931.....	43,337	10·06	435,992	7·32	3,190,198	107,139,129	4,794,551	4·48
1932.....	44,817	11·28	505,671	6·16	3,113,942	132,016,859	5,789,205	4·39
1933.....	43,807	10·10	442,391	6·31	2,790,929	131,392,501	5,713,181	4·35
1934.....	38,495	10·72	412,672	6·30	2,599,982	114,002,950	4,714,625	4·10
1935.....	51,985	8·33	459,223	6·27	2,881,098	119,857,668	4,617,733	3·90

The production in 1935-36 of raw beet sugar in the largest beet-growing countries in thousands of short tons was as follows: U.S.S.R., 2,315; Germany, 1,817; United States, 1,269; France 1,065; Czechoslovakia, 629; Great Britain, 610; Poland, 489; Italy, 340; Sweden, 307; Belgium, 270; Denmark, 260; Netherlands, 249; Spain, 247; Austria, 227; Hungary, 127; Roumania, 126.

Tobacco.—In 1935, the commercial tobacco crop of Canada amounted to 54,473,000 pounds from 46,870 acres, as compared with 38,734,000 pounds from 40,963 acres in 1934. The farm value of the tobacco crop for 1935 is estimated at $10,762,700 as compared with $7,232,100 for 1934.

Table **30** lists the acreages, quantities produced, and average yields per acre for the years 1926-35. Census figures from 1900 to 1921 and annual figures from 1921 to 1925 were given at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book. For further details, see the March number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

30.—Acreages and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-35.

Year.	Areas.			Yields.			Average Yields.		
	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[1]	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[1]	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[1]
	acres.	acres.	acres.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1926	9,808	23,493	33,356	8,693	20,064	28,824	886	854	864
1927	10,018	33,650	44,028	7,824	35,622	43,910	769	1,095	997
1928	10,368	32,654	43,138	8,546	33,266	41,976	824	1,019	972
1929	9,300	26,910	36,310	8,380	27,419	29,886	901	795	823
1930	8,450	32,805	41,444	8,021	28,617	36,717	901	876	886
1931	7,330	47,360	55,060	6,340	44,770	51,300	865	945	932
1932	8,520	45,106	54,138	7,952	45,760	54,094	933	1,014	999
1933	6,090	40,271	46,898	6,095	38,500	44,904	1,001	956	957
1934	8,175	32,329	40,963	7,070	31,400	38,734	865	940	946
1935	5,425	41,428	46,870	5,965	48,492	54,473	1,100	1,171	1,162

[1] The totals for Canada include small amounts produced in other provinces, principally in British Columbia.

Flax Fibre.—Table **31**, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production, and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1927 to 1936. Figures for the years 1915 to 1926 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

31.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Flax Seed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1927-36.

Year.	Area.	Production.			Values.			
		Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	$	$	$	$
1927	4,260	36,080	–	4,260	108,240	–	213,000	321,240
1928	6,880	41,280	–	6,880	165,120	–	344,000	509,120
1929	6,280	32,970	–	4,500	156,607	–	236,250	392,857
1930	6,143	62,232	–	6,086	96,684	–	273,870	370,554
1931	4,220	35,870	25,000	3,019	53,805	4,000	120,760	178,565
1932	5,135	35,945	200,000	3,552	56,156	18,000	95,964	170,120
1933	5,091	30,546	–	3,055	65,227	–	96,233	161,460
1934	5,965	41,755	45,000	4,361	128,268	7,200	114,450	249,918
1935	6,200	37,200	90,000	5,950	142,800	16,200	162,250	321,250
1936	6,242	31,210	635,100	3,094	106,185	114,318	77,350	297,853

Apiculture.—The data on beekeeping in Canada for the years 1934 and 1935, as given in the following table, have been furnished by the provincial Departments of Agriculture and compiled in consultation with the Dominion Apiarist. The estimates for Ontario have been compiled on a new basis and are not strictly comparable with estimates published for the years prior to 1933. Values are as quoted by the provincial Departments and represent for the most part average wholesale prices; for British Columbia, the values, as in previous years, have been calculated on what is considered a fair average of the wholesale and retail prices.

Statistics of beeswax, where not furnished by the provinces, have been estimated at 1·5 p.c. of the honey crop and valued at the average price of 27 cents per pound in 1935 and 25 cents per pound in 1934.

Table **32** shows for Canada, by provinces, the number of beekeepers, number of hives, average production per colony, and the production and value of honey and wax for the years 1934 and 1935. While the production in 1935 was slightly greater than in 1934, lower prices reduced the value of the crop by nearly 10 p.c. below that of the previous year.

Figures of honey production, as at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, were given at p. 285 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book.

32.—Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

Province and Year.	Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Honey.				Beeswax.		Total Value, Honey and Wax.
			Average Yield per Hive.	Total Production.	Average Price per lb.	Total Value.	Production.	Value.	
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cents.	$	lb.	$	$
Prince Edward Island....1934	1	1	1	5,500	8·5	468	66	17	485
1935	1	1	1	9,500	10·0	950	143	39	989
Nova Scotia.....1934	250	1,300	39·2	51,000	15·4	7,850	612	153	8,003
1935	246	1,250	40·0	50,000	15·0	7,500	800	200	7,700
New Brunswick..1934	1	1	1	75,000	12·4	9,375	900	225	9,600
1935	1	1	1	50,000	13·0	6,500	750	203	6,703
Quebec.....1934	5,555	71,382	68·0	3,654,800	10·0	356,700	50,700	10,100	366,800
1935	5,800	60,000	67·0	4,013,600	9·5	380,800	46,800	12,636	393,436
Ontario.....1934	8,500	187,000	65·0	12,155,000	8·4	1,028,500	150,700	37,700	1,066,200
1935	8,200	195,000	60·0	11,700,000	7·4	864,500	152,100	42,500	907,000
Manitoba.....1934	3,133	41,701	112·0	4,669,158	8·6	400,252	44,998	9,000	409,252
1935	3,300	51,416	97·0	5,018,700	7·1	354,565	49,500	12,375	366,940
Saskatchewan.....1934	2,358	11,225	57·6	647,232	11·2	72,419	7,767	1,942	74,361
1935	2,680	14,079	74·7	1,051,400	11·2	117,686	15,771	4,258	121,944
Alberta.....1934	1,013	9,391	159·7	1,500,000	10·0	150,000	18,750	2,810	152,810
1935	1,000	13,058	84·2	1,100,000	9·0	99,000	13,750	3,713	102,713
British Columbia..1934	3,081	22,260	60·4	1,512,070	14·5	219,250	15,120	3,780	223,030
1935	3,129	22,747	56·9	1,291,200	15·0	193,696	12,912	3,328	197,024
Canada....1934	–	–	–	**24,269,760**	**9·2**	**2,244,814**	**289,613**	**65,727**	**2,310,541**
1935	–	–	–	**24,284,400**	**8·3**	**2,025,197**	**292,526**	**79,252**	**2,104,449**

[1]Information not available.

Subsection 7.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The cost of farm labour reached its highest point in 1920. In the next two years there was a rapid drop, while from 1923 until 1929 there was little change. The years 1930 to 1933 showed continuous marked reductions in the average value of yearly wages and board, following the downward trend of the prices of farm produce. In 1934, 1935, and 1936 slight increases were registered.

In Table 33 the values of wages and board are given for the years 1914, 1920, 1930, and 1934-36, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

33.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930, and 1934-36.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....	1914	22	8	14	11	36	19	155	57	168	132	323	189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1930	34	20	22	18	56	38	326	210	233	199	559	409
	1934	18	10	15	12	33	22	171	115	167	138	338	253
	1935	20	11	15	12	35	23	184	117	174	137	358	254
	1936	21	11	16	13	37	24	206	126	168	135	374	261
P.E. Island.....	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	372
	1930	32	16	18	14	50	30	308	179	205	165	513	344
	1934	17	10	13	11	30	21	167	110	153	121	320	231
	1935	18	11	13	11	31	22	188	122	155	125	343	247
	1936	18	11	13	11	31	22	190	126	161	136	351	262
Nova Scotia.....	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	301	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1930	34	17	20	14	54	31	353	187	209	157	562	344
	1934	20	11	15	11	35	22	195	124	165	129	360	253
	1935	22	13	15	11	37	24	213	128	151	117	364	245
	1936	22	12	15	11	37	23	245	136	170	124	415	260
New Brunswick..	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1930	34	16	20	15	54	31	335	181	215	164	550	345
	1934	22	10	13	11	35	21	214	115	152	130	366	245
	1935	21	10	14	11	35	21	210	103	150	113	360	216
	1936	25	11	15	11	40	22	257	117	141	101	398	218
Quebec.....	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1930	33	17	19	13	52	30	316	175	194	139	510	314
	1934	18	9	12	10	30	19	164	96	129	96	293	192
	1935	18	10	13	10	31	20	170	98	136	98	306	196
	1936	19	10	13	10	32	20	196	106	136	100	332	206

33.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930, and 1934-36—concluded.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario.....	1914	19	7	13	10	32	17	141	52	156	120	297	172
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470
	1930	31	21	20	17	51	38	304	229	228	194	532	423
	1934	18	12	15	13	33	25	173	137	171	150	344	287
	1935	20	12	16	14	36	26	187	137	185	150	372	287
	1936	21	13	16	14	37	27	211	147	177	148	388	295
Manitoba.....	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226
	1920	70	34	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559
	1930	32	18	21	18	53	36	298	194	238	204	536	398
	1934	16	8	15	13	31	21	149	92	163	141	312	233
	1935	17	9	15	12	32	21	160	92	163	140	323	232
	1936	19	9	15	13	34	22	178	103	158	132	336	235
Saskatchewan...	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653
	1930	37	21	23	19	60	40	340	215	253	212	593	427
	1934	16	8	15	12	31	20	153	89	166	141	319	230
	1935	18	9	15	13	33	22	173	96	172	144	345	240
	1936	19	9	16	13	35	22	188	105	158	133	346	238
Alberta.....	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638
	1930	37	21	23	20	60	41	342	223	256	222	598	445
	1934	19	11	16	14	35	25	178	113	172	150	350	263
	1935	21	11	16	14	37	25	189	115	178	156	367	271
	1936	22	11	16	14	38	25	206	125	172	146	378	271
British Columbia.....	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742
	1930	46	25	26	21	72	46	450	270	291	242	741	512
	1934	24	14	19	16	43	30	240	162	222	187	462	349
	1935	26	14	19	16	45	30	242	160	223	187	465	347
	1936	25	15	21	17	46	32	265	166	229	192	494	358

Subsection 8.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, and rye in the Winnipeg market—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—will be found for each month from August, 1934, to December, 1936, in Table **34**. The average monthly prices of flour, bran, and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, and Duluth for 1936 are given in Table **35**.

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Edmonton are given for 1935 in Table **36** and the average monthly prices in 1936 at these centres and at Calgary in Table **37**.

34.—Monthly Average Cash Prices per Bushel at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flaxseed, and Rye—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Aug., 1934-Dec., 1936, and Yearly Average Prices for crop years ended July 31, 1926-36.

Year and Month.	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Flaxseed, No. 1 C.W.	Rye, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Averages, crop year ended July, 1926	**151·2**	**49·6**	**63·9**	**213·8**	**89·8**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1927	**146·2**	**58·8**	**72·7**	**195·0**	**99·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1928	**146·3**	**65·2**	**85·3**	**189·9**	**129·9**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1929	**124·0**	**58·8**	**71·4**	**202·2**	**100·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1930	**124·2**	**58·6**	**60·0**	**247·5**	**80·2**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1931	**64·2**	**29·9**	**28·4**	**114·1**	**34·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1932	**59·8**	**31·4**	**37·3**	**93·7**	**40·0**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1933	**54·3**	**26·4**	**32·3**	**90·6**	**37·8**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1934	**68·1**	**33·9**	**38·8**	**148·0**	**47·5**
1934.					
August	86·0	43·6	56·6	162·6	68·8
September	82·3	45·8	58·5	151·6	66·0
October	78·1	41·5	51·6	133·6	55·8
November	79·6	44·1	52·0	134·3	55·9
December	79·1	44·3	54·9	140·1	59·0
1935.					
January	79·0	44·3	50·4	143·6	54·4
February	79·5	42·8	46·9	142·3	50·6
March	81·9	41·1	44·8	138·4	49·0
April	87·6	42·3	45·9	140·9	51·6
May	85·8	40·9	42·3	134·0	46·0
June	81·9	39·8	39·1	121·4	41·1
July	81·4	42·9	35·5	122·6	36·1
Averages, crop year ended July, 1935	**81·9**	**42·8**	**48·2**	**138·6**	**52·9**
August	84·5	36·4	33·9	123·8	36·5
September	90·3	36·0	35·8	136·4	40·5
October	90·8	34·0	33·9	141·1	42·3
November	85·8	31·9	33·3	141·1	41·1
December	84·6	29·8	33·9	145·8	41·6
1936.					
January	84·8	33·6	35·3	159·6	42·5
February	82·1	35·5	36·1	159·0	42·9
March	82·1	35·9	37·8	157·3	43·4
April	80·5	33·6	37·9	150·0	41·4
May	76·8	33·0	37·3	145·4	41·1
June	79·5	33·4	38·0	146·3	44·0
July	93·5	41·4	51·0	165·4	55·3
Averages, crop year ended July, 1936	**84·6**	**34·5**	**37·0**	**147·6**	**42·7**
August	102·3	49·5	59·9	177·4	67·1
September	103·9	44·9	58·9	167·6	68·0
October	110·9	44·4	61·0	163·6	69·8
November	108·5	45·3	61·9	159·3	78·4
December	120·3	50·0	76·4	167·6	96·6

35.—Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1936.

SOURCES: For Montreal, the *Gazette;* for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. cities, the *Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis.

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Month.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, First Patents.[1]	Flour, Ontario, Delivered at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Patents Flour (Jute Bags).	First Patents Flour (Cotton Bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
	per brl. $	per brl. $	per ton. $	per ton. $	per brl. $	per brl. $	per ton. $	per ton. $
January	5·80	3·86	20·13	21·13	5·80	5·90	20·00	21·00
February	5·61	3·76	19·25	20·25	5·61	5·70	19·00	20·00
March	5·63	3·71	20·10	21·10	5·63	5·80	19·75	20·75
April	5·45	3·60	19·93	20·93	5·45	5·60	19·80	20·80
May	5·29	3·49	19·93	20·93	5·29	5·40	19·75	20·75
June	5·27	3·48	19·17	20·60	5·27	5·30	18·80	20·20
July	5·99	3·76	23·83	25·83	5·99	6·10	23·50	25·50
August	6·34	4·42	27·14	29·25	6·34	6·50	26·60	28·60
September	6·41	4·63	25·48	27·71	6·41	6·50	25·25	27·50
October	6·78	4·84	27·44	29·44	6·78	7·10	27·00	29·00
November	6·58	4·73	29·46	31·46	6·58	6·70	28·75	30·75
December	7·07	5·03	31·53	33·53	7·07	6·90	31·20	33·20

[1]Carload lots—Montreal rate points, which included the Toronto district also.

35.—Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1936 —concluded.

Month.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.
	per brl. $	per ton. $	per ton. $	per brl. $	per ton. $	per ton. $	per brl. $
January	5·40	18·00	18·00	7·34–7·63	15·08–15·83	15·44–16·37	7·00–7·15
February	5·30	17·00	17·00	7·13–7·65	15·37–15·75	15·50–16·25	6·88–7·03
March	5·30	17·00	17·00	7·11–7·43	15·50–16·00	15·62–16·19	6·70–6·85
April	5·28	17·00	17·00	6·52–6·86	16·80–17·25	16·95–17·65	6·54–6·73
May	5·20	18·00	18·00	6·18–6·48	14·75–15·38	17·68–18·25	6·23–6·38
June	5·08	18·00	18·00	6·46–6·69	16·60–16·90	21·80–22·05	6·68–6·83
July	5·65	21·75	23·75	6·98–7·20	24·50–25·50	26·75–27·62	7·47–7·64
August	6·02	24·00	26·00	7·37–7·51	24·90–25·50	29·20–29·80	7·70–7·85
September	6·05	24·00	26·00	7·14–7·50	23·25–24·00	26·38–27·88	7·56–7·71
October	6·45	25·00	27·00	7·08–7·42	25·37–25·62	29·38–29·75	7·76–7·91
November	6·28	27·50	29·50	6·88–7·18	29·38–30·13	33·75–34·13	7·60–7·68
December	6·62	28·80	30·80	7·60–7·87	32·00–32·60	32·60–33·50	7·76–7·91

36.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1935.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Year and Item.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Winnipeg.	Edmonton.
	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	5·79	6·19	5·45	5·12
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	5·15	4·93	4·07	4·09
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	4·14	3·93	2·72	2·55
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good and choice	6·46	6·25	5·20	5·24
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	5·81	4·87	3·86	3·79
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	4·97	4·07	2·58	2·40
Heifers, good and choice	5·59	4·65	4·43	4·14
Heifers, medium	4·95	3·85	3·06	2·87
Calves, fed, good and choice	7·30	6·38	6·41	5·31
Calves, fed, medium	6·11	4·98	4·79	4·01
Calves, veal, good and choice	7·54	6·83	5·62	4·25
Calves, veal, common and medium	5·89	4·85	3·68	2·86
Cows, good	3·80	3·79	2·96	2·41
Cows, medium	3·27	3·26	2·30	1·81
Bulls, good	3·50	3·95	2·12	1·71
Stocker and feeder steers, good	4·62	–	3·56	3·17
Stocker and feeder steers, common	3·89	–	2·27	2·04
Stock cows and heifers, good	–	–	2·51	2·22
Stock cows and heifers, common	3·44	–	1·60	1·52
Hogs, select bacon	9·46	9·41	8·25	8·11
Hogs, bacon	8·94	8·91	7·72	7·60
Hogs, butchers	[1]	8·45	7·23	7·09
Hogs, heavies	[1]	8·50	7·41	6·66
Hogs, lights and feeders	[1]	8·61	7·64	6·82
Lambs, good handy weights	7·58	6·92	6·02	5·29
Lambs, common, all weights	6·08	5·54	4·35	3·26
Sheep, good handy weights	3·27	3·13	2·31	3·07

[1] Bacon price less $1 per head.

37.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1936.

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	6·11	5·60	5·75	5·74	5·54	5·50	5·57	5·37	5·71	5·73	5·73	5·73
Heifers, good	5·00	4·98	5·00	4·93	4·75	5·07	4·66	4·47	4·20	4·10	3·93	4·51
Calves, veal, good and choice	9·92	9·96	7·90	6·47	6·73	6·44	6·51	6·76	7·72	8·04	8·82	9·04
Hogs, bacon	8·88	9·14	9·02	9·05	9·10	9·38	9·68	9·79	8·92	8·35	7·92	8·33
Hogs, butchers	8·38	8·64	8·53	8·57	8·62	8·89	9·19	9·30	8·45	7·85	7·42	7·86
Lambs, good handy weights	8·03	8·69	[1]	[1]	[1]	10·27	8·37	7·23	7·08	7·74	7·71	8·25
Sheep, good handy weights	3·91	4·43	4·85	4·72	4·71	3·80	3·34	3·43	3·82	3·85	3·78	3·74

[1] Spring lambs, per head: March, $7.50-$8.30; April and May, $6-$7.

37.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1936—concluded.

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Toronto—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	5·56	5·06	4·90	4·93	5·01	5·01	5·06	5·04	5·16	5·07	5·05	5·19
Heifers, good	5·49	5·06	4·84	4·88	4·84	5·01	5·04	5·04	5·13	5·02	4·96	5·15
Calves, veal, good and choice	10·30	10·49	8·59	8·68	8·20	7·58	7·16	7·22	8·13	8·25	8·37	9·48
Hogs, bacon	8·45	8·59	8·50	8·37	8·16	8·87	9·06	9·24	8·48	8·01	7·59	8·21
Hogs, butchers	7·90	8·04	7·95	7·82	7·61	8·32	8·51	8·69	7·93	7·46	7·04	7·66
Lambs, good handy weights	8·89	8·75	8·92	10·43	10·24	10·77	9·33	8·31	7·94	7·96	7·96	8·50
Sheep, good handy weights	4·74	4·98	2·53	5·50	3·66	3·49	2·92	3·27	3·65	3·82	4·23	4·16
Winnipeg—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	4·86	4·24	4·48	4·48	4·40	4·42	4·54	4·93	4·70	4·34	4·54	4·72
Heifers, good	3·94	3·78	3·95	3·93	3·87	3·85	3·84	3·73	3·51	3·34	3·73	3·89
Calves, veal, good and choice	7·52	7·43	6·29	6·02	5·48	5·19	4·84	4·74	5·17	5·25	5·81	7·16
Hogs, bacon	8·04	8·33	8·23	8·30	8·12	8·68	8·91	9·07	8·11	7·27	7·01	7·38
Hogs, butchers	7·55	7·83	7·73	7·80	7·61	8·18	8·40	8·59	7·57	6·73	6·49	6·90
Lambs, good handy weights	7·37	7·39	7·69	8·40	9·39	8·68	7·32	6·35	6·28	6·57	6·88	7·64
Sheep, good handy weights	2·83	2·71	2·70	3·00	4·04	3·35	2·40	2·25	2·28	2·25	2·25	2·27
Calgary—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	4·95	4·33	3·86	4·35	4·12	4·26	4·40	4·30	4·22	4·10	4·20	4·46
Heifers, good	4·08	3·67	3·42	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·51	2·97	3·00	3·00	3·10	3·50
Calves, veal, good and choice	4·54	5·00	5·00	5·19	5·25	4·84	3·64	3·28	3·22	3·25	3·31	4·12
Hogs, bacon	7·52	7·80	7·72	7·79	7·70	8·07	8·37	8·73	7·93	7·24	6·77	7·06
Hogs, butchers	7·02	7·30	7·22	7·30	7·19	7·55	7·89	8·23	7·42	6·73	6·28	6·57
Lambs, good handy weights	6·43	6·40	6·42	7·72	8·25	8·13	7·12	5·48	5·30	5·25	5·93	6·47
Sheep, good handy weights	3·25	2·96	3·88	4·96	5·00	4·45	3·56	2·00	2·25	2·25	2·45	3·20
Edmonton—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good	4·77	4·05	4·09	4·36	4·08	4·01	3·69	3·71	4·02	3·75	4·17	4·75
Heifers, good	3·92	3·50	3·25	3·43	3·38	3·54	3·35	3·38	3·09	2·75	3·24	3·33
Calves, veal, good and choice	5·50	6·15	5·31	5·50	5·25	4·40	3·91	3·31	3·75	3·75	3·99	5·04
Hogs, bacon	7·41	7·76	7·76	7·70	7·69	8·10	8·49	8·74	7·87	7·15	6·79	7·09
Hogs, butchers	6·91	7·26	7·25	7·19	7·18	7·62	8·00	8·25	7·40	6·70	6·29	6·60
Lambs, good handy weights	6·75	6·89	7·15	7·93	8·35	7·23	6·75	5·13	5·59	5·65	6·42	6·81
Sheep, good handy weights	3·50	3·50	3·50	–	–	3·75	2·75	2·71	3·28	3·25	3·44	3·49

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for their crops have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. In calculating the index numbers in the present instance, the base period used is 1926. Index numbers have been calculated of the yields of the various crops from year to year. From these data index numbers of the value of all field crops, weighted according to the quantity produced in each case, have been obtained. The results of these calculations are

38.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, for Canada, 1914-36.

NOTE.—Average prices, 1926=100.

For the formulæ used in the calculation see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1937, p. 28.

Field Crop.	Average Price 1926.[1]	Index Numbers. 1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	$											
Wheat	1·09	111·9	83·5	120·2	178·0	185·3	217·4	148·6	74·3	78·0	61·5	111·9
Oats	0·48	100·0	75·0	106·3	143·8	162·5	166·7	110·4	70·8	79·2	68·8	102·1
Barley	0·52	115·3	100·0	158·8	207·7	192·3	236·5	159·6	90·4	88·5	80·8	134·6
Rye	0·77	107·8	100·0	142·9	210·4	193·5	181·1	172·7	93·5	75·3	63·6	128·6
Peas	1·75	83·4	94·3	126·9	202·3	170·9	163·4	138·3	112·0	105·1	98·3	100·0
Beans	2·64	87·5	115·5	204·5	282·2	204·9	169·7	147·0	109·8	108·0	100·8	104·9
Buckwheat	0·87	82·8	86·2	123·0	167·8	181·6	172·4	147·1	102·3	96·6	96·6	102·3
Mixed grains	0·66	100·0	86·4	133·3	175·8	172·7	206·1	136·4	93·8	90·9	89·4	107·6
Flaxseed	1·62	63·6	93·2	125·9	163·6	193·2	254·9	119·8	88·9	106·2	109·3	119·8
Corn for husking	1·00	71·0	71·0	107·0	184·0	175·0	134·0	116·0	83·0	83·0	92·0	119·0
Potatoes	1·47	55·8	68·0	91·8	115·0	110·9	107·5	110·2	87·1	61·2	69·4	57·8
Turnips, etc.	0·60	90·0	80·0	130·0	153·3	141·7	163·3	138·3	111·7	90·0	98·3	73·3
Hay and clover	12·13	117·3	118·4	95·6	85·2	134·0	170·8	215·2	194·2	111·0	90·4	91·3
Grain hay	10·11	–	–	–	–	–	286·8	327·6	–	127·3	34·3	91·5
Alfalfa	13·30	106·5	95·3	80·4	87·1	134·1	164·3	178·8	150·0	96·0	87·1	88·0
Fodder corn	4·88	100·6	100·6	100·8	105·3	126·0	141·8	158·8	144·5	101·8	94·7	104·9
Sugar beets	6·45	92·9	85·3	96·1	104·7	158·9	168·4	198·4	100·8	122·2	100·5	105·3
All Field Crops	–	**98·3**	**83·7**	**106·7**	**138·7**	**158·5**	**178·7**	**149·3**	**101·1**	**86·6**	**72·4**	**102·3**

Field Crop.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Wheat	112·8	100·0	91·7	73·4	96·3	44·9	34·9	32·1	44·9	56·0	56·0	81·7
Oats	87·5	100·0	106·3	97·9	122·9	50·0	50·0	39·6	54·2	66·7	50·0	83·3
Barley	101·9	100·0	126·9	107·7	113·5	38·5	50·0	44·2	57·7	90·4	55·8[2]	121·2
Rye	100·0	100·0	106·5	102·6	109·1	26·0	36·4	35·1	49·3	63·6	35·1[2]	77·9
Peas	94·3	100·0	100·6	105·7	117·7	84·0	48·0	48·6	57·1	60·0	62·3	92·6
Beans	97·7	100·0	87·9	135·2	125·0	86·0	26·1	20·8	37·5	50·4	55·3	77·3
Buckwheat	97·7	100·0	102·3	106·9	108·0	74·7	57·5	49·4	57·5	60·9	58·6[2]	79·3
Mixed grains	98·5	100·0	109·0	107·8	115·2	63·6	56·1	50·0	60·6	62·1	54·5	81·8
Flaxseed	114·2	100·0	95·7	98·1	146·9	58·0	48·8	38·3	74·1	71·0	73·5[2]	87·0
Corn for husking	94·0	100·0	99·0	112·0	106·0	87·0	42·0	45·0	59·0	65·0	45·0	68·0
Potatoes	140·1	100·0	79·6	54·4	108·2	56·5	29·2	42·9	52·4	34·0	54·4[2]	76·9
Turnips, etc.	93·3	100·0	76·7	78·3	88·3	73·3	46·7	45·0	56·7	51·7	53·3	58·3
Hay and clover	85·3	100·0	85·8	85·5	96·0	81·0	62·8	58·5	72·3	96·9	62·8	63·1
Grain hay	91·5	100·0	100·0	99·7	95·0	66·6	60·6	58·8	67·9	70·4	60·5	63·4
Alfalfa	95·6	100·0	90·5	86·5	94·1	91·1	78·0	64·5	69·5	95·3	51·8	68·9
Fodder corn	82·6	100·0	91·6	96·1	106·2	101·0	81·4	56·4	67·2	84·4	68·0	69·7
Sugar beets	94·3	100·0	120·8	112·4	119·2	106·5	94·9	96·6	93·6	87·4	84·3[2]	87·4
All Field Crops	**102·1**	**100·0**	**96·5**	**84·6**	**104·9**	**57·8**	**46·9**	**43·1**	**55·7**	**67·4**	**55·9[2]**	**77·8**

[1] Prices quoted are per bushel, except for potatoes and turnips, etc., which are per cwt., and the last five items, which are per ton. For details of index numbers by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1937, pp. 27-35. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The general index number fell from 1924 to 1928, especially from 1926 to 1928. recovered strongly in 1929 but declined rapidly to reach the record low of 43·1 for the 1932 crops. All the crops contributed to this sharp decline, although the grain crops dependent upon overseas markets suffered the most. The forage crops and sugar beets, which are used within the country, held up well in price, but climatic conditions did not favour high yields, so the values were lower.

During the next two years there was considerable improvement in the prices of these field crops. Fodder and hay prices rose materially because of short crops and good demand. The general index rose from 43·1 in 1932 to 67·4 in 1934. The decline to 55·6 in 1935 was mainly due to increased production and lower prices of coarse grains and forage crops, while smaller production at sharply increased prices brought the index up to 77·8 for 1936, the highest point since 1929.

Subsection 9.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census.*

A summary of the more important agricultural statistics compiled from the Census of 1931 was published at pages 295-301 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. The review included statistics of tenure of farms; farm values; mortgage indebtedness; farm expenditures; farm population; farm workers; and cost of labour, farm machinery, and facilities. In Table **39**, the statistics of agriculture made available by the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936, are linked up with those of earlier censuses so as to present a picture of the growth of agriculture between 1911 and 1936.

Growth of Agriculture in the Prairie Provinces, 1911-36.—Table **39** shows the development which has taken place in the agriculture of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the twenty-five year period from 1911 to 1936. During this period the population of the three provinces increased as follows: Manitoba 249,822 or 54·1 p.c., Saskatchewan 438,461 or 89·0 p.c., and Alberta 398,487 or 106·5 p.c., making a total increase of 1,086,770 or 81·8 p.c. for the three provinces. It is of interest to note that during the period the urban and rural populations of the three provinces have increased at approximately the same rates. In 1911 the urban population formed 35·3 p.c. of the total while in 1936 the percentage was 36·3. The rural populations in 1911 formed 56·6 p.c., 73·3 p.c., and 63·2 p.c., respectively, of the populations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in 1936 the percentages were 56·3, 69·9 and 62·9, respectively.

Farm Holdings.—On June 1, 1936, the number of occupied farms in the Prairie Provinces was 300,523, an increase of 12,444 over 1931, of 44,866 over 1921, and of 101,320 over 1911. While total population increased 81·8 p.c., the number of occupied farms increased only 50·9 p.c., but, as Table **39** shows, the area of occupied farms increased by 55,469,816 acres or 96·2 p.c. Twenty-five years ago 83·4 p.c. of the farmers of Manitoba, 90·6 p.c. of the farmers of Saskatchewan and 92·0 p.c. of those of Alberta owned the farms which they operated, whereas in 1936 the percentages were as follows: Manitoba 67·2 p.c., Saskatchewan 60·3 p.c., and Alberta 66·9 p.c. While the number of occupied farms increased by over 101,320, the number of farms occupied by owners increased by only 13,630. The number of rented farms, on the other hand, increased by 162·6 p.c. in Manitoba, 730·3 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 598·3 p.c. in Alberta, and the increases in the number of partly owned and partly rented farms were 150·9 p.c., 397·1 p.c., and 550·5 p.c.

Farm Areas.—The area of occupied farms increased in the three provinces from 57·5 million acres in 1911 to slightly over 113 million acres in 1936. To this increase, Manitoba contributed 3,484,623 acres, Saskatchewan 28,804,592 acres and Alberta 23,080,601 acres. The area occupied by full owners is not available for 1911, but the table shows that between 1921 and 1936 it decreased by 5,861,233 acres. The area occupied by tenants, on the other hand, increased by 10,799,433 acres and that occupied by part owners and part tenants by 20,614,180 acres. In 1921 approximately 69 p.c. of the occupied land was operated by full owners, while in 1936 the percentage was down to approximately 48.

Farm Values.—The farm property, *i.e.*, land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock, in the three provinces was valued, on June 1, 1936, at $1,980,115,861 as compared with $2,530,236,964 in 1931, $2,609,416,646 in 1926, $3,255,894,259 in 1921, and $1,788,692,159 in 1911. The figure for 1936 is not

*Prepared under the direction of A. J. Pelletier, F.S.S., Chief Census Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by O. A. Lemieux, Statistician in Charge of Agricultural Statistics.

strictly comparable with the others as it does not include the value of automobiles owned by farmers. The above figures show a fairly large increase between 1911 and 1936 but an important decrease if the comparison is made between 1921 and 1936. Land, buildings, implements, and live stock all contributed to the decrease in the value of property but the decrease in the value of land is by far the most important factor. The decreases in values followed the same trend in each of the three provinces.

Condition of Farm Land.—During the twenty-five years under review, the area of improved land in the three provinces increased from 22,969,774 acres to 60,858,887 acres or 165 p.c. It will be remembered that during the period the area of occupied land increased by 96·2 p.c., the number of farms by 50·9 p.c. and the population by 81·8 p.c. The reason for this large increase in the area of improved land is due to mechanization which made it possible for one man to cultivate much greater areas. The area under field crops increased from 17·5 million acres in 1911 to 40 million acres in 1936. It is also of interest to note the large increase in the area under improved pasture and under summer fallow, the first due to the development of the dairy industry and the latter to the benefits derived from such a practice to conserve moisture.

Under unimproved land, the area under woodland on farms has increased in importance due to the opening of the northern sections which are covered with timber.

Live Stock.—While the number of horses on farms in 1936 is higher than it was in 1911, it reached its maximum in the three provinces between 1921 and 1926 and has been decreasing since. The reason for this decrease is due to the advance in mechanization of farm machinery and the consequent greater use of motor trucks, tractors, combines, etc.

The number of cattle on farms has increased steadily from census to census. There were, at June 1, 1936, 3,831,641 cattle on farms in the three provinces—the largest number ever shown in any census. The development of the dairy industry in the west is largely responsible for this increase.

The number of sheep in the three provinces has increased from 285,130 in 1911 to 1,317,418 in 1936. The number of swine increased steadily between 1911 and 1931 but between 1931 and 1936 it decreased from 2,414,196 to 1,806,913. The number of poultry on farms also increased steadily from census to census until 1931 but shows a decrease of 5,560,993 between 1931 and 1936.

Principal Crops.—Several features are of interest when one considers the changes which have taken place in the production of field crops in the western provinces. Wheat has remained the most important crop. Of all the cereal crops, however, barley has shown the largest increase, while oats has remained almost stationary for the latest fifteen years. The increasing importance of mixed grains, cultivated hay, fodder crops and improved pasture is, of course, occasioned by the development of the live-stock industry.

To sum up these few remarks; it is clear that a very radical change has taken place in farming practices in the western provinces during the last twenty-five years. While cereal crops have remained the most important factor of western agriculture, a large development of the live-stock industry, and of the dairy industry in particular, is illustrated by the large increase in live-stock numbers and by the increasing importance of cultivated hay, fodder crops, mixed grains, and improved pasture.

39.—Population, Farm Holdings, Areas, Values and Live

	Item.		Manitoba.					
			1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.[1]	1911.
1	**Population**	No.	461,394	610,118	639,056	700,139	711,216	492,432
2	Urban	"	200,365	261,616	278,858	315,969	310,927	131,395
3	Rural	"	261,029	348,502	360,198	384,170	400,289	361,037
4	Percentage rural	p.c.	56·6	57·1	56·4	54·9	56·3	73·3
	Farm Holdings—							
5	Total number of farms	No.	43,631	53,252	53,251	54,199	57,774	95,013
6	Operated by owner	"	36,385	43,169	38,766	37,769	38,810	86,109
7	Operated by tenant	"	4,536	6,053	9,339	9,857	11,912	3,497
8	Operated by manager	"	[2]	481	544	204	253	[2]
9	Operated part owner, part tenant	"	2,710	3,549	4,602	6,369	6,799	5,407
	Farm Areas—							
10	Total land area	ac.	41,169,098	140,622,720[3]	140,622,720[3]	140,622,720[3]	140,622,720[3]	152,304,000[3]
11	Area in farms	"	12,184,304	14,615,844	14,411,597	15,131,685	15,668,927	28,099,207
12	Percentage in farms	p.c.	29·6	10·4	10·2	10·8	11·1	18·4
13	Average area per farm	ac.	279·3	274·5	270·6	279·2	271·2	295·7
14	Area occupied by owner	"	[2]	10,799,431	9,371,138	9,064,093	9,002,970	[2]
15	Area occupied by tenant	"	[2]	1,956,575	2,685,058	2,884,682	3,411,277	[2]
16	Area occupied by manager	"	[2]	262,196	243,753	208,683	139,379	[2]
17	Area occupied by part owner, part tenant	"	[2]	1,581,856	2,097,476	2,974,227	3,115,301	[2]
18	**Farm Values**	$	463,243,591	637,388,045	475,711,736	388,142,128	301,542,660	832,812,560
19	Land	$	309,960,153	380,855,811	266,312,768	200,270,300	153,219,000	583,401,337
20	Buildings	$	62,607,036	112,955,195	95,949,818	88,389,200	71,628,900	76,156,050
21	Implements and machinery	$	27,956,212	67,847,699	57,963,670	54,847,200	35,792,300[7]	57,538,712
22	Live stock	$	62,720,190	75,729,340	55,485,480	44,635,428	40,902,460	115,716,461
	Condition of Farm Land—							
23	Improved	ac.	6,746,169[4]	8,057,823[4]	8,346,021	8,521,930[4]	8,854,986	11,871,907[4]
24	Field crops	"	5,161,858	5,857,635	6,261,417	5,842,368	6,123,670	9,136,868
25	Pasture	"	[2]	417,329	311,818	411,924	426,027	[2]
26	Fallow	"	938,788	1,642,021[5]	1,681,808	2,069,944	1,974,003	1,088,995
27	Idle	"	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	239,268	[2]
28	Unimproved	"	5,438,135	6,558,021	6,065,576	6,609,755	6,813,941[8]	16,227,300
29	Woodland	"	497,547	1,889,363	1,752,401	2,018,520	2,286,250	304,039
30	Prairie or natural pasture	"	4,494,963	3,987,678	3,553,590	3,601,644	3,304,017	15,339,374
31	Marsh or waste land	"	445,625	680,980	759,585	989,591	1,205,049	583,887
	Live Stock—							
32	Horses	No.	280,374	366,262	352,062	333,957	304,410	507,468
33	Mules	"	[2]	1,523	1,581	1,007	698	[2]
34	Cattle	"	435,568	660,413	631,092	685,044	747,367	633,638
35	Sheep	"	37,322	112,885	112,703	216,790	207,915	114,216
36	Swine	"	188,416	204,408	310,400	397,548	269,708	286,295
37	Poultry	"	2,585,903	3,861,040	4,906,419	6,023,877	4,730,091	3,393,403
	Principal Crops—							
38	Wheat	ac.	3,094,573	2,819,428	2,085,547	2,617,051	2,556,600	5,255,914
39	Barley	"	448,105	823,242	1,760,563	1,128,815	1,423,017	273,988
40	Oats	"	1,307,434	1,792,917	1,654,474	1,518,390	1,453,378	2,332,802
41	Rye	"	4,725	175,262	225,482	50,390	88,336	2,271
42	Flaxseed	"	79,765	54,139	195,364	101,364	89,133	1,153,861
43	Mixed grains	"	1,541	2,707	11,171	11,596	9,885	1,876
44	Cultivated hay[6]	"	156,597	63,235	207,367	295,642	386,834	48,888
45	Fodder crops	"	36,396	93,102	76,817	73,426	72,643	32,628
46	Potatoes	"	26,488	30,396	28,269	37,938	33,564	30,076
47	Roots	"	4,402	1,227	2,880	2,428	3,135	3,743

[1] Figures for 1936 are preliminary and subject to final changes after revision. [2] Not available.
[3] According to an estimate made in 1931. [4] Includes acreages under orchard, vineyard, small fruits and market garden. [5] Idle land is included with fallow. [6] Includes alfalfa, clovers, and all

Stock, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1911-36.

Saskatchewan.				Alberta.					
1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.[1]	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.[1]	
757,510	820,738	921,785	930,893	374,295	588,454	607,599	731,605	772,782	1
218,958	242,532	290,905	280,371	137,662	222,904	233,848	278,508	286,447	2
538,552	578,206	630,880	650,522	236,633	365,550	373,751	453,097	486,335	3
71·1	70·4	68·4	69·9	63·2	62·1	61·5	61·9	62·9	4
119,451	117,781	136,472	142,391	60,559	82,954	77,130	97,408	100,358	5
91,587	76,818	90,250	85,888	55,688	65,900	53,747	70,751	67,114	6
12,942	19,708	21,044	29,037	2,321	8,072	11,214	11,808	16,208	7
1,081	1,166	441	587	[2]	729	727	309	448	8
13,841	20,089	24,737	26,879	2,550	8,253	11,442	14,540	16,588	9
152,304,000[3]	152,304,000[3]	152,304,000[3]	152,304,000[3]	159,232,000[3]	159,232,000[3]	159,232,000[3]	159,232,000[3]	159,232,000[3]	10
44,022,907	45,945,410	55,673,460	56,903,799	17,359,333	29,293,053	28,572,987	38,977,457	40,539,934	11
28·9	30·2	36·6	37·4	10·9	18·4	17·9	24·5	25·4	12
368·5	390·1	407·9	399·6	286·7	353·1	370·5	400·1	403·0	13
29,981,942	25,256,143	29,848,077	26,993,280	[2]	19,881,533	15,852,000	20,616,694	18,805,423	14
5,034,293	7,768,112	8,242,504	10,691,934	[2]	3,151,896	4,440,135	5,817,679	6,838,986	15
1,010,056	747,293	441,543	671,140	[2]	986,836	791,969	806,310	1,191,173	16
7,948,951	12,126,134	17,141,336	18,547,445	[2]	5,222,111	7,424,856	11,736,774	13,704,352	17
1,650,069,196	1,343,357,826	1,272,662,978	1,003,790,156	492,636,008	968,437,018	790,347,084	869,431,858	674,783,045	18
1,060,510,192	818,721,366	765,349,000	617,739,300	344,759,704	610,526,401	490,313,369	534,092,700	400,595,200	19
216,398,082	214,965,746	223,794,500	182,127,200	40,642,348	121,765,499	117,247,284	137,331,700	116,407,900	20
176,675,721	169,530,167	185,510,500	110,120,400	24,009,659	98,814,513	87,813,452	116,300,600	80,042,200	21
196,485,201	140,140,547	98,008,978	93,803,256	83,224,297	137,330,605	94,972,979	81,706,858	77,737,745	22
25,037,401[4]	27,714,490	33,548,988[4]	33,638,978	4,351,698[4]	11,768,042[4]	13,204,114	17,748,518[4]	18,364,923	23
17,822,481	19,558,964	22,126,329	21,967,695	3,378,365	8,523,190	9,166,700	12,037,394	12,082,110	24
215,254	305,164	712,371	634,208	[2]	157,462	302,417	524,586	524,570	25
6,714,477[5]	7,585,235	9,941,357	9,762,624	250,808	2,918,152[5]	3,586,300	4,547,187	5,095,880	26
[2]	[2]	[2]	995,376	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	467,630	27
18,985,506	18,230,920	22,124,472	23,264,821	13,007,635	17,525,011	15,368,873	21,228,939	22,175,011	28
2,243,191	2,528,220	3,508,480	4,603,398	420,857	2,173,211	2,175,073	3,893,680	5,028,047	29
14,993,202	13,612,460	15,755,179	15,215,313	12,345,924	13,960,497	12,210,315	15,960,335	15,164,467	30
1,749,113	2,090,240	2,860,813	3,446,110	240,854	1,391,303	983,485	1,374,924	1,982,497	31
1,091,507	1,124,554	1,011,817	897,341	407,153	824,419	804,954	745,955	677,996	32
6,591	5,460	3,053	2,262	[2]	4,101	3,242	2,171	1,625	33
1,312,906	1,185,582	1,206,562	1,534,839	739,725	1,400,855	1,190,249	1,144,327	1,549,435	34
195,538	161,831	281,013	342,236	133,592	431,479	504,849	785,929	767,267	35
424,298	603,373	959,544	664,845	237,511	426,539	706,602	1,057,104	872,360	36
8,227,405	9,558,671	12,013,838	9,638,415	2,453,117	5,663,164	6,580,071	8,725,866	6,834,082	37
11,684,292	13,558,384	15,026,185	14,744,821	1,639,974	4,885,933	6,161,383	7,942,856	7,523,644	38
419,893	872,140	1,374,972	1,302,084	164,132	390,609	415,710	710,472	998,951	39
4,860,202	3,921,461	4,294,934	4,684,051	1,221,217	2,546,167	1,915,953	2,465,688	2,536,478	40
274,564	307,499	528,289	336,117	14,443	208,823	114,479	153,887	136,966	41
369,371	519,984	509,074	366,021	107,273	33,467	11,856	30,519	13,365	42
5,089	16,628	17,759	17,759	2,789	3,907	8,330	16,383	21,892	43
33,676	141,116	173,488	252,853	170,301	217,543	197,588	96,993	442,888	44
134,374	184,256	156,112	215,556	26,541	204,510	311,157	368,722	364,371	45
35,701	33,025	42,913	45,922	23,863	28,009	22,317	36,256	28,690	46
582	1,180	1,142	1,961	6,623	1,019	6,918	13,651	20,704	47

cultivated grasses. [7] The value of implements and machinery in 1936 does not include the value of automobiles which is as follows: Manitoba, $4,344,807; Saskatchewan, $11,730,806; and Alberta, $9,883,035. [8] Total includes area of planted trees.

Subsection 10.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.—*Alberta.**—The surface waters in Alberta are vested in the Crown and are administered by the Water Resources Office under the Water Resources Act. All matters affecting the control of water supply generally, as well as the inspection and authorization of works for the use of water for domestic, municipal, industrial, irrigation and other purposes, and the granting of licences for such purposes are dealt with thereunder. The Director of Water Resources at Edmonton is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A., 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by the voters of the district. Table **40** gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects in Alberta for the years 1934 and 1935.

40.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1934 and 1935.

Project.	Source of Supply.	1934.			1935.		
		Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1934.	Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1935.
		acres.	miles.	acres.	acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western	Bow river	218,980[1]	1,566	31,131	218,980	1,566	19,109
C.P.R. Lethbridge	St. Mary river	100,000[1]	196	70,000	100,000	196	70,000
Canada Land	Bow river	130,000	453	20,496	130,000	453	22,694
Taber	St. Mary river	21,499	96	18,490	21,499	96	19,471
Lethbridge Northern	Oldman river.	97,656	573	54,200	96,871	600	73,022
United	Belly river	34,166	175	10,000	34,166	175	12,000
New West	Bow river	4,563	24	1,712	4,563	24	2,066
Magrath	St. Mary river	6,975	90	4,000	6,975	90	4,000
Raymond	St. Mary river	15,129	16	13,000	15,130	16	13,000
Mountain View	Belly river	3,500	11	1,950	3,500	22	3,000
Little Bow	Highwood river	3,092	2·5	300	3,093	2·5	300
Eastern	Bow river	250,000	2,000	101,566	250,000	1,904	143,997

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed three large projects known as the Eastern, Western, and Lethbridge sections, the last-named being the oldest irrigation project in Alberta. In 1935 the interests of the Company in the Eastern project were transferred to the water contract holders, who are now operating under the name of the Eastern Irrigation District. By agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Taber, Magrath, and Raymond irrigation districts procure their water supply from the main canal of the Lethbridge section, a further 43,603 acres being served by the canals of these districts.

The total irrigable area served by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co.'s project is 130,000 acres, while the New West irrigation district, by agreement with the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., receives a water supply for a further irrigable area of 4,563 acres.

In addition to the irrigated tracts enumerated in the foregoing table, there are approximately 350 privately-owned projects in Alberta, with a possible irrigable area of about 56,000 acres.

* Revised by L. C. Charlesworth, Director of Water Resources, Edmonton, Alberta.

*British Columbia.**—The surface waters of British Columbia are vested in the Crown in the right of the province and are administered by the Water Rights Branch of the Department of Lands under the Water Act, the Drainage Dyking and Development Act, and the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The administration of the Acts is vested in the Comptroller of Water Rights and the Water Board, the latter comprising a Chairman, the Comptroller of Water Rights and the Chief Engineer of the Branch.

Licences to use water for irrigation are issued by the Comptroller of Water Rights, and since 1858, when the first right to use water was given, upwards of 9,000 irrigation licences have been issued.

There are several forms of organization operating irrigation systems in British Columbia, and Table 44 on p. 269 of the 1936 Year Book, gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects for the year 1935. No change has been reported for 1936.

Average Value of Farm Lands.—Statistics showing the average value of farm lands in Canada in 1910 and from 1918 to 1936, are given in Table **41.** The values are as estimated by crop correspondents and show the rise in land values between 1910 and 1920, the general decline with moderate fluctuations from 1920 to 1929, and the rapid fall since 1929 to a point below the 1910 level for the country as a whole.

41.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands[1] in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1910 and 1918-36.

Province.	1910	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.....	31	44	51	49	46	45	51	40	45	46	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31
N.S.....	25	36	41	43	35	34	31	33	37	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35
N.B.....	19	35	32	35	28	32	32	27	34	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28
Que.....	43	57	72	70	59	58	56	53	54	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38
Ont.....	48	57	66	70	63	64	64	65	67	62	65	62	60	52	46	38	38	41	42	44
Man.....	29	32	35	39	35	32	28	28	29	29	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17	16
Sask.....	22	29	32	32	29	28	24	24[2]	24	25	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17	15
Alta.....	24	28	29	32	28	24	24	25	26	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16	16
B.C.....	74	149	174	175	122	120	100	96	88	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60
Canada...	**33**	**41**	**46**	**48**	**40**	**40**	**37**	**37**	**38**	**37**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**32**	**28**	**24**	**24**	**23**	**24**	**24**

[1] Orchards and fruit lands, 1936, with 1935 in parentheses: Nova Scotia $94 ($80); Ontario $88 ($84); British Columbia $266 ($260). [2] Actual returns were not collected from crop correspondents in Saskatchewan for 1924, and the estimate of 1924 is interpolated.

Subsection 11.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table **42,** constructed from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the areas and yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, and potatoes for the years 1935 and 1936 in countries of the Northern Hemisphere, and for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 in countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The annual average acreages and yields are also given for the five-year period, 1930-34 (1930-31 to 1934-35), and the areas and yields of 1936 (1936-37) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year period.

*Prepared by J. C. MacDonald, Comptroller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

42.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930-34.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	p.c.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	609	629	535	117·5	15,509	13,514	12,626	107·0
Belgium	387	386	384	100·4	14,780	15,744	14,726	106·9
Bulgaria	2,729	2,822	3,078	91·7	47,925	59,304	52,864	112·2
Czechoslovakia	2,380	2,291	2,131	107·5	62,094	55,582	53,715	103·5
Denmark	312	295	259	114·0	14,774	11,390	11,131	102·3
Estonia	154	160	127	126·0	2,267	2,399	2,203	108·9
Finland	174	215	71	303·7	4,233	5,442	1,842	295·4
France	13,252	12,719	13,281	95·8	284,949	244,349	305,316	80·0
Germany	5,205	5,151	5,310	97·0	171,487	169,845	170,209	99·8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,882	1,805	1,521	123·9	65,397	55,265	51,166	108·0
Greece	2,092	2,104	1,623	129·6	27,180	23,743	18,414	128·9
Hungary	4,135	4,107	3,943	104·2	84,223	86,741	76,506	113·4
Irish Free State	255	163	43	596·7	6,686	7,700	1,698	453·4
Italy	12,683	12,367	12,170	104·2	282,758	226,200	252,602	89·5
Latvia	347	319	262	121·8	6,520	5,251	5,503	95·4
Lithuania	536	485	505	95·9	10,093	7,532	9,092	82·8
Luxemburg	43	43	30	142·0	1,022	1,027	747	137·5
Malta	9	10	9	103·9	179	236	299	78·8
Netherlands	380	375	267	140·3	16,653	16,259	11,802	137·8
Norway	59	75	32	230·8	1,869	2,162	804	268·9
Poland	4,335	4,302	4,280	100·5	73,883	78,263	74,267	105·4
Portugal	1,377	–	1,321	–	22,092	8,393	18,118	46·3
Roumania	8,496	8,481	7,704	110·1	96,438	128,715	103,446	124·4
Russia, U.S.S.R. (Winter)	32,507	34,721	27,080	128·2	439,319	–	362,006	–
Russia, U.S.S.R. (Spring)	60,786	–	58,721	–	693,464	–	562,519	–
Spain	11,254	10,768	11,237	–	157,985	121,490	158,080	76·9
Sweden	674	694	707	98·2	23,611	22,579	23,918	94·4
Switzerland	150	171	142	120·6	5,989	4,696	4,486	104·7
Yugoslavia	5,313	5,463	5,099	107·1	73,100	107,421	79,494	135·1
AMERICA.								
Canada	24,116	25,289	25,682	98·5	277,339	233,500	348,560	67·0
Mexico	1,199	1,217	1,244	97·9	10,279	12,993	12,080	107·6
United States	51,229	48,820	54,171	90·1	626,344	626,461	731,661	85·6
ASIA.								
Chosen	800	–	809	–	9,747	–	9,048	–
India	34,490	33,631	33,315	100·9	363,179	352,240	357,280	98·6
Japan	1,627	1,686	1,356	124·4	48,721	45,194	36,799	122·8
Manchukuo	2,420	2,644	3,243	81·5	36,964	30,680	45,109	68·0
Syria and Lebanon	1,288	1,316	1,245	105·7	20,043	15,998	14,638	109·3
Turkey	8,474	8,776	7,567	116·0	92,640	80,281	93,128	[3]
AFRICA.								
Algeria	4,095	4,287	3,893	110·1	33,532	29,774	32,571	91·4
Cyrenaica	52	–	20	–	–	–	78	–
Egypt	1,463	1,464	1,560	93·8	43,221	45,701	43,128	106·0
Eritrea	11	–	13	–	110	–	73	–
French Morocco	3,616	3,142	2,887	108·9	20,036	13,242	29,509	44·9
Kenya	48	–	44	–	572	–	447	–
Tripolitania	30	–	20	–	176	–	134	–
Tunis	1,829	–	1,995	–	16,534	7,716	12,956	59·6
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina	14,203	17,495	17,945	97·5	139,626	249,832	243,930	102·4
Australia	11,924	12,640	15,223	83·0	142,598	129,500	185,773	69·7
Chile	2,051	1,927	1,763	109·3	34,175	–	27,311	–
New Zealand	252	222	273	81·4	8,859	–	8,037	–
Union of South Africa	2,501	2,466	1,516	162·6	20,195	15,813	12,301	128·6
Uruguay	1,267	998	1,055	94·7	15,096	10,501	9,876	106·3

[1] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout. [2] Most of the figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Incomplete data.

42.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930-34—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	p.c.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.
Oats—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	742	722	762	94·7	26,924	27,757	28,824	96·3
Belgium	714	691	716	96·5	53,280	35,749	50,355	71·0
Bulgaria	268	258	314	82·2	6,379	9,341	7,137	130·9
Czechoslovakia	1,898	1,888	2,000	94·4	70,763	83,938	95,795	87·6
Denmark	911	931	953	97·7	72,008	57,871	68,511	84·5
Estonia	342	341	355	96·1	9,262	8,214	10,028	81·9
Finland	1,163	1,087	1,126	96·6	41,951	44,864	46,540	96·4
France	8,101	8,234	8,384	98·2	306,960	293,525	325,425	90·2
Germany	6,893	6,866	8,113	84·6	371,043	393,994	425,991	92·5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,518	2,514	2,717	92·5	145,542	138,652	151,986	91·2
Greece	327	387	339	114·2	6,903	7,334	6,810	107·7
Hungary	502	521	581	89·7	16,941	16,975	19,126	88·8
Irish Free State	614	–	623	–	43,099	–	41,513	
Italy	1,047	1,075	1,133	94·9	35,495	32,952	38,237	86·2
Latvia	822	838	777	107·7	26,587	20,154	23,791	84·7
Lithuania	841	883	880	100·3	27,523	22,211	26,097	85·1
Luxemburg	66	66	70	94·5	3,075	2,938	3,067	95·8
Netherlands	316	318	350	90·9	19,380	18,085	19,830	91·2
Norway	215	210	236	89·3	12,532	12,126	12,201	99·4
Poland	5,521	5,569	5,434	102·5	178,982	181,192	169,226	107·1
Portugal	516	–	425	–	6,660	–	6,356	
Roumania	1,970	1,986	2,178	91·2	40,904	58,360	52,899	110·3
Spain	1,848	1,358	1,935	–	39,369	38,070	48,295	78·8
Sweden	1,654	1,652	1,611	102·6	87,796	81,047	77,900	104·0
Switzerland	25	26	40	64·9	1,392	1,427	2,235	63·8
Yugoslavia	919	890	920	96·8	19,144	18,828	20,992	89·7
AMERICA.								
Canada	14,096	13,118	13,301	98·6	394,348	276,265	354,317	78·0
United States	39,831	33,213	37,556	88·4	1,194,902	789,100	985,003	80·1
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon	30	28	30	94·7	768	752	825	91·2
Turkey	556	1,100	395	278·3	15,983	16,456	10,414	[3]
AFRICA.								
Algeria	434	477	516	92·5	7,288	11,719	11,014	106·4
French Morocco	70	74	73	101·6	1,062	1,357	1,811	74·9
Tunis	74	–	77	–	1,240	–	1,667	–
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina	2,952	3,157	3,631	86·9	35,800	56,498	65,553	86·2
Chile	244	282	197	143·3	6,672	–	5,806	–
New Zealand	363	296	372	79·6	4,128	–	4,115	–
Uruguay	205	213	160	132·5	3,821	4,529	2,139	211·8

[1] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout. [2] Most of the figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Incomplete data.

42.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930-34—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.	1935.[2]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	p.c.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.
Barley—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	402	394	421	93·7	12,415	11,625	12,729	91·3
Belgium	96	98	89	110·3	4,290	2,007	4,400	45·6
Bulgaria	501	484	607	79·6	12,941	13,905	14,812	93·9
Czechoslovakia	1,594	1,565	1,694	92·4	48,752	46,797	56,791	82·4
Denmark	852	909	875	103·9	50,478	41,338	45,304	91·2
Estonia	258	250	267	93·8	4,216	4,039	5,085	79·4
Finland	315	324	306	105·7	7,621	8,676	8,235	105·4
France	1,787	1,811	1,806	100·2	47,127	44,476	48,059	92·5
Germany	3,966	4,041	3,915	103·2	155,591	159,240	144,820	110·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	872	894	1,010	88·5	34,308	34,150	37,573	90·9
Greece	510	503	541	92·8	8,901	9,269	8,678	106·8
Hungary	1,057	1,134	1,167	97·2	25,558	26,734	29,227	91·5
Irish Free State	139	–	119	–	7,283	–	5,555	–
Italy	481	482	529	91·3	9,187	8,845	10,670	82·9
Latvia	477	468	450	104·2	9,398	7,532	9,044	83·3
Lithuania	508	529	490	108·1	11,556	9,951	10,730	92·7
Luxemburg	6	6	8	68·1	149	158	219	72·1
Malta	5	5	6	80·7	136	173	267	64·6
Netherlands	100	107	64	167·7	5,234	5,512	3,329	165·6
Norway	153	149	140	106·9	5,667	5,589	4,893	114·2
Poland	3,012	2,934	3,000	97·8	67,442	65,221	66,406	98·2
Portugal	160	–	173	–	2,226	–	1,990	–
Roumania	4,079	3,978	4,571	87·0	42,431	74,031	73,567	100·6
Spain	4,549	4,528	4,682	–	97,062	78,523	111,340	70·5
Sweden	258	255	287	88·6	9,957	8,901	10,266	86·7
Switzerland	10	10	17	62·0	367	331	550	60·1
Yugoslavia	1,044	1,051	1,054	99·7	17,248	19,421	18,931	102·6
AMERICA.								
Canada	3,887	4,433	4,076	108·8	83,975	72,726	82,083	88·6
United States	12,371	8,322	10,640	78·2	285,774	147,452	213,671	69·0
ASIA.								
Chosen	2,548	–	2,448	–	54,082	–	44,461	–
Japan	1,916	1,918	2,019	95·0	78,610	68,955	74,805	92·2
Syria and Lebanon	715	739	797	92·8	15,725	14,220	14,535	97·8
Turkey	4,260	4,458	3,593	124·1	62,994	64,120	69,841	[3]
AFRICA.								
Algeria	3,104	3,166	3,349	94·5	33,020	30,613	35,381	86·5
Cyrenaica	151	–	90	–	–	–	357	–
Egypt	281	282	319	88·6	10,461	10,825	10,107	107·1
Eritrea	62	–	53	–	574	–	660	–
French Morocco	4,303	4,109	3,464	118·6	35,809	58,332	52,781	110·5
Tripolitania	272	–	282	–	2,526	–	1,355	–
Tunis	1,532	–	1,209	–	18,372	3,445	8,727	39·5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina	1,939	1,924	1,642	117·2	21,100	31,232	28,071	111·3
Chile	161	178	162	109·9	4,689	–	4,970	–
New Zealand	28	25	28	90·4	776	–	657	–
Uruguay	34	49	14	357·6	600	794	174	456·0

[1] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout. [2] Most of the figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Incomplete data.

42.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930-34—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1935.[1]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.	1935[1].	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	p.c.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.
Rye—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	930	945	944	100·1	24,416	18,129	22,691	79·9
Belgium	529	525	553	94·9	18,522	14,094	21,461	65·7
Bulgaria	433	434	562	77·3	7,767	7,980	9,685	82·4
Czechoslovakia	2,493	2,494	2,530	98·6	64,502	56,549	70,548	80·2
Denmark	391	326	346	94·4	11,232	8,267	9,573	86·4
Estonia	357	338	365	92·6	6,804	6,058	7,923	76·5
Finland	598	593	553	107·2	13,760	12,755	13,768	92·6
France	1,668	1,634	1,747	93·5	29,372	27,988	32,022	87·4
Germany	11,219	1,154	11,141	100·1	294,404	302,677	307,527	98·4
Greece	182	166	173	95·6	2,183	2,531	2,198	115·2
Hungary	1,537	1,619	1,583	102·3	28,650	28,595	28,483	100·4
Irish Free State	2	–	3	–	69	–	95	–
Italy	272	261	291	89·7	6,267	5,206	6,262	83·1
Latvia	658	627	617	101·7	14,180	11,145	12,276	90·8
Lithuania	1,267	1,216	1,217	99·9	25,221	20,229	22,621	89·4
Luxemburg	19	19	20	98·0	452	456	487	93·7
Netherlands	519	587	440	133·3	18,434	20,078	15,662	128·2
Norway	15	15	16	90·5	483	430	458	94·0
Poland	14,293	14,403	14,215	101·3	260,502	253,139	254,387	99·5
Portugal	332	–	392	–	4,674	3,652	4,640	78·7
Roumania	960	1,041	941	110·6	12,724	17,842	13,725	130·0
Russia (U.S.S.R.) (Winter)	58,607	57,426	64,255	89·4	831,368	–	868,528	–
Spain	1,415	1,471	1,494	–	19,206	18,053	22,164	81·5
Sweden	560	527	552	95·6	17,116	14,834	16,833	88·1
Switzerland	39	38	44	86·1	1,279	874	1,422	61·5
Yugoslavia	623	628	612	102·6	7,720	8,007	8,223	97·4
AMERICA.								
Canada	720	635	858	74·0	9,606	4,368	8,939	48·9
United States	4,141	2,757	2,917	94·5	58,597	25,554	31,272	81·7
ASIA.								
Turkey	756	909	656	138·6	8,508	7,544	11,136	[3]
AFRICA.								
Algeria	3	4	3	107·7	17	14	40	34·2
French Morocco	5	–	2	–	24	–	20	–
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina	1,749	2,203	1,645	133·9	5,000	8,858	9,901	89·5
Corn—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	156	152	156	97·7	5,023	5,319	5,286	100·6
Bulgaria	1,775	1,486	1,739	85·4	39,722	34,887	33,787	103·3
Czechoslovakia	193	211	218	96·9	4,609	7,433	6,319	117·6
France	853	869	840	103·4	22,540	22,041	20,063	109·9
Hungary	2,843	2,832	2,765	102·5	55,838	102,385	72,944	140·4
Italy	3,640	3,690	3,616	102·0	99,298	119,865	108,181	110·8
Poland	230	219	233	94·2	4,978	–	3,349	–
Roumania	12,773	12,999	11,757	110·6	211,771	196,842	204,533	96·2
Spain	1,086	–	1,080	–	28,956	–	27,906	–
Switzerland	2	–	2	–	94	–	116	–
Yugoslavia	6,109	6,450	6,178	104·4	119,224	200,992	158,995	126·4

[1]Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout. Most of the 1935 figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [2]Most data. [3]Incomplete

42.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1935 and 1936, with Five-Year Averages for 1930-34—concluded.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1935.[3]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.	1935.[3]	1936.	Average 1930-34.	1936 in p.c. of Average.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	p.c.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	'000 bush.	p.c.
Corn—concluded.								
AMERICA.								
Canada	168	164	144	113·9	7,765	5,935	5,637	105·3
United States	95,441	92,495	103,284	89·6	2,296,669	1,524,317	2,291,025	66·5
ASIA.								
Manchukuo	3,120	3,199	2,519	127·0	77,950	83,540	64,371	129·8
Syria and Lebanon	46	59	62	95·6	846	968	1,090	88·9
Turkey	1,012	1,031	959	107·5	18,173	19,917	19,135	[4]
AFRICA.								
Algeria	15	15	22	66·3	158	236	251	94·0
Egypt	1,635	1,565	1,881	83·2	66,494	62,645	68,825	91·0
Eritrea	10	–	26	–	142	–	406	–
French Morocco	959	1,043	848	122·9	5,486	9,425	6,242	151·0
Kenya	129	–	152	–	4,108	–	3,763	–
Tunis	44	–	47	–	236	–	232	
Potatoes—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	494	502	490	102·5	52,746	55,103	57,939	95·1
Belgium	403	402	413	97·4	110,448	–	131,757	–
Bulgaria	36	35	34	104·4	2,663	2,667	1,590	167·8
Czechoslovakia	1,850	1,873	1,778	105·3	169,259	204,950	201,629	101·6
Denmark	186	186	175	106·5	45,282	47,031	43,044	109·3
Estonia	182	183	170	107·9	19,681	21,483	19,143	112·2
Finland	204	210	191	109·8	27,978	29,158	23,417	124·5
France	3,490	3,487	3,496	99·8	315,700	355,164	344,723	103·0
Germany	6,802	6,901	7,069	97·6	911,191	1,015,070	1,008,991	100·6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	724	722	753	104·3	173,663	171,309	185,008	92·6
Hungary	695	726	711	102·2	30,703	58,689	38,893	150·9
Italy	1,004	1,037	975	106·4	79,332	93,700	86,980	107·7
Latvia	306	296	251	118·0	32,213	27,489	27,887	98·6
Lithuania	435	442	423	104·5	39,105	44,806	44,057	101·7
Luxemburg	41	41	40	100·1	3,196	4,411	4,236	104·1
Malta	8	10	7	137·5	392	525	574	91·5
Netherlands	344	277	395	70·3	58,624	48,061	68,343	70·3
Norway	123	127	119	106·9	20,205	22,380	19,192	116·6
Poland	6,998	7,149	6,742	106·0	716,543	705,041	677,552	104·1
Roumania	511	535	482	111·0	69,629	–	62,905	–
Spain	1,060	–	1,036	–	177,716	–	177,775	–
Switzerland	113	116	116	100·5	14,956	12,787	16,190	79·0
AMERICA.								
Canada	507	496	556	89·2	38,670	39,063	46,160	84·6
United States	3,541	3,058	3,426	89·3	231,828	197,998	221,994	89·2
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon	18	17	18	94·7	1,673	1,484	1,505	98·6
AFRICA.								
Algeria[2]	18	18	24	74·2	1,778	1,675	1,576	106·3

[1] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout. [2] Early po- for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

World Exports and Imports of Wheat and Flour.—Statistics showing the exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour for the principal countries of the world in the crop year ended July 31, 1936, with comparative figures for the previous crop year, are shown in Table **43.** This information is taken from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture. During the crop year 1935-36, a total of 581,691,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour expressed in bushels of wheat is shown as exported, as compared with 615,935,000 bushels in the previous year.

43.—Exports of Wheat and Flour from the Principal Wheat-Exporting Countries and Imports of Wheat and Flour into the Principal Wheat-Importing Countries, crop years ended July 31, 1935 and 1936.

Wheat.	Twelve months Aug. 1-July 31.		Flour.	Twelve months Aug. 1-July 31.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.		1934-35.	1935-36.
	'000 bush.	'000 bush.		'000 brl.	'000 brl.
Exports—			**Exports—**		
United States	2,260	272	United States	3,896	3,435
Canada	144,375	232,020	Canada	4,750	4,979
Argentina	176,451	65,513	Argentina	1,091	896
Australia	74,871	73,225	Australia	7,335	6,198
Hungary	10,876	13,606	India	157	206
Bulgaria	367	1,139	Hungary	413	637
Yugoslavia	4,167	614	Japan	3,165	1,881
Other countries	82,098	87,887	Other countries	5,964	5,638
Totals	**495,465**	**474,276**	**Totals**	**26,771**	**23,870**
Imports—			**Imports—**		
Germany	11,648	3,564	Germany	37	16
Belgium	42,420	40,531	Austria	395	382
France	26,382	26,760	Denmark	242	111
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	188,628	190,664	Finland	435	351
Irish Free State	15,766	14,598	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,632	4,861
Netherlands	18,665	18,945	Irish Free State	250	81
Sweden	1,503	1,683	Norway	509	456
Switzerland	17,916	16,670	Netherlands	463	615
Czechoslovakia	1,415	2,157	Czechoslovakia	10	12
Japan	15,719	12,805	Egypt	35	35
Other countries	99,306	99,365	Other countries	3,202	2,712
Totals	**439,368**	**427,742**	**Totals**	**10,210**	**9,632**

World Live Stock.—The statistics of Table **44,** compiled from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, show as nearly as possible the world situation with regard to live stock about 1934. For many countries, the figures are the result of careful enumeration, while for others they represent only approximate estimates.

44.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, *circa* 1934.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—				
Austria	261,217	2,348,627	263,400	2,822,966
Belgium	1,231,799	1,839,681	187,351	1,257,858
Bulgaria	482,180	1,817,437	8,739,803	1,002,089
Czechoslovakia	701,081	4,304,529[2]	510,101	3,031,846
Denmark[3]	506,131	3,061,504	174,584	3,061,255
Finland	357,593	1,766,964	982,445	496,091
France	2,837,750	15,704,480	9,571,360	7,043,880
Germany	3,370,300[4]	19,265,872	3,486,763	23,298,241
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,134,928	8,741,887	24,943,828	3,906,785
Greece	346,589	950,270	7,910,059	584,037
Hungary	803,033	1,671,884	1,087,464	2,502,163

For footnotes see end of Table, p. 282.

44.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, *circa* 1934—concluded.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—concluded.				
Irish Free State	429,193	4,086,308	2,930,611	968,413
Italy	942,475	7,088,752	10,268,119	3,318,075
Latvia	375,200	1,157,600	1,208,900	686,400
Lithuania	570,500	1,158,440	611,110	1,236,660
Netherlands	269,298[4]	2,829,684	641,894	2,081,752
Norway[3]	181,325	1,294,497	1,697,698	550,000
Poland	3,763,819[4]	9,257,856[4]	2,554,128	7,090,523
Portugal	83,883	852,269	3,720,549	1,157,097
Roumania	2,033,563	4,188,596	12,293,566	2,963,928
Spain	568,147	3,568,625	19,093,319	5,411,535
Sweden	609,000	2,893,000	450,000	1,595,000
Switzerland	140,300	1,658,687	184,754	1,002,450
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Europe and Asia	15,649,200	42,421,700	51,924,700[5]	17,449,800
Yugoslavia	1,205,865[1]	3,989,941[2]	8,867,685[1]	2,791,592[1]
Northern and Central America—				
Canada	2,933,492	8,951,900	3,421,100	3,654,000
Cuba	568,703	4,515,170	163,859	951,779
Dominican Republic	150,000	900,000	161,913	1,100,000
Mexico	1,887,478	10,082,958	3,673,887	3,698,233
United States[1]	11,861,000	68,529,000	52,210,000	39,004,000
South America—				
Argentina	9,858,111	30,867,852	39,329,781	3,768,738
Brazil	6,827,550	42,539,203	10,701,672	22,089,812
Chile	441,027	2,387,940	6,263,482	331,156
Colombia	972,000	7,971,700	872,400	1,621,900
Peru	432,108	1,805,853	11,209,235	688,696
Uruguay	622,894	7,372,381	15,405,607	307,924
Venezuela	167,708	2,278,000	113,439	512,086
Asia—				
British India	2,345,387	160,094,250	43,564,540	-
Formosa	411	87,991	242	1,836,169
Indo-China	72,595	1,862,717	12,720	3,258,603
Iraq	-	-	4,004,672	-
Japan	1,501,177	1,559,838	30,516	913,502
Korea	53,804	1,671,185	5,473	1,583,513
Netherlands East Indies	637,938	4,701,285[6]	1,803,578[7]	994,916
Philippines	400,648[8]	1,446,205	128,632	2,965,832
Siam	344,634	5,221,920	-	864,247
Syria and Lebanon	54,850	384,570	1,421,105	6,041
Turkey in Europe and Asia	563,138	5,207,171	10,739,269	-
Africa—				
Algeria	172,522	850,493	5,845,113	60,291
Egypt[9]	33,798	924,208	1,409,000	13,617
French Morocco[10]	218,143	1,964,002	8,086,468	93,688
French West Africa	240,463	3,942,934	8,705,659[5]	143,962
Kenya	2,403	5,192,824	3,227,772	14,631[11]
Madagascar	2,000	5,693,124	203,772	504,047
Nigeria	189,503	2,688,135	1,957,812	43,947
Southern Rhodesia	2,666	2,688,677	323,940	79,176
Territory of S.W. Africa	17,985	622,426	928,581	5,856
Tanganyika	92	4,852,587	1,934,416	4,917
Tunis	102,272	486,853	3,375,170	21,992
Union of South Africa	867,614	10,750,976[2]	35,010,813[3]	828,178[3]
Oceania—				
Australia	1,767,758	14,048,671	113,048,031	1,158,274
New Zealand	273,906	4,301,128	28,649,038	660,393

[1] On farms only. [2] Cattle and buffaloes. [3] In rural districts only. [4] Exclusive of animals belonging to the Army. [5] Sheep and goats. [6] Exclusive of cattle on dairy farms. [7] Sheep owned by natives. [8] Horses and mules. [9] Exclusive of animals belonging to the British Army. [10] Number registered for fiscal purposes. [11] Swine belonging to Europeans only.

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY.*

Note.—A short article on "Physiography, Geology and Climate as Affecting the Forests" was published at pp. 311-313 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 1.—Forest Regions.

The forests of Canada cover a vast region in the north temperate climatic zone, reaching from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific; they extend northward from the International Boundary to beyond the Arctic Circle. Wide variations in climatic, physiographic, and soil conditions cause marked differences in the character of the forests in different parts of the country, hence more or less well-defined forest regions may be recognized. The following principal regions are described separately: Acadian, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence, Deciduous, Boreal, Sub-Alpine, Columbia, Montane, and Coast Forest Regions. For descriptive purposes, it is convenient to consider two sections of the Boreal Region as separate entities, and they are described hereunder as the Northern Transition, and the Aspen Grove Sections.

The Acadian Forest Region.—This region includes all of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and all but the northwest corner of New Brunswick. Its climate is characteristic of maritime regions, and is highly favourable to tree growth. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches. Topography and geology are widely varied. In northern New Brunswick the maximum altitude is 2,700 feet above sea-level, and northern Cape Breton island and parts of Nova Scotia are fairly rough. The surface of the remainder of the region varies from level to gently rolling.

In the northern parts of New Brunswick and Cape Breton island coniferous forests predominate, but elsewhere mixed forests, interspersed by so-called "hardwood ridges", are the rule.

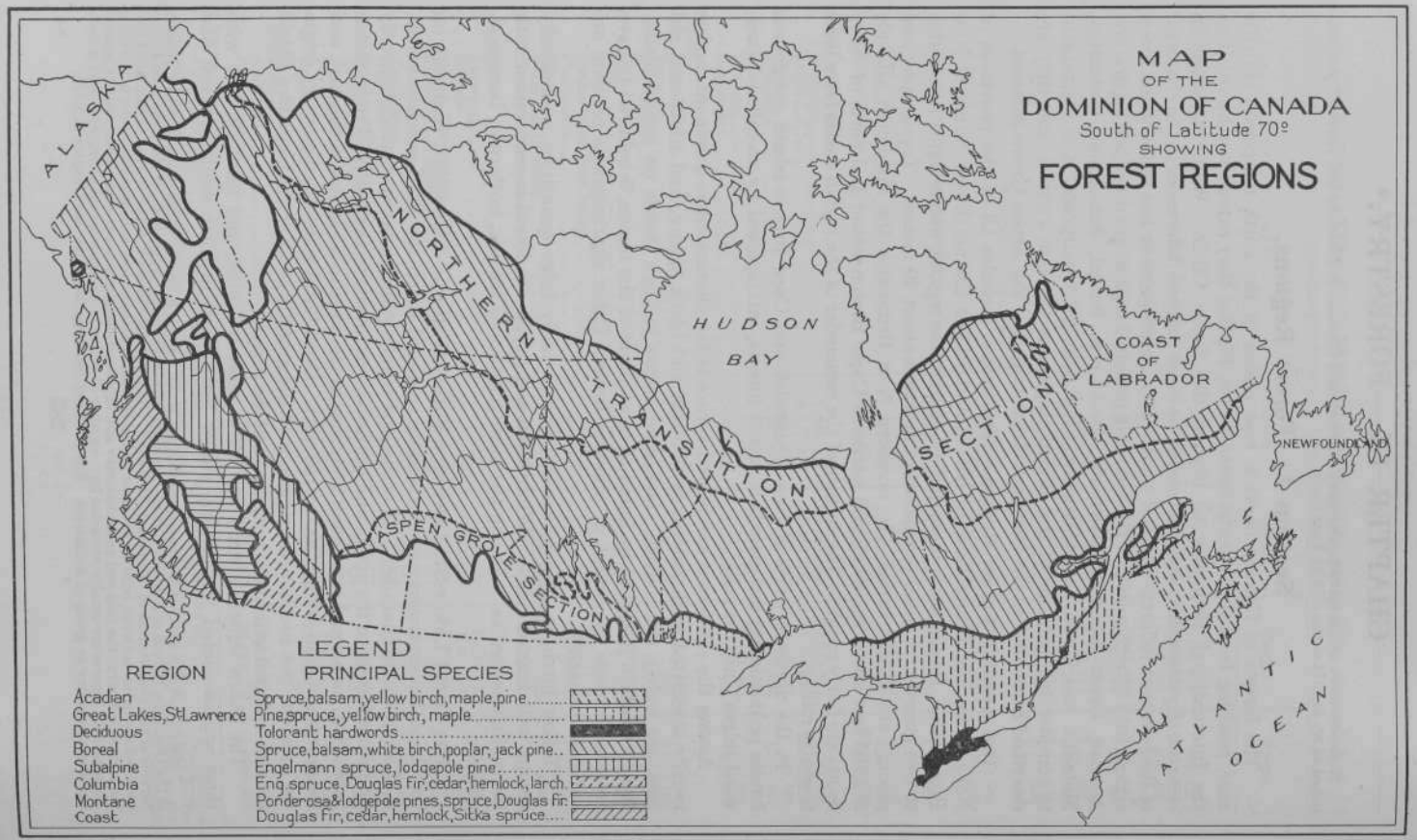
Among the coniferous species red spruce is the characteristic dominant, and is usually associated with balsam fir. White and black spruce, and white and red pine, are widely distributed. Jack pine occurs in pure stands on sandy plains. Hemlock, which is still to be found in most parts of the region, is believed to have been much more important in previous times. Other characteristic conifers are cedar and tamarack.

Yellow birch, maple, and beech occur in fairly large quantities, and usually occupy well-drained ridges. White birch and poplar are found in association with the coniferous species. Among the other hardwoods are oak, butternut, basswood, and elm.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region.—This forest, centering on the Great Lakes system, and extending eastward down the St. Lawrence valley, is of an irregular character. It occupies a middle position between predominantly coniferous forests to the north, and the deciduous forests to the south. Precipitation varies from an annual average of 25 inches in the west to 45 inches in the east, and the growing season is from 100 to 150 days. Good forest soils of sedimentary origin are common, but southward extensions of the granitic areas of the Canadian Shield are also included within the boundaries of the region.

The characteristic species are white pine, red pine, and hemlock, but with these are associated the maples, yellow birch, and, in some sections, beech and

* Material in this chapter has been prepared by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc. F., Chief of the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with Roland D. Craig, F.E., of the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Forestry Branch of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four annual printed reports covering the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry and the wood-using and paper-using industries of Canada. These printed reports are usually preceded by a number of preliminary mimeographed reports, one for each important industry or group of industries. For detailed list of publications, see Chapter XXIX.


MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
South of Latitude 70º
SHOWING
FOREST REGIONS
ALASKA
NORTHERN
TRANSITION
SECTION
ASPEN GROVE SECTION
HUDSON
BAY
COAST
OF
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
LEGEND
REGION
PRINCIPAL SPECIES
Acadian
Spruce, balsam, yellow birch, maple, pine
Great Lakes, St. Lawrence
Pine, spruce, yellow birch, maple
Deciduous
Tolorant hardwords
Boreal
Spruce, balsam, white birch, poplar, jack pine
Subalpine
Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine
Columbia
Eng. spruce, Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, larch
Montane
Ponderosa & lodgepole pines, spruce, Douglas fir
Coast
Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, Sitka spruce

basswood. Aspen, cedar, and jack pine are widely distributed, and spruce and balsam fir are common in certain localities. Among the less widely distributed hardwood species are white birch, elm, hickories, white and black ash, oak, ironwood, butternut, and black walnut.

The pine forests of the Ottawa valley and Algonquin areas have been famous as one of the greatest of Canada's lumbering areas. Elsewhere in the region, forests of mixed type predominate, with a considerable proportion of pure hardwood stands in the more favoured locations towards the south.

The Deciduous Forest Region.—This region in Canada consists of a small northerly intrusion from the great forest of the same type in the United States, and occupies the southwestern portion of what is commonly referred to as the Ontario peninsula. It enjoys very favourable climatic and soil conditions which permit of the growth of a number of tree species not found elsewhere in Canada. Because of its fertile soil, the area is completely settled, and the forests are now represented only by woodlots, parks, and small wooded areas on the lighter soils.

Among the characteristic trees are beech and sugar maple, together with basswood, red maple, and several oaks. Coniferous species are largely represented by scattered specimens of white pine, hemlock, and juniper.

Among the less common hardwoods, which occur singly or in small groups, are hickories, black walnut, chestnut, tulip tree, magnolia, mulberry, sycamore, sassafras, black gum, Kentucky coffee tree, and a number of other species which find their northern limit in this region.

The Boreal Forest Region.—This region covers the greater part of the land area of Canada. It stretches unbroken from the Atlantic coast of Quebec westward to Alaska. Along its southern side it follows the limits of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, then skirts the open grasslands of the Prairie Provinces, and is terminated in the west in the foothills of the Rocky mountains. To the north it is bounded by the limits of tree growth.

The principal trees of the region are white and black spruce, balsam fir, poplars, white birch, and jack pine. Near the foothills of the Rocky mountains the latter species is replaced by lodgepole pine. In Quebec and Ontario, and as far west as a line running from lake Winnipeg to lake Athabaska in the Prairie Provinces, the region is, for the most part, underlain by granitic rocks of the Precambrian formations known as the Canadian Shield. Within the area described there are extensive tracts of good soil, formed from glacial or sedimentary deposits, but a larger portion of the region is characterized by shallow soils. Very considerable areas of bare rock testify to the disastrous results of forest fires followed by erosion. The forests of this part of the region are mainly coniferous, with black spruce and balsam fir as dominants, and are valuable chiefly for pulpwood.

West of lake Winnipeg the same tree species are in evidence but in different proportions. Here the soil is deep and relatively fertile, and the characteristic forest is a mixture of poplar and white spruce.

The climate of the region is severe, and precipitation ordinarily varies from 15 to 30 inches annually, although these figures are exceeded in eastern Quebec.

The Northern Transition Section.—This area is a part of the Boreal Region, but is described separately because none of its forests are of commercial value although of considerable local economic value. It represents a transition from the merchantable forests of the south to the treeless wastes of the far north. White and black spruce, larch, and birch are the principal tree species, and these are

usually restricted to stunted form by the severity of the climate. In river valleys and other protected sites occasional clumps of trees of fair size are to be found. The principal economic value of the forests probably consists in the habitat which they provide for fur-bearing animals, and the wood they furnish for fuel and buildings for the scattered inhabitants of the region.

The Aspen Grove Section.—This section, which lies entirely within the Prairie Provinces, is also a part of the Boreal Region, but has very special characteristics. It is a zone of transition between the true forest region to the north and the open grasslands to the south. Aspen is the dominant tree, and is in sole possession of most of the area. In southern Manitoba stands of bur oak are found, and elm and ash occur singly or in small groups in river bottoms. Most of the area is farmed and much of the forest is now in the form of woodlots.

The Sub-Alpine Forest Region.—This is essentially a coniferous forest extending from the grasslands of the prairies and the western border of the Boreal Region up the east slopes of the Rockies to timber-line. This same type of forest re-appears in a narrow strip extending northwesterly from the International Boundary between the plateaus of the Montane Region and the non-forested tundra formation of the mountain tops of the Coast ranges.

In general, this forest formation occupies areas from 3,500 to 6,000 feet above sea-level. Rainfall is moderate, temperatures are low, and the growing season is short. The topography is mountainous with steep-sided valleys, and the soils are mostly derived from glacial and other residual material. The dominant tree species are Englemann spruce and alpine fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen. Less widely distributed are mountain hemlock, alpine larch, and white-barked pine.

The Columbia Forest Region.—This region, often referred to as the Interior Wet Belt of British Columbia, supports forests which are somewhat similar in composition to those of the Coast Region.

The forests properly attributable to the Columbia Region comprise stands in the valleys of the Columbia and other rivers which lie between elevations of 2,500 feet and 4,000 feet above sea-level. Below this range occurs the Montane Region, and above it the Sub-Alpine. The climate is intermediate between those of the Coast and Montane Regions. The precipitation varies from 30 to 60 inches. The region should actually be mapped as a series of "islands" and "stringers" surrounded by patches of Sub-Alpine forest; but it is impracticable to do this on so small a scale as is used for the map on page 284.

Some authorities consider the Columbia Region to be merely an extension of the Coast Forest Region. Because of the complete physical separation of the two regions in Canada, and also because of important differences in environmental conditions, the division made here has been adopted.

The principal species in this region are Engelmann spruce, western red cedar, western hemlock, and Douglas fir. Among other species of considerable importance are alpine and grand firs, western white pine, and western larch. Lodgepole pine commonly replaces stands destroyed by fires. Black cottonwood is found on rich alluvial soils.

The Montane Forest Region.—This region forms part of what is often termed the Interior Dry Belt of British Columbia. It occupies an extensive series of plateaux, valleys, and ranges in the interior of the province, which extends northward from the International Boundary to the valley of the Skeena river. The climate is relatively dry, with low summer rainfall, and moderate to high temper-

atures. The dryest conditions are found in the lower river valleys, where the forest gives way to open grassland.

The principal tree species are ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen. Towards the northern limits of the region ponderosa pine disappears and associations of Douglas fir and lodgepole pine become dominant. Towards the east, stands of Engelmann spruce and alpine fir grade into the forests of the Columbia Region. Aspen is a more important constituent of the northern parts of this forest.

The Coast Forest Region.—This region includes the western slope of the Coast and Cascade mountains and the Insular System, the higher elevations of which form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other islands along the coast.

The climate in this region is mild and equable, with heavy precipitation varying from 40 to 120 inches per annum, about 70 p.c. of which falls during the autumn and winter months. These conditions are conducive to the luxurious growth of coniferous forests, and produce the largest trees and the heaviest stands in the Dominion.

The dominant trees are western hemlock and western red cedar. Associated with these are Douglas fir in the south and Sitka spruce in the north. All four of these species, of which the most important commercially is Douglas fir, grow to large sizes, and occasionally are found in stands running up to 100,000 ft. b.m. per acre. Other conifers which occur in the region but are of much less importance include yellow cedar, mountain hemlock, amabilis, grand, and alpine firs, and western white pine. Of the broad-leaved trees, several alders are widely distributed, and Garry oak and madrona are found in the vicinity of the straits of Georgia. Broad-leaved maple and vine maple occur at low elevations in the southern sections, and black cottonwood, which is perhaps the most important hardwood from the commercial point of view, is found on alluvial soils in the valleys.

Section 2.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 125 species or distinct varieties of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers commonly known as "softwoods", but they comprise over 80 p.c. of the standing timber and 70 p.c. of the wood utilized for all purposes. While the number of deciduous-leaved or "hardwood" species is large, only about a dozen are of a commercial importance comparable with twice the number of conifers.

For descriptions of the individual tree species, the reader is referred to pp. 283-286 of the Canada Year Book, 1936, where the chief tree species were covered, and to Dominion Forest Service Bulletin No. 61, "Native Trees of Canada", published by the Department of Mines and Resources, where the subject is treated in detail.

Section 3.—Forest Resources.

Areas.—The total land area of Canada, revised according to the latest surveys, is estimated at 3,466,556 square miles, of which 549,700 square miles is considered as being suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes. About 255,000 square miles of this agricultural land is occupied and of this 213,000 square miles is classified as improved and under pasture and 42,000 square miles as forested.

In Table **1**, p. 54, the forested lands are shown in detail. It will be seen that the total area covered by existing forests is 1,254,082 square miles, including 41,637 square miles of occupied agricultural land still forested. Most of this will, no doubt, be left under forest cover in the form of farmers' woodlots. There is

also a considerable area of forest land which is of agricultural value and will eventually be cleared, but it is estimated that 1,100,000 square miles is essentially forest land which can best be utilized for forest production. The accessible and productive forest area is estimated to be 800,783 square miles, of which 395,538 square miles carries timber of merchantable size and on 405,245 square miles there is young growth which, if protected from fire, will eventually produce merchantable timber. The remaining area of 453,299 square miles carries forests of value either because of their influence on water control, climatic conditions, game conservation, or by reason of their attraction to tourists and their value as a source of wood for local use. On account of their geographical location or because of unfavourable growth conditions these forests at present are considered as non-productive from a commercial viewpoint.

As a result of the constant and inevitable improvement in conditions affecting profitable exploitation, such as the extension of settlement and transportation facilities, the increasing world scarcity of forest products, and the ever-increasing demand for these products, due to the development of industry, the discovery of new uses for wood, and the improvements in the methods, equipment and machinery used in logging and manufacturing forest products, some of this inaccessible timber will eventually become commercially exploitable. It is estimated that of the accessible forest area 473,645 square miles is producing softwood or coniferous timber, 221,176 square miles mixed softwoods and hardwoods, and 105,962 square miles hardwood or broad-leaved species.

In Canada as a whole about 10·2 p.c. of the total forest area has been permanently dedicated to forest production. The distribution of Dominion forest experimental areas, provincial forests, provincial parks and national parks, by provinces, is shown in the following statement.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN CANADA, 1937.

Province.	Dominion Forest Experimental Areas.	Provincial Forest Reserves.	Provincial Parks.	National Parks.	Total.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia	Nil	Nil	Nil	458·80	458·80
New Brunswick	35·00	Nil	Nil	0·10	35·10
Quebec	7·25	31,659·60	4,759·00	Nil	36,425·85
Ontario	97·10	19,606·00	4,248·00	11·69	23,962·79
Manitoba	35·95	3,811·09	Nil	1,148·04	4,995·08
Saskatchewan	Nil	9,724·86	546·47	1,869·00	12,140·33
Alberta	62·60	14,409·69	2·27	7,316·00[1]	21,790·56
British Columbia	Nil	24,126·00	2,727·47	1,715·00	28,568·47
Totals	237·90	103,337·24	12,283·21	12,518·63	128,376·98

[1] Not including the Wood Buffalo Park, partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories, and the Tar Sands Reserve.

Of the total forest area, 8·5 p.c. has been permanently alienated, being owned in fee simple by private individuals or corporations. The Crown still holds title to 12·9 p.c. of the area but has alienated the right to cut timber thereon under lease or licence. So far 78·6 p.c. has not been alienated in any way. It may be said that 91·5 p.c. of Canada's forest area is still owned by the Crown in the right either of the Dominion or the provinces and, subject only to certain temporary

privileges granted to limit-holders, may at any time be placed under forest management and dedicated to forest production.

Volume of Standing Timber.—In 1935 the total stand of timber in Canada was estimated to be approximately 273,656 million cubic feet, of which 222,076 million cubic feet was of coniferous species and 51,580 million cubic feet of broad-leaved species.

During the years 1926-30, which were typical of pre-depression conditions, the average annual depletion due to use was approximately 2,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 970 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The average annual loss from fire was estimated at 185 million cubic feet of conifers and 45 million cubic feet of hardwoods. Though no widespread epidemics of insects or fungous diseases have occurred in recent years, local infestations which cause considerable loss develop practically every year. In Nova Scotia, in 1931, the balsam suffered severely from "gout" induced, it is believed, by minute sucking insects of the genus *Dreyfusia*, previously undescribed. In the Gaspe peninsula the spruce saw-fly became a serious menace. In the absence as yet of any basic data on which to estimate the annual depletion from these causes, it may be taken as 700 million cubic feet. The total annual depletion during the five-year period was, therefore, estimated to have been about 3,900 million cubic feet. To what extent this loss has been replaced by growth increment is not known but, considering the preponderance of the younger age classes in the reproduction, it is believed there has been a considerable net depletion in the merchantable age classes.

Another real difficulty is the division of the existing stand into merchantable timber and that which is inaccessible or unprofitable, since merchantability depends not only on the location but on the density of the stand, the demands of the market for certain species or qualities of product, and the regulations as to cutting. Light stands covering large areas may in the aggregate carry very large amounts of timber and still not be exploitable at a profit. For some species, such as aspen and white birch, which comprise three-quarters of the hardwoods, there is very little demand, and therefore these cannot properly be classed as merchantable, though accessible as far as location is concerned.

In June, 1929, a conference of the Dominion and provincial forest authorities was held in Ottawa and it was decided to undertake a national inventory of the forest resources of Canada, each authority conducting the necessary stock-taking surveys on the land under its jurisdiction. In connection with the inventory, data are being secured regarding the depletion due to use, fire, insect damage, etc., and the increment accruing. The Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources acts as a clearing house for the national inventory, and in addition to collecting and compiling the data furnished by the provincial authorities has conducted the inventorial work in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces. The inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed. The Dominion Service is also carrying on extensive surveys to determine the increment taking place in the forests and conducting more intensive silvicultural research at forest experiment stations located in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Under present conditions it is estimated that 133,288 million cubic feet of conifers and 36,854 million cubic feet of hardwoods can be considered as accessible.

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, Classified by Type and Merchantable Size, by Provinces and Regions, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1936.

Province and Region.	Conifers.			Broad-Leaved.			Totals.		
	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.
	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.
Prince Edward Island..	100	700	104	20	100	14	120	800	118
Nova Scotia.....	4,854	23,182	3,775	1,170	5,805	808	6,024	28,987	4,583
New Brunswick.....	5,657	48,070	6,863	3,944	15,737	2,359	9,601	63,807	9,222
Quebec.....	52,175	277,300	43,871	8,565	88,750	10,307	60,740	366,050	54,178
Ontario.....	23,620	251,175	34,560	9,640	105,820	12,164	33,260	356,995	46,724
Totals, Eastern Provinces.....	*86,406*	*600,427*	*89,173*	*23,339*	*216,212*	*25,652*	*109,745*	*816,639*	*114,825*
Manitoba.....	1,045	9,645	1,357	1,620	19,110	2,170	2,665	28,755	3,528
Saskatchewan.....	4,085	12,865	2,400	2,825	46,260	5,013	6,910	59,125	7,413
Alberta.....	7,000	74,400	10,238	2,080	36,000	3,876	9,080	110,400	14,113
Totals, Prairie Provinces.....	*12,130*	*96,910*	*13,995*	*6,525*	*101,370*	*11,059*	*18,655*	*198,280*	*25,054*
British Columbia.....	116,508	91,470	30,120	405	790	143	116,913	92,260	30,263
Totals, Accessible Stand.....	**215,044**	**788,807**	**133,288**	**30,269**	**318,372**	**36,854**	**245,313**	**1,107,179**	**170,142**
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	**171,673**	**503,268**	**88,789**	**8,264**	**136,192**	**14,726**	**179,937**	**639,460**	**103,514**
Grand Totals.....	**386,717**	**1,292,075**	**222,076**	**38,533**	**454,564**	**51,580**	**425,250**	**1,746,639**	**273,656**

Section 4.—Forest Administration.

Subsection 1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

In Canada the general policy of both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments has been to dispose of the timber by means of licences to cut, rather than to sell timber land outright. Under this system the State retains the ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is derived in the form of stumpage bonuses (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut), annual ground rent, and royalty dues collected as and when the wood is removed. Both ground rent and royalty dues may be adjusted at the discretion of the Governments so that the public may share in any increase in stumpage values or, as has happened, reductions may be made in the rates if conditions demand them.

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 76 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. has been sold, and 20 p.c. is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. The percentage of privately-owned forest land in the other provinces is as follows: Quebec, 7 p.c.; Ontario, 3·3 p.c.; Manitoba, 11·3 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10·4 p.c.; Alberta, 15·7 p.c.; and British Columbia, 13 p.c., except in the National Parks and Indian reserves. In all cases timber lands are now administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored their

lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is now beginning in Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on this basis.

The administration of forest lands under Dominion control and those under the control of each of the provinces is reviewed below.

Forest Lands Under Dominion Control.—The forests under Dominion control are administered by the Department of Mines and Resources. The National Parks Bureau has charge of the National Parks, the Lands Registry Office administers the timber in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and the Indian Affairs Branch administers, in trust for the Indians, the timber within their reservations. The Dominion Forest Service has charge of the forest experiment stations.

Forest Lands Under Provincial Control.—*Nova Scotia.*—In this province, 10,473 square miles, about 87 p.c. of the forest land, is privately owned. The Crown timber is administered by the Minister of Lands and Forests, with a Chief Forester in charge of protection, surveys, etc. Timber-cutting leases are granted by special agreements.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, administers the forests in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns, and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 13,644 square miles of forest land.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec. Its powers include classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Since 1924 forest protection has been under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licences are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the Government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 31,048 square miles of forest land. Forest reserves cover 31,660 square miles and provincial parks 4,759 square miles.

Ontario.—Forest administration is carried out in Ontario by the Department of Lands and Forests, under a Minister, Deputy Minister, and Provincial Forester.

In recent years the sale of saw timber has been by tender after examination, with conditions covering the removal within a specified period, disposal of debris, etc. Much of the merchantable timber is at present held under licences granted in the past and renewable indefinitely. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. The licensees usually undertake to erect a pulp-mill or a paper-mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright. Provincial forest reserves cover 19,606 square miles, and the provincial parks 4,248 square miles.

Manitoba.—The Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources has administered the forests of Manitoba since 1930. A provincial Air Service is operated under the direction of the Provincial Forester, and is mainly used for purposes of forest fire protection. Six forest reserves, containing 3,811

square miles, are permanently reserved for the production of forest products. Timber is disposed of by licence or timber sale, and large numbers of timber permits, covering small quantities of wood, are issued annually to settlers and others. One pulp and paper-mill is in operation in the province. The area of privately-owned forest land is estimated to be 8,500 square miles.

Saskatchewan.—The forests of Saskatchewan are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The organization is unique in Canada, because the different resources are not controlled by different branches of the Department. Instead, each field officer handles matters pertaining to all resources within his district. Forestry affairs of the Department are controlled by the Director of Forests. Timber disposal is carried out under licence, sale, and permit. An Air Service is maintained, mainly for forest protection purposes. Forest reserves occupy 9,725 square miles and provincial parks 546 square miles. Privately-owned forest land is estimated to be 6,250 square miles.

Alberta.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Mines administers and protects the provincial forests. Timber is disposed of through licences and permits; except on forest reserves, where timber sales are disposed of but licensed berths are not. The area in forest reserves is 14,410 square miles, and 10,044 square miles of forest land are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to the former purpose, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the past few years 24,126 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. Provincial parks include 2,727 square miles. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition but licences to cut, which are renewable annually in perpetuity, have been granted for a large proportion of the accessible timber. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 17,519 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. Except for the forests of the National Parks and the Northwest Territories and Yukon, which remain under Dominion control, the administration of forest lands is now the function of the individual provinces. Up to the end of the fire season of 1930, the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior was responsible for fire protection in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Railway Belt of British Columbia. However, by reason of the transfer of natural resources from Dominion to provincial control, their administration is now a matter of provincial concern.

Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being in part distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting

development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This Act gives to that body wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction in Canada. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners. These officers co-operate with the railway fire-ranging staffs employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory control of all lines coming under the jurisdiction of the Board being one of the requirements of the Dominion Railway Act.

The most important single development of late years in forest fire protection has been the use of aircraft for the detection and suppression of incipient forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, flying boats can be used for detection and for the transportation of fire fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Specially developed aircraft equipped with wireless are employed on forest fire-protection operations; these enable the observer to report the location of a fire as soon as it has been detected. Aircraft are now being used extensively for exploring remote areas and mapping forest lands by means of aerial photography. Waste lands and the various forest types can be mapped more accurately and more economically by this means than by ground surveys. As a general rule, aircraft are used in the more remote districts, while lookout towers, connected by telephone lines or equipped with wireless, are established in the more settled and more travelled forest areas. While these agencies have to a large extent supplanted the old canoe, horseback, and foot patrol for the detection of fires, a large ground staff with its equipment stored at strategic points will always be necessary for the fighting of larger fires and the maintenance of systems of communication and transportation, and of fire lanes and fire guards in the forest.

The most important improvement in forest fire-fighting equipment has been the portable gasolene pump. These pumps, each of which weighs from 45 to a little over 100 pounds, can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor boat, automobile, aircraft, pack saddle or back pack. They can deliver efficient water pressure as far as seven thousand feet from a water supply and, when used in relays, to a much greater distance. Small hand pumps supplied by 5-gallon portable containers are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, the enactment of legislation has tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush burning, and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forest during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

Since its beginning in 1900, the Canadian Forestry Association has played an important part in securing popular co-operation in reducing the fire hazard. By means of its magazine, which has a circulation of over 16,000, by railway lecture cars and motor trucks provided with motion picture equipment, and by co-operation with radio broadcasting stations and the press, the Association reaches a large proportion of the population of the Dominion. Special efforts are made through the

schools, by specially appointed junior forest wardens and other means, to educate the younger generation as to the value of the forests, the devastation caused by fire and the means of preventing such destruction.

Prepared lectures illustrated by slides and films are distributed to volunteer lecturers and other educational work is carried on in schools and at public meetings. The various governmental forest authorities also carry on forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.

Another important advance in forest protection is the development by the Dominion Forest Service of methods for the daily measurement of the actual degree of forest fire hazard which is expressed in the form of an index computed from the weather factors. In the forest types and regions in which the necessary research has been completed the forest authorities are able, not only to gauge the trend of increasing hazard at any given time, but, by the aid of weather forecasts, they can anticipate the trend one or two days in advance and so regulate their activities to meet hazardous conditions as they develop.

Subsection 3.—Scientific Forestry.

Up to the present, the practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration and protection of existing forest areas. About 35 square miles is now being planted out annually, largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts, and reclamation work, while several commercial reforestation projects have been carried on by paper companies and by provincial governments on denuded Crown lands. The great forestry problem in Canada, however, is the management of Crown forests, first under provisional and later more intensive working plans, so as to ensure a sustained yield. To this end, forest research activities are now assuming great importance. Silvicultural investigations are receiving marked attention both from the Dominion services and some of the provincial services.

About 400 technically-trained foresters are employed by the Dominion or provincial forest services or with paper and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest surveys either for the estimation of timber stands and making of maps, or to determine natural growth and reproduction conditions and factors. A considerable number of foresters are actively engaged in the control of commercial logging operations.

Dominion Forest Service.—The activities of the Dominion Government in forest research are centred in the Dominion Forest Service, which is a bureau of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. Until the time of transfer of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces, and the Railway Belt and Peace River Block in British Columbia, to provincial control in 1930, the Forest Service was primarily concerned with the administration of forest reserves and the protection of all forests on Crown lands from fire. In addition silvicultural research work had been carried on at the Petawawa Experiment Station in the Ottawa valley since 1918. Since the transfer of the resources the Service has been entirely devoted to investigations in the fields of forest economics, silvicultural research, forest fire-hazard research, and forest products research.

In co-operation with the provincial forest authorities, the Forest Service assembles the available information respecting the forest resources of the Dominion, in order to prepare a national forest inventory. Such material is revised every reports, entitled "The Forests of Canada", which are

submitted to the quinquennial British Empire Forestry Conferences. Besides giving assistance to certain provinces in the preparation of their inventories, the Service is developing improved methods in interpreting the valuable forestry data contained in aerial photographs.

Five forest experiment stations, where investigations of the underlying principles governing the growth of forests can be made, and where practical methods of management can be tested, are now in operation. Besides the original station at Petawawa, new establishments, opened since 1930, include the Acadia station near Fredericton, N.B.; the Valcartier station near Quebec; the Duck Mountain station in Manitoba; and the Kananaskis station in the foothills west of Calgary. The total area of the five stations is approximately 238 square miles. These stations, or experimental areas, are used for forest fire-hazard research as well as for silvicultural work, and also form centres from which investigations can be conducted in other areas in the regions in which they are located.

One of the principal problems now exercising the minds of all who are interested in the future welfare of our forest resources concerns the present condition and future prospects of forest areas which have been cut or burned. The Forest Service is conducting a special series of investigations into this question.

Forest Products Laboratories.—In order to promote the more efficient use of the forest resources of Canada and at the same time assist the wood-using industries in the more technical problems encountered in their manufacturing operations, the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada were organized in 1913 as a part of the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior. Their need was then felt on account of the influence of the establishment of such laboratories in other important timber-growing countries. Besides, on account of Canada's large exports of timber and timber products, it became increasingly apparent that, in order to meet world competition in the timber trade, it was necessary that Canada keep fully abreast of other countries in scientific developments in wood utilization.

For several years the Laboratories carried on all their work in Montreal, under an arrangement with McGill University. The subsequent development of their work has necessitated the establishing of a Branch Laboratory in Vancouver in a building provided by the University of British Columbia; the transfer of the Main Laboratories to Ottawa, and the establishing of the Pulp and Paper Division of the Laboratories in Montreal in a building erected by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. In this building is also housed the executive offices of the Association and certain laboratories of McGill University devoted to research in cellulose and related products. The Pulp and Paper Association, in addition to providing accommodation for the Laboratories, makes a yearly grant to the Laboratories to assist in financing the work, and through a Joint Administrative Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government and the Association, takes an active part in formulating and forwarding the work of the Division. Close co-operation is also maintained with McGill University.

The main Laboratories in Ottawa carry out work in timber mechanics, wood fabrication, wood preservation, lumber seasoning, timber pathology, wood structure, wood identification, wood chemistry and general wood utilization, they also co-operate with other government departments and industrial organizations in timber marketing problems. In addition, the Ottawa Laboratories carry out many investigations in connection with logging problems of the pulp and paper industry.

The Vancouver Laboratory devotes attention to special problems relating to Pacific Coast timbers which require local treatment and which cannot be carried out to advantage in the main Laboratories on account of distance or for other reasons.

A research committee of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was set up several years ago to effect liaison between the industry and the Laboratories and make as effective as possible the application of researches carried out by the Laboratories in the problems of the lumber industry.

Since the Laboratories were established, many advances have been made in the technique of wood utilization. Improvements have been made in treating railway ties, telephone poles, mining timbers, and other structural timbers with creosote, water-soluble salts, and other chemicals. This has enhanced the value of wood as a permanent structural material and permitted its use for a variety of purposes for which it is otherwise unsuitable. The work carried out in the treatment of hardwoods, particularly birch, beech, and maple, has been of particular value. Reductions in the cost of manufacture of pulp and paper, and improvements in quality of products have resulted from researches of the Laboratories. Of particular interest has been the development in the Pulp and Paper Laboratory of the Canadian Standards Freeness Tester and the Johnston Fibre Classifier. Valuable work has also been carried out in the manufacture of groundwood pulp and in the pulping of resinous woods and hardwoods.

The study of the significance of discolouration in timber, as for example in jack pine, red cedar, and Douglas fir, has been responsible to a considerable degree in curtailing rejection of such material. Researches carried out in the spraying or dipping of timber, notably the sapwood of the pines, with chemicals which are toxic to wood-staining organisms have assisted in curtailing losses on this account which in some years amounted to as high as one million dollars.

Through researches carried out in the Laboratories and at wood-working plants important advances have been made in seasoning both in the open air and in experimental dry-kilns. This work has been particularly valuable in both Eastern and Western Canada in connection with export markets which are becoming increasingly critical of specifications. The work carried out has been of significance to exporters of both softwoods and hardwoods.

Mechanical and physical tests have been carried out on nearly all important Canadian commercial species of timber according to practices which have been adopted by laboratories of countries of the British Empire and the United States. A great deal of work has also been carried out on large structural timbers. This information has been widely used by Canadian engineers and has formed the basis for the revision of city building codes. It has also been made the basis for Canadian standard grades for all species of Canadian woods of structural importance which have been set up by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Laboratories and the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce through its Trade Commissioners. The Laboratories also co-operate closely with the Dominion Department of Public Works in all its timber structures and with other Dominion Departments, notably Agriculture, National Defence, and Transport; also with Canadian railroads and other large public utility organizations.

Universities and Other Agencies.—Education in forestry and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick and the University of British Columbia provide

four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying in connection with Laval University at Quebec provides, in the French language, a combined course of four years duration leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry and a school for forest rangers has been established at Duchesnay by the Quebec Forest Service.

A provincial forest experiment station of six square miles is maintained by the Quebec Forest Service at Duchesnay, near Quebec city, and the British Columbia Forest Branch has four such stations, totalling fourteen square miles and located at Aleza Lake, Campbell River, Cowichan Lake, and Green Timbers.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. Over 7,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and windbreaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges. A total of over 125,000,000 trees has been distributed.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions and distributes to woodlot owners at least 7,000,000 trees annually from its five nurseries. As many more are being provided for the creation of county forests, demonstration forests and plantations on denuded Crown lands. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant, free of charge, any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose. The Government also assists counties that purchase areas of not less than 1,000 acres of land for forest purposes. As a result of these inducements there are at present, scattered throughout the province, 50 communal forests (owned by municipalities) and eight of the larger county forests. Farm land used for forestry purposes, while so used, is exempt from taxation up to 10 p.c. of the total farm area but not exceeding a total of 20 acres.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry. It provides trees for sale and distribution in the province, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is about 10,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests and there are now 76 of these, covering 594,059 acres.

Section 5.—Forest Utilization.

A short historical sketch of forest utilization in Canada appears at p. 325 of the 1934-35 Year Book and an article on "The History of the Canadian Lumber Trade", by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., will be found at pp. 318-323 of the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Woods Operations.

Differences in forest conditions throughout Canada give rise to differences in logging methods. Generally speaking, throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during

the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. The presence of connected systems of lakes and streams makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is, therefore, almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, the logs being finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by cable systems operated by donkey engines and are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways but in some cases by motor trucks. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timbered lands, often through the medium of contractors, subcontractors and jobbers. In the better-settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom sawmills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but sawlogs, being as a rule the property of the mill owner, are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders but buy their entire supplies of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with operations in the woods it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior, and other plants but that they also provide logs, pulpwood, and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling, and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as Christmas trees, maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss, and tanbark, which all go to swell the total.

Table **2** gives the total value of the products of woods operations in Canada for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive. The exports and imports of forest products in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36, are shown in Tables **12** and **13** of the chapter on External Trade.

2.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1930-34.

Product.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759	23,158,381	29,115,515
Pulpwood	67,529,612	51,973,243	36,750,910	33,213,973	38,302,807
Firewood	43,786,064	44,237,948	30,627,632	31,141,104	31,489,524
Hewn railway ties	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664	1,370,750	1,541,901
Poles	6,733,259	3,057,546	1,411,209	963,951	1,091,046
Round mining timber	885,343	958,681	809,700	841,982	954,059
Fence posts	1,585,985	1,388,074	990,568	969,291	988,884
Wood for distillation	335,330	266,080	251,281	342,107	286,847
Fence rails	624,968	454,205	253,077	215,521	262,519
Miscellaneous products	4,770,993	1,754,780	1,628,452	1,556,082	1,506,630
Totals	**206,853,494**	**141,123,930**	**92,106,252**	**93,773,142**	**105,539,732**

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1934 involved the investment of $131,000,000 in logging equipment, gave employment for a part of the year equivalent to 74,000 man-years, and distributed over $47,000,000 in wages and salaries. In estimating the annual drain on our forest resources, certain converting factors have been used. Each of these factors represents in cubic feet the quantity of standing timber that must be cut in the forest to produce one unit of the material in question, based on the total cubic contents of the tree. By the use of these factors it has been estimated that the total drain on our forest resources in 1934, due to consumption for use, amounted to 2,299,547,000 cubic feet of standing timber. To this total must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, insects, and fungi, which would bring the average annual depletion to more than four billion cubic feet of standing timber. Table 3 gives the reported or estimated quantities of wood cut, by chief products, together with the respective converting factor, the equivalent in standing timber and the estimated value in each case for 1934, with totals 1924-34. Table 4 shows the extent of the drain on our forest resources in 1933 and 1934, by provinces.

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber, and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1934, with Comparative Totals, 1924-34.

Product.	Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
			'000 cubic ft.	$
Totals—1924			**2,808,506**	**213,146,710**
1925			**2,839,138**	**209,276,561**
1926		–	**2,838,106**	**204,436,328**
1927			**2,865,303**	**204,937,750**
1928			**2,988,038**	**212,950,799**
1929		–	**3,090,615**	**219,570,129**
1930		–	**3,056,930**	**206,853,494**
1931		–	**2,306,144**	**141,123,930**
1932			**1,882,228**	**92,106,252**
1933			**2,027,714**	**93,773,142**
1934.				
Logs and bolts.....M ft.b.m.	3,040,909	219	665,958	29,115,515
Pulpwood..... cords	5,773,970	117	675,555	38,302,807
Firewood..... "	8,707,840	95	827,246	31,489,524
Hewn ties..... number	3,221,018	12	38,652	1,541,901
Poles..... "	330,193	13	4,291	1,091,046
Round mining timber..... cubic ft.	5,204,985	1·3	6,766	954,059
Posts..... number	14,059,443	2	28,119	988,884
Wood for distillation..... cords	48,077	123	5,914	286,847
Fence rails..... number	4,822,535	3	14,468	262,519
Miscellaneous products..... cords	–	–	32,578	1,506,630
Totals, 1934.....			**2,299,547**	**105,539,732**

4.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber.		Total Values.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	'000 cubic ft.	'000 cubic ft.	$	$
Prince Edward Island.....	12,078	12,147	501,178	502,392
Nova Scotia.....	101,734	122,892	4,970,096	5,857,594
New Brunswick.....	115,055	152,063	6,197,630	8,155,613
Quebec.....	717,358	809,619	34,813,053	38,312,690
Ontario.....	440,118	466,780	23,298,854	24,726,574
Manitoba.....	53,116	59,029	1,695,545	1,891,440
Saskatchewan.....	73,043	77,864	1,818,869	2,001,815
Alberta.....	91,551	96,095	2,483,713	2,651,620
British Columbia.....	423,661	503,058	17,994,204	21,439,994
Totals.....	**2,027,714**	**2,299,547**	**93,773,142**	**105,539,732**

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago but prior to 1860 no wood-pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste, and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by United States citizens who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. Upper Canada's first mill, which is still in operation, was built in 1813 at Crook's Hollow (now Greensville) near Hamilton, and the Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819 with a mill at Bedford Basin near Halifax.

In 1866, Alexander Buntin installed at Valleyfield, Quebec, what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder in America and began the manufacture of wood-pulp by the mechanical process. During the same year Angus Logan and Co. built the first chemical wood-pulp mill in Canada at Windsor Mills in Quebec. During the next decade the use of wood-pulp in paper making was extensively developed and in 1887 Charles Riordon installed the first sulphite mill in Canada at Merritton in the Niagara Peninsula; by the beginning of the century the output of the industry had exceeded $8,000,000. In 1907 the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. built, at East Angus in Quebec, the first mill in America to manufacture chemical pulp by the sulphate or kraft process.

The gross output of the industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War, when it jumped to a peak of over $232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed by a drop in 1921, following which there was a steady recovery, resulting in a second peak in 1929 of $243,970,761. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1933 and increases in 1934 and 1935.

The rapid development of this industry up to 1929 was due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species and an increasing demand for newsprint paper in the United States. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given on pp. 307-8.

There are to-day three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1935, numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 43 combined pulp- and paper-mills, and 24 mills making paper only.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp, and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. So far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or into pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands must, in every province, be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills except under special permit. The pulpwood which is exported to the United States is, therefore, largely cut from private lands. Table 5 shows the annual production of this commodity from 1926 to 1935, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported.

In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form but by 1916 the proportion had declined to two-fifths. Since 1930 the proportion exported has been less than one-fifth.

5.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, calendar years 1926-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-25, inclusive, will be found at p. 288 of the 1931 Year Book.

Year.	Apparent Total Production of Pulpwood in Canada.			Canadian Pulpwood Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Canadian Pulpwood Exported Unmanufactured.[1]		Imported Pulpwood Used in Canada.	
	Quantity.	Total Value.	Average Value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.
	cords.	$	$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1926....	5,621,305	68,100,303	12·11	4,229,567	75·2	1,391,738	24·8	[2]	[2]
1927....	5,929,496	70,284,895	11·85	4,387,687	74·0	1,541,769	26·0	[2]	[2]
1928....	6,295,912	74,587,843	11·85	4,763,646	75·7	1,532,266	24·3	32,674	0·7
1929....	6,536,335	76,120,063	11·65	5,241,340	80·2	1,294,995	19·8	37,082	0·7
1930....	5,977,183	67,529,622	11·30	4,646,717	77·7	1,330,466	22·3	94,632	1·6
1931....	5,046,291	51,973,243	10·30	4,088,988	81·0	957,303	19·0	59,291	1·4
1932....	4,222,224	36,750,910	8·70	3,602,100	85·3	620,124	14·7	45,654	1·1
1933....	4,746,383	33,213,973	7·00	4,027,827	84·9	718,556	15·1	17,049	0·4
1934....	5,773,970	38,302,807	6·63	4,752,685	82·3	1,021,285	17·7	13,919	0·2
1935....	6,095,016	41,195,871	6·76	4,985,143	81·8	1,109,873	18·2	19,940	0·3

[1] Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1936 were 1,235,754 cords. [2] None reported.

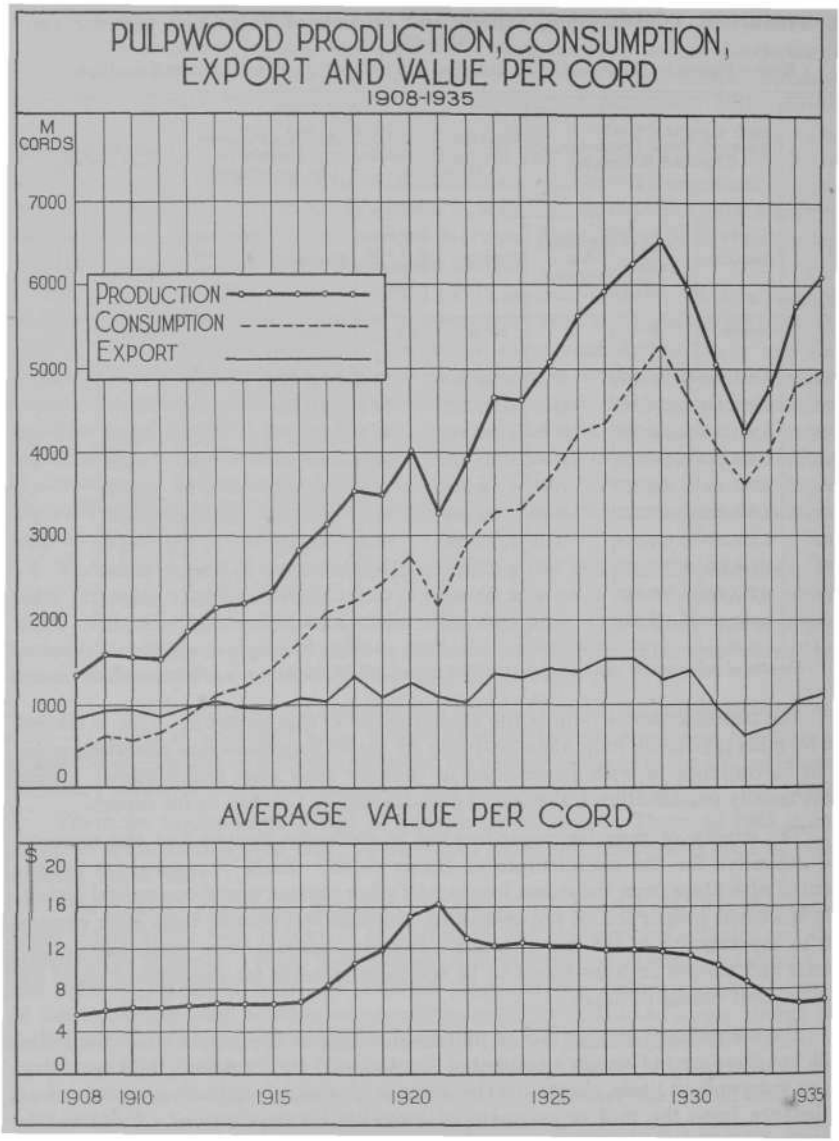
The manufacture of pulp is the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills to provide their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.

The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper-makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves, and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Pulpwood is measured by the cord (4′ by 4′ by 8′ of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood.

There are, in Canada, four methods of preparing wood-pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. Detailed descriptions of these processes were given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-291.

Pulp Production.—Table 6 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1926 to 1935 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the chemical processes described.



The growth of this industry was steady up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced. There was a drop in production in 1921, but production in 1922 at 2,150,251 tons, more than overtook the previous year's drop. Following this, with the exception of 1924, each year up to 1929 showed consistent growth in the annual production, 1929 creating a record for the industry with a production of 4,021,229 tons. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1932 since when steady increases have been recorded.

6.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1926-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-25, inclusive, will be found at p. 293 of the 1931 Year Book.

Year.	Total Production.[1]		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1926	3,229,791	115,154,199	1,901,268	44,800,257	1,251,178	69,220,427
1927	3,278,978	114,442,550	1,922,124	44,174,811	1,278,572	69,169,002
1928	3,608,045	121,184,214	2,127,699	47,549,324	1,392,755	72,500,188
1929	4,021,229	129,033,154	2,420,774	51,617,360	1,501,273	76,198,051
1930	3,619,345	112,355,872	2,283,130	48,317,494	1,265,057	63,156,351
1931	3,167,960	84,780,809	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,151,480	46,998,988
1932	2,663,248	64,412,453	1,696,021	28,018,451	967,227	35,987,294
1933	2,979,562	64,114,074	1,859,049	25,332,444	1,120,513	38,781,630
1934	3,636,335	75,726,958	2,394,765	30,875,323	1,241,570	44,851,635
1935	3,868,341	79,722,039	2,563,695	32,323,820	1,283,743	46,444,144

[1] Some of these totals include unspecified pulp.

During 1935 there were 28 mills manufacturing pulp only and 43 combined pulp- and paper-mills. These 71 establishments turned out 3,868,341 tons of pulp, valued at $79,722,039, as compared with 3,636,335 tons of pulp, valued at $75,726,958, in 1934. Of the 1935 total for pulp, 3,045,728 tons, valued at $47,283,533, were made in the combined pulp- and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 146,090 tons, valued at $5,305,410, were made for sale in Canada, while 676,523 tons, valued at $27,133,096, were made for export. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as pulp.

Over 66 p.c. of the production in 1935 was groundwood pulp and 17 p.c. unbleached sulphite fibre, these two being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate and soda fibre made up the remainder, with groundwood and chemical screenings, for which a considerable market has developed in recent years in connection with the manufacture of rigid insulating boards. Table 7 shows the production of pulp by provinces in the latest seven years.

7.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1929-35.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Canada.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1929	2,174,805	69,286,498	1,255,010	39,963,767	4,021,229	129,033,154
1930	1,833,000	58,703,067	1,043,559	31,463,873	3,619,345	112,355,872
1931	1,513,658	41,884,387	858,100	22,944,933	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932	1,240,442	31,124,954	786,405	18,735,105	2,663,248	64,412,453
1933	1,360,704	29,860,706	867,417	18,644,259	2,979,562	64,114,074
1934	1,813,096	36,837,402	999,935	21,000,769	3,636,335	75,726,958
1935	1,916,382	38,235,076	1,087,742	22,866,369	3,868,341	79,722,039

[1] Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Pulp Exportation.—The following table gives the quantities of pulp exported by the principal pulp-producing countries of the world in 1935. Figures for 1913, the year immediately preceding the War, and for 1934 are shown for comparison.

Figures of the exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36, will be found in Table **12** of the chapter on External Trade. In the calendar year 1936 the exports of wood-pulp from Canada were 754,496 tons.

The total exports of the eleven principal pulp-exporting countries of the world in 1935 were 6,737,916 short tons, of which Canada contributed about 10 p.c.

8.—Exports of Wood-Pulp from Principal Wood-Pulp Producing Countries of the World, calendar years 1913, 1934 and 1935.

Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			Proportions, 1935.	
	1913.	1934.	1935.		
	Total Wood-Pulp.	Total Wood-Pulp.	Total Wood-Pulp.	Chemical.	Mechanical.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sweden	1,112,313	2,566,670	2,676,608	2,037,769	638,839
Finland	132,674	1,552,597	1,783,824	1,203,664	580,160
Norway	779,025	1,049,372	837,295	318,813	518.482
Canada	**298,169**	**605,641**	**662,474**	**532,107**	**130,367**
Germany	206,042	342,796	327,661	325,202	2,459
United States	19,776	142,931	171,710	168,543	3,167
Austria	112,714	145,513	170,629	154,638	15,991
Czechoslovakia	23,935	111,044	100,811	100,760	51
Poland	Nil	4,455	3,988	3,988	Nil
Switzerland	7,328	3,643	2,916	2,378	538
Newfoundland	57,165	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**2,749,141**	**6,524,662**	**6,737,916**	**4,847,862**	**1,890,054**

Paper Production.—The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood-pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are available only for the years 1917 to 1935 inclusive. These are given in Table **9.**

During 1935 there were 43 combined pulp- and paper-mills and 24 mills making paper only. These 67 establishments produced 3,280,896 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of $129,078,386, as compared to 3,069,516 tons, valued at $120,892,225 in 1934. Newsprint paper now forms nearly 85 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canda. In 1935, the production was 2,765,444 tons, valued at $91,762,201, a record production for volume although its value was lower than that of 1929, the previous record year. The preliminary estimate for 1936 is 3,190,599 tons, also a record for volume.

9.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1926-35.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1917-25 will be found at p. 334 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1926	1,889,208	121,064,946	80,403	14,765,725	97,057	8,552,400
1927	2,082,830	132,286,729	75,072	12,916,469	102,707	9,607,828
1928	2,414,393	144,146,632	79,138	14,008,406	111,667	10,424,217
1929	2,725,331	150,800,157	73,502	13,636,562	91,374	9,725,876
1930	2,497,952	136,181,883	69,468	12,261,659	78,320	7,880,224
1931	2,227,052	111,419,637	59,580	10,154,171	77,194	7,479,993
1932	1,919,205	85,539,852	56,781	8,687,895	69,018	6,289,293
1933	2,021,965	66,959,501	60,683	8,927,408	67,780	6,441,695
1934	2,604,973	86,811,460	64,991	9,681,536	79,779	7,740,823
1935	2,765,444	91,762,201	70,350	10,440,789	82,517	7,956,783

Year.	Boards.		Other Specified Paper Products.		Totals, Paper.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1926	155,469	8,825,804	44,006	4,973,352	2,266,143	158,277,078
1927	161,497	8,985,788	46,585	4,433,926	2,468,691	168,445,548
1928	193,061	10,656,200	50,940	5,069,950	2,849,199	184,305,405
1929	250,061	13,539,645	56,881	5,287,012	3,197,149	192,989,252
1930	233,217	12,193,829	47,830	4,788,279	2,926,787	173,626,383
1931	202,854	10,225,732	44,545	4,350,356	2,611,225	143,957,264
1932	209,938	9,621,041	35,825	3,735,042	2,290,767	114,115,570
1933	232,190	10,598,439	36,802	3,762,832	2,419,420	96,689,875
1934	280,724	13,351,475	39,049	3,306,931	3,069,516	120,892,225
1935	314,849	15,051,893	47,736	3,866,720	3,280,896	129,078,386

[1] These totals include some unspecified paper products.

Newsprint made up about 85 p.c. of the total paper production in 1935, with about 9 p.c. of paper boards, 3 p.c. of wrapping paper, 2 p.c. of book and writing paper and about 1 p.c. of other miscellaneous papers.

10.—Production of Paper in Canada, by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$
Quebec	1,658,312	64,820,519
Ontario	1,014,642	42,280,833
British Columbia	299,816	10,708,145
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	308,126	12,403,279
Totals	**3,280,896**	**130,212,776**

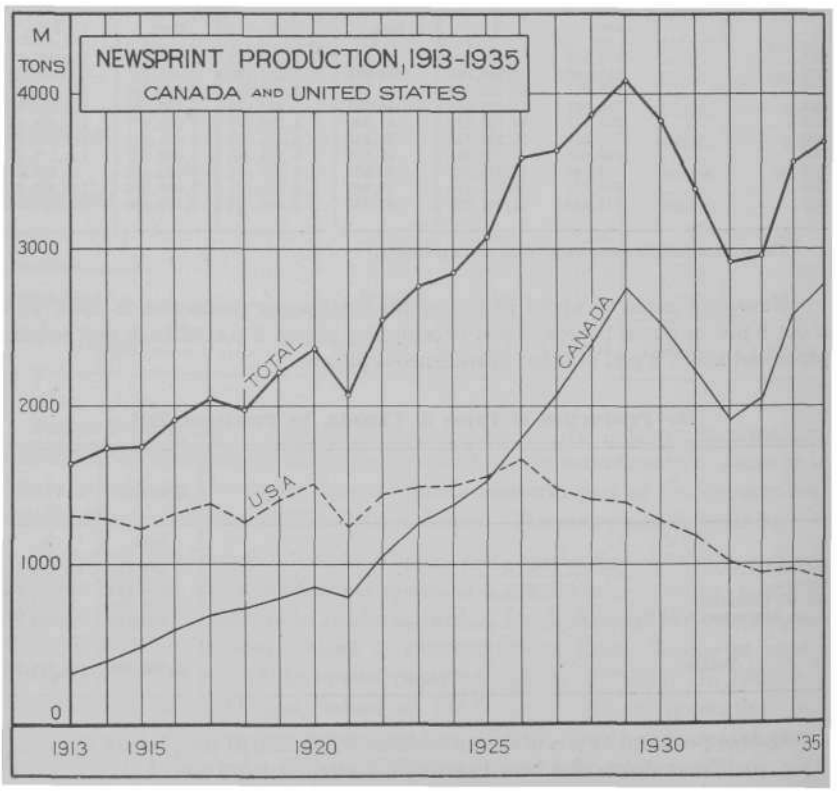
Quebec produced 51 p.c. of the total quantity, Ontario 31 p.c., British Columbia 9 p.c., and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the remaining 9 p.c.

World Production of Newsprint.—The world production of newsprint in 1935 has been estimated at 7,628,000 short tons, of which North America supplied almost 53 p.c. and Canada alone over 36 p.c. The estimated production in the leading 24 countries, compared with 1934, and the five-year averages 1931-35 were as follows:—

11.—Estimated Quantities of Newsprint Produced in Leading Countries, 1934 and 1935, and the Five-Year Averages, 1931-35.

NOTE.—Countries by order of importance according to the 1935 production.

Country.	Production—		Five-Year Average.	Country.	Production—		Five-Year Average.
	1934.	1935.			1934.	1935.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.	tons.
Canada	**2,599,000**	**2,753,000**	**2,300,800**	Belgium	51,000	48,000	44,400
United States	957,000	912,000	996,200	Austria	50,000	50,000	53,000
Great Britain	940,000	970,000	849,800	Spain	42,000	42,000	55,200
Germany	446,000	464,000	462,400	Switzerland	39,000	45,000	44,600
France	353,000	358,000	312,800	Czechoslovakia	37,000	41,000	39,600
Japan	344,000	368,000	309,200	Poland	32,000	34,000	27,800
Newfoundland	316,000	336,000	298,000	Mexico	20,000	20,000	16,800
Finland	316,000	329,000	285,000	Denmark	6,000	1,000	6,600
Sweden	272,000	298,000	271,600	Estonia	6,000	4,000	7,800
Russia	190,000	193,000	148,600	Chili	6,000	6,000	2,400
Norway	155,000	182,000	161,600	Latvia	5,000	6,000	4,800
Netherlands	92,000	92,000	87,000				
Italy	*68,000*	*76,000*	*71,800*	**Totals**	**7,342,000**	**7,628,000**	**6,857,800**



Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were for the first time separately recorded, and valued at $2,833,535. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 short tons valued at $9,980,378. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, our exports of newsprint amounted to 2,663,081 tons valued at $90,761,379 and ranked second only to wheat among the exports of the Dominion. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36, see Table 12 of the chapter on External Trade.

As early as 1913 Canada led the world in the exportation of newsprint, and since that date, her exports have increased more than nine-fold in quantity. The following table shows the exportation of newsprint from the 13 principal exporting countries in 1913, 1933, 1934 and 1935. Canada contributed to the total over 66 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1934. Canada's exports of newsprint paper for the calendar year 1936 were 2,993,089 tons.

12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1935.

Rank in 1935.	Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	**Canada**	**256,661**	**1,838,105**	**2,414,274**	**2,574,987**
2	Finland	77,213	248,748	286,993	309,066
3	Newfoundland	49,755	217,114	258,902	276,036
4	Sweden	67,938	201,475	209,990	228,422
5	Norway	108,507	151,793	141,708	164,196
6	Germany	75,761	110,988	72,510	129,107
7	United Kingdom	105,153	88,882	66,406	78,935
8	Austria	14,855	44,945	45,125	44,708
9	Japan	3,270	41,214	38,370	40,932
10	United States	43,301	11,148	23,427	22,523
11	Netherlands	–	14,866	13,240	11,002
12	Czechoslovakia	–	6,592	5,190	3,752
13	Switzerland	12	127	67	12
	Totals	**802,426**	**2,975,997**	**3,576,202**	**3,883,678**

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—While the manufacture of pulp and that of paper are properly two industries, the existence of combined pulp- and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. Considering the manufacturing part of the industry as a whole, there were altogether 95 mills in operation in 1935 and also in 1934. The capital invested in 1935 amounted to $545,572,938, the employees numbered 27,836 and their salaries and wages amounted to $35,893,313. If we disregard pulp made "for own use" in combined pulp- and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to $57,995,037, and the gross value of production to $162,651,282. The difference between these two, or the net value of production,† represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1935 to $81,973,362 or $104,656,245. The pulp and paper industry, one of the leading single manufacturing industries in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills. It was the leading industry in gross value of production from 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, until 1935 when it was over-

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper industry.

† This is the net value of production as calculated for years prior to 1934. Actually for 1934 and 1935 it is the figure shown less power and fuel used.

taken by non-ferrous smelting and refining. It has been second to central electric stations in net value of production and capital for some years. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid or primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. If the $7,041,052 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry toward a favourable trade balance for Canada in 1935 amounted to $122,235,432, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper, and paper products.

The United States market absorbs annually all of Canada's pulpwood exports, and about 80 p.c. of her pulp and paper shipments. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles, and other products of the sawmill is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior from 1908 to 1916, since when the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forest Service.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. Production in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over $10 a thousand feet. This was followed, with one exception, by annual increases up to 1929 and then by annual decreases down to 1932. There were increases in 1933, 1934, and 1935. British Columbia now produces 54 p.c. of the total. Table **13** gives the production of lumber, lath, and shingles in each year from 1926 to 1935.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles Produced in Canada, calendar years 1926-35.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-25, inclusive, will be found at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.

Year.	Lumber Cut.		Shingles Cut.		Lath Cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
1926	4,185,140	101,071,260	3,299,397	10,521,723	1,378,366	6,527,060
1927	4,098,081	97,508,786	2,837,281	8,716,085	1,322,665	5,603,396
1928	4,337,253	103,590,035	2,865,994	10,321,341	1,138,417	4,802,616
1929	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	2,860,799
1930	3,989,421	87,710,957	1,914,836	5,388,837	398,254	1,154,593
1931	2,497,553	45,977,843	1,453,277	3,331,229	228,050	576,080
1932	1,809,884	26,851,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,689
1933	1,957,989	27,708,908	1,939,519	4,448,876	151,653	332,364
1934	2,578,411	40,509,600	2,408,616	4,422,578	177,988	412,844
1935	2,973,169	47,911,256	3,258,253	7,593,765	226,854	536,087

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills, and mills for cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood reporting in 1935 was 3,698, as compared with 3,572 in 1934. The capital invested in these mills in 1935 was $75,973,627, employment amounted to 25,727 man-years and wages and

salaries amounted to $17,711,657. The logs, bolts, and other raw materials of the industry were valued at $34,326,753 and the gross value of production was $65,905,132. The net production in 1935 was $29,077,248.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1934 to 1935 by 15·3 p.c. Lath production increased by 27·5 p.c., and shingle production by 35·3 p.c. Increases were reported in the production of all but pulpwood and a few of the minor products and total values also increased with all but pulpwood, shooks, and pickets. The total gross value of production increased from $54,822,439 in 1934 to $65,905,132 in 1935; for production by provinces for the two latest years see Table **14.**

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Values of Other Sawmill Products.		Total Values.	
	Quantities.		Values.					
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	5,412	6,226	87,737	105,184	21,797	24,616	109,534	129,800
Nova Scotia	154,204	140,236	2,080,491	1,865,612	356,310	411,229	2,436,801	2,276,841
New Brunswick	204,065	230,751	3,241,670	3,794,122	618,563	659,099	3,860,233	4,453,221
Quebec	296,220	453,956	4,887,380	7,423,881	2,256,016	2,436,461	7,143,396	9,860,342
Ontario	317,754	351,085	7,013,030	8,283,292	2,799,680	2,412,779	9,812,710	10,696,071
Manitoba	43,305	67,877	518,665	913,667	40,898	38,184	559,563	951,851
Saskatchewan	21,256	34,621	351,636	555,386	18,720	69,791	370,356	625,177
Alberta	71,563	78,070	945,169	975,055	179,918	223,585	1,125,087	1,198,640
British Columbia	1,464,632	1,610,347	21,383,822	23,995,057	8,020,937	11,718,132	29,404,759	35,713,189
Totals	**2,578,411**	**2,973,169**	**40,509,600**	**47,911,256**	**14,312,839**	**17,993,876**	**54,822,439**	**65,905,132**

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 54·2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 86 p.c. of the shingles in 1935. Ontario followed in second place, Quebec was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, being produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, and balsam fir next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The square-timber trade reached its maximum development in the '60's; thereafter it declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. Simultaneously with its decline came the increased exportation of deals and other sawn lumber, first to Great Britain and later to the United States. Our trade with the latter country has been from the first largely confined to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War our exports of forest products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to Great Britain, but in late years this has become invariable. The total quantity of sawn lumber and square timber exported from Canada changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two billion ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The exports in 1933 amounted to 1,140,541 M ft. b.m., valued at $18,979,506, of which the United Kingdom took the largest share. Exports to Empire countries made up 57 p.c. of the total and those to foreign countries 43 p.c. In 1934 exports to Empire countries increased to 71 p.c. of the total, but decreased to 64·7 p.c. in 1935. The exports of lumber and square timber increased in 1936 as compared with 1935, but the exports of shingles and lath decreased. (See Table **15.**)

15.—Exports of Planks, Boards, and Square Timber, by Importing Countries, calendar years 1933-36.

Country.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft.b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$
British—								
United Kingdom..	486,555	8,197,350	861,193	16,266,405	734,272	14,099,559	957,948	19,750,191
Irish Free State...	3,084	50,064	25,187	465,804	4,965	88,485	4,139	79,625
New Zealand.....	1,613	40,482	2,999	78,771	3,867	96,576	6,364	176,720
Australia.....	124,078	1,444,205	123,905	1,598,933	135,544	1,781,639	117,069	1,542,487
British South Africa.....	14,385	191,760	20,160	355,931	18,816	350,751	42,282	853,171
British West Indies	14,134	262,661	17,156	332,513	11,071	221,155	15,747	327,730
Other British Countries.....	9,266	171,631	9,544	249,047	17,536	327,107	21,839	454,858
Totals, British....	653,115	10,358,153	1,060,144	19,347,404	926,071	16,965,272	1,165,388	23,184,782
Foreign—								
United States.....	296,864	6,418,839	233,714	5,853,265	351,113	8,279,291	530,866	12,841,995
China.....	110,694	1,174,492	103,522	1,209,749	74,649	941,704	88,968	1,155,008
Japan.....	59,652	706,297	71,810	985,085	49,952	654,132	30,155	509,105
Other Foreign Countries.....	20,216	321,725	21,936	446,764	28,763	673,575	42,587	978,315
Totals, Foreign....	487,426	8,621,353	430,982	8,494,863	504,477	10,548,702	692,576	15,484,423
Grand Totals....	**1,140,541**	**18,979,506**	**1,491,126**	**27,842,267**	**1,430,548**	**27,513,974**	**1,857,964**	**38,669,205**

Subsection 4.—Other Forest Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products, and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products; boxes, baskets, cooperage, and other containers; canoes, boats, and small vessels; kitchen, bakers' and dairy woodenware; wooden pumps, piping, tanks, and silos; spools, handles, dowels, and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc., and the use of paper in printing and the manufacture of paper boxes, bags, stationery, and paper goods. The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, musical instruments, brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

Subsection 5.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in compiling manufacturing statistics and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1935 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to $2,807,337,381 of which total the wood and paper group contributed $441,160,387 or over 15 p.c. It was exceeded in this respect only by the vegetable products group with over 18 p.c. Of

the ten groups of the industrial census the wood and paper group, which includes the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper as well as the wood- and paper-using industries, was highest in number of establishments with 8,186, in net value of products with $239,387,227* and in salary and wage distribution with $128,196,524.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1935, a higher percentage to the raw material used than in the wood and paper-using industries; in the manufacture of pulp and paper this percentage was 101 and in the lumber industry 82. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 82 p.c. also. For the wood and paper group as a whole the value added by manufacture, in 1935 was $266,119,706,* or 152 p.c. of the value of raw materials used. Further details are given in Chapter XIV—Manufactures—of the present volume.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, exports of wood and paper products amounted to $181,831,743 and made up 21·4 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to $849,030,417. Exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of mineral products, which made up 33·4 p.c. of the total, and agricultural and vegetable products with 28·6 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of exportation. Newsprint paper is second only to wheat on the list, with wood-pulp fifth and sawn lumber sixth. The gross contribution of wood and paper products toward a favourable trade balance for Canada amounted to $158,560,112 during the same period, exceeding all other groups in this respect.

Subsection 6.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing up of forest fire losses in Canada's forests has ever been made, but it has been estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and 27 p.c. remains. Though the loss of merchantable timber has been greatly reduced in recent years by forest protective services and the education of the public, it still constitutes a serious drain on our resources.

Since the historic Miramichi fire, which burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick in 1825, there have been a number of disastrous fires. About the year 1845 vast areas west of lake Superior were burned over. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height of land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept over more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated more than 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district; in Quebec, country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires about this time.

During more recent times a series of disastrous fires swept over northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated, on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at $3,000,000. In 1916 fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people. In 1922 a third fire destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres. In 1908 a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, B.C., destroyed that city. Every year thousands of acres are devastated by fires of less individual importance, which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. In 1923 there were unusually disastrous fires, chiefly

* See footnote (†) p. 307.

in Eastern Canada. A total area of over 6,000,000 acres was burned over with a loss of approximately $46,000,000. The average area burned over for the ten-year period from 1926 to 1935 was slightly over two million acres with an average annual total loss and damage of four and a half million dollars.

Speaking generally, there are, annually, two periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the herbaceous growth is dead and the ground covered with dry leaves.

Statistics compiled by the Dominion Forest Service from reports received from the various provincial and private forest protective organizations, show that, during the ten-year period from 1926 to 1935, 86 p.c. of all fires reported were due to human agencies and were, therefore, preventable. The remainder were attributed to lightning or other natural causes. Campers, settlers, smokers, and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations, lightning and incendiarism, account for smaller proportions.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce bud-worm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam-fir forests in Eastern Canada. In Quebec it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. In these regions the active state of the infestation is now practically over, but the insect is causing damage in northern Ontario and Cape Breton island. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. The hemlock looper and a new species closely related to the spruce bud-worm are causing considerable damage in eastern coniferous forests. During recent years dusting by aeroplane has been developed on a practical basis by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture and promises to be effective in the control of certain defoliating insects under certain conditions. Perhaps the most effective means of controlling destructive forest insects is by the introduction of parasites. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has developed this means of attack with marked success in the case of the larch saw fly and has recently secured from Europe some millions of parasitic insects which are being liberated in the forests infested with the spruce saw fly. The loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot is especially prevalent in balsam fir, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased by rot.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,300,000,000 cubic feet. During the latest ten years fire has destroyed annually about 268,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth of various ages on 848,379 acres. The destruction occasioned by insects, fungi and windfall is not known, but is estimated at 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of about four billion cubic feet per annum. With about 600,000 square miles of accessible timber in a growing condition, an average annual increment of 10 to 11 cubic feet per acre would be quite possible under forest management and would cover this depletion. In view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity. Nevertheless, extensive reproduction and rate-of-growth surveys being conducted by the Dominion Forest Service indicate that the increment is greater than previously estimated.

CHAPTER X.—FUR RESOURCES AND FUR PRODUCTION.

This chapter is divided into three sections dealing, respectively, with: the fur trade, using that term in the sense which historical association has given it in Canada; fur farming, which follows closely the treatment formerly given the subject in the chapter on agriculture; and fur production and trade statistics, covering the total production and external trade in raw furs.

Section 1.—The Fur Trade.

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French *régime* in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which followed a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are given in the Canada Year Book, 1934-35, pp. 343-344.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have taken place in the fur trade since the early days. The railway revolutionized conditions of transportation to the West and indeed wherever its influence has reached, and more recently the motor vehicle and the extension of roads have provided access to outlying districts along the fringe of settlement. Vessels ply the larger lakes and rivers, while the gasolene-driven boat may be taken into quite remote water routes. Finally the aeroplane is frequently used for transportation of furs from the more inaccessible districts. Increase in trapping and improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining, and agricultural settlement have driven some fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. However, this more widespread search for furs and more intensive exploitation has been followed by a more thorough regulation of the fur trade and the effort to administer more carefully the wild-life resources of the country so that the supply may be perpetuated. Furthermore, some of the fur-bearing animals appear to be adapting themselves to conditions in settled country as illustrated by the fact that Ontario and Quebec, the provinces with the largest populations, usually report the largest catches of furs. While the settlement of the country has inevitably reduced the area in which some fur-bearing animals, such as the beaver, can survive, nevertheless a tremendous area remains which is unsuitable for agricultural settlement and which under proper administration should provide a natural habitat for such animals perpetually. Altogether the annual production of furs in Canada under modern conditions has increased rather than diminished, although some of the chief furs of the early days have not only declined in relative importance, but the average annual production is smaller.

Conservation.*—The conservation of the fur bearers of Canada is a matter coming under the jurisdiction of the respective provincial and territorial governments. Nevertheless, the Dominion as a whole is concerned in the conservation of

* Prepared under the direction of F. H. H. Williamson, Controller, National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, by Hoyes Lloyd, Superintendent of Wild Life Protection.

fur and of all wild-life resources. It was to co-ordinate the wild-life conservation efforts of the various Dominion Departments that the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was organized in 1916. The Board is specially authorized to advise with respect to the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Northwest Game Act, but has dealt with many other problems of wild-life conservation. Through conferences of Provincial and Dominion officials which were called together for many years by the Department of the Interior, but are now convoked by the Department of Mines and Resources, uniform and concerted action has been taken and the conservation of Canada's wild-life resources has been advanced. The general policy followed with regard to the fur-bearing animals has been mainly along two lines: first, to so regulate the taking of animals by limitation of catch or close season as to prevent their extinction in districts where natural conditions provide a suitable habitat; and second, to provide sanctuaries in strategic places which serve as reservoirs from which large areas of surrounding wild country may be naturally re-stocked.

Information on the wild-life conservation activities of the provinces and territories may be secured from the chief game officials listed below: G. A. Jeckell, Controller, Controller's Office, Dawson, Yukon; Roy A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Northwest Territories, Ottawa, (administers Northwest Game Act); F. R. Butler, Inspector, Office of the Game Commission, 411 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, British Columbia; J. A. Hutchison, Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta; Edward S. Forsyth, Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Saskatchewan; A. G. Cunningham, Director, Game and Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba; D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, 2, Ontario; L. A. Richard, Deputy Minister of Mines, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, Quebec; Lt.-Col. H. H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden, Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, New Brunswick; F. A. Harrison, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Live Stock Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Section 2.—Fur Farming.*

Fur farming is playing an increasingly important part in the production of furs in Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals advancing from 3 p.c. of the total value of the fur production in 1921 to 31 p.c. in 1935.

Origin of the Fur-Farming Industry.—A short account of the origin of the fur-farming industry in Canada was given on p. 249 of the 929 edition of the Year Book, while a more detailed account of the earlier history of the industry was given in a publication of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, entitled "Fur Farming in Canada", by J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., the second edition of which was published in 1914.

Fur Farms of Canada.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals (principally silver foxes), together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised successfully in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, and fitch. The mink in particular thrives in captivity if it receives proper care, and the number of mink farms is accordingly

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Animals and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes detailed annual reports on fur farms and on the production of raw furs.

increasing at a rapid rate. In addition to the farms already mentioned, where animals are raised in rather confined quarters, many areas of marsh, stream or lake are being operated as muskrat and beaver farms. In the case of these semi-aquatic animals, however, although the animals are usually kept within a carefully fenced area where they are given supplementary food and are protected from predatory enemies, they nevertheless live and breed under natural conditions.

For many years the fox-farming industry was expanding so rapidly, both in Canada and abroad, that the chief source of income of ranches was the sale of live animals for breeding purposes, while the production of pelts was a minor or incidental feature. Thus, in 1925 the value of live silver foxes sold was $2,755,000, while that of silver fox pelts was only $736,000. As the number of foxes on fur farms progressively increased, ranchers had to readjust their economy to declining values for both live animals and pelts. The industry appears to be gradually becoming stabilized on a pelt basis rather than on a live animal basis. In the latest year, 1935, the value of live silver foxes sold was only $562,480, while that of silver fox pelts sold was $3,690,431, and for all fur farms the sales of pelts represented 88 p.c. of the total revenue.

Statistics of Fur Farms.—The earliest Dominion-wide statistics of fur farms were collected for the year 1919. Since then annual statistics have been obtained covering the chief phases of the industry. The statistics of 1919 recorded 429 fur farms with 8,326 fur-bearing animals. The wide growth of the industry since then is evident from the statistics of the tables which follow.

Table 1, showing the number of farms and capital investment in the industry by provinces, indicates that Prince Edward Island no longer holds its earlier margin of supremacy in the industry. In recent years the larger and more populous provinces of Quebec and Ontario have exceeded Prince Edward Island in the number of fur farms, and in the capital invested in fur-bearing animals and land and buildings used for fur farming.

1.—Numbers of Fur Farms, Values of Land and Buildings and Values of Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1933-35.

Province.	Fur Farms.			Values of Land and Buildings.			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	609	646	771	901,201	879,083	884,895	1,052,172	1,168,683	1,192,410
Nova Scotia	659	690	853	239,671	254,739	314,687	408,045	431,098	557,447
New Brunswick	756	991	983	410,484	563,009	508,221	668,192	941,746	949,101
Quebec	2,147	2,279	2,408	1,059,734	1,035,942	1,173,107	1,517,668	1,627,874	1,910,659
Ontario	1,044	1,026	1,029	1,224,942	1,215,022	1,321,913	1,464,181	1,606,592	1,848,343
Manitoba	280	352	400	522,505	592,400	700,403	649,331	760,546	913,072
Saskatchewan	200	225	308	659,467	404,707	413,752	441,896	490,828	545,552
Alberta	448	510	463	788,309	852,449	905,913	963,480	1,077,110	1,085,050
British Columbia	323	293	272	444,338	397,887	356,184	336,237	314,725	373,916
Yukon	7	7	8	14,550	14,550	11,750	8,365	8,365	6,275
Totals	**6,473**	**7,019**	**7,495**	**6,265,201**	**6,209,788**	**6,590,825**	**7,509,567**	**8,427,567**	**9,381,825**

Table 2 indicates that the numbers of silver foxes and mink, the two fur-bearing animals which have proved most readily adaptable to domestication, were higher in 1935 than in any previous year. The values of animals on fur farms, on the other hand, have been greatly affected by the decline in prices since 1929.

2.—Numbers of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1927-35.

Kind of Animal.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Silver fox	57,961	72,631	97,190	105,894	95,734	92,703	103,842	125,577	141,509
Patch or cross fox	1,747	1,853	2,563	3,335	3,369	2,978	2,574	2,472	1,931
Red fox	1,198	1,489	2,348	3,018	2,879	2,526	2,244	2,031	1,548
Blue fox	1,713	1,331	1,576	1,755	1,219	858	689	691	669
Silver-blue fox	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	12	5	2	Nil	Nil
White fox	Nil	1	4	64	65	39	11	5	Nil
Mink	2,615	5,028	10,436	20,726	21,062	17,212	18,640	25,435	31,946
Raccoon	1,238	1,852	2,870	3,395	3,600	3,057	2,522	1,867	1,334
Skunk	111	99	78	20	54	20	12	19	Nil
Marten	112	152	187	228	272	207	202	154	113
Fisher	87	136	184	195	244	200	183	164	163
Opossum	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coyote	29	30	73	135	72	44	34	22	18
Badger	Nil	113	726	559	307	119	63	45	22
Lynx	2	9	10	13	16	10	1	Nil	Nil
Otter	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fitch	Nil	Nil	25	150	826	1,587	1,857	1,558	1,144
Ferret	Nil	Nil	5	1	Nil	3	4	1	6
Weasel	Nil	Nil	11	6	11	17	8	9	8
Nutria	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	27	56	64	46	72
Siberian hare	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chinchilla rabbit	3,085	3,464	1,438	1,206	239	80	79	79	2
Rabbit, *n.e.s.*	1,129	1,733	428	475	207	285	291	118	57
Karakul sheep	1,082	94	96	193	140	108	107	111	102
Muskrat[1]	55,390	168,861	711,111	425,525	119,285	132,973	65,324	35,556	20,539
Beaver[1]	505	799	698	1,112	806	1,118	1,029	1,010	1,180
Totals	**128,020**	**259,682**	**832,059**	**568,018**	**250,446**	**256,205**	**199,782**	**196,970**	**202,363**

[1] Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1927-35.

Kind of Animal.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	12,824,787	14,922,378	18,047,124	13,386,171	7,259,148	6,027,501	6,849,725	7,742,294	8,495,851
Patch or cross fox	122,400	167,222	238,220	270,257	150,597	112,548	99,570	81,292	65,684
Red fox	28,460	46,770	91,575	77,872	45,988	33,199	27,405	23,583	16,149
Blue fox	221,780	172,682	196,750	174,193	73,237	34,375	25,243	22,865	20,750
Silver-blue fox	Nil	1,520	Nil	Nil	650	200	100	Nil	Nil
White fox	Nil	150	400	1,700	2,410	1,310	920	800	Nil
Mink	148,005	328,998	765,333	1,286,737	642,045	328,534	349,411	451,499	695,492
Raccoon	41,093	59,672	80,801	72,242	48,640	32,033	22,996	15,844	10,658
Skunk	1,100	693	341	73	187	126	12	14	Nil
Marten	10,510	14,310	17,340	20,660	17,550	10,739	10,697	8,125	6,460
Fisher	12,610	24,325	28,585	29,810	29,170	16,995	17,190	14,745	16,425
Opossum	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coyote	490	480	850	1,592	836	302	356	138	132
Badger	Nil	4,445	23,350	18,812	7,125	2,601	1,357	1,040	434
Lynx	100	880	825	1,600	660	320	20	Nil	Nil
Otter	Nil	70	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fitch	Nil	Nil	550	5,760	13,478	16,496	11,729	6,604	4,598
Ferret	Nil	Nil	25	5	Nil	15	12	2	30
Weasel	Nil	Nil	50	25	28	29	8	10	4
Nutria	Nil	Nil	Nil	700	1,880	2,245	2,460	945	1,065
Siberian hare	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chinchilla rabbit	23,648	27,711	8,627	2,089	342	194	65	36	5
Rabbit, *n.e.s.*	9,280	12,575	2,428	1,623	685	1,454	484	234	109
Karakul sheep	21,539	5,348	4,300	5,334	1,650	1,255	1,060	917	540
Muskrat[1]	127,921	562,749	1,725,391	755,800	152,889	93,473	56,088	31,625	20,852
Beaver[1]	24,455	48,475	75,070	84,667	48,042	38,818	32,659	24,955	26,587
Totals	**13,618,258**	**16,401,453**	**21,303,035**	**16,197,747**	**8,497,237**	**6,754,762**	**7,509,567**	**8,427,567**	**9,381,825**

[1] Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. Table 4 shows the sales of animals by kinds in the years 1927 to 1935 and Table 5 the sales of pelts. During the five latest years the sales of pelts have exceeded the sales of live animals, while in former years the reverse was the case.

4.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1927-35.

Kind of Animal.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	2,501,816	3,552,874	3,856,158	1,405,202	358,394	193,043	301,612	488,847	562,480
Patch or cross fox	23,350	38,675	66,554	29,296	8,526	4,467	5,313	3,291	3,280
Red fox	5,079	12,159	22,178	10,900	5,788	2,657	2,744	2,729	2,110
Blue fox	28,115	28,530	45,035	24,895	8,270	1,355	502	825	335
Silver-blue fox	Nil	550	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
White fox	Nil	Nil	Nil	161	Nil	210	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mink	58,992	140,889	407,570	301,754	85,728	28,581	34,802	68,708	73,402
Raccoon	7,626	18,031	17,996	13,800	4,825	2,163	2,201	1,294	779
Skunk	190	Nil	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marten	700	350	1,270	2,075	905	570	100	155	800
Fisher	635	2,375	4,825	4,399	7,495	2,090	1,200	1,825	3,255
Coyote	6	Nil	20	20	124	Nil	Nil	230	Nil
Badger	Nil	215	4,984	2,957	485	145	6	Nil	320
Lynx	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fitch	Nil	Nil	100	1,720	6,724	5,565	4,025	2,436	2,377
Ferret	Nil	Nil	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
Nutria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	175	515	675	1,040	115
Siberian hare	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chinchilla rabbit	11,860	18,355	2,469	170	58	438	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rabbit, *n.e.s.*	2,689	7,861	1,071	677	172	642	439	120	4
Karakul sheep	4,215	150	200	1,500	70	275	300	212	160
Muskrat	6,719	16,206	44,308	28,394	3,881	457	83	8	15
Beaver	100	200	60	625	380	Nil	460	1,325	Nil
Totals	**2,652,150**	**3,837,420**	**4,474,953**	**1,828,545**	**492,000**	**243,193**	**354,462**	**573,051**	**649,432**

5.—Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1927-35.

Kind of Animal.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	2,067,170	2,278,611	2,195,253	2,921,885	2,835,470	2,821,593	3,441,020	3,690,431	4,437,301
Patch or cross fox	49,125	54,307	43,122	75,676	84,993	93,018	95,522	84,503	75,273
Red fox	21,257	21,774	18,585	21,549	20,445	21,924	23,652	17,788	14,301
Blue fox	8,053	13,516	19,144	25,318	12,758	9,032	9,325	12,250	9,179
White fox	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	792	135	65	50	75
Mink	4,546	8,916	12,471	34,538	99,033	87,604	127,241	145,680	323,263
Raccoon	1,193	1,502	3,027	2,618	4,445	5,096	4,738	5,248	4,410
Skunk	30	23	48	11	4	10	Nil	Nil	6
Marten	173	30	Nil	100	79	313	262	175	194
Fisher	60	112	320	405	145	1,120	1,576	963	626
Coyote	60	Nil	340	691	718	395	610	530	322
Badger	Nil	28	1,646	3,925	3,101	1,398	629	408	296
Lynx	Nil	45	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	66	Nil	Nil
Fitch	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	341	568	2,616	3,184	2,010
Weasel	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	34	30	23	25
Nutria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50
Chinchilla rabbit	1,701	526	806	45	65	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rabbit, *n.e.s.*	182	246	263	22	Nil	Nil	29	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep	800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	246	139	638	338
Muskrat	8,564	9,365	9,335	9,205	8,945	3,723	4,710	4,034	3,213
Beaver	100	25	550	150	126	410	213	105	113
Totals	**2,163,014**	**2,389,026**	**2,304,910**	**3,096,270**	**3,071,460**	**3,046,627**	**3,712,443**	**3,966,010**	**4,870,995**

Section 3.—Statistics of Total Production and Trade in Furs.

Fur Production Statistics.*—Statistics of the number and value of raw furs and skins taken were collected at the Decennial Census of 1881 and thereafter till 1911, the figures showing a value of $987,555 taken in 1880, $768,983 in 1890, $899,645 in 1900, and $1,927,550 in 1910. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Animal and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, but arrangements were subsequently made with the provinces whereby the provincial game departments undertook to supply annually to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics statements of the numbers and values of pelts taken in the respective provinces, the information being based on royalties, export taxes, etc. These returns include furs produced on fur farms as well as those taken by trappers from the wild-life resources of the Dominion. The figures of pelts produced and their values are given in Table 6 for the years since annual statistics were instituted. The high value shown for 1920 is due to the inflated prices at that time. The value for the latest year ended June 30, 1935, represents a good recovery and is higher than for any year since 1929. The decrease in the number of pelts is attributable chiefly to reductions in the numbers of muskrat, ermine, rabbit, and squirrel.

Canadian consumption of furs is increasing with the growth of population and wealth. An important industry has developed in the dressing and dyeing of furs. Imported furs, chiefly of types not produced in Canada, as well as domestic furs are treated in these plants. The industry is on a custom basis, that is, the work is done for customers and a charge made according to the nature of the work involved. In 1935 the number of fur skins treated was 5,738,920 and the amount received by the plants for the work, $1,374,747. The plants in operation numbered 13.

As a result of increased Canadian consumption and the disorganization of older European markets at the close of the Great War, fur auctions were instituted in Canada. The first Canadian fur auction was held in Montreal in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at $5,057,114, were sold. The most recent figures show that at the auction sales held in Montreal during 1935 there were 1,342,769 pelts disposed of with a total value of $4,562,669. Sales are also held at Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver. These sales are attended by foreign as well as Canadian fur buyers.

6.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-35.

Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.	Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.
	No.	$		No.	$
1920	3,600,004	21,387,005[1]	1928	3,601,153	18,758,177
1921	2,936,407	10,151,594	1929	5,150,328	18,745,473
1922	4,366,790	17,438,867	1930	3,798,444	12,158,376
1923	4,963,996	16,761,567	1931	4,060,356	11,803,217
1924	4,207,593	15,643,817	1932	4,449,289	10,189,481
1925	3,820,326	15,441,564	1933	4,503,558	10,305,154
1926	3,686,148	15,072,244	1934	6,076,197	12,349,328
1927	4,289,233	18,864,126	1935	4,926,413	12,843,341

[1] Fur prices in this year were abnormally high. Any comparison of this figure with those of later years should take this into account.

Among the provinces, Ontario occupies first place in value of raw fur production, its output in 1934-35 being valued at $2,218,514. The relation of the value of raw fur production in each province to the total for Canada in 1934-35 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario, 17·3; Quebec, 14·9; Northwest Territories, 13·1; Alberta, 11·5; Saskatchewan, 9·8; Manitoba, 9·2; British Columbia, 6·3; New Brunswick, 5·9; Prince Edward Island, 5·1; Nova Scotia, 5·1; and Yukon, 1·8. Details by provinces of the numbers of pelts produced in the two latest years are

7.—Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1934 and 1935.

Province or Territory.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			$	$
Prince Edward Island	14,452	19,828	540,355	653,238
Nova Scotia	43,429	66,828	550,699	650,836
New Brunswick	59,581	55,184	661,094	765,169
Quebec	307,819	299,279	1,479,811	1,915,009
Ontario	805,630	686,342	2,230,030	2,218,514
Manitoba	599,550	490,295	1,323,522	1,185,205
Saskatchewan	1,541,339	1,004,122	1,430,834	1,263,056
Alberta	2,270,491	1,850,461	1,533,799	1,474,528
British Columbia	160,438	200,351	961,108	809,168
Northwest Territories	229,665	212,414	1,515,077	1,678,544
Yukon	43,803	41,309	122,999	230,074
Totals	**6,076,197**	**4,926,413**	**12,349,328**	**12,843,341**

The principal item is silver fox, whose total value of $4,343,823 represents 34 p.c. of the total value of raw fur production in the season. Silver fox is the product almost entirely of the fur farms and, owing to the expansion of the fur-farming industry throughout the Dominion, has shown an increase in pelt production in nearly every season from 1920-21 onward. The value of pelts of other kinds of foxes added to the silver fox brings the total for all fox pelts to $6,903,792, or 54 p.c. of the total for all furs. Following silver fox in order of importance, but with considerably smaller total values, are: muskrat, $1,784,252; mink, $1,540,684; and white fox, $1,043,028.

The following table gives details of raw fur production by kinds for 1934 and 1935.

8.—Kinds, Numbers, Total Values and Average Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1934 and 1935.

Kind.	Numbers of Pelts.		Total Values of Pelts.		Average Values per Pelt.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			$	$	$	$
Badger	3,051	1,225	32,971	9,426	10·81	7·69
Bear, black and brown	1,416	1,123	1,830	1,845	1·29	1·64
Bear, grizzly	1	10	12	45	12·00	4·50
Bear, white	27	43	405	572	15·00	13·30
Beaver	59,199	50,175	476,391	412,862	8·05	8·23
Coyote or prairie wolf[1]	28,914	53,018	227,501	359,036	7·87	6·77
Ermine (weasel)	753,916	577,688	445,754	276,502	0·59	0·48
Fisher or pekan	3,171	3,728	169,295	170,064	53·39	45·62
Fitch	2,754	2,510	3,564	2,931	1·29	1·17
Fox, cross	28,833	32,799	687,344	694,174	23·84	21·16
Fox, red	81,513	104,468	648,084	781,709	7·95	7·48
Fox, silver	103,589	120,465	3,711,390	4,343,823	35·83	36·06
Fox, blue	1,151	1,316	21,219	32,550	18·44	24·73
Fox, white	61,400	68,366	1,098,421	1,043,028	17·89	15·24
Fox, unspecified	273	1,163	1,999	8,508	7·32	7·32
Lynx	16,799	22,014	285,048	511,410	16·97	23·23
Marten or sable	17,660	22,906	201,771	318,463	11·43	13·90
Mink	227,053	183,305	1,822,774	1,540,684	8·02	8·41
Muskrat	2,538,565	1,983,747	1,863,322	1,784,252	0·73	0·90
Otter	8,868	8,927	155,509	152,404	17·54	17·07
Rabbit	466,492	288,641	35,977	18,097	0·08	0·06
Raccoon	26,072	20,101	99,678	69,309	3·82	3·45
Skunk	162,620	131,940	112,253	87,154	0·69	0·66
Squirrel	1,472,920	1,231,290	171,338	109,757	0·12	0·09
Wild cat	1,917	2,218	6,428	7,759	3·35	3·50
Wolf[1]	7,097	12,007	67,173	102,918	9·46	8·57
Wolverine or carcajou	456	655	1,783	3,988	3·91	6·09
Domestic cat	470	565	94	71	0·20	0·13
Totals	**6,076,197**	**4,926,413**	**12,349,328**	**12,843,341**		-

[1] Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

External Trade in Furs.—The important external markets for Canadian furs are London and New York; the trade tables for the twelve months ended June 30, 1935, show that of the total of $15,224,342 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom took $9,755,922 and the United States $4,626,876. In the early years of the 19th century, the exports of furs exceeded in value those of any other product. This has greatly changed, yet the total output has not declined and Canada may still be described as one of the great fur preserves of the world. In 1667 exports of furs to France and the West Indies were valued at 550,000 francs. In 1850, the first year for which tables of the Customs Department are available, the value of raw furs exported was £19,395 ($93,872). The following table shows exports for recent years which are greatly in excess of the earlier values.

9.—Exports of Canadian Raw Furs by Leading Countries and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1931-35.

Country and Kind.	Years ended June 30—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
COUNTRY.	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	7,456,594	6,316,529	7,122,874	8,723,485	9,755,922
United States	4,706,663	3,908,773	2,684,231	4,156,005	4,626,876
Other countries	1,380,831	1,269,784	1,372,947	1,065,331	841,544
Totals	**13,544,088**	**11,495,086**	**11,180,052**	**13,944,821**	**15,224,342**
KIND OF FUR.					
Beaver	1,388,382	1,094,413	871,710	709,960	748,521
Fox, black and silver	4,640,506	3,818,463	4,550,906	5,264,026	5,708,024
Fox, other	1,938,551	2,021,303	1,676,757	2,076,921	2,818,386
Marten	474,806	370,722	282,868	295,002	302,516
Mink	1,292,102	1,144,828	1,314,047	2,144,121	1,878,666
Muskrat	1,353,019	1,136,155	987,189	1,235,333	1,622,787
Other kinds	2,456,722	1,909,202	1,496,575	2,219,458	2,145,442
Totals	**13,544,088**	**11,495,086**	**11,180,052**	**13,944,821**	**15,224,342**

10.—Imports of Raw Furs by Leading Countries Whence Imported and Kinds of Fur, years ended June 30, 1931-35.

Country and Kind.	Years ended June 30—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
COUNTRY.	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	379,208	290,353	202,762	540,727	454,421
United States	4,652,914	2,190,309	2,078,078	2,842,870	1,719,154
Other countries	423,361	228,623	201,330	411,495	451,639
Totals	**5,455,483**	**2,709,285**	**2,482,170**	**3,795,092**	**2,625,214**
KIND OF FUR.					
Fox	450,187	184,504	218,075	275,823	176,474
Kolinsky	208,469	84,148	110,280	59,146	21,554
Mink	342,222	109,577	95,867	238,798	106,723
Muskrat	1,066,221	594,542	518,251	1,012,650	316,231
Persian lamb	453,976	283,067	155,168	319,593	284,898
Rabbit	206,206	215,621	240,691	280,826	422,673
Other kinds	2,728,202	1,237,826	1,143,838	1,608,256	1,296,661
Totals	**5,455,483**	**2,709,285**	**2,482,170**	**3,795,092**	**2,625,214**

Among living animals exported from Canada only two kinds of fur-bearing animals are separately classified by the Customs Department. These are foxes, separately recorded first in 1925, and mink, in 1931. Live foxes exported were valued at $1,388,459 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, $1,434,686 in 1926, when the highest value was recorded, and only $7,085 in 1936. Live mink exported were valued at $66,811 in 1931 and $9,909 in 1936. Foxes have been separately classified among imports of living animals since the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, when those imported were valued at $6,914 compared with $1,020 in 1936. Rabbits imported were valued at $7,181 in 1928 and $101 in 1936.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES.

Section 1.—The Early Fisheries.

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to Cabot the honour of having discovered, in 1497, the cod banks of Newfoundland, when he first sighted the mainland of North America. Fishing may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has since yielded a perennial harvest to both Europe and America. According to the Census of 1931, of 3,927,591 persons in Canada gainfully occupied in that year, 34,340 were occupied in the fishing industry, that is, in primary fishing operations exclusive of the canning and curing of fish.

A more detailed account of the history of the Atlantic fisheries was given on p. 348 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

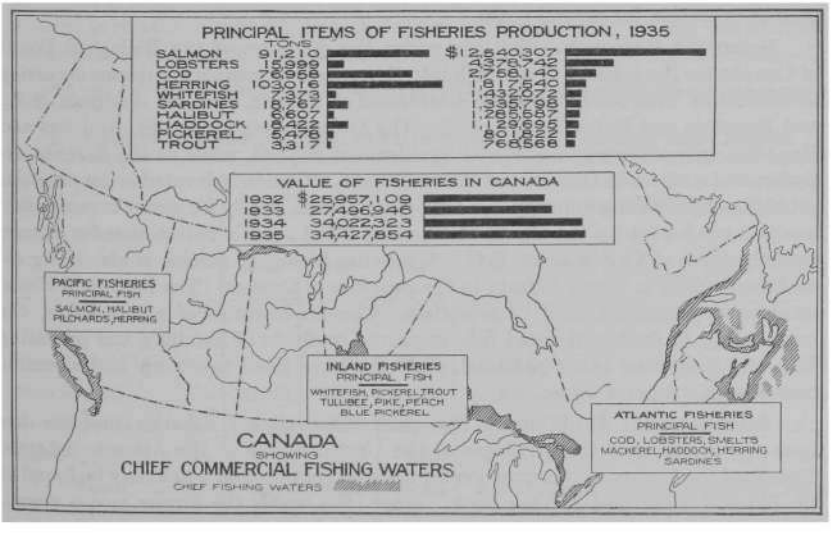
Section 2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada, are among the most extensive in the world and are indicated on the accompanying chart. They fall naturally into three divisions: Atlantic, inland, and Pacific fishing grounds. A detailed description of each division, of the fish caught, and of the methods of fishing, will be found at pp. 222-225 of the 1932 Year Book.

Section 3.—The Government and the Fisheries.*

Upon the organizaton of the Dominion Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries was placed under the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Early in 1930 a Department of Fisheries, in charge of its own Minister, was organized. This Department now administers all the tidal fisheries

* Revised under the direction of W. A. Found, Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.



(except those of the mainland portion of Quebec, which by agreement are under provincial administration), the non-tidal fisheries of Nova Scotia, and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The non-tidal fisheries of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (except the fisheries of the Magdalen islands) are administered by the respective provinces, although the Dominion Department does certain protective work in non-tidal waters of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. The right of fisheries regulation for all the provinces, however, rests with the Dominion Government. [See the Fisheries Act (22-23 Geo. V, c. 42).] The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1935-36, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was $1,710,345, and the revenue $167,862.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion by the enforcement of closed seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized; the Dominion, in 1935, operated 23 main hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, 9 salmon retaining ponds and several egg collecting stations at a cost of $231,036, and distributed 145,878,304 trout and salmon eggs, fry and older fish. The young fish are distributed *gratis* if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing. Investigations and experiments directed toward the culture of the oyster have been carried on since 1929 at Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island, by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, and are now being extended to areas in Nova Scotia.

Direct Assistance.—On the Atlantic coast where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable, a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, and ice conditions. Further, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 72) systems of instruction in improved methods of fish curing and barrel making have been in operation for several years.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of research into the numerous complex problems occurring in connection with the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. The biological stations at St. Andrews and Nanaimo are concerned chiefly with problems of fish life, while at the fisheries experimental stations at Halifax and Prince Rupert, attention is devoted to the practical problems of the fishing industry. A biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted by the Board at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. A fisheries biological station is also being established (1936) in Gaspe County in the province of Quebec. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of scientists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem has been the question of the privileges of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries. Details of the history of this question for the past century and a half may be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi* licence plan, which grew out of a treaty of 1888, which, however, was never ratified,

United States vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and all other supplies.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in connection with the sockeye salmon fishery of the Pacific coast where the sockeye of the Fraser river, British Columbia, are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners. Different treaties to settle the matter were signed but none of them has so far been made effective.

Better results have been obtained in dealing with the international problem touching the halibut fishery of the Pacific which was settled by the treaty "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut", signed by Canada and the United States or Mar. 2, 1923. Under this treaty a closed season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Ottawa on May 9, 1930, and ratified by the respective governments of the countries on May 9, 1931, provided for the regulation of the fishery by the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for closed seasons, etc. This revised convention provides a simpler and more responsive system of control than was previously possible.*

Fishing Bounties.—By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution, annually, among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats and vessels on the Atlantic waters, of $150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax Award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000, the details of the expenditure to be settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1935, payment was made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 74) on the following basis: to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6·30 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, $1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $5·45 each. The total amount paid in 1935 was $159,966 Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1932 to 1935 are as follows:—

* A new convention, generally similar to that of 1930 but embodying several changes, was signed at Ottawa on Jan. 29, 1937.

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen for the Calendar Years 1932-35.

Province.	Numbers of Men who Received Bounties.				Amounts of Bounties Paid.[1]			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,668	1,984	2,058	2,129	10,286	11,518	12,028	12,815
Nova Scotia	11,151	11,386	11,770	11,093	74,632	72,920	76,538	74,843
New Brunswick	3,326	3,462	3,420	3,248	25,486	24,455	24,683	23,174
Quebec	8,199	8,715	8,008	8,135	49,375	50,415	46,727	49,133
Totals	**24,344**	**25,547**	**25,256**	**24,605**	**159,779**	**159,308**	**159,976**	**159,965**

[1] Amounts include payments to vessel and boat owners.

Collection of Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion Department of Fisheries and those branches of the different Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries. Under this arrangement, the statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh state or domestically prepared are collected by the local fishery officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules similar to those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing expeditious and correct reports.

Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.*

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. No comparable figures of production are available for years prior to the confederation of the provinces, but about 1836 the production of fish in what are now the three Maritime Provinces had an estimated value of something like $1,500,000, while the production of Lower Canada was probably worth $1,000,000. In 1870 the total was $6,600,000 and this was more than doubled by 1878. In the '90's it passed $20,000,000 and in 1912, $34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over $60,000,000, but this was in a period of greatly inflated prices. Between that year and 1921 the total value of the products of the fisheries decreased and in the latter year was back to $34,000,000. From 1921 to 1926 a steady increase to $56,000,000 took place and in the following three years the value fluctuated around the $50,000,000 mark. The world-wide depression affected the markets for fish products so that the value dropped to $25,957,109 in 1932. In 1933 conditions commenced to show improvement and by 1935 the value of output had advanced to $34,427,854, an amount 33 p.c. greater than the value shown in 1932, the low year of the depression. The figures given represent the total values of fish marketed, for consumption fresh, or as dried, canned, or otherwise prepared.

The number of employees, which was 74,882 in 1931, rose steadily to 83,436 in 1934, but dropped to 82,918 in 1935, while the value of the capital investment of the industry, which was $45,325,514 in 1931, fell to $40,912,857 in 1933, but rose again to $43,585,502 in 1934 and to $43,617,888 in 1935.†

Among individual fish products the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; in the past 30 years the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and relatively high price of lobsters have, in recent years, sent cod down to third place. The value of output of the salmon fishery in the period 1869 to 1935 was approximately 448 million dollars and that of the cod fishery, 287 million. This has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leading place that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past six years, and the record by values of principal fish products for the past five years in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables **2**, **3**, and **4**. The aggregate value of production in 1935, $34,427,854, shows an increase of only 1·2 p.c. over the figure of $34,022,323 in 1934.

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief, Animals and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an Annual Report on the Fisheries Statistics of Canada, together with advance summaries on fish caught, marketed, and prepared, by provinces. These may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

† For detailed historical statistics of the fisheries, see pp. 54-58 of Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1935, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

2.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1935.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906 inclusive, years ended June 30; from 1908 to 1917 (a) inclusive, years ended Mar. 31; since and including 1917 (b), calendar years. No statistics are available for the nine-month period ended Mar. 31, 1907.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$		$
1870	6,577,391	1887	18,386,103	1904	23,516,439	1921	34,931,935
1871	7,573,199	1888	17,418,508	1905	29,479,562	1922	41,800,210
1872	9,570,116	1889	17,655,254	1906	26,279,485	1923	42,565,545
1873	10,754,997	1890	17,714,900	1908	25,499,349	1924	44,534,235
1874	11,681,886	1891	18,977,874	1909	25,451,085	1925	47,942,131
1875	10,350,385	1892	18,941,169	1910	29,629,169	1926	56,360,633
1876	11,117,000	1893	20,686,659	1911	29,965,142	1927	49,123,609
1877	12,005,934	1894	20,719,570	1912	34,667,872	1928	55,050,973
1878	13,215,678	1895	20,199,338	1913	33,389,464	1929	53,518,521
1879	13,529,254	1896	20,407,424	1914	33,207,748	1930	47,804,216
1880	14,499,979	1897	22,783,544	1915	31,264,631	1931	30,517,306
1881	15,817,162	1898	19,667,121	1916	35,860,708	1932	25,957,109
1882	16,824,092	1899	21,891,706	1917 (a)	39,208,378	1933	27,496,946
1883	16,958,192	1900	21,557,639	1917 (b)	52,312,044	1934	34,022,323
1884	17,766,404	1901	25,737,153	1918	60,259,744	1935	34,427,854
1885	17,722,973	1902	21,959,433	1919	56,508,479		
1886	18,679,288	1903	23,100,878	1920	49,241,339		

3.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries, by Provinces, calendar years 1930-35.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,141,279	1,078,901	988,919	842,345	963,926	899,685
Nova Scotia	10,411,202	7,986,711	6,557,943	6,010,601	7,673,865	7,852,899
New Brunswick	4,853,575	4,169,811	2,972,682	3,000,045	3,679,970	3,949,615
Quebec	2,502,998	1,952,894	1,815,544	2,128,471	2,306,517	1,947,259
Ontario	3,294,629	2,477,131	2,147,990	2,089,842	2,218,550	2,852,007
Manitoba	1,811,962	1,241,575	1,204,892	1,076,136	1,465,358	1,258,335
Saskatchewan	234,501	317,963	186,174	186,417	219,772	252,059
Alberta	421,258	153,897	153,789	144,518	245,405	225,741
British Columbia	23,103,302	11,108,873	9,909,116	12,001,471	15,234,335	15,169,529
Yukon	29,510	29,550	20,060	17,100	14,625	20,725
Totals	**47,804,216**	**30,517,306**	**25,957,109**	**27,496,946**	**34,022,323**	**34,427,854**

4.—Quantities[1] and Values[2] of the Chief Commercial Fishes, calendar years 1931-35.

Kind of Fish.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1935 compared with 1934.
Salmon.....cwt.	1,343,701	1,331,054	1,456,501	1,696,856	1,824,205	+ 127,349
$	7,972,017	8,037,904	9,758,346	12,875,257	12,540,307	− 334,950
Lobsters.....cwt.	435,490	483,488	374,916	361,992	319,969	− 42,023
$	5,037,028	4,745,311	3,524,355	4,269,764	4,378,742	+ 108,978
Cod.....cwt.	1,463,626	1,428,941	1,561,647	1,714,059	1,539,150	− 174,909
$	2,827,350	2,193,621	2,598,756	3,327,507	2,758,140	− 569,367
Herring.....cwt.	2,462,751	1,862,372	2,056,706	1,901,874	2,060,320	+ 158,446
$	2,330,044	1,473,288	1,747,863	1,799,967	1,817,540	+ 17,573
Whitefish.....cwt.	156,215	138,478	152,135	144,615	147,456	+ 2,841
$	1,425,311	1,193,634	1,136,400	1,358,692	1,432,072	+ 73,380
Sardines.....brl.	63,660	66,910	130,485	191,549	187,666	− 3,883
$	837,560	426,914	623,976	1,039,002	1,335,798	+ 296,796
Halibut[3].....cwt.	210,926	193,845	200,824	123,152	132,130	+ 8,978
$	1,780,044	1,227,680	1,694,405	1,134,307	1,285,587	+ 151,280
Haddock.....cwt.	363,850	360,185	268,881	356,068	368,426	+ 12,358
$	1,362,876	1,114,802	832,029	1,075,529	1,129,695	+ 54,166
Pickerel.....cwt.	92,349	89,498	106,272	122,512	109,548	− 12,964
$	765,492	707,957	623,343	844,848	801,822	− 43,026
Trout.....cwt.	57,420	50,198	50,932	58,977	66,325	+ 7,348
$	707,522	557,988	525,192	594,354	768,568	+ 174,214
Pilchards.....cwt.	1,472,085	886,964	121,013	860,103	911,411	+ 51,308
$	807,842	383,920	77,464	549,910	670,328	+ 120,418
Smelts.....cwt.	74,522	96,163	77,699	59,909	79,409	+ 19,500
$	652,837	690,964	495,632	557,538	588,333	+ 30,795
Perch.....cwt.	51,415	60,972	40,945	72,766	72,001	− 765
$	231,736	272,110	242,123	384,889	401,034	+ 16,145
Ling cod.....cwt.	50,987	39,960	40,282	47,806	62,841	+ 15,035
$	239,014	159,534	198,570	281,644	326,029	+ 44,385
Mackerel.....cwt.	196,248	178,453	263,316	190,818	160,495	− 30,323
$	502,477	276,947	396,306	421,013	308,721	− 112,292
Blue pickerel.....cwt.	54,048	40,610	42,164	24,321	51,230	+ 26,909
$	178,359	174,623	257,201	116,741	302,259	+ 185,518
Swordfish.....cwt.	12,629	10,359	17,137	14,091	22,339	+ 8,248
$	236,617	99,585	208,038	176,640	264,097	+ 87,457
Tullibee .....cwt.	42,804	47,644	42,300	44,076	39,721	− 4,355
$	190,421	224,138	265,204	204,984	225,808	+ 20,824
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	171,748	128,208	177,514	246,179	189,756	− 56,423
$	191,898	133,600	149,211	257,340	221,341	− 35,999
Scallops.....gal.	23,576	46,792	86,344	89,890	133,225	+ 43,335
$	41,641	77,141	161,779	168,415	207,641	+ 39,226
Pike.....cwt.	45,452	41,400	41,146	37,195	44,761	+ 7,566
$	161,674	133,250	112,312	149,821	181,263	+ 31,442
Oysters.....brl.	24,337	23,041	22,424	24,964	27,113	+ 2,149
$	193,563	115,102	126,533	158,241	178,126	+ 19,885
Clams[4].....brl.	56,053	49,922	38,281	42,657	68,972	+ 26,315
$	227,614	167,851	107,522	111,885	173,626	+ 61,741
Eels.....cwt.	20,083	21,476	27,404	25,238	25,091	− 147
$	125,981	110,317	148,995	159,674	162,370	+ 2,696
Saugers.....cwt.	18,279	18,942	24,914	48,695	35,044	− 13,651
$	74,194	105,404	115,635	242,889	155,975	− 86,915
Catfish.....cwt.	11,551	11,245	12,673	13,580	16,289	+ 2,709
$	88,176	84,065	91,012	98,811	115,579	+ 16,768

[1] Quantity caught. [2] Value marketed. [3] Previous to 1934 the totals for halibut included landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels, whereas from 1934 on the United States landings are excluded from the statistics and the figures cover landings by Canadian vessels only. [4] Prior to 1935 clams and quahaugs were combined.

Quantities and Values in Recent Years.—The wide variations in prices from year to year make total values misleading. On the other hand, the quantities of different kinds of fish are stated in many different units which make the total volume of production difficult to compare from year to year. An effort is made to overcome these difficulties in Table 5 by working out what the values would be in a later year if prices had remained the same as in the preceding year. From 1934 to 1935 there was an increase of 1·2 p.c. in the total value of the fisheries. The decrease due to lower prices was 1·3 p.c., while larger quantities caught accounted for an increase of 2·5 p.c. in total values. The improvement in 1935, following upon the larger increase of 1934, brought total values back considerably above those of 1931, although they still remained 37·5 p.c. below the $55,050,973 recorded in 1928, before the decline began.

5.—Value of the Fisheries Production of Canada in 1935 compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items.

Kind of Fish or Product.	Actual Value, 1935.	Value at Prices of 1934.	Actual Value, 1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (-) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (-) Quantities.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Salmon	12,540	13,848	12,875	− 335	− 1,308	+ 973
Lobsters	4,379	3,776	4,270	+ 109	+ 603	− 494
Cod	2,758	2,986	3,327	− 569	− 228	− 341
Herring	1,818	1,957	1,800	+ 18	− 139	+ 157
Whitefish	1,432	1,386	1,359	+ 73	+ 46	+ 27
Sardines	1,336	1,017	1,039	+ 297	+ 319	− 22
Halibut	1,286	1,217	1,134	+ 152	+ 69	+ 83
Haddock	1,130	1,113	1,075	+ 55	+ 17	+ 38
Pickerel or doré	802	756	845	− 43	+ 46	− 89
Trout	769	669	594	+ 175	+ 100	+ 75
Pilchards	670	583	550	+ 120	+ 87	+ 33
Smelts	588	739	558	+ 30	− 151	+ 181
Perch	401	381	385	+ 16	+ 20	− 4
Mixed fish	347	219	273	+ 74	+ 128	− 54
Ling cod	326	370	282	+ 44	− 44	+ 88
Mackerel	309	355	421	− 112	− 46	− 66
Blue pickerel	302	246	117	+ 185	+ 56	+ 129
Swordfish	264	280	177	+ 87	− 16	+ 103
Tullibee	226	185	205	+ 21	+ 41	− 20
Hake or cusk	221	199	257	− 36	+ 22	− 58
Scallops	208	249	168	+ 40	− 41	+ 81
Clams and quahaugs	181	185	112	+ 69	− 4	+ 73
Pike	181	180	150	+ 31	+ 1	+ 30
Oysters	178	172	158	+ 20	+ 6	+ 14
Eels	162	159	160	+ 2	+ 3	− 1
Saugers	156	173	243	− 87	− 17	− 70
Catfish	116	119	99	+ 17	− 3	+ 20
Whales	105	106	184	− 79	− 1	− 78
Sturgeon	102	95	87	+ 15	+ 7	+ 8
Alewives	98	85	72	+ 26	+ 13	+ 13
Pollock	83	92	95	− 12	− 9	− 3
Soles	79	82	72	+ 7	− 3	+ 10
Carp	73	64	65	+ 8	+ 9	− 1
Shad	68	73	78	− 10	− 5	− 5
Black cod	66	67	44	+ 22	− 1	+ 23
Grayfish	58	59	65	− 7	− 1	− 6
Crabs	45	39	33	+ 12	+ 6	+ 6
Goldeyes	38	48	47	− 9	− 10	+ 1
Flounders, brill, etc	30	36	34	− 4	− 6	+ 2
Shrimps	25	30	18	+ 7	− 5	+ 12
Seals	20	17	9	+ 11	+ 3	+ 8
Tuna	13	12	12	+ 1	+ 1	-
Tom cod	13	12	22	− 9	+ 1	− 10
Fish meal, *n.e.s.*	231	245	234	− 3	− 14	+ 11
Fish skins and bones	22	25	49	− 27	− 3	− 24
Other fishery products	173	168	169	+ 4	+ 5	− 1
Totals	**34,428**	**34,874**	**34,022**	**+ 406**	**− 446**	**+ 852**
Increases or decreases per cent				+ 1·2	− 1·3	+ 2·5

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod, used fresh	cwt.	96,144	288,540	98,638	272,920
Cod, fresh fillets	"	51,233	412,706	58,454	456,925
Cod, green-salted	"	172,998	510,163	22,511	50,655
Cod, pickle cured	"	-	-	120,690	340,821
Cod, smoked fillets	"	44,861	374,634	43,906	377,193
Cod, smoked	"	95	431	155	1,158
Cod, dried	"	292,069	1,462,450	244,917	958,296
Cod, boneless	"	26,475	200,990	26,397	209,135
Cod, canned	cases	2,527	10,608	4,236	19,604
Cod, livers	cwt.	329	6,809	504	10,553
Cod-liver oil, medicinal	gal.	52,958	28,741	60,570	33,446
Cod-oil	"	113,376	31,435	93,913	27,434
Haddock, used fresh	cwt.	96,865	340,680	106,365	382,543
Haddock, fresh fillets	"	47,511	417,741	49,449	425,126
Haddock, canned	cases	18,532	74,295	19,741	83,498
Haddock, smoked	cwt.	27,096	196,152	23,017	180,158
Haddock, smoked fillets	"	1,727	15,084	3,546	32,369
Haddock, green-salted	"	5,598	11,264	7,685	14,925
Haddock, dried	"	5,625	19,085	4,305	10,792
Haddock, boneless	"	319	1,228	47	284
Hake and cusk, used fresh	"	18,263	16,019	14,060	10,466
Hake and cusk, fresh fillets	"	4,039	24,947	4,505	27,010
Hake and cusk, green-salted	"	39,949	66,078	30,644	48,226
Hake and cusk, canned	cases	132	396	8,373	32,490
Hake and cusk, smoked fillets	cwt.	6,763	37,080	6,833	45,645
Hake and cusk, dried	"	24,265	96,110	20,183	45,858
Hake and cusk, boneless	"	1,792	9,948	1,581	9,245
Hake and cusk, oil	gal.	22,815	6,762	8,087	2,401
Pollock, used fresh	cwt.	6,376	15,597	8,114	18,038
Pollock, fresh fillets	"	237	1,477	50	244
Pollock, green-salted	"	8,613	14,423	6,579	10,263
Pollock, smoked	"	-	-	1	5
Pollock, dried	"	20,243	63,527	20,160	51,044
Pollock, boneless	"	-	-	50	250
Pollock, oil	gal.	-	-	10,362	2,901
Whiting, used fresh	cwt.	65	207	76	170
Catfish, fresh	"	375	1,975	555	1,982
Catfish, fresh fillets	"	843	6,001	1,069	7,832
Halibut, used fresh	"	123,122	1,087,917	131,951	1,184,228
Halibut, fresh fillets	"	-	-	23	295
Halibut, smoked	"	4	57	5	78
Halibut, canned	cases	45	326	70	507
Halibut, livers	cwt.	2,007	46,007	2,359	100,479
Flounders, brill, plaice, used fresh	"	7,512	26,320	7,488	20,462
Flounders, fresh fillets	"	590	8,028	775	9,935
Skate, used fresh	"	5,211	6,180	3,100	6,394
Soles, used fresh	"	9,261	51,925	8,649	47,530
Soles, fresh fillets	"	1,736	19,816	2,643	31,716
Herring, used fresh	"	196,990	208,507	235,166	308,245
Herring, canned (round)	cases	43,372	130,575	32,144	144,648
Herring, canned (kippered)	"	2,480	4,546	6,749	21,115
Herring, canned (kippered snacks)	"	13,561	21,111	-	-
Herring, smoked (round)	cwt.	41,221	123,250	51,964	128,726
Herring, smoked (boneless)	"	820	5,740	1,505	10,954
Herring, kippered	"	7,175	49,178	10,043	69,070
Herring, dry-salted	"	414,626	432,618	302,710	229,082
Herring, pickled	brl.	28,914	115,918	33,623	137,052
Herring, used as bait	"	209,063	359,434	185,255	330,555
Herring, fertilizer	"	134,854	72,511	116,691	62,887
Herring, oil	gal.	180,609	21,654	365,533	76,919
Herring, meal	ton	3,534	118,295	6,183	174,454
Herring, scales	cwt.	1,170	3,156	984	2,433
Mackerel, used fresh	"	44,208	108,653	32,529	73,440
Mackerel, canned	cases	1,716	4,263	98	480
Mackerel, smoked	cwt.	1	6	-	-
Mackerel, pickled	brl.	38,699	253,073	38,771	212,004
Mackerel, fillets (salted)	"	2,525	23,071	453	6,024
Mackerel, used as bait	"	9,595	31,947	4,957	16,773
Sardines, canned	cases	288,091	865,842	338,436	1,180,111
Sardines, sold fresh and salted	brl.	124,030	173,160	112,458	155,687

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935—continued.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Pilchards, used fresh	cwt.	46	312	191	1,309
Pilchards, canned	cases	35,437	112,393	27,184	82,991
Pilchards, used as bait	brl.	40	82	521	995
Pilchards, oil	gal.	1,635,123	207,226	1,649,392	359,326
Pilchards, meal	ton	7,626	229,897	8,681	225,716
Alewives, used fresh	cwt.	31,388	20,172	31,834	27,652
Alewives, salted	"	12,282	44,939	17,340	66,123
Alewives, smoked	"	2,257	5,304	1,231	3,439
Bass, used fresh	"	106	747	191	1,155
Perch, used fresh	"	627	3,414	848	5,104
Salmon, used fresh	"	203,097	1,599,338	319,717	2,082,336
Salmon, canned	cases	1,584,593	10,438,258	1,530 320	9,663,305
Salmon, paste	"	1,100	14,000	–	–
Salmon, smoked	cwt.	146	1,721	109	1,514
Salmon, kippered	"	–	–	124	1,620
Salmon, dry-salted	"	90,981	218,650	146,641	408,006
Salmon, mild cured	"	31,988	497,811	20,368	279,576
Salmon, pickled	"	208	2,855	2,190	9,045
Salmon, used as bait	"	–	–	275	679
Salmon, roe	"	6,226	18,107	10,230	27,427
Salmon, meal	ton	1,108	33,544	806	21,275
Salmon, oil	gal.	123,641	16,857	61,313	10,738
Shad, used fresh	cwt.	9,668	45,820	9,625	42,828
Shad, salted	brl.	639	8,169	117	1,157
Shad, salted fillets	"	–	–	50	450
Smelts, used fresh	cwt.	58,788	549,594	78,279	580,323
Sturgeon, used fresh	"	273	4,001	503	7,602
Trout, used fresh	"	129	1,430	83	973
Black cod, used fresh	"	4,269	25,683	6,390	34,490
Black cod, smoked	"	1,061	14,865	1,474	19,498
Black cod, smoked fillets	"	–	–	120	1,200
Black cod, livers	"	156	3,509	241	10,674
Ling cod, used fresh	"	47,626	274,438	62,841	303,616
Ling cod, smoked fillets	"	60	600	–	–
Ling cod, livers	"	350	6,606	629	22,413
Red and rock cod, used fresh	"	1,635	6,564	2,501	9,936
Red and rock cod, smoked	"	4	43	38	457
Tuna, used fresh	"	2,727	8,908	2,392	8,648
Tuna, canned	cases	349	3,133	1,074	4,444
Caplin, used fresh	brl.	8,374	9,591	11,499	11,541
Eels, used fresh	cwt.	2,268	12,986	2,028	10,701
Grayfish, used fresh	"	–	–	400	80
Octopus, used fresh	"	272	1,406	271	1,094
Oulachons, used fresh	"	446	1,134	407	1,110
Squid, used as bait	brl.	687	2,347	3,718	11,549
Swordfish, used fresh	cwt.	14,091	174,564	22,339	256,692
Swordfish, livers	"	138	2,076	340	7,405
Tom cod, used fresh	"	15,267	22,505	7,983	13,218
Mixed fish, used fresh	"	9,639	47,965	9,516	47,516
Abalone, canned	cases	240	2,400	–	–
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh	brl.	23,399	36,568		
Clams and quahaugs, canned	cases	18,786	74,817		
Clams and quahaugs, chowder	"	125	500	–	–
Clams, used fresh	brl.	–	–	40,343	61,046
Clams, canned	cases	–	–	28,934	112,580
Crabs, used fresh	cwt.	3,387	17,470	4,336	24,802
Crabs, canned	cases	1,273	15,575	1,331	19,903
Lobsters, in shell	cwt.	122,926	1,769,517	115,151	2,073,804
Lobsters, meat	"	1,494	75,826	1,093	55,242
Lobsters, canned	cases	116,144	2,380,674	99,905	2,195,633
Lobsters, tomalley	"	5,081	43,747	5,539	54,063
Mussels, fresh	cwt.	74	167	12	24
Oysters, used fresh	brl.	24,104	152,436	26,026	171,061
Oysters, canned	cases	860	5,805	1,087	7,065
Quahaugs, used fresh	brl.	–	–	736	1,918
Quahaugs, canned	cases			949	4,773
Quahaugs, chowder	"	–	–	100	350
Scallops, shelled	gal.	89,854	168,325	133,057	207,153
Scallops, canned	cases	9	90	54	488

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Shrimps, used fresh	cwt.	933	13,047	1,545	15,413
Shrimps, canned	cases	336	4,711	483	10,079
Winkles, used fresh	cwt.	525	951	438	915
Dulse, dried	"	667	4,170	1,078	8,136
Seaweed, dried	cwt.	-	-	80	56
Seaweed, meal	ton	-	-	61	3,050
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried	cwt.	793	6,254	612	4,863
Seal skins, fur	No.	256	547	841	1,671
Seal skins, hair	"	4,732	5,448	8,740	11,379
Porpoise skins	"	465	6,984	577	11,510
Whalebone meal	ton	340	6,800	211	4,642
Whale fertilizer	"	631	17,668	354	11,328
Seal oil	gal.	12,538	2,717	27,231	6,623
Porpoise oil	"	9,738	1,011	10,550	1,055
Whale oil	"	813,724	159,270	426,772	89,390
Grayfish oil	"	203,930	25,205	134,470	26,165
Fish oil, *n.e.s.*	"	20,113	3,177	71,351	15,181
Grayfish meal	ton	1,135	39,510	1,065	31,834
Fish meal, *n.e.s.*	"	5,004	234,532	5,230	231,420
Fish skins and bones	cwt.	40,492	49,161	20,531	22,086
Fish offal and fertilizer	ton	8,388	16,669	997	1,697
Other products		-	69,758	-	43,877
Total Values, Sea Fish and Products			**29,241,738**		**29,175,400**

7.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Alewives, fresh	cwt.	1,043	2,064	830	1,030
Bass, fresh	"	673	8,208	693	8,542
Carp, fresh	"	21,328	64,586	21,026	73,484
Catfish, fresh	"	10,675	90,835	12,527	105,751
Catfish, smoked	"	-	-	1	14
Eels, fresh	"	22,970	146,688	23,063	151,669
Freshwater drum	"	-	-	73	627
Goldeyes, fresh	"	53	530	450	3,783
Goldeyes, smoked	"	2,032	46,736	1,807	34,048
Herring, fresh	"	37,992	133,474	34,536	121,400
Ling	"	1,703	1,531	1,572	1,633
Maskinonge, fresh	"	911	9,982	937	10,388
Mixed fish, fresh	"	44,191	225,113	46,849	299,956
Mullets, fresh	"	2,139	3,504	3,297	7,006
Perch, fresh	"	72,139	381,475	71,153	395,930
Pickerel or doré, fresh	"	122,512	844,848	109,548	801,822
Pickerel, blue, fresh	"	24,321	116,741	51,230	302,259
Pike, fresh	"	37,195	149,821	44,761	181,263
Salmon, fresh	"	2,048	34,116	2,069	34,786
Saugers, fresh	"	48,695	242,889	35,044	155,975
Shad, fresh	"	3,886	21,112	4,389	21,890
Shad, salted	brl.	200	2,538	200	2,149
Smelts, fresh	cwt.	1,121	7,944	1,130	8,010
Sturgeon, fresh	"	6,150	80,379	6,473	91,383
Sturgeon, caviar	lb.	2,813	2,663	2,894	2,744
Suckers	cwt.	3,812	6,208	6,973	9,437
Trout, fresh	"	58,848	592,924	66,242	767,595
Tullibee, fresh	"	41,868	193,611	37,369	214,585
Tullibee, smoked	"	1,349	11,373	1,470	11,223
Whitefish, fresh	"	144,567	1,358,126	147,430	1,431,803
Whitefish, smoked	"	30	566	16	269
Total Values, Inland Fish and Products			**4,780,585**		**5,252,454**

8.—Numbers of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

Kind of Establishment.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1934.						
Lobster canneries	94	88	96	55	-	333
Salmon canneries	-	1	-	25	49	75
Clam canneries	1	3	8	-	1	13
Sardine and other fish canneries	-	8	4	-	3	15
Fish-curing establishments	3	78	36	52	33	202
Freezing plants	-	1	3	2	2	8
Reduction plants	-	5	3	-	11	19
Totals	**98**	**184**	**150**	**134**	**99**	**665**
1935.						
Lobster canneries	89	77	86	52	-	304
Salmon canneries	-	1	-	31	43	75
Clam canneries	1	3	8	-	2	14
Sardine and other fish canneries	-	7	4	-	3	14
Fish-curing establishments	5	80	32	44	33	194
Freezing plants	-	3	4	4	2	13
Reduction plants	-	5	3	-	8	16
Totals	**95**	**176**	**137**	**131**	**91**	**630**

9.—Values of Materials Used and of Products of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1931-35.

Material and Product.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Materials Used—					
Fish	9,137,505	7,708,713	8,178,543	11,638,820	10,958,895
Salt	351,781	170,385	216,618	236,185	212,554
Containers	2,220,770	2,190,935	2,321,918	3,345,792	3,152,924
Other	210,778	193,598	243,210	346,363	448,349
Totals, Materials Used	**11,920,834**	**10,263,631**	**10,960,289**	**15,567,160**	**14,772,722**
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh	5,168,401	4,243,614	4,337,130	4,897,000	5,204,465
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	13,658,492	12,440,511	13,043,193	19,159,927	18,253,891
Totals, Products	**18,826,893**	**16,684,125**	**17,380,323**	**24,056,927**	**23,458,356**

Capital and Employees.—The total capital invested reached an all-time record of $64,026,297 in 1930, declined successively for three years to $40,912,857 in 1933, rose again by 6·5 p.c. in 1934 and reached $43,617,888 in 1935, a very small increase over 1934. The number of persons employed in the primary and secondary operations connected with the fishing industry declined from 80,450 in 1929 to 74,882 in 1931, rose steadily since then to 83,436 in 1934, but dropped in 1935 to 82,918. The 1935 figure is the second highest in the period 1920 to 1935, being exceeded only by the year 1934.

10.—Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1934 and 1935.

Equipment or Kind of Establishment.	1934.		1935.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers	3	85,125	3	82,000
Steam fishing vessels	6	150,000	5	125,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels	975	3,953,880	942	4,031,570
Boats (sail and row)	15,282	490,388	15,016	450,604
Boats (gasolene)	19,438	7,430,667	19,695	7,463,895
Carrying smacks and scows	577	1,570,004	628	1,549,789
Gill nets	70,010	892,625	69,331	885,762
Salmon drift nets	12,029	1,137,701	11,645	1,059,304
Salmon drag seines	13	5,550	9	5,430
Salmon trap nets	1,002	416,880	998	384,590
Trap nets, other	594	252,210	597	277,968
Oulachon nets	30	900	29	775
Smelt nets	16,663	345,630	15,726	325,197
Pound nets	74	7,400	74	9,250
Weirs	322	289,398	344	313,137
Salmon purse seines	265	319,950	320	355,850
Seines, other	789	216,465	796	214,425
Otter trawl	8	1,200	11	1,550
Tubs of trawl	20,342	259,569	20,345	261,970
Skates of gear	2,833	55,457	2,561	50,244
Hand lines	74,959	154,751	71,433	159,852
Weir drivers	–	–	11	4,100
Crab traps	5,297	19,235	6,591	24,972
Eel traps	501	902	401	737
Lobster traps	1,870,750	2,108,405	2,013,969	2,175,824
Lobster pounds	52	73,370	55	77,180
Oyster rakes	1,710	5,977	1,782	5,343
Scallop drags	497	19,110	806	28,085
Quahaug rakes	68	253	122	436
Fishing piers and wharves	1,712	686,140	1,773	668,800
Freezers and ice-houses	613	239,960	605	228,220
Small fish- and smoke-houses	7,610	737,913	8,974	762,093
Other gear	–	17,937	–	16,102
Total Values, Sea Fisheries	–	**21,944,952**	–	**22,000,054**
Inland Fisheries—				
Tugs	102	677,400	84	589,250
Boats (skiffs and canoes)	3,418	114,052	3,553	120,180
Boats (gasolene)	1,464	771,720	1,599	887,960
Fish carriers	28	144,226	25	137,776
Gill nets	–	1,251,383	–	1,339,537
Seines	166	20,488	182	22,052
Pound nets	1,112	492,129	1,095	553,080
Hoop nets	814	21,901	1,098	22,719
Dip or roll nets	72	304	130	593
Lines	2,553	10,946	2,749	14,104
Weirs	936	125,335	935	125,960
Eel traps	60	120	60	120
Fish wheels	10	1,300	12	1,000
Spears	195	968	210	1,624
Fishing piers and wharves	498	147,483	549	179,049
Freezers and ice-houses	873	435,821	940	425,154
Small fish- and smoke-houses	169	52,175	170	52,870
Total Values, Inland Fisheries	–	**4,267,751**	–	**4,473,028**
Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments—[1]				
Lobster canneries	333	1,356,110	304	1,219,522
Salmon canneries	75	8,212,614	75	7,774,845
Clam canneries	13	65,987	14	96,227
Sardine and other fish canneries	15	1,640,694	14	1,545,424
Fish-curing establishments	202	5,165,878	194	5,432,658
Freezing plants	8	240,538	13	516,104
Reduction plants	19	690,978	16	560,026
Totals for Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments	**665**	**17,372,799**	**630**	**17,144,806**
Grand Totals, Capital Invested in Fisheries	–	**43,585,502**	–	**43,617,888**

[1]Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

11.—Numbers of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada and in Processing Establishments Connected Therewith, 1933-35.

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries.			Inland Fisheries.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	120	65	70	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vessels	4,509	4,840	4,948	468	[1]	[1]
Boats	46,240	48,505	47,845	7,461	8,292	8,252
Carrying smacks and collecting vessels	865	851	901	9	134	123
Fishing, not in boats	3,011	3,278	3,069	2,823	2,669	3,349
Totals, Fishermen	**54,745**	**57,539**	**56,833**	**10,761**	**11,095**	**11,724**

Employed in—	Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments.								
	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	2,649	3,513	6,162	2,633	3,429	6,062	2,269	3,312	5,581
Salmon canneries	2,586	2,187	4,773	2,714	2,341	5,055	2,509	2,331	4,840
Clam canneries	31	64	95	45	108	153	64	158	222
Sardine and other fish canneries	202	285	487	292	360	652	311	335	646
Fish-curing establishments	2,054	126	2,180	2,321	201	2,522	2,376	265	2,641
Freezing plants	103	3	106	51	2	53	163	21	184
Reduction plants	229	10	239	292	13	305	239	8	247
Totals, Personnel in Establishment	**7,854**	**6,188**	**14,042**	**8,348**	**6,454**	**14,802**	**7,931**	**6,430**	**14,361**
Grand Totals, All Personnel	**73,360**	**6,188**	**79,548**	**76,982**	**6,454**	**83,436**	**76,488**	**6,430**	**82,918**

[1] Included with boats.

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1920-35.

Year.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-Workers.		Totals.	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
1920	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,940	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929	660	951,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878
1933	473	558,500	9,453	1,728,885	4,116	736,683	14,042	3,024,068
1934	548	676,124	9,642	2,193,995	4,612	684,956	14,802	3,555,075
1935	550	703,075	9,468	2,171,478	4,343	679,395	14,361	3,553,948

Trade.—Although the domestic consumption of fish is gradually increasing, the trade is still to a large extent dependent upon foreign markets. From 60 to 70 p.c. of the annual catch has been an average export. In the calendar year 1935, total exports amounted to $24,859,486 of which $10,321,296 went to the United States and $6,759,505 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to the United Kingdom and European markets), followed by canned lobster and fresh lobster, while cod, dry-salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.), is fourth in order of value. For fresh fish, especially whitefish and

lobsters, the United States is the chief market. Canadian imports of fishery products in the calendar year 1935 amounted to $2,597,856. A general review of the import and export trade in fish for 35 years past is given in Table **13**, by fiscal years, while Table **14** gives a comparative record of exports, by countries, during the calendar years 1934 and 1935. Table **15** shows the leading items of export for the calendar years 1933-35. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, as well as of production, see the annual report "Fisheries Statistics", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Values of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-36.

NOTE.—In this table "Exports" includes seals skins and fish oils, and "Imports" includes turtles, whalebone, shells and their products, fur skins of marine animals, fish oils and ambergris, in addition to fishery products as shown in Tables 12 and 13 of Chapter XVI on External Trade, in this volume.

Fiscal Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.		Fiscal Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902	14,143,294	620,706	525,459	1920	42,227,996	2,605,379	1,446,493
1903	11,800,184	659,717	743,703	1921	33,615,119	2,416,152	1,876,303
1904	10,759,029	734,800	850,945	1922	29,578,392	2,172,850	996,763
1905	11,114,318	752,558	751,402	1923	27,816,935	2,066,300	899,531
1906	16,025,840	814,540	1,234,563	1924	30,925,769	1,878,336	648,696
1907[1]	10,362,142	735,045	924,046	1925	33,967,009	2,064,222	997,059
1908	13,867,367	838,037	1,103,649	1926	37,487,517	1,949,269	641,240
1909	13,319,664	784,176	925,173	1927	36,365,454	2,347,890	909,188
1910	15,663,162	952,522	820,183	1928	35,660,287	2,595,591	1,181,067
1911	15,675,544	1,175,072	820,019	1929	37,962,929	2,956,182	1,218,386
1912	16,704,678	1,261,096	1,148,522	1930	37,185,185	3,078,385	1,100,335
1913	16,336,721	1,608,663	910,923	1931	29,693,978	2,393,870	988,689
1914	20,623,560	1,558,663	773,109	1932	24,854,088	1,726,622	701,632
1915	19,687,068	1,155,186	701,112	1933	17,425,228	1,281,466	425,138
1916	22,377,977	895,371	695,702	1934	20,972,444	1,278,497	539,456
1917	24,889,253	1,347,511	1,128,768	1935	23,294,508	1,799,936	726,168
1918	32,602,151	1,039,585	1,884,041	1936	25,572,665	1,877,831	800,380
1919	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,128,970				

[1] Nine months.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by Principal Countries, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Exports to—	1934.	1935.	Exports to—	1934.	1935.
British Empire.	$	$	Foreign Countries.	$	$
United Kingdom	5,542,276	6,759,505	Belgium	182,851	151,827
Africa, British South	362,781	419,089	Brazil	44,563	53,409
Africa, British West	3,689	15,790	China	129,849	156,805
Bermuda	36,537	38,501	Cuba	185,390	239,834
British India	39,880	40,876	Denmark	44,226	34,125
Ceylon	425	1,612	France	1,070,786	806,619
Straits Settlements	10,468	15,691	Germany	284,249	283,499
British Guiana	81,999	132,495	Haiti	115,068	46,827
Barbados	46,047	65,064	Italy	483,376	94,045
Jamaica	556,396	493,767	Japan	434,874	780,977
Trinidad and Tobago	292,618	306,188	Netherlands	189,413	69,945
Hong Kong	87,626	79,444	Dutch Guiana	22,164	21,996
Newfoundland	72,859	60,780	Norway	56,318	37,189
Australia	1,474,938	2,060,351	Portugal	29,196	Nil
Fiji	31,960	52,549	Portuguese Africa	60,625	35,018
New Zealand	299,366	282,648	Santo Domingo	158,940	67,010
Palestine	23,148	16,116	Sweden	296,373	227,554
			United States	9,283,723	10,321,296
			Philippine Islands	13,265	33,950
			Puerto Rico	253,151	334,937
Totals, British Empire[1]	9,060,021	10,956,538	Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	13,437,114	13,902,948
			Grand Totals, Exports	**22,497,135**	**24,859,486**

[1] Totals include other countries not specified.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1933-35.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Fish—							
Alewives, salted	cwt.	20,212	36,410	49,776	98,438	22,809	57,703
Bait fish	ton	621	13,653	416	9,966	608	15,266
Clams, canned	cwt.	421	7,440	391	2,318	428	4,893
Clams, fresh	"	14,856	26,907	16,647	22,809	56,624	63,446
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, *n.e.s.*	"	19,619	129,209	22,454	185,596	23,178	194,318
Codfish, dried	"	346,869	1,801,666	338,460	1,956,004	291,569	1,538,203
Codfish, fresh and frozen	"	7,042	43,133	9,925	64,751	22,946	145,774
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)	"	118,124	310,766	98,578	291,971	107,498	319,403
Codfish, smoked	"	5,831	51,711	8,718	88,071	11,589	114,255
Eels, fresh and frozen	"	10,126	74,018	8,712	56,477	8,053	54,059
Haddock, canned	"	11	79	436	2,335	229	2,444
Haddock, dried	"	7,906	31,770	8,781	40,776	11,598	49,181
Haddock, fresh and frozen	"	16,593	131,420	26,659	202,960	29,307	168,856
Haddock, smoked	"	7,235	60,316	8,277	78,194	9,987	92,598
Halibut, fresh and frozen	"	41,819	338,948	43,437[1]	393,006[1]	53,092	485,975
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen	"	7,362	77,712	7,490	85,336	7,240	72,399
Herrings, sea, canned	"	2,968	19,848	13,964	96,860	15,403	109,928
Herrings, sea, dry-salted	"	589,539	628,213	311,098	356,549	402,781	543,974
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen	"	151,745	97,244	265,673[1]	203,640[1]	297,342	259,584
Herrings, sea, pickled	"	26,606	61,104	35,361	79,658	27,454	69,847
Herrings, sea, smoked	"	59,751	151,337	66,699	191,588	49,853	159,694
Lobsters, canned	"	67,294	2,450,863	52,938	2,499,372	45,693	2,274,783
Lobsters, fresh	"	107,075	1,605,931	97,485	1,550,452	92,049	1,641,300
Mackerel, fresh and frozen	"	5,714	27,956	2,832	14,132	1,118	6,158
Mackerel, pickled	"	90,617	249,618	110,951	350,346	84,724	319,285
Oysters, fresh	"	1,696	9,727	2,316	12,005	1,081	7,365
Pilchards, canned	"	4,693	36,142	6,240	51,375	5,603	45,577
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, *n.e.s.*	"	64	258	28	137	Nil	Nil
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried	"	42,151	139,406	48,891	188,513	47,892	189,789
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen	"	410	2,586	956	2,201	1,772	3,094
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted	"	15,535	19,064	18,252	28,991	10,084	14,402
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked	"	8	45	10	72	327	2,232
Salmon, canned	"	459,644	5,270,092	391,645	5,906,424	508,478	7,394,632
Salmon, dry-salted (chum)	"	95,125	168,709	106,186	235,478	183,001	414,321
Salmon, fresh and frozen	"	113,483	1,148,520	107,602	1,187,727	119,986	1,228,162
Salmon, pickled	"	22,186	279,342	27,399	413,979	28,581	418,175
Salmon, smoked	"	227	4,373	185	4,091	224	5,193
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen	"	21,957	200,075	33,006	301,446	39,771	378,531
Sardines (little fish in oil)	"	29,718	226,784	48,556	383,080	54,130	448,150
Shell fish, other, fresh	"	7,509	120,938	7,066	117,175	9,278	162,727
Smelts, fresh and frozen	"	65,878	663,301	49,458	575,787	71,550	740,259
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen	"	844	18,668	1,088	28,319	1,349	38,978
Swordfish, fresh and frozen	"	18,265	134,527	15,115	156,330	20,397	214,262
Tongues and sounds	"	678	3,353	773	6,756	479	4,304
Tullibee, fresh and frozen	"	20,194	90,505	11,186	47,586	25,437	143,493
Whale meat, canned or preserved	"	Nil	Nil	3	17	Nil	Nil
Whitefish, fresh and frozen	"	110,086	988,415	101,397	977,147	117,478	1,260,375
Other fresh-water fish, fresh and frozen	"	270,372	1,664,788	283,952	1,891,754	299,870	2,036,827

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1933-35—concluded.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Fish—concluded.						
Other fresh-water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	110	536	30	122	179	1,703
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen.... "	5,597	26,958	5,433	29,863	6,195	34,896
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled..... "	1,412	7,869	3,604	19,415	6,783	31,875
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, *n.e.s.*..... "	94	837	200	2,440	33	553
Fishery Products—						
Fish meal.....cwt.	150,764	287,392	245,915	484,865	148,884	245,449
Fish offal or refuse..... "	8,500	15,870	14,899	26,184	22,779	27,325
Oils—						
Cod-liver oil.....gal.	49,950	21,813	19,446	11,183	10,378	7,247
Seal oil..... "	1,400	420	1,818	392	Nil	Nil
Whale oil..... "	498,852	100,106	653,937	148,116	398,429	98,518
Other fish oil..... "	181,158	34,393	1,069,015	176,220	1,111,278	249,807
Seal skins, undressed.....No.	10,458	16,706	8,694	10,272	11,375	20,678
Other products of the fisheries.....	-	93,820	-	150,068	-	227,261
Totals, Fish and Fishery Products...	-	**20,223,610**	-	**22,497,135**	-	**24,859,486**

The current trend of the fisheries, as shown by the statistics given in the series of tables above, is upward in nearly every feature including yields, value, capital invested, and trade. There was, however, a slight decline in employment afforded. Preliminary figures for 1936 indicate gains both in the catch from the sea fisheries and in the value of the catch to the fishermen, as landed. Statistics showing the result of the year's operations in the inland or fresh-water fisheries are not available at the time of writing. Export trade in fisheries products for the year, including products of the fresh-water fisheries as well as those from the sea, showed an increase of more than $500,000 and, in round figures, totalled $25,358,000.

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS.*

An article on the geology of Canada, referring to the chief mineral-bearing areas and formations of the Dominion, will be found at pp. 16-28 of the present edition of the Year Book. This article explains the geological origin of the principal economic minerals of Canada.

The Mines and Minerals chapter of the Year Book is divided into six sections: (1) a sketch of the administration of mineral lands and mining laws, (2) a summary of general production, (3) the industrial statistics of the mineral industries, (4) production of metallic minerals, (5) production of non-metallic minerals, (6) production of clay products and structural materials.

Statistics of Mines and Minerals.—The compilation and publication of statistics concerning mines and minerals in the Dominion is carried out by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which works in close co-operation with the Mines Departments of the various Provincial Governments, collecting the data in collaboration with these Departments. Questionnaires sent to those engaged in mineral industries are designed to meet the requirements of both the Dominion and the provincial authorities, thus eliminating duplication of labour.

For more detailed information on the mineral production of Canada the reader is referred to the various reports issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The more important of these are: annual preliminary reports on the mineral production of Canada; a complete, detailed, annual report on the mineral industries; monthly bulletins on the production of the 16 leading minerals; and monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on coal statistics. (See footnote* to this page.)

Section 1.—Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws.

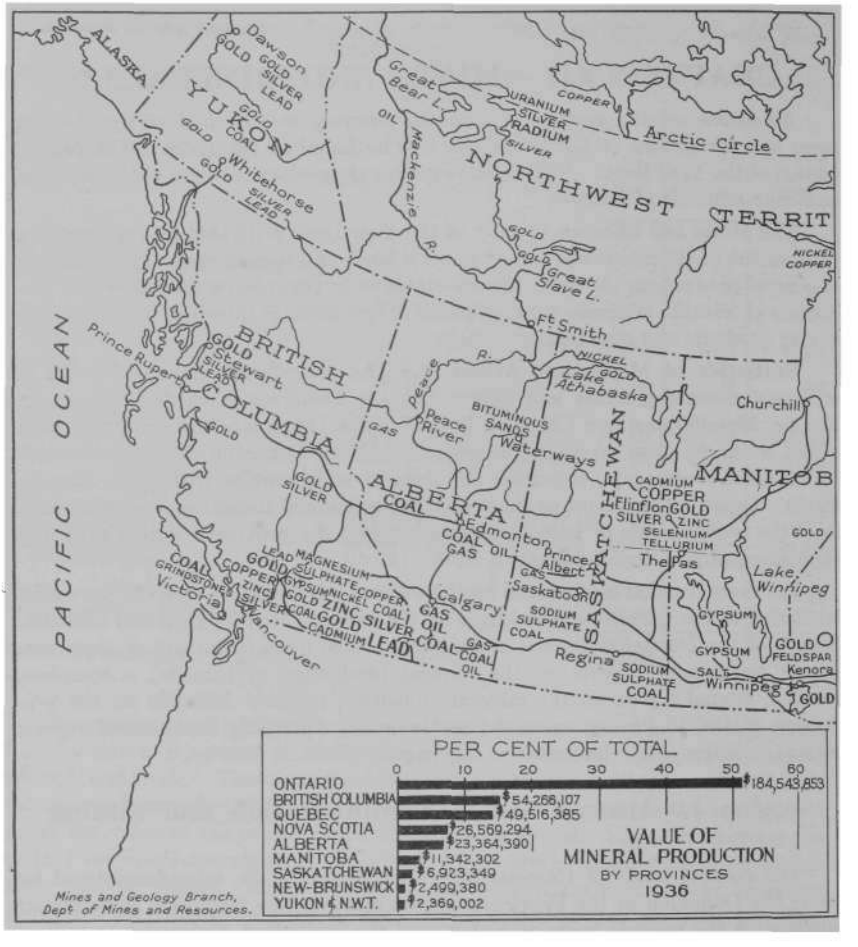
The mineral lands of Canada, like other Crown lands, are administered by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Government administers the mineral lands of Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as those in all Indian Reserves, and in National Parks in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Since the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces in 1930, all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces have been administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Mining Laws and Regulations.†

Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Department of Mines and Resources, and lie within Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Titles issued for Dominion lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in the territories of Canada, reserve to the Crown the mines and minerals which may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

* Revised by W. H. Losee, B.Sc., Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A complete list of the publications of this Branch appears in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Production".

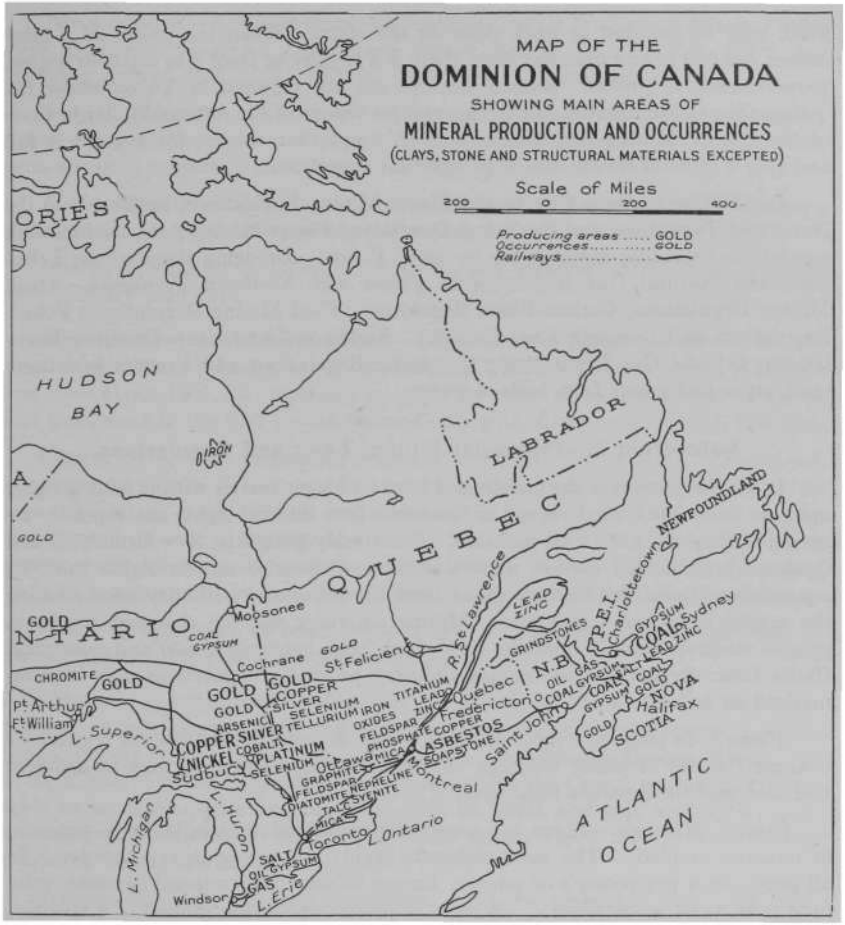
† For copies of any of the regulations referred to, application may be made to the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.



Placer.—Claims 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, according to location, may be staked out and acquired by any person 18 years of age or over; claims to be marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the line joining them marked. Creek claims are staked along the base line of the creek, and extend 1,000 feet on each side. River claims are 500 feet on one side of the river and extend back 1,000 feet. Other claims are staked parallel to the creek or river on which they front, 500 feet long by 1,000 feet. Expenditure in development of each claim to be incurred and proved each year, $200 in Yukon and $100 elsewhere. Royalty 2½ p.c. under Yukon Placer Mining Act.

Quartz.—"Mineral" under this heading means all deposits of metals and other useful minerals other than placer deposits, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bitumen and oil shales.

Under the present regulations, effective April 2, 1932, applicable to the Northwest Territories, any prospector or locator of a mineral claim, whether an individual, mining partnership or a company, must hold a miner's licence, the fee being $5 for an



individual, from $5 to $20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts proportionate to their capitalization for mining companies. A licensee may stake out 6 claims on his own licence and 12 more for two other licensees, not exceeding 18 in all in any one licence year in any mining division. A mineral claim shall be rectangular and marked by a post at each corner—maximum area 51·65 acres, being 1,500 feet square. Entry is granted by a mining recorder, fee $5 for a claim located by a licensee on his own licence and $10 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year, subject to representation work to the value of $100 being done on the location each year, and the renewal of the owner's miner's licence. A maximum of 36 claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work. When prescribed representation work to the value of $500 has been done and confirmed, discovery of mineral in place shown to have been made, a survey made by a Dominion land surveyor at grantee's expense and certain other requirements met, a lease is issued for a term of 21 years, renewable, the rental for the full term of a claim not exceeding 51·65 acres being $50. The cost of the survey, reckoned at

$100, may be counted as work done on the claim. When the profits of a mine exceed $10,000 in any calendar year, there is a royalty of from 3 to 6 p.c. or higher, proportionate to profits. Miners' licences are not required in Yukon under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, but the general provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Quartz Mining Regulations above, except that the fee for a grant is $10 and only 8 mineral claims can be grouped for operation.

In addition to these Quartz and Placer Mining Regulations, applicable to the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Quartz and Placer Mining Acts, the following regulations regarding minerals are in force: *Yukon.*—Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations. *Yukon and Northwest Territories.*—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations and Domestic Coal Permits. *Northwest Territories.*—Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.

In all the provinces the granting of land no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land except in Ontario where mineral rights are expressly reserved if they are not to be included. Some early grants in New Brunswick and Quebec also included certain mineral rights. Otherwise mining rights must be separately obtained by lease or grant from the provincial authority administering the mining laws and regulations. Mining activities may be classified as placer, general minerals (usually metallic ores), fuel (coal, petroleum, gas) and quarrying. Under these divisions of the mining industry provincial regulations may be summarized as follows:—

Placer.—In those provinces in which placer deposits occur there are regulations defining the size of placer holdings, the terms under which they may be acquired and held, and the royalties to be paid.

General Minerals.—These are sometimes described as quartz, lode minerals, or minerals in place. The most elaborate regulations apply in this division. In all provinces a prospector's or miner's licence to search for mineral deposits, valid for a year, must be obtained. A claim of promising-looking ground of a specified size may then be staked. This claim must be recorded within a time limit, with the payment of recording fees. Work to a specified value per annum must be performed upon the claim for a period up to five years when a grant or lease of the mining rights may be obtained subject to fees or annual rental. The taxation most frequently applied is a percentage of net profits of producing mines.

Fuels.—In those provinces in which coal occurs, the size of holdings is laid down and the conditions regarding work and rental under which they may be held. In some cases royalties are provided for. In the cases of petroleum and natural gas, a boring permit on likely ground is usually first obtained. If oil or gas is discovered, the operator may obtain the lease or grant of a limited area subject to rental or fees. A royalty on production is sometimes payable.

Quarrying.—Regulations under this heading define the size of holding and the terms of lease or grant.

The more important features of the regulations dealing with these divisions of the mining industry are outlined for each of the provinces below.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Minister of Public Works and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Halifax. *Legislation.*—Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S. 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22), 1933 (c. 12), and 1935 (c. 23).

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence at nominal fee. Lease of mining rights—40 years for gold and silver; 20 years, three times renewable, for other minerals; both subject to annual rental and performance of work.

Coal.—Royalty—12½ cents per long ton, with exemption of coal used in mining operations and for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine.

Quarrying.—Rights to limestone, gypsum, and building materials are acquired with ordinary land title.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927). In most grants of Crown land since about 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown. Prior to that time, most of the land grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal.

General Minerals.—Prospector's licence costs $10 for a year. *Claims.*—A prospector may stake 10 claims of 40 acres each which must be registered within 30 days and 25 days' work done on each claim within the year. All this work may be concentrated on one of a group of claims. Mining rights are granted by mining licence, renewable annually upon payment of $10 per claim. When the mine produces on a commercial basis, a 20-year lease under similar conditions may issue.

Fuel.—Royalties are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c. on the value at the well's mouth for petroleum and natural gas.

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Minister of Mines, Quebec. Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. *Legislation.*—Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments. In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands granted subsequently to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands granted previously to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

General Minerals.—Miner's certificate good for calendar year; fee $10. *Claims.*—Five claims of 40 acres each must be recorded and 25 days' work per claim done within 12 months; a mining licence renewable annually is granted upon payment of $10 recording fee and 50 cents per acre. Mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for $5 per acre for superior minerals and $3 per acre for inferior minerals. Operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated from 4 p.c. upward.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 45, R.S.O. 1927); applies to all Crown lands except Indian lands. Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests, where mining lands are leased. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the recorder, or on appeal, by the Judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

General Minerals.—Annual miner's licence—fee $5 for an individual; $100 on each million dollars capital for companies; holder permitted to stake three claims

in any and every mining division for himself and six additional for other licence holders, but not more than three for any individual licensee. *Claims.*—In unsurveyed territory 20 chains square (40 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically; in surveyed territory an eighth, a quarter or a half lot, *i.e.*, up to 50 acres. Representation work consists of the actual performance of at least 200 days' work within five years. *Taxation.*—Five cents per acre per annum on patented and leased mining lands with an area of 10 acres or over in unorganized territory; on net profits, with $10,000 exempt, 3 p.c. up to $1,000,000, 5 p.c. from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 and 6 p.c. on the excess above $5,000,000.

Fuels.—Petroleum, natural gas, coal, and salt on the James Bay slope may be searched for under authority of a boring permit. A total of 1,920 acres may be taken up by an individual in blocks of 640 acres. Certain areas have been withdrawn from staking.

Manitoba.—*Administration.*—Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg; mining recorders' offices at Winnipeg and The Pas. *Legislation.*—The Mines Act (c. 27, 1930) and regulations thereunder.

General Minerals.—The regulations follow closely those summarized for Dominion lands in Subsection 1, except that: not more than three claims, may be staked for any one licensee, and not more than nine altogether by one person in any year in any mining division; and representation work required is 25 days' work per year for 5 years for which purpose nine claims may be grouped.

Fuels.—A prospecting permit good for one year, is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas, or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease, subject to annual rental and certain work, is granted.

Quarrying.—Lands up to 40 acres containing building stone, clay, gravel, gypsum, or sand may be leased as a quarrying location at an annual rental.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Department of Natural Resources, Regina. *Legislation.*—Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulations thereunder; Saskatchewan Mines Act, providing for the competency of mine managers and pit bosses, for the reporting of accidents and the welfare and safety of those employed in the production of minerals; Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, providing for a Coal Administrator to administer all legislation pertaining to the coal industry.

General Minerals.—The regulations follow closely those outlined for Dominion lands in Subsection 1, except that the holder of a miner's licence may stake not more than three claims for himself and three for each of two other licensees, while not more than nine claims may be grouped for representation work.

Coal.—Three locations may be applied for by mail or in person; the size of a location may be from 20 acres to 640 acres, but the length must not exceed three times the breadth. All operators must be licensed by the Coal Administrator, the licence being contingent upon payment of fair wages, workmen's compensation assessments, rentals and royalties to the Crown and certain other conditions. Operators must mine annually 10 tons per acre, on leases issued since Jan. 1, 1936.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Locations may be applied for by mail or in person. The area of a location may be from 40 acres to 19,200 acres, and one person may apply for three locations, but not over 19,200 acres in all, except in unsurveyed lands, in which the limit is 1,920 acres. An operator must obtain a permit and furnish a substantial bond. All drillers must secure licences of competency. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee.

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. There is a staff of inspectors of mines. *Legislation.*—The Coal Mines Regulation Act and regulations thereunder make provision for the safe operation of mines of coal, ironstone, shale, clay, and other minerals. Operating officials must hold certificates of competency. Monthly reports of operations must be returned to the Minister. The Coal Sales Act requires all coal mines to be registered by name and all coal produced to be sold under the registered name. The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act requires all coal operators to provide bond to insure the payment of wages, unless exemption is obtained through the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

The general laws and regulations pertaining to mining and minerals are similar to those in force under the Dominion Government before the Provincial Government took over the natural resources in 1930. They follow closely those summarized in Subsection 1 of this chapter.

British Columbia.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Victoria. The Department includes all Government offices in connection with the mining industry. *Legislation.*—The Department of Mines Act (c. 42, 1934) and other Acts respecting mining and minerals, notably: The Coal and Petroleum Act (c. 162, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Mineral Act (c. 167, R.S.B.C. 1924); The Placer-Mining Act (c. 169, R.S.B.C. 1924); Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act (c. 46, 1935); The Coal-Mines Regulation Act (c. 171, R.S.B.C. 1924); and amendments to the above Acts.

Placer.—Claims are of three classes: (1) creek diggings—250 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, 500 feet on each side of the stream; (2) bar diggings—250 feet square on a bar covered at high water, or a strip 250 feet long at high water, extending between high-water mark and extreme low-water mark; (3) dry diggings over which water never extends—250 feet square. A placer claim must be worked by the owner, or someone on his behalf continuously during working hours. Discontinuance for 72 hours, except in closed season, lay-over, leave of absence, sickness or other reason satisfactory to the Gold Commissioner is deemed abandonment. To hold a placer claim more than one year, it must be again recorded before the expiration of the year.

Placer leases of unoccupied Crown lands, approximately 80 acres in extent, may be granted by the Gold Commissioner of the district, the annual rental for same being $30 and the annual expenditure required in development work $250. Dredging leases on rivers below low-water mark also are granted for 5 miles; the annual rental for same is $25 per mile and the annual expenditure required in development is $1,000 per mile, the value of any new plant or machinery employed

to count as development. Provision is also made for the granting of leases of areas in excess of those referred to above. Leases of precious stone diggings, 10 acres in extent, may also be obtained.

General Minerals.—The terms of the mining laws are favourable to the prospector and operator, fees and rentals being small. Prospector's licence or "free miners' certificate"—applicant must be over the age of 18; fee for individual $5 per annum; for a joint-stock company $50 or $100 per annum depending on capitalization. Mineral claims must not exceed 1,500 feet square (51·65 acres); work, amounting to $500 which may be spread over five years, required to obtain a Crown grant, while surface rights are obtainable at a figure in no case exceeding $5 per acre.

Section 2.—Summary of General Production.

Since 1886, the first year that the Geological Survey issued complete returns of mineral production, Canada has shown a fairly steady growth in mineral output. In that year the per capita production was only $2·23; in 1901, five years after the Yukon discoveries, production totalled $12·25 per capita, but there was a falling-off from 1902 to 1904. Thereafter, owing to the discovery of silver in the Cobalt area, the development of the copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district, the opening up of the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario, the improvements in metallurgical practice which led to the recoveries of large quantities of lead and zinc from British Columbian ores, and the discoveries and developments in Quebec and Manitoba, the per capita production rose to $31 in 1929. Although owing to world-wide economic depression it dropped to $18·20 in 1932, it rose again to $28·56 in 1935 and about $32·70 in 1936, with the mineral industry leading in the general improvement in economic conditions.

In 1935, the latest year for which comprehensive world figures of the Imperial Institute are available, Canada stood first in the production of asbestos, nickel, and the platinum metals, second in radium, third in copper, gold, silver, and zinc, fourth in lead and cobalt. During that year, Canada produced approximately 84 p.c. of the world production of nickel, 51 p.c. of the asbestos, 13 p.c. of the copper, 12 p.c. of the gold, 11 p.c. of the lead, 10 p.c. of the zinc, and 7·5 p.c. of the silver.

The Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March, 1937, shows a total valuation of $361,394,062 for the mineral output of the Dominion in 1936 compared with $312,344,457 in 1935. This represents an increase of 15·7 p.c. and reflects the continuation of the improved conditions commencing in 1933.

Prospecting for gold ores and the exploration and development of known auriferous deposits were more extensively carried on throughout Canada during the recent period 1932-36 than ever before. These activities were common to both the older producing camps and new areas. The higher price for gold stimulated the study and examination of new deposits or ore zones heretofore considered of doubtful economic importance. In certain of the older camps properties closed prior to the revaluation of gold were re-opened and placed in production or further explored as to their possibilities. In some of the producing mines the higher price for the

metal permitted a very considerable extension or increase of pay ore with the resultant milling of rock of lower gold content and important increases in ore reserves. Notable gains in production have been recorded in the base-metal mining industry since 1933 and these gains were extended during 1936. The more outstanding of these gains in the latest year were in lead, nickel, and zinc while copper nearly equalled the record output of 1935.

Production of various non-metallic minerals, especially asbestos and coal, have realized important gains since 1932. The gains in the structural materials industries, where recessions were severe during the period of business depression, have been encouraging since 1933 but there is room for a large expansion in this division when the construction industry recovers its normal activity.

Subsection 1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total values of the minerals produced in Canada in each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1934 and 1935, with the percentage of increase or decrease in the latter year.

1.—Value[1] of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1936.

Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per Capita.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1886	10,221,255	2·23	1903	61,740,513	10·90	1920	227,859,665	26·63
1887	10,321,331	2·23	1904	60,082,771	10·31	1921	171,923,342	19·56
1888	12,518,894	2·67	1905	69,078,999	11·51	1922	184,297,242	20·66
1889	14,013,113	2·96	1906	79,286,697	12·86	1923	214,079,331	23·76
1890	16,763,353	3·51	1907	86,865,202	13·55	1924	209,583,406	22·92
1891	18,976,616	3·93	1908	85,557,101	12·92	1925	226,583,333	24·38
1892	16,623,415	3·40	1909	91,831,441	13·50	1926	240,437,123	25·44
1893	20,035,082	4·06	1910	106,823,623	15·29	1927	247,356,695	25·67
1894	19,931,158	4·00	1911	103,220,994	14·32	1928	274,989,487	27·96
1895	20,505,917	4·08	1912	135,048,296	18·28	1929	310,850,246	31·00
1896	22,474,256	4·42	1913	145,634,812	19·08	1930	279,873,578	27·42
1897	28,485,023	5·56	1914	128,863,075	16·36	1931	230,434,726	22·21
1898	38,412,431	7·42	1915	137,109,171	17·18	1932	191,228,225	18·20
1899	49,234,005	9·41	1916	177,201,534	22·15	1933	221,495,253	20·74
1900	64,420,877	12·15	1917	189,646,821	23·53	1934	278,161,590	25·67
1901	65,797,911	12·25	1918	211,301,897	25·93	1935	312,344,457[3]	28·56[3]
1902	63,231,836	11·51	1919	176,686,390	21·26	1936[2]	361,394,062	32·77

[1]Beginning with 1931 exchange equilization on gold production is included in total value. [2]Figures for 1936 are subject to revision. [3]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Item.	1934.		1935.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$	p.c.	p.c.
Metallics.						
Arsenic (As_2O_3)..... lb.	1,647,513	56,412	2,558,789	75,326	+ 55·3	+ 33·5
Bismuth..... "	253,644	301,215	13,797	13,245	− 94·6	− 95·6
Cadmium..... "	-	95,665	580,530	441,203	-	+ 361·2
Chromite..... tons	111	1,578	-	14,947	-	+ 847·2
Cobalt..... lb.	594,671	592,497	681,419	512,705	+ 14·6	− 13·5
Copper..... "	364,761,062	26,671,438	418,997,700	32,311,960	+ 20·4	+ 21·1
Gold..... fine oz.	2,972,074	61,438,220	3,284,890	67,904,700	+ 10·5	+ 10·5
Estimated exchange equalization paid for gold produced.....	-	41,098,333	-	47,690,579	-	+ 16·0
Lead..... lb.	346,275,576	8,436,658	339,105,979	10,624,772	− 2·1	+ 25·9
Manganese ore..... tons	Nil	Nil	100	800	-	-
Nickel..... lb.	128,687,340	32,139,425	138,516,240	35,345,103	+ 7·6	+ 10·0
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc..... fine oz.	83,932	1,699,282	84,772	1,962,937	+ 1·0	+ 15·5
Platinum..... "	116,230	4,490,763	105,374	3,445,730	− 9·3	− 23·3
Selenium..... lb.	104,924	171,311	366,425	703,536	+ 249·2	+ 310·7
Silver..... fine oz.	16,415,282	7,790,840	16,618,558	10,767,148	+ 1·2	+ 38·2
Tellurium..... lb.	5,130	25,599	16,425	32,850	+ 220·2	+ 28·3
Titanium ore..... tons	2,023	14,161	2,288	16,400	+ 13·1	+ 15·8
Zinc..... lb.	298,579,683	9,087,571	320,649,859	9,936,908	+ 7·4	+ 9·3
Totals, Metallic Minerals..	-	**194,110,968**	-	**221,800,849**	-	+ **14·3**
Non-Metallics.						
Fuels.						
Coal..... tons	13,810,193	42,045,942	13,888,006	41,963,110	+ 0·6	− 0·2
Natural gas.....M cu. ft.	23,162,324	8,759,652	24,910,786	9,363,141	+ 7·5	+ 6·9
Peat..... tons	1,878	7,343	1,340	5,761	− 28·6	− 21·5
Petroleum, crude..... brl.	1,410,895	3,449,162	1,446,620	3,492,188	+ 2·5	+ 1·2
Totals, Fuels.....	-	54,262,099	-	54,824,200	-	+ 1·0
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Actinolite..... tons	30	365	Nil	Nil	-	-
Asbestos..... "	155,980	4,936,326	210,467	7,054,614	+ 34·9	+ 42·9
Bituminous sands..... "	862	3,449	40	160	− 95·4	− 95·4
Diatomite..... "	1,372	54,910	823	33,140	− 40·0	− 39·6
Feldspar..... "	18,302	147,281	17,742	144,330	− 3·1	− 2·0
Fluorspar..... "	150	2,100	75	900	− 50·0	− 57·1
Graphite..... "	1,518	71,424	-	79,781	-	+ 11·7
Grindstones..... "	987	46,478	708	34,010	− 28·3	− 26·8
Gypsum..... "	461,237	863,776	541,864	932,203	+ 17·5	+ 7·9
Iron oxides (ochre)..... "	4,959	66,166	5,516	77,075	+ 11·2	+ 16·5
Magnesitic dolomite.....	-	382,927	-	486,084	-	+ 26·9
Magnesium sulphate.. tons	42	1,100	340	7,965	+ 709·5	+ 624·1
Mica..... lb.	1,995,269[2]	97,071	1,255,616	82,038	− 37·1	− 15·5
Mineral water.....Imp. gal.	97,440	17,738	146,516	16,590	+ 50·4	− 6·5
Phosphate..... tons	81	683	186	1,103	+ 129·6	+ 61·5
Quartz..... "	272,563	482,265	233,002	424,882	− 14·5	− 11·9
Salt..... "	321,753	1,954,953	360,343	1,880,978	+ 12·0	− 3·8
Silica brick..... M	2,528	85,945	2,461	96,194	− 2·7	+ 11·9
Soapstone.....	-	44,297	-	32,053	-	− 27·6
Sodium carbonate.... tons	244	1,920	242	2,430	− 0·1	+ 26·6
Sodium sulphate..... "	66,821	587,986	44,817	343,764	− 32·9	− 41·5
Sulphur[1]..... "	51,537	515,502	67,446	634,235	+ 30·9	+ 23·0
Talc..... "	13,959	136,480	13,803	139,479	− 1·1	+ 2·2
Volcanic dust..... "	31	620	Nil	Nil	-	-
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals.....	-	10,501,762	-	12,504,008	-	+ 19·0
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals.....	-	**64,763,861**	-	**67,328,208**	-	+ **4·0**

[1]Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Item.		1934.		1935.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1935.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$	p.c.	p.c.
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.							
Clay Products.							
Brick—							
Soft Mud Process—							
Face	M	4,904	76,247	6,995	122,215	+ 42·6	+ 60·3
Common	M	14,256	183,585	21,197	259,504	+ 48·7	+ 41·4
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—							
Face	M	23,800	494,341	25,289	500,066	+ 6·3	+ 1·2
Common	M	30,317	424,131	32,334	437,123	+ 6·7	+ 3·1
Dry Press—							
Face	M	6,005	130,392	8,454	175,042	+ 40·8	+ 34·2
Common	M	6,440	66,616	6,381	55,253	− 0·1	− 17·1
Fancy or ornamental brick	M	43	2,625	13	728	− 69·8	− 72·3
Sewer brick	M	307	5,992	175	5,236	− 43·0	− 12·6
Paving brick	M	10	382	15	627	+ 50·0	+ 64·1
Firebrick	M	2,109	101,219	1,817	90,149	− 13·8	− 10·9
Fireclay and other clay	tons	1,043	12,598	2,272	15,574	+ 54·1	+ 23·6
Kaolin	"	48	504	170	1,520	+ 254·2	+ 201·6
Fireclay blocks and shapes		−	62,388	−	71,344	−	+ 14·4
Hollow blocks	tons	31,136	244,122	47,195	344,608	+ 51·6	+ 41·2
Roofing tile	No.	44,115	1,852	82,015	3,669	+ 85·9	+ 98·1
Floor tile (quarries)	sq. ft.	80,356	17,491	51,765	7,629	− 35·6	− 56·4
Ceramic tile		Nil	Nil	−	615	−	−
Drain tile	M	7,325	180,553	7,124	205,336	− 2·7	+ 13·7
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc		−	436,433	−	481,559	−	+ 10·3
Pottery, glazed or unglazed		−	223,733	−	220,711	−	− 1·4
Bentonite	tons	63	1,578	41	781	− 34·9	− 50·5
Other clay products		−	13,628	−	13,274	−	− 2·6
Totals, Clay Products		−	2,680,410	−	3,012,563	−	+ 12·4
Other Structural Materials.							
Cement	brl.	3,783,226	5,667,946	3,648,086	5,580,043	− 3·6	− 1·6
Lime	tons	368,113	2,745,797	405,419	2,925,791	+ 10·1	+ 6·6
Sand and gravel	"	14,854,159	4,035,477	21,213,489	6,389,440	+ 42·8	+ 58·3
Slate	"	738	4,802	1,129	4,329	+ 53·0	− 9·9
Stone—							
Granite	"	200,285	781,739	326,354	1,126,287	+ 62·9	+ 44·1
Limestone	"	3,747,779	3,157,832	3,631,665	3,253,573	− 3·1	+ 3·0
Marble	"	13,783	69,475	15,975	85,369	+ 15·9	+ 22·9
Sandstone	"	115,169	143,283	342,824	838,005	+ 197·7	+ 484·9
Totals, Other Structural Materials		−	16,606,351	−	20,202,837	−	+ 21·7
Tota's, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials		−	**19,286,761**	−	**23,215,400**	−	+ 20·4
Grand Tota's (Canadian Funds)		−	**278,161,590**	−	**312,344,457**	−	+ 12·3

Volume of Mineral Production in Recent Years.—An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years 1934 and 1935 is furnished in Table 3.

The percentage increase or decrease in quantity production of the individual minerals is shown in Table 2 above, but, owing to the many different units in which the quantities of different minerals are expressed, the total volume of production from year to year is difficult to compare, while the wide variations in prices make comparisons of total values misleading. Table 3 constitutes an attempt to overcome these difficulties by working out what the values would have been in the later year if prices had remained the same as in the earlier, thus obtaining the increases or decreases due to changes in quantity alone; these are shown in the last column.

Mineral production in 1935 recovered materially when compared with 1934. Table 3 shows that there was an increase of 8·2 p.c. in physical volume. There was a healthy increase in the volume of production in all divisions of the mineral industry except fuels where the increase amounted to only 1·8 p.c. The average price level was slightly lower in fuels and other non-metallic minerals, while in other divisions the tendency was upward.

It is interesting to note the uneven influence of the economic disturbances of recent years upon different divisions of the mineral industry. Prior to 1935, production in Canada reached its highest recorded value of $310,850,000 in 1929. The production of metallic minerals actually expanded further in volume in 1930, and in 1932 was still 3·7 p.c. greater than in 1929. Drastic declines had occurred in the volume of production in other divisions, fuels being reduced 28·9 p.c., other non-metallics 47·8 p.c., clay products 72·1 p.c. and other structural materials 57·6 p.c. compared with 1929. The rapid decline in prices was arrested by 1933 and in that year there was increased volume of production in both metallic and non-metallic minerals, but production declined further in clay products to only 20 p.c. and in other structural materials to only 31 p.c. of their respective volumes in 1929. In 1934 and 1935 the improvement made itself felt in all divisions of the industry. Compared with 1929, the volume of production in 1935 was 40·8 p.c. greater for metallic minerals, 18·3 p.c. smaller for fuels, 26·8 p.c. smaller for other non-metallics, 75·4 p.c. smaller for clay products, 56·1 p.c. smaller for other structural materials and 2·5 p.c. larger for the whole mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1936 indicate a further considerable growth in the production of metals and a continuation of the recovery in each of the other divisions.

3.—Value of the Mineral Production of Canada in 1935 Compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items.

Item.	Actual Value, 1935.	Value at Prices of 1934.	Actual Value 1934.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
METALLICS.						
Arsenic	75	87	56	+ 19	− 12	+ 31
Bismuth	13	16	301	− 288	− 3	− 285
Cadmium	441	154	96	+ 345	+ 287	+ 58
Chromite	15	16	2	+ 13	− 1	+ 14
Cobalt	513	679	593	− 80	− 166	+ 86
Copper	32,312	30,587	26,671	+ 5,641	+ 1,725	+ 3,916
Gold	67,905	67,902	61,438	+ 6,467	+ 3	+ 6,464
Gold exchange equalization	47,691	45,423	41,098	+ 6,593	+ 2,268	+ 4,325
Lead	10,625	8,139	8,437	+ 2,188	+ 2,486	− 298
Nickel	35,345	34,491	32,139	+ 3,206	+ 854	+ 2,352
Palladium, rhodium, etc.	1,963	1,716	1,699	+ 264	+ 247	+ 17
Platinum	3,446	4,071	4,491	− 1,045	− 625	− 420
Selenium	703	598	171	+ 532	+ 105	+ 427
Silver	10,767	7,894	7,791	+ 2,976	+ 2,873	+ 103
Tellurium	33	82	26	+ 7	− 49	+ 56
Titanium ore	16	16	14	+ 2	Nil	+ 2
Zinc	9,937	9,619	9,088	+ 849	+ 318	+ 531
Other metallics	1	1	-	+ 1	Nil	+ 1
Totals, Metallic Minerals	**221,801**	**211,491**	**194,111**	**+ 27,690**	**+ 10,310**	**+ 17,380**
Increases, p.c.	-	-	-	+ 14·3	+ 5·3	+ 9·0

3.—Value of the Mineral Production of Canada in 1935 Compared with 1934, together with the Amounts of the Change Due to Price Fluctuations and Quantity Fluctuations, respectively, by Items—concluded.

Item.	Actual Value, 1935.	Value at Prices, of 1934.	Actual Value 1934.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
NON-METALLICS.	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Fuels.						
Coal	41,963	42,275	42,046	− 83	− 312	+ 229
Natural gas	9,363	9,416	8,760	+ 603	− 53	+ 656
Petroleum, crude	3,492	3,537	3,449	+ 43	− 45	+ 88
Peat	6	5	7	− 1	+ 1	− 2
Totals, Fuels	**54,824**	**55,233**	**54,262**	**+ 562**	**− 409**	**+ 971**
Increases or decreases, p.c.				+ 1·0	− 0·8	+ 1·8
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Asbestos	7,055	6,661	4,936	+ 2,119	+ 394	+ 1,725
Diatomite	33	33	55	− 22	Nil	− 22
Feldspar	144	143	147	− 3	+ 1	− 4
Graphite	80	84	71	+ 9	− 4	+ 13
Grindstones	34	33	47	− 13	+ 1	− 14
Gypsum	932	1,015	864	+ 68	− 83	+ 151
Iron oxides	77	74	66	+ 11	+ 3	+ 8
Magnesitic dolomite	486	539	383	+ 103	− 53	+ 156
Mica	82	62	97	− 15	+ 20	− 35
Mineral water	17	27	18	− 1	− 10	+ 9
Quartz	425	412	482	− 57	+ 13	− 70
Salt	1,881	2,189	1,955	− 74	− 308	+ 234
Silica brick	96	84	86	+ 10	+ 12	− 2
Soapstone	32	42	44	− 12	− 10	− 2
Sodium sulphate	344	394	588	− 244	− 50	− 194
Sulphur	634	675	516	+ 118	− 41	+ 159
Talc	139	135	137	+ 2	+ 4	− 2
Other non-metallics	13	14	10	+ 3	− 1	+ 4
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals	**12,504**	**12,616**	**10,502**	**+ 2,002**	**− 112**	**+ 2,114**
Increases or decreases, p.c.	−			+ 19·1	− 1·1	+ 20·2
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
Clay Products.						
Brick—Soft mud process face	122	109	76	+ 46	+ 13	+ 33
Brick—Soft mud process common	259	273	184	+ 75	− 14	+ 89
Stiff mud process (wire cut) face	500	525	494	+ 6	− 25	+ 31
Stiff mud process (wire cut) common	437	452	424	+ 13	− 15	+ 28
Dry press face	175	184	130	+ 45	− 9	+ 54
Dry press common	55	66	67	− 12	− 11	− 1
Fancy or ornamental	1	1	3	− 2	Nil	− 2
Sewer brick	5	3	6	− 1	+ 2	− 3
Fire brick	90	87	101	− 11	+ 3	− 14
Fireclay and other clay	16	27	13	+ 3	− 11	+ 14
Fireclay blocks, etc	71	69	62	+ 9	+ 2	+ 7
Hollow blocks	345	370	244	+ 101	− 25	+ 126
Floor tile	8	11	18	− 10	− 3	− 7
Drain tile	205	176	181	+ 24	+ 29	− 5
Sewer pipe, copings, etc	482	412	436	+ 46	+ 70	− 24
Pottery, glazed or not	221	189	224	− 3	+ 32	− 35
Other clay products	20	20	18	+ 2	Nil	+ 2
Totals, Clay Products	**3,012**	**2,974**	**2,681**	**+ 331**	**+ 38**	**+ 293**
Increases, p.c.	−	−	−	+ 12·3	+ 1·4	+ 10·9
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement	5,580	5,465	5,668	− 88	+ 115	− 203
Lime	2,926	3,024	2,746	+ 180	− 98	+ 278
Sand and gravel	6,389	5,770	4,035	+ 2,354	+ 619	+ 1,735
Stone	5,308	4,402	4,157	+ 1,151	+ 906	+ 245
Totals, Other Structural Materials	**20,203**	**18,661**	**16,606**	**+ 3,597**	**+ 1,542**	**+ 2,055**
Increases, p.c.	−	−	−	+ 21·7	+ 9·3	+ 12·4
Grand Totals	**312,344**	**300,975**	**278,162**	**+ 34,182**	**+ 11,369**	**+ 22,813**
Increases, p.c.				+ 12·3	+ 4·1	+ 8·2

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in recent years has been Ontario, which accounted for 50·9 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1935. The rise in the price of gold has been especially favourable to Ontario's mineral production, while the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits are another outstanding feature in the mineral resources of the province. British Columbia holds second place in the value of minerals produced with 15·6 p.c. of the Dominion totals in 1935. The mineral resources of British Columbia are probably more varied than those of any other province, since its production includes most of the important metals as well as substantial quantities of coal. Mineral production in Quebec has increased greatly in the post-war period, accounting for 12·5 p.c. of the total for Canada in 1935. Whereas formerly non-metallics (especially asbestos) and structural materials made up nearly all of its mineral production, more than half the value is now made up of metals, particularly gold and copper. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the most important coal-producing provinces. Manitoba in recent years has been making a growing contribution to the production of gold, copper, and zinc in the Dominion. The total value of mineral production in each of the provinces for each year since 1910 is given in Table 4.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911...	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	21,299,305	4,707,432
1912...	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	30,076,635	5,933,242
1913...	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	28,086,312	6,276,737
1914...	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	24,164,039	5,418,185
1915...	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	28,689,425	5,057,708
1916...	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	39,969,962	5,491,610
1917...	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,651	16,527,535	36,141,926	4,482,202
1918...	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	42,935,333	2,355,631
1919...	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	34,865,427	1,940,934
1920...	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	39,411,728	1,576,726
1921...	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	33,230,460	1,754,955
1922...	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	39,423,962	1,785,573
1923...	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	43,757,388	2,972,823
1924...	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	52,298,533	952,812
1925...	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	64,485,242	1,791,641
1926...	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	65,622,976	2,226,813
1927...	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,982,962	2,888,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	60,801,170	1,789,044
1928...	30,524,392	2,198,919	37,037,420	99,584,718	4,186,853	1,719,461	32,531,416	64,496,351	2,709,957
1929...	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	68,162,878	2,905,736
1930...	27,019,367	2,383,571	41,215,220	113,530,976	5,453,182	2,368,612	30,427,742	54,953,320	2,521,588
1931...	21,081,157	2,176,910	35,964,537	97,975,915	10,057,808	1,931,880	23,580,901	35,480,701	2,184,917
1932...	16,201,279	2,223,505	25,638,466	85,910,030	9,058,365	1,681,728	21,174,061	27,326,173	2,014,618
1933...	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504	2,073,052
1934...	23,310,729	2,156,151	31,269,945	145,565,871	9,776,934	2,977,061	20,228,851	41,206,965	1,669,083
1935[2]..	23,183,128	2,821,027	39,124,696	158,934,269	12,052,417	3,816,943	22,289,681	48,692,050	1,430,246
1936[3]..	26,569,294	2,499,380	49,516,385	184,543,853	11,342,302	6,923,349	23,364,390	54,265,107	2,369,082

[1]Includes a production from the Northwest Territories in 1932-36. [2]Figures for 1935 revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3]Figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

The quantities and values of the minerals produced in each province during 1935 are shown in Table 5. This table shows the different minerals which make up the mineral production of each province and also the particular province or provinces which contribute to the production of each mineral in Canada.

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

NOTE.—The mineral production of Yukon and the Northwest Territories during the calendar year 1935 was as follows, in quantities and values: gold 35,907 fine oz., $1,263,567 (including premium); lead 231,418 lb., $7,250; silver 241,427 fine oz., $90,165; coal 835 tons, $3,483; petroleum 5,115 brl., $25,575; total, $1,430,246. Radium and uranium salts were produced in Canada in 1935 from ores mined in the N.W.T., but statistics pertaining to those minerals are not available for publication. For Dominion totals by individual minerals see Table 2.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
METALLICS.								
Arsenic (As_2O_3).lb.	-	-	-	2,558,789	-	-	-	
$	-	-	-	75,326	-	-	-	-
Bismuth.....lb.	-	-	-	7,079		-	-	6,718
$	-	-	-	6,796	-	-	-	6,449
Cadmium.....lb.	-	-		-	-	-	-	580,530
$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441,203
Chromite.....tons	-	-	346	-	-	-	-	-
$	-	-	5,371	9,576	-	-	-	
Cobalt..... lb.	-	-	-	681,419	-	-	-	
$	-	-	-	512,705	-	-	-	-
Copper..... lb.	-	-	79,050,906	252,027,928	38,011,371	11,429,452	-	38,478,043
$	-	-	6,162,350	19,295,965	2,963,146	890,974	-	2,999,525
Gold.....fine oz.	9,376	-	470,552	2,220,336	142,613	14,323	150	391,633
$	193,819	-	9,727,173	45,898,417	2,948,072	296,083	3,101	8,095,772
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced....$	136,123	-	6,831,552	32,235,207	2,070,479	207,943	2,178	5,685,793
Lead..... lb.	-	-	2,047,624	22,532	19,179	-	-	336,784,326
$	-	-	64,156	706	601		-	10,552,059
Manganese ore.tons	-	100	-	-	-		-	-
$	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	
Nickel..... lb.	-	-	-	138,516,240	-	-	-	
$	-	-	-	35,345,103	-	-		
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.....fine oz.	-	-	-	84,772	-	-	-	
$	-	-	-	1,962,937	-	-		-
Platinum...fine oz.	-	-	-	105,335	-	-		39
$	-	-	-	3,444,455	-	-	-	1,275
Radium and uranium products..... $			(Data not	available	for public	ation.)		
Selenium..... lb.	-	-	206,421	75,363	65,074	19,567		
$	-	-	396,328	144,697	124,942	37,569	-	-
Silver.....fine oz.	372	-	668,836	5,161,651	1,206,454	201,608	16	9,178,400
$	241	-	433,338	3,344,229	781,660	130,622	10	5,946,677
Tellurium..... lb.	-	-	1,708	14,275	340	102	-	-
$	-	-	3,416	28,550	680	204	-	
Titanium ore..tons	-	-	2,288	-	-	-	-	
$	-	-	16,400	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc..... lb.		-	5,322,844	-	51,129,980	8,974,720	-	255,222,315
$		-	164,955	-	1,584,513	278,126	-	7,909,314
Totals, Metallics..... $	**330,183**	**800**	**23,805,039**	**142,304,669**	**10,474,093**	**1,841,521**	**5,289**	**41,638,067**
NON-METALLICS.								
Fuels.								
Coal.....tons	5,822,075	346,024	-	-	3,106	921,785	5,462,894	1,331,287
$	20,391,227	1,129,019	-	-	7,408	1,293,668	14,094,795	5,043,510
Natural gas M cu.ft.	-	615,454	-	8,158,825	600	75,558	16,060,349	-
$	-	303,886	-	4,938,084	180	7,555	4,113,436	
Peat.....tons			-	1,340	-	-	-	
$	-		-	5,761	-		-	
Petroleum, crude..... brl.		12,954	-	165,041	-		1,263,510	
$		18,230	-	346,156	-	-	3,102,227	
Totals, Fuels. $	**20,391,227**	**1,451,135**	**-**	**5,290,001**	**7,588**	**1,301,223**	**21,310,458**	**5,043,510**
Other Non-Metallics.								
Asbestos.....tons	-		210,467	-	-	-		
$	-		7,054,614	-	-	-	-	

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935—con.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
NON-METALLICS —concluded								
Other Non-Metallics —concluded.								
Bituminous sands.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	
Diatomite.....tons	666	–	–	100	–	–	–	57
$	26,660	–	–	4,600	–	–	–	1,880
Feldspar.....tons	–	–	7,002	8,656	2,084	–	–	–
$	–	–	63,075	75,003	6,252	–	–	
Fluorspar.....tons	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	
$	–	–	–	900	–	–	–	
Graphite.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
$	–	–	1,281	78,500	–	–	–	
Grindstones (includes pulp-stones, etc.). tons	50	456	–	–		–	–	202
$	2,006	21,175	–	–	–	–	–	10,829
Gypsum.....tons	454,703	30,796	–	38,247	10,500	–	–	7,618
$	523,216	105,960	–	164,807	85,885	–	–	52,335
Iron oxides (ochre).....tons	–	–	5,357	–	–	–	–	159
$	–	–	75,388	–	–	–	–	1,687
Magnesitic dolomite.... $	–	–	486,084	–	–	–	–	
Magnesium sulphate.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	340
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,965
Mica..... lb.	–	–	745,790	509,826	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	74,894	7,144	–	–	–	
Mineral waters. Imp. gal.	–	–	126,616	19,900	–	–	–	
$	–	–	15,113	1,477	–	–	–	
Phosphate.....tons	–	–	116	70	–	–	–	
$	–	–	1,043	60	–	–	–	–
Quartz.....tons	9,640	–	51,948	83,034	147	77,177	–	11,056
$	13,978	–	226,839	120,005	220	59,069	–	4,771
Salt.....tons	38,701	–	–	320,003	1,538	101	–	–
$	161,659	–	–	1,698,508	18,765	2,046	–	
Silica brick.... M	1,968	–	–	493	–	–	–	
$	73,218	–	–	22,976	–	–	–	
Soapstone..... $	–	–	32,053	–	–	–	–	
Sodium carbonate....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	242
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,430
Sodium sulphate.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	44,817	–	
$	–	–	–	–	–	343,764	–	–
Sulphur[1].....tons	–	–	7,370	13,292	–	–	–	46,784
$	–	–	47,779	132,920	–	–	–	453,536
Talc.....tons	–	–	–	13,710	–	–	–	93
$	–	–	–	138,161	–	–	–	1,318
Totals, Other Non-Metallics $	**800,737**	**127,135**	**8,078,163**	**2,445,061**	**111,122**	**404,879**	**160**	**536,751**
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.								
Clay Products.								
Brick— Soft Mud Process— Face..... M	50	–	225	5,553	600	51	216	
$	700	–	2,025	104,271	8,571	1,248	5,400	–
Common.. M	450	1,202	1,782	10,026	2,971	163	3,087	1,516
$	5,000	20,101	12,570	128,205	42,635	2,143	29,643	19,207

[1] Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid made from waste smelter gases.

5.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935—concl.

Mineral.		Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Clay Products—concluded.									
Brick—concluded.									
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—									
Face.....	M	735	104	6,909	16,558	192	37	168	586
	$	17,313	2,777	136,975	321,581	5,001	1,076	1,545	13,798
Common..	M	3,050	383	18,044	9,170	-	169	646	872
	$	38,208	4,840	252,014	125,559	-	1,766	3,311	11,425
Dry Press—									
Face.....	M	-	-	1,424	5,953	-	45	838	194
	$	-	-	35,559	119,379	-	1,093	11,881	7,130
Common..	M	-	-	-	1,563	-	12	4,806	-
	$	-	-	-	22,071	-	203	32,979	
Fancy or ornamental brick.....	M	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	
	$	-	-	-	728	-	-	-	-
Sewer brick.	M	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	115
	$	-	-	-	970	-	-	-	4,266
Paving brick	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627
Firebrick....	M	-	-	-	-	-	272	51	1,494
	$	-	-	-	-	-	18,114	2,476	69,559
Fireclay.....tons		1,065	-	-	-	-	670	14	523
	$	3,541	-	-	-	-	4,683	213	7,137
Kaolin.....tons		-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
	$	-	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	
Fireclay blocks and shapes..	$	488	1,956	-	-	-	57,055	-	11,845
Tile—									
Hollow blocks.....tons		3,558	410	11,894	22,983	1,698	1,098	3,900	1,654
	$	23,914	3,640	87,155	156,702	15,002	9,109	34,493	14,593
Roofing tile.	No.	-	-	-	82,015	-	-	-	-
	$	-	-	-	3,669	-	-	-	
Floor tile (quarries)	sq. ft.	-	-	-	48,923	-	-	1,567	1,275
	$	-	-	-	7,142	-	-	314	173
Ceramic tile.	$	-	-	-	615	-	-	-	-
Drain tile...	M	729	4	540	5,061	69	-	52	669
	$	33,539	160	15,895	125,593	3,546	-	2,176	24,427
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.....	$	146,962	-	49,449	196,647	-	-	63,600	24,901
Pottery, glazed or unglazed..	$	-	28,555	-	50,000	-	-	138,648	3,508
Bentonite.....tons		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
	$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	781
Other clay products.....	$	813	449	-	7,093	-	1,660	-	3,259
Totals, Clay Products...	$	**270,478**	**62,478**	**593,162**	**1,370,225**	**74,755**	**98,150**	**326,679**	**216,636**
Other Structural Materials.									
Cement.....brl.		-	-	1,751,012	1,243,836	266,457	-	219,555	167,226
	$	-	-	2,472,008	1,752,148	604,857	-	436,914	314,116
Lime.....tons		11,331	16,272	116,473	220,140	18,615	-	6,584	16,004
	$	82,698	124,775	678,866	1,696,867	185,517	-	57,108	99,960
Sand and gravel.....tons		1,423,557	1,813,206	5,268,987	8,770,117	1,399,659	502,732	653,511	1,381,720
	$	685,973	845,981	1,442,468	2,211,406	404,730	171,170	146,092	481,620
Slate.....tons		-	-	819	-	-	-	-	310
	$	-	-	1,229	-	-	-	-	3,100
Stone.....tons		212,465	85,144	1,390,517	2,122,941	146,614	-	2,242	356,895
	$	621,832	208,723	2,053,761	1,863,892	189,755	-	6,981	358,290
Totals, Other Structural Materials...	$	**1,390,503**	**1,179,479**	**6,648,332**	**7,524,313**	**1,384,859**	**171,170**	**647,095**	**1,257,086**
Grand Totals (in Canadian Funds).....	$	**23,183,128**	**2,821,027**	**39,124,696**	**158,934,269**	**12,052,417**	**3,816,943**	**22,289,681**	**48,692,050**

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals—Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in Principal Industries.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and, since 1921, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prior to that year the annual statistics of mines were confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity production of each of the minerals and their value at average market prices for the year. The scope of the statistics now includes a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc, and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid, and net value of sales, while since 1934 there has been added a special survey of expenditures for equipment, supplies, freight, and insurance by the mining industry. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

A new figure of "net income from sales" has been introduced for 1935 in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians in Ottawa in 1935. The net income from sales is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel, electricity, and consumable supplies (explosives, lubricants, chemicals, etc.), consumed in the production process, from the net sales. In view of the fact that statistics of process supplies were not collected prior to 1935, it is impossible to present statistics of net income from sales for previous years comparable to this new figure for 1935.

The net sales of the metallic industries given in Tables 6 and 7 are those reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments by mine operators and the additional value obtained when the smelting of these ores is completed in Canada. The totals indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this chapter, where, in the cases of copper, lead, zinc, and silver, the values are computed by applying the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets to the total production from mines and smelters with no reduction for stocks unsold at the end of the year. Some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works. The net sales of these plants include, therefore, the net value of the metals recovered from these imported ores and to this extent the net sales shown in Tables 6 and 7 include products not of Canadian origin.

The net sales of the fuel industries in Table 7 is less than the total production of fuels in Table 2, because the net sales are confined to products for which the operators receive some economic return, while the production of the fuel commodities includes all of those commodities produced, whether the producer actually receives payment in any form for them or not. Thus in coal mining, the industrial values in Table 7 include only coal sold, supplied to employees for domestic consumption, or used in making coke and briquettes, whereas the figures of coal production as shown in Table 2 include, in addition to the above, coal consumed for power and other purposes in the coal-mining operations and also the difference between coal put on the bank and lifted from the bank. Petroleum producers have a larger monetary return than the actual value of the petroleum produced because many oil wells also produce large quantities of natural gas. On the other hand, the natural

gas industry receives a smaller return than the total value of all natural gas produced because some of the gas is produced by the petroleum industry, because of leakage or other loss in piping gas to the consumers, and because a small amount of natural gas is produced by private individuals or groups from their own wells for their own consumption, without any industrial organization intervening between producer and consumer.

For other non-metallic minerals (if the small production of peat normally included with fuels is deducted) and clay products and structural materials, net sales of the producing industries are the same in each case as the total value of the mineral commodities produced.

Subsection 1.—Principal Factors in the Mineral Industries.

Capital.—In connection with the item of capital, operators are requested to report *only the capital actually invested in the enterprises*, including (1) present value of lands, buildings, plant, machinery, and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products, and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It should be specially noted that no estimate of ore reserves is included in the capital. Indeed, capital expenditures in mining ventures are frequently very difficult to designate. For instance, purely exploratory workings might properly be charged to current expenses, but if these exploratory workings open up new ore resources and become the channel by which such ore is utilized, such workings become part of the productive plant and as such their cost is an item of capital. On the other hand, after an ore body is exhausted much of the mining plant has practically no resale value and, for this reason, many companies drastically write off the capital value of their plant during profitable years of operation. In these circumstances, the actual amount of capital employed in mining enterprises is uncertain and the figures of capital should be used with such reservations in mind.

Employees.—Tables 6 and 7 which follow give the numbers of persons directly employed in the operating mineral industries. These figures, however, do not include those engaged in prospecting and exploration for individuals or small syndicates from whom no returns can be obtained, amounting probably in the aggregate to a considerable number. Neither do the figures include consulting geologists and mining engineers nor contract diamond drillers and their respective organizations.

Commodities and Services Purchased.—In addition to the expenditures for remuneration of those directly employed in the mineral industries, statistics are collected annually of expenditures for fuel and electricity, but the figures given in Tables 6 and 7 are exclusive of the fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes, such as reduction furnaces, electrolytic cells, etc. The mining industry expends annually large additional sums for the purchase of equipment, machinery, explosives, and a great variety of other supplies, and for freight and insurance. In an attempt to obtain an estimate of these expenditures, firms engaged in the industry were first circularized regarding such expenditures in 1934 and the survey was repeated in 1935. Returns received covered fairly completely the operating firms in the metal-mining and fuel industries, but in the other groups of mineral industries, where there are many small operators of gravel pits, small quarries, etc., the returns were much less complete. Furthermore, no attempt was made to reach prospectors and small development parties whose expenditures in the aggregate, with so much exploratory activity as exists at present, would amount to a large

sum. The figures resulting from these surveys* must, therefore, be regarded as suggestive rather than by any means comprehensive. The principal items of these expenditures in 1934 and 1935 are summarized in the first statement below.

The distribution of expenditures by provinces in 1935 was: Nova Scotia, $5,527,391; New Brunswick, $280,033; Quebec, $13,100,843; Ontario, $40,974,115; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, $6,359,251; Alberta, $4,107,189; and British Columbia, $14,464,781.

A summary of expenditures by leading industries is shown in the second statement.

* The results of these surveys are given in the "Special Report on the Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Mining Industry" for 1934 and 1935, published by and obtainable from the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PURCHASES BY THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRIES, BY COMMODITY ITEMS, 1934 AND 1935.

	1934.	1935.
	$	$
Belting and rubber goods (belting of all kinds, rubber boots, hose, valves, etc.)	690,884	733,432
Cars, locomotives and mechanical parts	942,325	1,351,188
Track materials (rails, fittings, switches, etc.)	605,717	633,269
Explosives (powder, fuse, detonators)	5,310,932	5,550,217
Mining machinery and parts (rock drills, hoists, pumps, etc.)	3,084,362	3,515,631
Mill machinery, equipment and parts (crushing, grinding, screening, separating, etc.)	4,083,185	4,627,054
Smelter machinery, equipment and parts	731,282	783,634
Miscellaneous machinery, tools, and parts (machine, blacksmith, and carpenter shop, etc.)	2,068,640	1,939,455
Electrical equipment, supplies, etc	2,342,920	2,614,265
Lumber, timber, etc	4,153,615	5,051,087
Building materials, other	1,437,743	1,540,723
Chemicals, flotation reagents, etc	2,300,504	2,989,378
Refractories and smelter fluxes	2,376,865	2,497,969
Pipe, fittings, plumbing supplies, well casings, etc	1,965,987	2,401,919
Iron and steel, castings, bars, plates, bolts, wire, etc	3,955,782	4,350,508
Copper, brass, non-ferrous metal goods	481,133	313,645
Motor cars, trucks and accessories	407,090	452,921
Fuel, fuel oils, lubricants	9,322,350	9,959,882
Electric power	9,139,510	10,714,600
Freight and express	12,048,905	12,456,917
Insurance (fire, workmen's compensation, etc.)	3,544,869	5,098,880
TOTALS (including other items not specified)	76,082,765	84,813,603

PURCHASES OF THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRIES, BY INDUSTRIES, 1934 AND 1935.

—	1934.		1935.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Gold mining	23,993,873	31·5	28,707,183	33·8
Copper-gold-silver mining and smelting	9,777,335	12·8	9,161,727	10·8
Nickel-copper mining and smelting	16,170,299	21·3	18,135,440	21·4
Silver-lead-zinc mining and smelting	10,324,827	13·7	9,160,667	10·8
Totals, Metal Mining and Smelting[1]	60,979,181	80·1	65,888,691	77·7
Coal mining	8,560,411	11·3	9,446,877	11·1
Totals, Coal Mining, Oil and Gas	9,626,960	12·7	10,965,363	12·9
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals	2,907,597	3·8	2,915,420	3·4
Totals, Clay Products and Structural Materials	2,569,027	3·4	5,044,129	5·9
GRAND TOTALS[1]	76,082,765	100·0	84,813,603	100·0

[1] Includes other items not specified.

Subsection 2.—Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years.

Growth, 1922-29.—From 1922 to 1929, the output of the mineral industries increased by 72 p.c., capital investment by 76 p.c., employment by 53 p.c., and the salaries and wages by 65 p.c. Progress was most rapid in the metallic mineral industries, where the expansion in net production amounted to 170 p.c. with proportionate increases in capital and employment. The period from 1922 to 1929 was marked by a rising cycle of activity in construction. This was reflected in the expansion of industries engaged in the production of clay products and other structural materials. The output of this group of industries increased by 47 p.c. during the period, while, within the group, progress was much greater in industries producing cement, gravel and stone than in the clay products industries. The group of non-metallic mineral industries remained relatively stationary in contrast to the other two main groups during this period of rapid expansion. This may be attributed to the fact that coal mining is the predominant industry in the non-metallic group and, under increasing competition from oil fuels and hydro-electric power, did not participate in the general industrial expansion of the period.

Developments since 1929.—Since 1929 the mining industry in Canada has been affected by the world-wide economic disturbances, accompanied by a very drastic decline in the prices of most of the principal metals, especially copper, lead, zinc, and silver. In the case of gold, on the other hand, since 1931 the price has risen to a level about 69 p.c. above that formerly prevailing.* Under the influence of the early decline in base-metal prices, the value of the net production of the metallic mineral industries declined by 27 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, with a decline of 29 p.c. in employees and 30 p.c. in salaries and wages paid. But, since the higher price for gold stimulated its production and the readjustment of costs stabilized the base-metal industries, metal production has expanded again, the net sales in 1935 being 33·3 p.c. above those of 1929, employees 24·0 p.c. above, and salaries and wages 18·2 p.c. above 1929. While industrial statistics for 1936 are not yet available, the production figures for this latest year indicate a continued rapid growth in metal production. Doubtless, in reaching this new record the influence of gold is important through increased production, higher value, and its association with other metals, especially copper. However, in the years 1934-36, not only gold but nickel, copper, lead, and zinc were all produced in Canada in larger quantities than ever before, from which it must be concluded that the producers of these metals were able to operate profitably at even the low prices then prevailing for copper, lead, and zinc: prices have shown a distinctly stronger trend more recently.

Among the non-metallic industries the demand for coal declined owing to reduced requirements in industrial and transportation activities. Similarly, the demand for asbestos and gypsum was affected by the lower level of industrial and construction operations. Salt was an exception to the general rule, as its production was well maintained throughout, partly owing to its increased consumption in certain chemical industries. Indeed, the net sales of the salt-producing industry increased each year from 1929 to 1932 to a level about 23 p.c. above that of 1929. Taking the group of non-metallic industries as a whole, net sales declined by 32 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, employment by 21 p.c. and salaries and wages by 36 p.c. Net sales in 1935 increased by 14·7 p.c. from the low point of 1932.

The production of clay products and other structural materials is directly dependent upon construction activities within Canada. During the early years of the depression, these activities were partly maintained by governmental relief projects and by the carrying to completion of some large operations which had

* See chart on p. 365.

commenced before 1930. As a result, construction reached its lowest level in Canada during 1933, and the group of industries producing clay products and other structural materials was at a lower level of operation in that year than in any other year recorded since 1921. From 1929 to 1933 there was a decline of 71 p.c. in net sales, 69 p.c. in employees, 74 p.c. in salaries and wages and 76 p.c. in expenditures for fuel and electricity, a large item in the cost of production in these industries. However, construction has been more active in Canada since 1933 (see Chapter XV) and this increased activity was accompanied by a welcome change to a rising trend in the production of clay products and other structural materials.

6.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1929-35, and by Provinces, 1935.

NOTE.—For the years 1921-28, see the 1936 Year Book, pp. 355-356. In the past, the net value of production, called "net sales", in these industries has been gross value less freight and treatment charges in the case of mines, and less the value of ores charged in the case of smelters. According to a recommendation adopted by the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians in Ottawa, 1935, the net figure, called the "net income from sales", is now obtained from net sales as defined above by a further deduction of the costs of fuel, electricity, and consumable supplies used in the production process. In the table below, however, to facilitate comparison with previous years, both figures are shown for 1935.

Group and Year.	Plants or Mines.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power.[1]	Net Sales.[2]
METALLIC MINERALS.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1929	528	427,498,173	31,125	50,279,511	11,221,987	163,050,366
1930	352	427,439,265	30,623	48,851,303	11,323,313	137,015,892
1931	327	390,908,034	25,434	41,829,288	10,340,523	132,382,514
1932	330	269,180,464	21,931	34,983,704	8,551,463	119,790,372
1933	402	406,998,952	25,443	37,937,871	7,084,253	150,145,926
1934	636	465,583,818	34,143	50,818,448	9,144,600	186,785,532
1935	619	437,471,769	38,603	59,528,350	10,199,214	217,353,515 173,588,815[2]
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
1929	5,494	317,302,496	40,080	55,602,313	6,033,773	93,596,188
1930	5,191	328,776,596	38,355	47,852,675	5,785,483	80,063,355
1931	5,374	325,168,359	34,075	36,031,233	4,870,674	61,629,210
1932	5,246	302,294,837	31,654	29,918,319	4,497,602	54,389,856
1933	5,327	283,796,783	30,532	27,309,607	4,695,254	54,912,205
1934	5,605	263,120,280	32,195	31,763,492	5,219,565	60,580,554
1935	6,181	244,237,709	32,755	33,150,704	5,152,971	62,407,314 45,739,144[2]
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
1929	3,126	122,220,364	23,897	18,608,687	9,495,825	58,534,834
1930	3,562	131,204,998	20,222	17,271,354	7,957,397	53,727,465
1931	3,877	125,983,627	13,300	14,108,778	6,298,151	44,158,295
1932	4,804	113,736,272	7,885	6,870,026	3,427,419	22,398,283
1933	5,144	109,496,612	7,359	4,784,327	2,245,397	16,696,687
1934	5,411	102,319,089	7,167	5,544,246	2,838,327	19,286,761
1935	6,098	95,790,621	8,898	7,401,505	3,004,647	23,215,400 19,253,309[2]
Grand Tota's, Mineral Industries—						
1929	**9,148**	**867,021,033**	**95,102**	**124,490,511**	**26,751,585**	**315,181,388**
1930	**9,105**	**887,420,859**	**89,200**	**113,975,332**	**25,066,193**	**270,806,712**
1931	**9,578**	**842,060,020**	**72,809**	**91,969,299**	**21,509,348**	**238,170,019**
1932	**10,380**	**685,211,573**	**61,470**	**71,772,049**	**16,476,484**	**196,578,211**
1933	**10,873**	**800,292,347**	**63,334**	**70,031,805**	**14,024,904**	**221,754,818**
1934	**11,652**	**831,023,187**	**73,505**	**88,126,186**	**17,202,492**	**266,652,847**
1935—Canada	**12,898**	**777,500,099**	**80,256**	**100,080,559**	**18,356,832**	**302,976,229** **238,581,268[3]**
Nova Scotia	267	53,569,182	14,550	14,301,510	2,527,171	14,207,064[3]
New Brunswick	520	4,522,963	2,390	1,865,407	98,089	2,467,339[3]
Quebec	3,850	117,534,858	11,811	12,794,600	3,699,498	33,679,150[3]
Ontario	6,273	322,300,162	25,264	38,152,140	6,581,080	130,220,051[3]
Manitoba	119	40,944,700	2,346	3,403,649	492,234	9,040,591[3]
Saskatchewan	223	11,390,801	1,457	1,343,041	233,532	2,869,351[3]
Alberta	585	102,656,116	9,706	10,862,198	926,994	16,738,472[3]
British Columbia	1,048	118,291,187	12,352	16,479,606	3,731,131	28,172,657[3]
Yukon and N.W.T.	13	6,290,130	380	878,408	76,103	1,186,593[3]

[1] Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes. [2] See headnote. This is "net income from sales".

Subsection 3.—The Principal Mineral Industries.

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1934 and 1935 is presented in Table 7. Coal mining has the largest labour force but is being rapidly overtaken by gold mining and, since employment in the latter industry is much less subject to seasonal fluctuations, its expenditures on salaries and wages are greater than those of the coal-mining industry. The smelting and refining industry was third in the number of its employees and in salaries and wages paid.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 6.

Industry and Year.	Plants or Mines.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power.[4]	Net Sales.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
METALLIC MINERALS.						
Alluvial gold.....1934	93	14,315,701	615	1,027,569	76,615	1,260,483
1935	86	9,198,533	702	1,227,971	70,534	2,197,762 2,106,025[5]
Auriferous quartz.....1934	416	214,068,359	17,762	27,156,887	4,249,296	83,761,440
1935	384	193,728,802	19,834	31,523,907	5,002,274	91,714,805 75,120,774[5]
Copper-gold-silver.....1934	23	39,892,387	3,169	4,869,801	542,670	8,265,071
1935	18	38,461,682	3,430	5,040,196	534,152	16,676,447 13,243,163[5]
Silver-cobalt.....1934	16	5,102,491	286	361,726	85,685	1,380,318
1935	28	6,380,731	402	494,791	114,439	2,316,934 2,070,716[5]
Silver-lead-zinc.....1934	60	12,923,827	1,292	1,935,284	389,276	8,885,051
1935	70	16,596,941	1,657	2,431,110	438,126	11,758,908 10,553,086[5]
Nickel-copper.....1934	7	31,685,426	2,677	4,375,702	233,963	11,606,713
1935	7	26,685,284	3,552	6,059,407	259,257	14,492,253 11,030,621[6]
Miscellaneous metals....1934	7	1,548,205	44	32,273	2,383	15,739
1935	12	733,497	82	63,612	4,051	32,147 22,847[5]
Smelting and refining...1934	14	146,047,422	8,298	11,059,206	3,564,712[4]	71,610,687[2]
1935	14	145,686,299	8,944	12,687,356	3,776,381	78,164,259[2] 59,441,583[5]
Totals, Metallic Minerals.....1934	**636**	**465,583,818**	**34,143**	**50,818,448**	**9,144,600**	**186,785,532**
1935	**619**	**437,471,769**	**38,603**	**59,528,350**	**10,199,214**	**217,353,515** **173,588,815[5]**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 361.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1934 and 1935—continued.

Industry and Year.	Plants or Mines.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power.[4]	Net Sales.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
Fuels.						
Coal.....1934	534	118,274,406	25,961	25,662,591	3,448,787	39,394,294
1935	556	110,516,517	26,198	26,595,344	3,404,756	39,746,304 26,894,671[5]
Natural gas.....1934	2,682	70,767,123	1,553	1,789,811	67,341	7,569,935
1935	3,190	69,221,051	1,719	1,932,937	66,093	6,759,049 6,580,061[5]
Petroleum.....1934	2,219	35,408,801	944	1,072,617	168,338	3,622,722
1935	2,285	33,398,894	940	1,046,046	160,678	4,026,427 3,217,927[5]
Totals, Fuels.....1934	5,435	224,450,330	28,458	28,525,019	3,684,466	50,586,951
1935	6,031	213,136,462	28,857	29,574,327	3,631,527	50,531,780 36,692,659[5]
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Abrasives (natural).....1934	12	234,776	34	20,580	2,616	102,008
1935	9	114,114	42	25,135	4,120	67,150 60,824[5]
Asbestos.....1934	8	21,816,350	1,855	1,608,812	855,556	4,036,326
1935	9	16,805,583	2,072	1,904,053	923,483	7,054,614 4,996,163[5]
Feldspar and quartz....1934	51	1,310,182	312	205,508	45,854	629,546
1935	28	1,151,986	260	182,792	41,555	569,212 511,200[5]
Gypsum.....1934	14	7,352,562	428	324,731	118,560	863,776
1935	13	5,737,114	467	367,007	121,614	932,203 745,176[5]
Iron oxides.....1934	4	172,730	32	24,980	9,670	66,166
1935	5	175,935	32	26,748	12,254	77,075 64,836[5]
Mica.....1934	16	139,716	102	50,391	50	97,071
1935	24	145,557	92	45,217	347	82,038 81,343[5]
Salt.....1934	9	3,711,598	469	551,998	236,257	1,954,953
1935	10	3,776,333	473	597,785	175,240	1,880,978 1,667,038[5]
Talc and soapstone.....1934	8	640,194	112	79,711	26,312	180,777
1935	8	639,501	94	69,803	23,774	171,532 134,121[5]
Miscellaneous[3].....1934	48	3,291,842	393	371,762	240,224	1,162,980
1935	44	2,555,124	366	357,837	219,057	1,040,732 785,784[5]
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals.1934	170	38,669,950	3,737	3,238,473	1,535,099	9,993,603
1935	150	31,101,247	3,898	3,576,377	1,521,444	11,875,534 9,046,485[5]
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals.....1934	**5,605**	**263,120,280**	**32,195**	**31,763,492**	**5,219,565**	**60,580,554**
1935	**6,181**	**244,237,709**	**32,755**	**33,150,704**	**5,152,971**	**62,407,314** **45,739,144[5]**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 361.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Industry and Year.	Plants or Mines.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power.[4]	Net Sales.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
Clay Products.						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe....1934	144	22,633,285	1,444	1,165,740	547,347	2,458,826
1935	136	20,144,431	1,609	1,293,159	606,080	2,793,404 2,127,241[5]
Stoneware and pottery..1934	5	413,522	128	97,237	11,385	221,584
1935	3	357,575	119	94,765	12,915	219,159 205,744[5]
Totals, Clay Products....1934	149	23,046,807	1,572	1,262,977	558,732	2,680,410
1935	139	20,502,006	1,728	1,387,924	618,995	3,012,563 2,332,985[5]
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement....1934	11	53,413,000	860	1,009,686	1,206,550	5,667,946
1935	9	52,454,004	924	1,027,416	1,227,410	5,580,043 3,958,369[5]
Lime....1934	58	8,497,895	737	535,492	606,335	2,745,797
1935	54	5,707,391	756	556,049	686,186	2,925,791 2,115,354[5]
Sand and gravel....1934	4,768	4,377,551	1,911	1,236,819	155,194	4,035,477
1935	5,400	4,849,702	3,015	2,479,418	110,300	6,389,440 6,273,377[5]
Stone....1934	425	12,983,836	2,087	1,499,272	311,516	4,157,131
1935	496	12,277,518	2,475	1,950,698	361,756	5,307,563 4,573,224[5]
Totals, Other Structural Materials....1934	5,262	79,272,282	5,595	4,281,269	2,279,595	16,606,351
1935	5,959	75,288,615	7,170	6,013,581	2,385,652	20,202,837 16,920,324[5]
Totals, Structural Materials and Clay Products...1934	**5,411**	**102,319,089**	**7,167**	**5,544,246**	**2,838,327**	**19,286,761**
1935	**6,098**	**95,790,621**	**8,898**	**7,401,505**	**3,004,647**	**23,215,400** **19,253,309[5]**
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries..1934	**11,652**	**831,023,187**	**73,505**	**88,126,186**	**17,202,492**	**266,652,847**
1935	**12,898**	**777,500,099**	**80,256**	**100,080,559**	**18,356,832**	**302,976,229** **235,581,268[5]**

[1] Value of shipments by mine operators and of products sold by metallurgical works, less estimated cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, irrespective of their origin. The major part of the value of ores treated is included as products of mines and mills, but there is necessarily a lag between production of ores and sales of smelter products, while some imported ores are also treated in Canadian smelters. [2] Value added by smelting and refining. [3] Includes a small production of peat, normally included in fuels. [4] Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes. [5] "Net income from sales", see headnote to Table 6.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 75 years. During the last half of the 19th century production was chiefly from placer operations in British Columbia and Yukon, while during the present century there has been a rapid growth of production from lode mining both of auriferous quartz and of gold in association with other metals. Gold production in Canada attained its earlier maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 8 and 9. The official estimate for 1936 is 3,735,305 fine oz.

In 1931 the value of gold produced in Canada exceeded that of coal for the first time. Producers of gold have benefited in recent years not only from the general decline in the prices of other commodities, with a consequent reduction in their operating costs, as well as an increase in the purchasing power of their product, but also from the rise in the price of gold in the world market. Under the stimulus of higher prices, prospecting for gold has been more active during recent years than ever before. Favourable results from these activities, with new mines coming into production and expansion in numerous producing mines, give every prospect for a continued increase in gold production.

Ontario.—Although gold was first discovered in 1866 in Hastings County and was later found and worked at points from there to the lake of the Woods in the west, a distance of roughly 900 miles, no permanent gold-mining industry was established until 1911, when the Porcupine Camp was opened up. Soon afterwards the discovery of gold in the Kirkland Lake area, on what is now the Wright-Hargreaves mine, led to the development of this second camp. The Lake Shore mine in this camp has latterly had a larger production than that of any other Canadian gold mine. Active prospecting and development have been carried on during recent years in a number of Precambrian areas in Ontario. In addition to the older camps of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, producing mines are now established in the Michipicoten district, in the district east of lake Nipigon, at Matachewan and in the district of Patricia and other northwestern parts of the province.

British Columbia.—The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late '50's, alluvial gold was discovered along the Thompson river and in 1858 the famous Fraser River rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860 and three years later the area had a production of alluvial gold valued at $4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was prospected in 1892. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production. The copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale Boundary districts, of the Britannia mine on Howe sound, of mines in the Anyox section and the ores of the Premier mine on the Portland canal were largely responsible for the gold from lode mining which reached its highest pre-war peak with 297,459 fine oz. in 1913. As a result of the higher price of gold, production in the province has recovered from 160,069 fine oz. in 1931 to 391,633 fine oz. in 1935 and the estimate for 1936 is 449,126 fine oz. The mines of the Bridge River district, including the Pioneer, Bralorne and others, are contributing to this current expansion. Placer prospecting in British Columbia has experienced a distinct revival since 1932, especially in the Stikine, Liard, Cariboo, and Atlin districts.

8.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268-269.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon.	Total.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
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	1,926	-	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919...	850	1,470	505,739	724	-	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920...	690	955	564,995	781	-	-	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921...	439	635	708,213	207	-	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922...	1,042	-	1,000,340	156	-	-	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923...	655	667	971,704	31	-	-	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924...	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	-	-	245,719	34,825	1,525,382
1925...	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	-	-	219,227	47,817	1,735,735
1926...	1,678	3,680	1,497,215	188	-	-	225,866	25,601	1,754,228
1927...	3,151	8,331	1,627,050	182	-	42	183,094	30,935	1,852,785
1928...	1,290	60,006	1,578,434	19,813	-	68	196,617	34,364	1,890,592
1929...	2,687	90,798	1,622,267	22,455	-	5	154,204	35,892	1,928,308
1930...	1,272	141,747	1,736,012	23,189	-	-	164,331	35,517	2,102,068
1931...	460	300,075	2,085,814	102,969	-	195	160,069	44,310	2,693,892
1932...	964	401,105	2,280,105	122,507	11	83	199,004	40,608	3,044,387
1933...	1,382	382,886	2,155,519	125,310	5,400	324	238,995	39,493	2,949,309
1934...	3,525	390,097	2,105,339	132,321	5,405	393	296,196	38,798	2,972,074
1935...	9,376[2]	470,552[2]	2,220,336[2]	142,613[2]	14,323[2]	150	391,633[3]	35,707[2]	3,284,890[2,3]
1936[1]...	11,902	666,139	2,369,416	139,288	48,981	109	449,126	50,344[2]	3,735,305[2]

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Includes production of the Northwest Territories. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Yukon.—The discovery of gold in the Yukon River valley was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson city, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado. There is still a considerable production of gold from alluvial operations principally in the form of dredging and, recently, interesting explorations have been made of auriferous quartz veins in the Carmacks district.

Nova Scotia.—Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery, gold valued at nearly $142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; an annual output has been reported since that time. Since 1933, gold-mining activities have been more widespread with the industry showing signs of a general revival.

Quebec.—Although Quebec produced gold as early as 1823, production consisted only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district and from the gravels of the Chaudière river. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, were more recently made at Rouyn, in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario. Smelting facilities became available for this region as the result of the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. The operation of this smelter, together with the development of gold properties in the northwestern part of the province, has established Quebec as the second largest gold-producing province. The main source is the copper-gold ores of the Noranda mine but there is also an expanding production from auriferous-quartz properties operating in the same general section of the province.

Manitoba.—The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known since before the War but continuous production is a post-war development. The major part of the gold of the province is produced as a by-product from the Flin Flon smelter which treats copper-zinc ores. However, an expanding production is coming from auriferous-quartz operations in the Rice Lake and Beresford Lake areas east of lake Winnipeg and the newer Gods Lake area in the northeastern part of the province.

9.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

(From 1911 to 1931, inclusive, values calculated on basis 1 fine oz.=$20·671834; since then, at world prices in Canadian funds.)

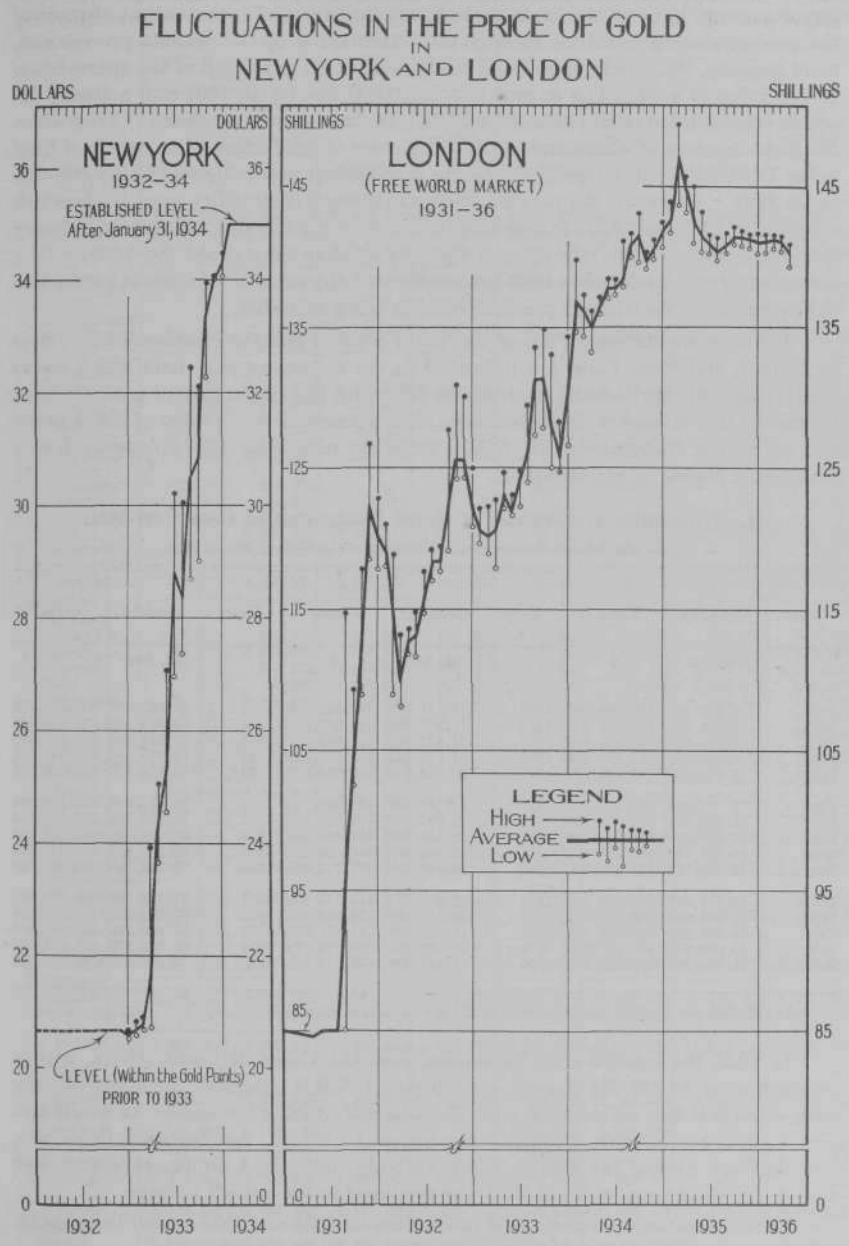
Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911....	160,854	12,672	42,625	–	–	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	–	–	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	–	–	–	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	39,814	–	558	3,724,300	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919....	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	–	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	–	–	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	–	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922....	21,540	–	20,678,862	3,225	–	–	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	–	–	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924....	21,643	18,253	25,668,795	24,393	–	–	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	–	–	4,531,824	988,465	35,880,826
1926....	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	–	–	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927....	65,137	172,217	33,634,108	3,762	–	868	3,784,889	639,483	38,300,464
1928....	26,667	1,240,434	32,629,126	409,571	–	1,406	4,064,434	710,367	39,082,005
1929....	55,545	1,876,961	33,535,234	464,186	–	103	3,187,680	741,954	39,861,663
1930....	26,295	2,930,170	35,886,552	479,359	–	–	3,397,023	734,202	43,453,601
1931....	9,920	6,471,075	44,980,280	2,220,512	–	4,205	3,451,865	955,539	58,093,396
1932....	22,634	9,417,572	53,534,743	2,876,350	258	1,949	4,672,429	953,438	71,479,373
1933....	39,525	10,950,539	61,647,843	3,583,866	154,440	9,267	6,835,257	1,129,500	84,350,237
1934....	121,613	13,458,347	72,634,195	4,565,075	186,472	13,558	10,218,762	1,338,531	102,536,553
1935....	329,942[3]	16,558,725[3]	78,133,624[3]	5,018,551[3]	504,026[3]	5,279	13,781,565[3]	1,256,529[3]	115,595,279[2,3]
1936[1]....	416,927	23,334,849	83,000,642	4,879,259	1,715,804	3,818	15,732,884	1,763,550[3]	130,847,733[2]

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Includes value of production of the Northwest Territories. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

World Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry of the world since the discovery of America may refer to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The average annual production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while in the last decade it declined to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia, and Russia.


FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF GOLD
IN
NEW YORK AND LONDON
DOLLARS
SHILLINGS
NEW YORK
1932–34
ESTABLISHED LEVEL
After January 31, 1934
LEVEL (Within the Gold Points)
PRIOR TO 1933
LONDON
(FREE WORLD MARKET)
1931–36
LEGEND
HIGH
AVERAGE
LOW
36
34
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
0
145
135
125
115
105
95
85
1932
1933
1934
1931
1935
1936

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, covered by the figures of Table **10**, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and later as the leading producer, the increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process and, more recently, the rapidly increasing world production as a result of the appreciation in the value of gold. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891 and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when 23,010,000 fine oz. were produced. Thereafter, the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,576,000 fine oz. in 1922. However, the notable decline in general commodity price levels which occurred in 1921 and 1922 again reduced the costs of gold production and the industry responded with a distinctly upward trend thereafter throughout the 1920's. The increased price of gold since 1930 has accelerated the expansion in world production during recent years with all previous records being exceeded.

The movements since 1930 of the world price of gold, as represented by prices in London and New York, are indicated in the accompanying chart which shows clearly the wide and erratic fluctuations following the suspension of gold payment by the United Kingdom in September, 1931, succeeded by a period of rising prices and narrowing fluctuations and, finally, since the middle of 1935, an approach to a reasonable degree of stabilization.

10.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1935.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]
	oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1921.....	15,997,692	330,702,190
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1922.....	15,496,859	320,349,102
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	1908.....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1923.....	17,845,349	368,896,948
1894.....	8,764,362	181,175,600	1909.....	21,965,111	454,059,100	1924.....	18,619,481	384,899,578
1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	1910.....	22,022,180	455,239,100	1925.....	18,673,178	384,009,921
1896.....	9,783,914	202,251,600	1911.....	22,397,136	462,989,761	1926.....	19,117,568	395,198,984
1897.....	11,420,068	236,073,700	1912.....	22,605,068	467,288,203	1927.....	19,058,736	393,979,954
1898.....	13,877,806	286,879,700	1913.....	22,556,347	466,284,303	1928.....	18,885,849	390,386,574
1899.....	14,837,775	306,724,100	1914.....	21,652,883	447,608,337	1929.....	19,207,452	397,153,303
1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	1915.....	22,846,608	472,283,884	1930.....	20,903,736	432,118,638
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1916.....	22,032,542	455,455,670	1931.....	22,284,290	460,650,527
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1917.....	20,346,043	420,592,147	1932.....	24,098,676	498,163,970
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	1918.....	18,588,127	384,251,378	1933.....	25,400,295	525,070,547
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	1919.....	17,339,679	358,443,791	1934.....	27,372,374	958,033,090
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,300	1920.....	16,146,830	333,784,924	1935.....	30,001,209	1,050,042,315

[1] At $20·67+ per oz. fine, prior to 1934; at $35 per oz. fine in 1934 and 1935.

In 1935 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 10,773,991 fine oz. or 35·9 p.c., U.S.S.R. (Russia), including Siberia, with 4,784,030 fine oz. or 12·6 p.c., Canada with 3,283,121* fine oz. or 10·9† p.c. and United States with 3,163,229 fine oz. or 10·5 p.c. As Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa, and British India were also important producers, about 56·9 p.c. of the world production of 1935 was produced in the British Empire.

Detailed statistics of world gold production for 1934 and 1935 appear in Table **11**.

* The revised figure for Canadian gold production in 1935 is 3,284,890 fine oz.

† This percentage, derived from world production as reported by the Director of the United States Mint, is slightly less than that derived from estimates of the Imperial Institute as given on p. 344.

11.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Countries, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

(Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Calendar Year 1934.				Calendar Year 1935.[1]			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value ($35.00 per oz.).	Quantity.	Value ($0·48283 per oz.).[2]	Quantity.	Value ($35.00 per oz.).	Quantity.	Value ($0·64582 per oz.).[2]
NORTH AMERICA—	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$
United States.....	2,741,706	95,959,710	32,486,879	15,685,640	3,163,229	110,713,015	45,612,926	29,457,740
Canada.....	2,972,143	104,025,005	16,415,282	7,925,791	3,283,121	114,909,235	16,624,426	10,736,387
Mexico.....	661,405	23,149,175	74,145,012	35,799,436	682,338	23,881,830	75,589,199	48,817,016
Totals[5]....	6,387,254	223,553,890	124,197,173	59,966,121	7,141,644	249,957,540	138,950,931	89,737,290
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES	130,000	4,550,000	3,500,000	1,689,905	135,000	4,725,000	3,500,000	2,260,370
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Bolivia.....	64,301	2,250,535	5,216,297	2,518,585	64,301	2,250,535	5,800,000	3,745,756
Brazil.....	113,621	3,976,735	10,000[3]	4,828	120,597	4,220,895	10,000[3]	6,458
Chile.....	237,658	8,318,030	1,053,097	508,467	264,407	9,254,245	1,050,043	678,139
Colombia...	344,140	12,044,900	127,461	61,542	328,999	11,514,965	132,975	85,878
Ecuador.....	66,427	2,324,945	110,815	53,504	71,512	2,502,920	80,658	52,091
Guiana—								
British....	25,000	875,000			30,000	1,050,000		
Dutch.....	11,896	416,360	6,000[3]	2,897	11,349	397,215	6,000[3]	3,875
French....	47,454	1,660,890			47,390	1,658,650		
Peru.....	98,864	3,460,240	10,381,314	5,012,410	98,863	3,460,205	17,432,968	11,258,559
Venezuela...	109,055	3,816,925	7,000[3]	3,380	112,390	3,933,650	7,000[3]	4,521
Totals[5]....	1,119,616	39,186,560	16,971,984	8,194,583	1,159,742	40,590,970	24,569,638	15,867,564
EUROPE—								
Czechoslovakia...	7,588	265,580	971,370	469,007	7,588	265,580	971,370	627,330
France.....	101,500	3,552,500	303,985	146,773	101,500	3,552,500	303,985	196,320
Germany....	5,755	201,425	5,944,029	2,869,955	5,948	208,180	6,257,788	4,041,405
Italy.....	2,476	86,660	1,290,820	623,247	2,476	86,660	1,290,820	833,637
Roumania...	120,019	4,200,665	388,027	187,351	154,323	5,401,305	289,357	186,873
Spain.....	7,588	265,580	1,788,289	863,440	3,858	135,030	861,640	556,464
Sweden.....	252,480	8,836,800	519,717	250,935	218,721	7,655,235	608,967	393,283
U.S.S.R.....	3,858,089	135,033,115	1,322,000	638,301	4,784,030	167,441,050	2,200,000	1,420,804
Yugoslavia..	71,342	2,496,970	1,748,000	843,987	74,172	2,596,020	1,753,534	1,132,467
Totals[5]....	4,429,364	155,027,740	14,891,356	7,189,993	5,354,899	187,421,465	15,084,524	9,741,887
ASIA—								
British India	322,193	11,276,755	5,817,524	2,808,875	324,816	11,368,560	5,831,000	3,765,777
China.....	154,966	5,423,810	146,614	70,790	154,966[4]	5,423,810	146,614	94,686
Japan.....	471,394	16,498,790	6,882,156	3,322,911	589,034	20,616,190	8,230,751	5,315,584
Netherlands E. Indies..	66,295	2,320,325	771,361	372,436	68,256	2,388,960	701,722	453,186
Philippine Is.	340,316	11,911,060	212,613	102,656	451,814	15,813,490	322,022	207,968
Taiwan.....	73,180	2,561,300	16,075	7,762	73,180[4]	2,561,300	16,075	10,382
Totals[5]....	1,920,868	67,230,380	14,859,002	7,174,372	2,260,618	79,121,630	16,761,339	10,824,808
OCEANIA—								
Australia[6]...	1,094,837	38,319,295	10,874,288	5,250,433	1,207,212	42,252,420	11,474,406	7,410,401
New Zealand	160,248	5,608,680	382,615	184,738	165,277	5,784,695	437,967	282,848
Totals[5]....	1,257,011	43,995,385	11,256,903	5,435,171	1,379,217	48,272,595	11,913,034	7,693,676
AFRICA—								
Belgian Congo.....	309,612	10,836,420	3,399,619	1,641,438	336,619	11,781,665	3,793,788	2,450,104
British W.A.	384,268	13,449,380	82,400	39,785	428,550	14,999,250	139,200	89,898
French W.A.	102,561	3,589,635	–	–	125,388	4,388,580	–	–
S. Rhodesia.	691,152	24,190,320	128,381	61,986	726,281	25,419,835	132,087	85,305
Tanganyika.	42,606	1,491,210	4,876	2,354	62,196	2,176,860	6,134	3,961
Union S.A...	10,479,857	366,794,995	1,002,203	483,894	10,773,991	377,089,685	1,042,203	673,076
Totals[5]....	12,128,261	424,489,135	4,721,738	2,279,797	12,570,089	439,953,115	5,170,119	3,338,966
Totals for World.....	**27,372,374**	**958,033,090**	**190,398,156**	**91,929,942**	**30,001,209**	**1,050,042,315**	**215,949,585**	**139,464,56**

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Average price per fine ounce in New York. [3] Estimated.
[4] Last year's figures. [5] Totals include minor productions from other countries not shown.
[6] Including New Guinea and Papua.

Subsection 2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver were published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885 about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of $4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. The development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia largely accounted for an increase to a production worth over $2,000,000 in 1896. From 1896 to 1905 annual production varied in value between $2,000,000 and $3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next five years to 32,869,264 fine oz. valued at $17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of $20,693,704 in 1918. The post-war depression and the decline in the value of silver caused a low value of production in 1921, but the industry recovered, and in 1930 production amounted to 26,443,823 fine oz. Partly owing to the further decline in the price of silver since that time production has decreased, amounting to only 16,618,558 fine oz. in 1935.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, the silver-cobalt ores of northern Ontario and the silver-lead ores exported from Yukon. An appreciable amount of silver also occurs in the gold ores of northern Ontario, the nickel ores of the Sudbury district, the copper-gold ores of Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia and the pitchblende ones of the Northwest Territories. Thus in Canada silver is produced chiefly in combination with other metals.

Since 1926 British Columbia has been the chief silver-producing province. Small amounts are recovered from alluvial gold and crude gold bullion, but the Sullivan and Premier mines have been responsible for the greater part of the output from this province. The Sullivan, primarily noted for its lead and zinc production, is the largest producer of silver in Canada. Silver is also recovered from the copper ores produced in British Columbia.

During 1931 much interest was created by the discovery at Echo bay, Great Bear lake, of mineral deposits in which high-grade native silver was associated with uranium- and radium-bearing ores. The first commercial production from this area occurred in 1932, when shipments were made to the Trail smelter in British Columbia. Production from this new camp has continued with shipments of silver-radium ores to the refinery at Port Hope, Ontario.

Statistics of the quantities and values of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1911 in Table **12**, while statistics of the quantities and values produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table **13**.

12.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see p. 361, 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$
1911	32,559,044	17,355,272	1920	13,330,357	13,450,330	1929	23,143,261	12,264,308
1912	31,955,560	19,440,165	1921	13,543,198	8,485,355	1930	26,443,823	10,089,376
1913	31,845,803	19,040,924	1922	18,626,439	12,576,758	1931	20,562,247	6,141,943
1914	28,449,821	15,593,631	1923	18,601,744	12,067,509	1932	18,347,907	5,811,081
1915	26,625,960	13,228,842	1924	19,736,323	13,180,113	1933	15,187,950	5,746,027
1916	25,459,741	16,717,121	1925	20,228,988	13,971,150	1934	16,415,282	7,790,840
1917	22,221,274	18,091,895	1926	22,371,924	13,894,531	1935	16,618,558[2]	10,767,148[2]
1918	21,383,979	20,693,704	1927	22,736,698	12,816,677	1936[1]	18,231,419	8,227,840
1919	16,020,657	17,802,474	1928	21,936,407	12,761,725			

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

13.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 271. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have also shown a small production in recent years, production during 1935 being shown in Table 5 of this chapter, pp. 351-353.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Yukon and Northwest Territories.	
	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$
1911..	18,435	9,827	30,540,754	16,279,443	–	–	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912..	9,465	5,758	29,214,025	17,772,352	–	–	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913..	34,573	20,672	28,411,261	16,987,377	–	–	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914..	57,737	31,646	25,139,214	13,779,055	–	–	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915..	63,450	31,524	22,748,609	11,302,419	–	–	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916..	98,610	64,748	21,608,158	14,188,133	–	–	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917..	136,194	110,885	19,301,835	15,714,975	7,201	5,863	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918..	178,675	172,907	17,198,737	16,643,562	13,316	12,886	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919..	140,926	156,600	12,117,878	13,465,628	20,700	23,069	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920..	61,003	61,552	9,907,626	9,996,795	15,510	15,649	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921..	38,084	23,861	9,761,607	6,116,037	33	20	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922..	–	–	10,811,903	7,300,305	20	14	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923..	33,006	21,412	10,540,943	6,838,226	5	3	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924..	83,814	55,972	11,272,567	7,527,933	140	93	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429
1925..	214,943	148,451	10,529,131	7,271,944	477	329	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,946
1926..	375,986	233,513	9,274,965	5,760,402	18	11	10,625,816	6,599,376	2,095,027	1,301,159
1927..	740,864	417,625	9,307,953	5,246,893	12	7	11,040,445	6,223,499	1,647,295	928,580
1928..	908,959	528,796	7,242,601	4,213,456	1,763	1,026	10,943,367	6,366,413	2,839,633	1,651,985
1929..	813,821	431,268	8,890,726	4,711,462	2,644	1,401	10,156,408	5,382,185	3,279,530	1,737,922
1930..	571,164	217,922	10,205,683	3,893,876	94,653	36,114	11,825,930	4,512,065	3,746,326	1,429,373
1931..	530,345	158,414	7,438,951	2,222,014	836,547	249,877	8,061,599	2,408,000	3,694,728	1,103,615
1932..	628,902	199,184	6,335,788	2,006,648	1,036,497	328,275	7,293,462	2,309,958	3,053,188	966,994
1933..	471,419	178,351	4,535,680	1,715,975	1,101,578	416,758	6,737,057	2,548,817	2,227,476	842,717
1934..	470,254	223,187	5,321,160	2,525,470	1,252,920	594,647	8,729,721	4,143,204	553,320	262,611
1935[1]	668,836	433,338	5,161,651	3,344,229	1,256,454	781,660	9,178,400	5,946,677	201,221	130,371
1936[2]	719,959	324,917	5,205,109	2,349,066	791,491	357,200	9,710,979	4,382,565	1,053,733	475,550

[1] Figures for 1935 revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [2] Preliminary figures.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated by the Director of the United States Mint, as shown in Table **11** of this chapter, at 215,948,585 fine oz. for 1935, an increase of 13 p.c. from 1934 but a decrease of 17 p.c. from 1929, when world production reached a record maximum of 260,970,029 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1935 was 16,618,558 fine oz., or about 7·7* p.c. of the estimated world total for that year. This placed Canada fourth next to Mexico, the United States and Peru.

In Table **14** the world production, value and average price of silver are given for each year from 1860 up to the present. During the period from 1860 to 1872, silver was still a monetary base in parts of the western world and the price remained fairly stable at about $1·32 to $1·35 per fine oz. (about 15½ oz. silver =1 oz. gold), although production is estimated to have more than doubled during these 12 years. After the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, production continued to increase rapidly while the price declined to a generally lower level. During the disturbed conditions of the war period production was curtailed and the price rose to $1·12 per fine oz. in 1919. However, in the period 1922-29 production increased to new records although the price declined to about half that of 1919. In the course of the depression the price declined further by nearly 50 p.c. and production contracted also, but both have tended to recover since 1932. The fact that silver is to a great extent a by-product in the mining of other metals, helps to explain its increasing production, in spite of lower prices, since 1872.

*This percentage, based on the world estimate of the Director of the United States Mint, differs slightly from that on p. 344 based on the world estimate of the Imperial Institute.

14.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1860-1935.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]
	'000 oz. fine.	$ '000.	$		'000 oz. fine.	$ '000.	$		'000 oz. fine.	$ '000.	$
1860.....	29,095	39,337	1·352	1885...	91,610	97,519	1·065	1910...	221,716	119,727	0·540
1861.....	35,402	46,191	1·305	1886...	93,297	92,794	0·995	1911...	226,193	122,144	0·540
1862.....	35,402	47,651	1·346	1887...	96,124	94,031	0·979	1912...	230,904	141,972	0·615
1863.....	35,402	47,616	1·345	1888...	108,828	102,186	0·939	1913...	210,013	126,848	0·604
1864.....	35,402	47,616	1·345	1889...	120,214	112,414	0·935	1914...	172,264	95,262	0·553
1865.....	35,402	47,368	1·338	1890...	126,095	131,937	1·046	1915...	173,001	89,912	0·519
1866.....	43,052	57,646	1·339	1891...	137,170	135,500	0·988	1916...	180,802	124,011	0·686
1867.....	43,052	57,173	1·328	1892...	153,152	133,404	0·871	1917...	186,125	166,241	0·893
1868.....	43,052	57,086	1·326	1893...	165,473	129,120	0·780	1918...	203,159	200,002	0·985
1869.....	43,052	57,043	1·325	1894...	164,610	104,493	0·635	1919...	179,850	201,588	1·121
1870.....	43,052	57,173	1·328	1895...	167,501	109,546	0·654	1920...	173,296	176,658	1·019
1871.....	63,317	83,958	1·326	1896...	157,061	105,859	0·673	1921...	171,286	108,110	0·631
1872.....	63,317	83,705	1·323	1897...	160,421	96,253	0·600	1922...	209,815	142,536	0·679
1873.....	63,267	82,121	1·298	1898...	169,055	99,743	0·590	1923...	246,010	172,276	0·700
1874.....	55,301	70,674	1·279	1899...	168,337	101,003	0·600	1924...	239,485	178,311	0·744
1875.....	62,262	77,578	1·246	1900...	173,591	107,626	0·620	1925...	245,214	172,498	0·703
1876.....	67,753	78,323	1·156	1901...	173,011	103,807	0·600	1926...	253,795	159,569	0·629
1877.....	62,680	75,279	1·201	1902...	162,763	86,265	0·530	1927...	253,981	144,947	0·570
1878.....	73,385	84,540	1·153	1903...	167,689	90,552	0·540	1928...	257,925	151,214	0·586
1879.....	74,383	83,533	1·124	1904...	164,195	95,233	0·580	1929...	260,970	139,961	0·536
1880.....	74,795	85,641	1·145	1905...	172,318	105,114	0·610	1930...	248,708	96,310	0·387
1881.....	79,021	89,926	1·138	1906...	165,054	111,721	0·677	1931...	195,920	56,842	0·290
1882.....	86,472	98,232	1·136	1907...	184,207	121,577	0·660	1932...	164,893	46,506	0·282
1883.....	89,175	98,984	1·111	1908...	203,131	108,655	0·535	1933...	169,159	59,201	0·350
1884.....	81,568	90,785	1·113	1909...	212,149	110,364	0·520	1934...	190,398[2]	91,930[2]	0·483
								1935...	215,949	139,464	0·646

[1] At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918-22, inclusive, and 1931-35, for which the mean of the New York bid and asked prices was used. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. By 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in an average production from 1916 to 1918 of 115,048,931 lb. In the post-war depression production dropped to less than 43,000,000 lb. in 1922, but recovered rapidly and by 1930 had risen to a new peak of 303,478,356 lb. In the two following years, as a result of the world-wide depression with very low prices prevailing for copper, production declined to 247,679,070 lb. in 1932. Since then output has grown to 418,997,700 lb. in 1935. This encouraging recovery in copper production not only reflects the stability of the copper-mining industry but emphasizes the firmly entrenched position established by the Canadian metal in the copper-consuming countries of the world. Some Canadian copper producers, located principally in Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, are fortunate in possessing ores containing sufficiently high values in precious metals to permit of operation during the years of abnormally low copper prices prevailing almost continuously since 1930. However, the unfavourable copper market which existed during the depression has not encouraged production and has curtailed the search for and development of new copper properties. In June of 1932 the United States instituted a duty of 4 cents per pound on foreign copper, which adversely affected Canadian copper production, more especially that of British Columbia. On the other hand, Canadian copper enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom and a large part of Canadian production now goes there.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Eustis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. There is still an annual production from this field. Developments in the Rouyn Camp of northwestern Quebec have resulted in a greatly increased production of copper since 1927. Since 1931 the Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd., have treated blister copper in their electrolytic refinery located at Montreal East. This material comes from the Noranda smelter in Quebec and the Flin Flon smelter in Manitoba. Gold, silver, selenium, and tellurium are also products of the Montreal refinery.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856 but did not attract attention until 1883-84, when, during the construction of the C.P.R., a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first years the deposits were developed for their copper content alone; not until 1887 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores known. These nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are now the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. Under the International Nickel Co. of Canada, an amalgamation of the former International Nickel Co. and the Mond Nickel Co., an extensive program of expansion in the mining and metallurgical facilities of the district has been carried out. A subsidiary company, the Ontario Refining Co., Ltd., operates a copper refinery at Copper Cliff where electrolytically refined copper, precious metals, selenium, and tellurium are produced from the blister copper smelted by the International Nickel Co., chiefly from ores from their own mines in the district. The company also operates the Acton precious metals refinery situated near London, England, where it recovers, in a refined state, the gold, silver, and platinum metals contained in the concentrates produced at both the Swansea and Port Colborne nickel refineries. The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, operating a mine in Falconbridge township, make a copper-nickel matte which is shipped to Norway for refining. Adverse industrial conditions led to reductions in the copper production of Ontario in 1931 and 1932. There has been, however, a remarkable recovery in production since then.

Manitoba.—During the four years 1917-20, when high prices prevailed for copper, ores containing 9,866,328 lb. of copper were shipped by the Mandy mine. Much development has been carried on in the Flinflon district of Manitoba since the War, and large bodies of ore have been proven on the Flinflon property of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and the Sherritt-Gordon property. About 135 miles of branch line from the Hudson Bay railway provide these properties with transportation facilities. A copper smelter and electrolytic zinc plant are operated by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. at Flinflon, while a large hydraulic development on the Churchill river provides the necessary power. Production from the plants of this company has been continuous since 1930.

British Columbia.—Until 1930, British Columbia had been the leading copper producer among the provinces for many years, but it then gave first place to Ontario and since 1930 production has greatly declined, owing to the closing of the Copper Mountain mine, the curtailed operations at Britannia, and the cessation in August, 1935, of mining and smelting operations at Anyox, as a result of the low price of copper. A report, late in 1936, that the Granby Company was resuming operations at its Copper Mountain mine, indicates a future increase in British Columbia copper output.

15.—Quantities of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

Year.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Totals.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$
1911.....	2,436,190	17,932,263	–	–	35,279,558	–	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912.....	3,282,210	22,250,601	–	–	50,526,656	1,772,660	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913.....	3,455,887	25,885,929	–	–	45,791,579	1,843,530	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914.....	4,201,497	28,948,217	–	–	41,219,202	1,367,050	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915.....	4,197,482	39,361,464	–	–	56,692,988	533,216	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916.....	5,703,347	44,997,035	–	–	63,642,550	2,807,096	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917.....	5,015,560	42,867,774	1,116,000	–	57,730,959	2,460,097	109,227,332[2]	29,687,989
1918.....	5,869,649	47,074,475	2,339,751	–	62,865,681	619,878	118,769,434	29,259,536
1919.....	2,691,695	24,346,623	3,348,000	–	44,502,079	165,184	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920.....	880,638	32,059,993	3,062,577	–	45,319,771	277,712	81,600,691	14,244,217
1921.....	352,308	12,821,385	–	–	34,447,127	–	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922.....	–	10,943,636	–	–	31,936,182	–	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923.....	–	31,656,800	–	–	55,224,737	–	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924.....	1,893,008	37,113,193	–	–	65,451,246	–	104,457,447	13,604,538
1925.....	2,510,141	39,718,777	–	–	69,221,600	–	111,450,518	15,649,882
1926.....	2,674,058	41,312,867	–	–	89,108,017	–	133,094,942	17,490,300
1927.....	3,119,848	45,341,295	–	–	91,686,297	–	140,147,440	17,195,487
1928.....	33,697,949	66,607,510	–	–	102,283,210	107,377	202,696,046	28,598,249
1929.....	55,337,169	88,879,853	–	–	103,903,738	–	248,120,760	43,415,251
1930.....	80,310,363	127,718,871	2,087,609	–	93,318,885	42,628	303,478,356	37,948,359
1931.....	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432	–	65,223,348	–	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932.....	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	–	50,580,104	–	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933.....	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941	43,146,724	–	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934.....	73,968,545	205,059,539	30,867,141	6,618,913	48,246,924	–	364,761,062	26,671,438
1935.....	79,050,906	252,027,928	38,011,371[3]	11,429,452[3]	38,478,043[3]	–	418,997,700[3]	32,311,960[3]
1936[1].....	66,340,175	287,910,908	20,853,220	14,971,609	21,051,776	15,725	420,922,720[4]	39,507,869[4]

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Includes a small production from New Brunswick and Alberta.
[3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [4] Includes 779,307 lb. valued at $73,878 produced in Nova Scotia.

World Production of Copper.—World production of copper was estimated at 1,635,200 short tons in 1935, as compared with 2,150,400 tons in 1929, the record year. Canada had an output of 209,499 tons in 1935, producing about 12·8 p.c. of the estimated world total and standing third among the nations.

16.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World, 1913-35.

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

NOTE—Figures in this Table except as indicated are from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Year.	Canada.[1]	Northern Rhodesia.	Belgian Congo.	Chile.	Japan.	Mexico.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	United States.	World Production.
1913...	38,488	–	–	46,574	73,283	58,185	30,600	39,683	614,255	1,072,674
1914...	37,868	–	–	49,221	77,650	40,043	29,853	29,652	579,133	1,021,233
1915...	50,393	–	–	57,680	83,108	34,128	38,269	40,895	712,126	1,188,172
1916...	58,575	–	–	78,559	110,900	60,751	47,472	39,021	971,123	1,533,294
1917...	54,614	–	–	112,985	119,058	52,348	49,784	45,084	961,016	1,579,675
1918...	59,385	–	–	117,851	99,583	83,233	48,944	50,596	968,687	1,569,523
1919...	37,527	–	–	87,721	86,468	66,661	43,243	38,581	604,642	1,069,437
1920...	40,800	–	–	109,075	74,727	49,866	36,356	25,353	635,248	1,082,652
1921...	23,810	–	–	65,299	59,626	13,576	36,689	36,596	238,420	600,960
1922...	21,440	–	–	142,830	59,663	29,842	40,133	40,234	511,970	995,045
1923...	43,441	–	–	201,042	70,315	60,538	48,684	57,115	754,000	1,411,980
1924...	52,229	–	–	209,855	69,378	49,150	38,495	60,713	819,000	1,522,394
1925...	55,725	83	99,323	209,654	72,413	59,122	41,180	63,933	854,000	1,589,717
1926...	66,547	793	88,889	223,015	72,277	62,303	46,703	63,933	878,000	1,637,489
1927...	70,074	3,685	98,278	264,242	73,381	63,760	52,438	60,351	847,419	1,682,361
1928...	101,348	6,642	123,962	316,141	75,214	72,280	62,233	61,600	904,898	1,892,800
1929...	124,060	6,122	151,007	353,434	83,190	95,409	61,855	75,040	997,555	2,150,400
1930...	151,739	7,021	153,164	242,865	87,119	80,922	52,416	73,920	705,073	1,769,600
1931...	146,152	25,536	132,160	247,520	83,608	59,757	48,832	62,720	528,875	1,523,200
1932...	123,840	97,708	59,360	113,792	79,230	38,862	27,654[2]	38,080	238,111	996,800
1933...	149,992	144,954	73,409	180,112[2]	76,095[2]	43,900	34,466[2]	34,720	190,643	1,142,400[2]
1934...	182,381	176,511	121,348	282,964[2]	73,857[2]	48,797	30,573[2]	35,840	237,405[2]	1,411,200[2]
1935[3]...	209,499	188,898	118,699	296,800	76,974	43,401	32,480	35,840	369,522	1,635,200

[1] Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.
[3] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia, where production began with 88,665 lb. in 1891. Bounties were paid on lead produced in Canada from 1899 to 1918 (see the 1920 Year Book, p. 454) but the highest production of this period was 56,900,000 lb. in 1905. However, as a result of developments in British Columbia mentioned below, production has increased greatly since the War, as shown in Table **17.**

British Columbia.—In the East and West Kootenay districts there are many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages about 11 p.c. lead, 7 p.c. zinc and 5 ounces of silver to the ton. The successful solving by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of the metallurgical problems connected with the separation and reduction of these lead-zinc ores accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during recent years. As a result of the low prices prevailing since 1930 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan have remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspe peninsula and in the Rouyn district of Quebec, but the only production of importance has come from the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district, Portneuf County, where the Tetrault mine is again producing lead and zinc concentrates after suspending operations for some time owing to the low prices of these metals. Lead mining in Ontario has been intimately associated with the operation of the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931. An important production of lead came in recent years from the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon, and in 1935 production of silver-lead-zinc concentrates was resumed at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per Pound.
	lb.	$	cts.		lb.	$	cts.
1911	23,784,969	827,717	3·480	1924	175,485,499	14,221,345	8·104
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	4·467	1925	253,590,578	23,127,460	9·120
1913	37,662,703[1]	1,754,705	4·659	1926	283,801,265	19,240,661	6·751[2]
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	4·479	1927	311,423,161	16,477,139	5·256
1915	46,316,456	2,593,721	5·600	1928	337,946,688	15,553,231	4·576
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	8·513	1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	5·063
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	11·137	1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	3·933
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	9·250	1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	2·710
1919	43,827,669	3,053,037	6·966	1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	2·114
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	8·940	1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	2·392
1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	5·742	1934	346,275,576	8,436,658	2·436
1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	6·219	1935	339,105,079[3]	10,624,772[3]	3·133[3]
1923	111,234,466	7,985,522	7·179	1936[4]	382,754,774	14,976,045	3·913

[1] Previous to 1913 the figures reported show the metal content of the shipments and are somewhat in excess of the actual amounts recovered. Since 1912 the data given represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with the estimated lead recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported. [2] From 1911 to 1925, average prices at Montreal; from 1926 to 1936, average yearly prices at London, England. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [4] Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The world production of lead in 1935 was about 1,523,000* short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 21·8 p.c., Australia 16·3 p.c., Mexico 13·3 p.c., Canada 11·1 p.c., India 6·6 p.c., Yugoslavia 4·9 p.c., Spain 4·5 p.c., and Germany 4·1 p.c.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Subsection 5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the small amounts of nickel recovered from the ores of the Cobalt district and a shipment to Japan in 1936 of nickel-copper ore from the B.C. Nickel Mines, Ltd., the Canadian production of nickel has been derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. A brief description of the history and development of the nickel-copper mining industry will be found under "copper" in Subsection 3 of this section. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production of nickel increased continually to a war-time peak of 92,507,293 lb. in 1918. After a slump to 17,597,123 lb. in 1922, production expanded rapidly again and in 1928 exceeded that of the war year 1918, while 1929 established a still higher record. The depression brought another decline to 30,327,968 lb. in 1932, but a remarkable recovery has again been made and new records established since 1933, as shown in Table 18.

18.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	$		lb.	$		lb.	$
1911.....	34,098,744	10,229,623	1920....	61,335,706	24,534,282	1929....	110,275,912	27,115,461
1912.....	44,841,542	13,452,463	1921....	19,293,060	6,752,571	1930....	103,768,857	24,455,133
1913.....	49,676,772	14,903,032	1922....	17,597,123	6,158,993	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453
1914.....	45,517,937	13,655,381	1923....	62,453,843	18,332,077	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862
1915.....	68,308,657	20,492,597	1924....	69,536,350	12,126,739[1]	1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480
1916.....	82,958,564	29,035,498	1925....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1934....	128,687,340	32,139,425
1917.....	82,330,280	33,732,112	1926....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1935....	138,516,240	35,345,103
1918.....	92,507,293	37,002,917	1927....	66,798,717	15,262,171	1936[2]...	169,737,864	43,878,413
1919.....	44,544,883	17,817,953	1928....	96,755,578	22,318,907			

[1] A change in the method of computing the value of nickel production accounts for the drop in value after 1923. [2] Preliminary figures.

The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ore of the district is mined principally for its nickel and copper content but gold, silver, selenium, tellurium, and metals of the platinum group, though present in relatively small quantities, are profitably recovered in the metallurgical processes. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

In recent years the producing companies have instituted extensive researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounted very largely for the marked increase in production during the nineteen-twenties. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, new submarine cables, and various nickel alloys all helped to absorb this increased production.

World Production.—The world production of nickel was about 73,200 short tons in 1935, of which output about 84 p.c.* was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world supply of cobalt was for almost two decades prior to 1925 derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario having practically controlled world production. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in Africa in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and French Morocco, and the introduction

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has increased world production while Canadian production has declined since 1925.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. Production of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides from Canadian smelters, together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines and including cobalt in any residues exported, amounted in 1935 to 681,419 lb. valued at $512,705, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at $2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1936 is estimated at 881,995 lb. valued at $801,857.

Subsection 7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of improved metallurgical methods in the treatment of the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia and the production of electrolytic zinc from the Flinflon copper-zinc ores of Manitoba. The growth of production since 1911 is shown in Table **19.**

The principal zinc-mining regions of British Columbia are situated in the Kootenay district, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other mines are located in the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of the West Kootenay district. The Britannia mine on Howe sound, while primarily a copper-gold property, also produces large quantities of zinc concentrates.

In northwestern Manitoba, the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines have ores in which zinc is closely associated with copper and gold, and refined zinc has been made at the Flin Flon smelter since the autumn of 1930. Zinc is associated with lead in the deposits at Galetta, Ontario, which were producing prior to 1930, at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, where the Tetrault mine has re-opened and is again producing lead and zinc concentrates, and at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, where the production of lead and zinc concentrates was recently resumed.

19.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	$	cts.		lb.	$	cts.
1911	1,877,479	108,105	5·758	1924	98,909,077	6,274,791	6·344
1912	4,283,760	297,421	6·943	1925	109,268,511	8,328,446	7·622
1913	5,640,195	318,558	5·648	1926	149,938,105	11,110,413	7·410
1914	7,246,063	377,737	5·213	1927	165,495,525	10,250,793	6·194
1915	9,771,651	1,292,789	13·230	1928	184,647,374	10,143,050	5·493
1916	23,364,760	2,991,623	12·804	1929	197,267,087	10,626,778	5·387
1917	29,668,764	2,640,817	8·901	1930	267,643,505	9,635,166	3·600
1918	35,083,175	2,862,436	8·159	1931	237,245,451	6,059,249	2·554
1919	32,194,707	2,362,448	7·338	1932	172,283,558	4,144,454	2·406
1920	39,863,912	3,057,961	7·671	1933	199,131,984	6,393,132	3·211
1921	53,089,356	2,471,310	4·655	1934	298,579,683	9,087,571	3·044
1922	56,290,000	3,217,536	5·716	1935	320,649,859[2]	9,936,908[2]	3·099
1923	60,416,240	3,991,701	6·607	1936[3]	333,857,460	11,067,375	3·315

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 8.—Iron.*

Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. In Quebec there is a small annual production of titaniferous iron ore from a deposit near Baie St. Paul, but this material, which is principally exported, is used for its titanium content and not as a source of iron. Bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. Millions of tons of red hæmatite were taken from the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, while the Magpie mine in the same district produced siderite which was roasted before being shipped to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie.

However, there has been no great incentive to the development of the iron-mining industry in Canada, since there are easily accessible and abundant supplies in the high-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range in Minnesota. The Wabana section of Newfoundland contains one of the largest deposits or iron ore in the world, the probable reserves in that area being estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and consisting of an exceptionally high-grade hæmatite. In Ontario, where the iron and steel industry has reached its largest development in Canada, cheap and high-grade supplies of iron ore are readily available from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, while coal supplies are drawn from the nearby coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

* The known resources of iron ore were briefly described at p. 411 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and a sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

20.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron, Ferro-Alloys, and Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1886-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1936, p. 373.

Calendar Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines.	Production of Pig Iron.				Production of Ferro-Alloys.	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.		
	short tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1911	210,344	348,430	588	470,210	819,228	6,703	787,854
1912	215,883	379,459	-	526,422	905,881	6,995	855,072
1913	307,634	428,632	-	579,374	1,008,006	7,210	1,043,744
1914	244,854	202,725		496,529	699,254	6,718	739,858
1915	398,112	375,246	-	440,625	815,871	9,638	911,414
1916	275,176	419,692	-	624,287	1,043,979	25,556	1,275,222
1917	215,302	421,560	12,224	611,287	1,045,071	38,808	1,558,691
1918	211,608	371,313	28,598	667,545	1,067,456	39,914	1,672,954
1919	197,170	254,542	6,876	558,029	819,447	43,394	919,948
1920	129,072	296,869	7,887	668,812	973,568	27,781	1,100,622
1921	59,509	151,343	610	441,876	593,829	22,608	667,484
1922	17,971	120,769	-	262,198	382,967	21,602	480,127
1923	30,752	277,654	-	602,168	879,822	41,887	881,523
1924	-	177,078	-	415,971	593,049	35,034	659,767
1925	-	201,795	-	368,971	570,766	25,709	752,503
1926	-	250,238	-	507,079	757,317	57,050	776,262
1927	-	249,549	-	460,148	709,697	56,230	907,945
1928	-	302,756	-	734,971	1,037,727	44,482	1,234,719
1929	-	310,801	-	769,359	1,080,160	89,116	1,378,024
1930	-	212,636	-	534,542	747,178	65,223	1,009,578
1931	-	101,393	-	318,645	420,038	46,764	672,109
1932	-	30,697	-	113,433	144,130	16,161	339,346
1933	-	118,514	-	108,803	227,317	30,133	409,979
1934	-	133,360	-	271,635	404,995	29,940	757,782
1935	-	208,002	-	391,873[2]	599,875[2]	56,616[2]	941,527[2]
1936[1]	-	257,158	-	421,514	678,672	74,065	1,114,550

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

From Table **20** it will be observed that the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 quantities of steel ingots and castings made were exceeded only in the war years 1917 and 1918. Production declined greatly after 1929, but has been recovering since 1932. Production in the ferro-alloy industry (ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc.) provides the chief source of exports of primary iron products from Canada.

Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Fuels.

Coal.

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal-fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 30,000,000 tons annually (see Table **24**), as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkably long period at the present rate of consumption. A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; and a summary table showing coal resources, classified by provinces, was reproduced therefrom at p. 413 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 to meet the need for a permanent organization responsible to the Government for a thorough and systematic study of the fuel situation and recurrent shortages experienced throughout Canada. It is composed of permanent members of the Dominion Civil Service and the staff of the Board constitutes a division in the Bureau of Mines and Geology, Department of Mines and Resources. In recent years the policy of the Government has been to extend the market for Canadian coal and to that end financial assistance in the form of subventions had been given to the coal industry since 1928, the Board being responsible for the administration of subvention payments. The amount of coal moved under these assisted rates has increased from 146,126 short tons in 1928 to 2,390,568 tons in 1934 and 2,280,652 tons in 1935. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1935, 1,690,742 tons were from Nova Scotia and 338,773 tons from Alberta and the Crowsnest district of British Columbia.

Coal production in Canada during 1935 made a further recovery from the low level of 1933. Production was, however, still 21·0 p.c. below that of 1928, the record year. The average price per ton, which had been $3·63 in 1928 and had dropped to $3·02 in 1933, was about the same in 1935. Nova Scotia was again the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Yukon is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only. The division of the 1935 production among these classes is given in Table **25.**

21.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For annual production from 1874 to 1910, by provinces, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.	
								Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	$
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[2]	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....	5,790,196	166,377	–	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	–	13,919,096	55,622,670
1920....	6,437,156	171,610	–	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	–	16,946,764	82,496,538
1921....	5,734,928	187,192	–	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922....	5,569,072	287,513	–	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923....	6,597,838	276,617	–	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924....	5,557,441	217,121	–	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988
1925....	3,842,978	208,012	–	471,965	5,869,031	2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,951
1926....	6,747,477	173,111	–	439,803	6,503,705	2,613,719	316	16,478,131	59,875,094
1927....	7,071,876	203,950	–	470,216	6,934,162	2,746,243	414	17,426,861	61,867,463
1928....	6,743,504	207,738	–	471,713	7,336,330	2,804,594	414	17,564,293	63,757,833
1929....	7,056,133	218,706	–	580,189	7,150,693	2,490,378	458	17,496,557	63,065,170
1930....	6,252,552	209,349	–	579,424	5,755,528	2,083,818	653	14,881,324	52,849,748
1931....	4,955,563	182,181	1,306	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,243,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,084,581	212,695	1,552	887,139	4,870,645	1,681,490	808	11,738,913	37,117,695
1933....	4,557,590	312,303	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272	862	11,903,344	35,923,962
1934....	6,341,625	314,750	4,113	909,288	4,753,810	1,485,969	638	13,810,193	42,045,942
1935....	5,822,075[2]	346,024[2]	3,106	921,785[2]	5,462,894[2]	1,331,287[2]	835	13,888,006[2]	41,963,110[2]
1936[1]....	6,648,933	358,112	4,390	1,017,868	5,696,763	1,488,030	510	15,214,606	45,752,806

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

22.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite, Bituminous, and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—Anthracite dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 420.

Year.	Anthracite.		Bituminous.		Lignite.		Totals.	
	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.	$
1911.....	4,020,577	18,794,192	10,538,315	20,498,399	–	–	14,558,892	39,292,591
1912.....	4,184,017	20,080,388	10,411,793	19,397,649	–	–	14,595,810	39,478,037
1913.....	4,642,057	22,034,839	13,559,896	25,914,280	–	–	18,201,953	47,949,119
1914.....	4,435,010	21,241,924	10,286,047	18,559,574	–	–	14,721,057	39,801,498
1915.....	4,072,192	18,753,980	8,393,710	9,591,625	–	–	12,465,902	28,345,605
1916.....	4,570,815	22,216,363	13,009,788	16,073,303	–	–	17,580,603	38,289,666
1917.....	5,320,198	28,109,586	15,537,262	42,452,771	–	–	20,857,460	70,562,357
1918.....	4,785,160	26,007,888	16,893,427	45,642,696	–	–	21,678,587	71,650,584
1919.....	4,937,095	31,595,694	12,356,162	29,565,105	–	–	17,293,257	61,160,799
1920.....	4,982,313	36,773,351	13,861,229	61,260,247	–	–	18,843,542	98,033,598
1921.....	4,553,820	40,293,639	13,748,242	48,631,095	–	–	18,302,062	88,924,734
1922.....	2,705,752	23,795,143	10,317,773	37,387,285	–	–	13,023,525	61,182,428
1923.....	5,165,382	46,457,962	15,822,240	49,899,099	2,331	12,846	20,989,953	96,369,907
1924.....	4,152,558	37,280,910	12,546,214	29,628,643	26,007	117,955	16,724,779	67,027,508
1925.....	3,782,557	32,096,509	12,548,460	26,974,340	18,653	87,832	16,349,670	59,158,681
1926.....	4,192,419	34,202,166	12,376,606	25,511,932	10,423	45,567	16,579,448	59,759,665
1927.....	4,107,854	31,282,371	14,568,671	30,457,884	10,829	44,254	18,687,354	61,784,509
1928.....	3,748,816	27,680,018	13,445,945	26,608,427	10,780	44,247	17,205,541	54,332,692
1929.....	4,019,917	28,809,792	14,170,138	27,140,968	14,108	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930.....	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931.....	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932.....	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933.....	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191
1934.....	3,500,563	18,414,060	9,471,605	16,641,659	2,791	9,661	12,974,959	35,065,380
1935.....	3,442,835	17,445,102	8,630,686	15,867,107	5,246	19,040	12,078,767	33,331,249

23.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 421.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	$		short tons.	$
1911	1,500,639		1924	773,246	4,836,848
1912	2,127,133	–	1925	785,910	4,329,173
1913	1,562,020	3,951,351	1926	1,028,200	5,739,436
1914	1,423,126	3,780,175	1927	1,113,330	5,890,259
1915	1,766,543	5,406,058	1928	863,941	4,469,999
1916	2,135,359	7,099,387	1929	842,972	4,375,328
1917	1,733,156	7,387,192	1930	624,512	3,345,998
1918	1,817,195	9,405,423	1931	359,853	1,909,922
1919	2,070,050	12,438,885	1932	285,487	1,433,036
1920	2,558,174	18,014,899	1933	259,233	1,188,225
1921	1,987,251	13,896,370	1934	306,335	1,400,978
1922	1,818,582	11,159,060	1935	418,391	1,906,647
1923	1,654,406	10,661,399			

Coal Consumption.—The sources of the coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1911-35 are shown in Table **24**, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* during 1935 are given in Table **25**; the difference between the totals of the two tables in the same year is accounted for by the fact that coal received may be held in bond at Canadian ports and not "cleared for consumption" until required, while coal received in previous years may be taken out of bond (cleared for consumption) in a later year. Normally, the coal made available for consumption is greater than the apparent domestic consumption, since coal is landed at Canadian ports and re-exported or ex-warehoused for ships' stores without being taken out of bond, but while remaining in bond at the port it is available for domestic consumption if required.

24.—Annual Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, calendar years 1911-35.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar Year.	Canadian Coal.[1]		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption".				Grand Total.	Per Capita.
			From U.S.A.	From the United Kingdom.	Total.[2]			
	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.
1911	9,822,749	40·5	14,510,129	48,963	14,424,949	59·5	24,247,698	3·364
1912	12,385,696	46·0	14,557,124	38,668	14,549,104	54·0	26,934,800	3·645
1913	13,450,158	42·6	18,145,769	37,825	18,132,387	57·4	31,582,545	4·138
1914	12,214,403	45·5	14,687,853	33,101	14,637,920	54·5	26,852,323	3·408
1915	11,500,480	48·1	12,450,796	15,098	12,406,212	51·9	23,906,692	2·995
1916	12,348,036	41·3	17,576,202	4,401	17,517,820	58·7	29,865,856	3·733
1917	12,313,603	37·2	20,848,009	9,451	20,810,132	62·8	33,123,735	4·110
1918	13,160,731	37·8	21,674,826	3,761	21,611,101	62·2	34,771,832	4·268
1919	11,611,168	40·3	17,292,913	344	17,236,269	59·7	28,847,437	3·471
1920	14,025,566	42·9	18,752,981	–	18,668,741	57·1	32,694,307	3·821
1921	12,715,734	41·1	18,300,081	1,591	18,258,387	58·9	30,974,121	3·525
1922	13,044,352	50·2	12,255,555	765,980	12,962,189	49·8	26,006,541	2·916
1923	15,070,962	41·8	20,417,239	572,570	20,967,971	58·2	36,038,933	4·000
1924	12,529,358	42·8	16,405,344	317,112	16,714,143	57·2	29,243,501	3·198
1925	12,125,290	42·6	15,744,957	604,117	16,331,971	57·4	28,457,261	3·062
1926	15,086,296	47·7	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	52·3	31,651,851	3·349
1927	15,944,983	46·7	17,266,434	907,220	18,177,303	53·3	34,122,286	3·541
1928	16,487,807	50·0	15,830,688	682,755	16,515,582	50·0	33,003,389	3·356
1929	16,387,461	48·0	16,780,452	843,502	17,724,132	52·0	34,111,593	3·401
1930	14,052,671	43·3	16,971,933	1,144,861	18,412,039	56·7	32,464,710	3·180
1931	11,682,779	47·7	11,793,798	987,442	12,828,327	52·3	24,511,106	2·362[3]
1932	11,212,701	49·0	9,889,866	1,727,716	11,654,492	51·0	22,867,193	2·177
1933	11,456,273	51·5	8,865,935	1,942,875	10,808,962	48·5	22,265,235	2·085
1934	13,236,406	51·1	10,580,710	1,981,116	12,651,168	48·9	25,887,574	2·392
1935	13,306,303	53·1	9,618,518	1,822,500	11,735,835	46·9	25,042,138	2·287

[1] The sum of Canadian coal mines' sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported. [2] Includes small tonnages from countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States. Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada and bituminous coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.
[3] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book.

25.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Coal Made Available for Consumption in Canada during 1935.

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Bureau's annual report, "Coal Statistics for Canada".

Grade of Coal.	Canadian Coal.		Receipts from U.S.A.	Receipts from the United Kingdom.	Receipts from Other Countries.[1]	Coal Made Available for Consumption.
	Output.	Exported.				
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.
Anthracite	Nil	Nil	1,670,085	1,454,521	326,712	3,451,318
Bituminous	9,748,841	407,776	9,168,428	380,645	384	18,890,522
Sub-bituminous	566,425	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	566,425
Lignite	3,572,740	10,615	5,246	Nil	Nil	3,567,371
Totals	**13,888,006**	**418,391**	**10,843,759**	**1,835,166**	**327,096**	**26,475,636**

[1] Includes 205,045 tons from Germany, 67,220 tons from Belgium, 54,447 tons from French Indo-China and 384 tons from other countries.

World Production.—The total estimated coal production of the world in 1935 amounted to about 1,290,000,000 long tons, an increase of 2·4 p.c. over the estimate for the previous year. Canada contributed 12,400,000 long tons or about 1·0 p.c. Table **26** shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years 1913 and 1921-35.

26.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-35.

('000 long tons.)

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1914 to 1920, see 1932 Year Book, p. 281. Figures in this table, except as indicated, are from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Calendar Year.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.[5]	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1921	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,585	9,126
1923	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924	267,118	21,174	12,180	13,885	2,083	11,633
1925	243,176	20,904	11,723	14,503	2,115	12,127
1926	126,279	20,093	14,694	14,208	2,240	12,745
1927	251,232	22,082	15,560	14,978	2,367	12,382
1928	237,763	22,543	15,683	13,432	2,437	12,408
1929	257,907	23,419	15,622	12,106	2,536	12,813
1930	243,882	23,803	13,287	11,363	2,542	12,030
1931	219,459	21,716	10,931	10,595	2,158	10,709
1932	208,733	20,153	10,481	11,157	1,842	9,764
1933	207,112	20,284	10,628	11,672	1,821	10,545
1934	220,728	22,608[2]	12,331	12,197[2]	2,060	12,002
1935[1]	222,252	23,017	12,400	13,109	2,115	13,360

For footnotes see end of table, p. 381.

26.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-35—concluded.
('000 long tons.)

Calendar Year.	Saar.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czechoslovakia	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
1913....	[3]	274,264	22,474	40,188	–	–	1,843	20,973	508,893
1921....	[4]	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922....	[4]	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923....	[4]	178,191	22,554	46,981	27,380	35,686	5,249	28,633	587,407
1924....	[4]	239,494	22,986	58,065	35,066	31,793	5,975	29,801	510,369
1925....	12,785	267,970	22,726	47,249	30,663	28,677	6,943	31,121	519,527
1926....	13,465	280,656	24,913	51,607	32,491	35,139	8,677	31,089	591,720
1927....	13,381	299,511	27,130	52,021	33,106	37,560	9,374	33,177	535,625
1928....	12,900	312,092	27,108	51,601	34,459	40,047	10,941	33,445	514,369
1929....	13,365	332,560	26,514	54,109	38,465	45,686	11,552	34,479	541,232
1930....	13,027	284,148	26,982	54,163	33,098	36,968	12,160	31,007	479,385
1931....	11,187	247,971	26,615	51,280	30,544	37,699	12,818	27,661	394,406
1932....	10,273	223,796	21,075	46,511	26,394	28,412	12,677	27,717	321,040
1933....	10,394	232,752	24,900	47,223[2]	25,191	26,957	12,471	32,999	342,118
1934....	11,139	257,990[2]	25,972[2]	47,889[2]	25,451[2]	28,797	12,237	36,658[2]	371,907[2]
1935[1]....	[3]	287,445	26,087	47,248	25,769	28,110	11,775	34,354	375,292

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Included with Germany. [4] Included with France. [5] Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas increased in value from $1,346,471 in 1910 to $10,289,985 in 1930, but declined to a value of $8,712,234 in 1933 and $9,363,141 in 1935. The producing wells in the east are in southwestern Ontario, and near Moncton, N.B. The principal producing fields in Alberta are the Turner Valley (about 35 miles southwest of Calgary), Medicine Hat, Viking (about 80 miles southeast of Edmonton), Redcliff, Foremost, Bow Island, and Wetaskiwin. Wainwright is supplied with gas from the Maple Leaf well in the Fabyan field. Near Lloydminster, in Saskatchewan, a well was brought into production during 1934 and is now supplying that town with gas. In 1935 Ontario was credited with about 53 p.c. of the total value but only 33 p.c. of the total quantity, while Alberta produced 44 p.c. by value and 64 p.c. of the total quantity. The production by provinces since 1920 is given in Table **27.**

27.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1920-36.

NOTE—For the years 1892 to 1919, see "Mineral Production of Canada", 1928, p. 188.

Year.	New Brunswick.		Ontario.		Alberta.		Canada.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quanity.	Value.
	M cu. ft.	$	M cu. ft.	$	M cu. ft.	$	M cu. ft.	$
1920.....	682,502	130,506	10,529,374	2,920,731	5,633,442	1,181,345	16,845,518	4,232,642
1921.....	708,743	139,375	8,422,774	3,080,130	4,945,884	1,374,599	14,077,601	4,594,164
1922.....	753,898	148,040	8,060,114	4,076,296	5,868,439	1,622,105	14,682,651	5,846,501
1923.....	640,300	126,068	8,128,413	4,066,244	7,191,670	1,692,246	15,960,583	5,884,618
1924.....	599,972	113,577	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,131,080	1,796,618	14,881,336	5,708,636
1925.....	639,235	122,394	7,143,962	3,958,006	9,119,500	2,752,545	16,902,897	6,833,005
1926.....	648,316	128,300	7,764,996	4,409,593	10,794,697	3,019,221	19,208,209	7,557,174
1927.....	630,755	124,637	7,311,215	4,331,780	13,434,621	3,586,533	21,376,791	8,043,010
1928.....	660,981	324,344	7,632,800	4,535,312	14,288,605	3,754,466	22,582,586	8,614,182
1929.....	678,456	333,002	8,586,475	4,959,695	19,112,931	4,684,247	28,378,462	9,977,124
1930.....	661,975	325,751	7,965,761	5,034,828	20,748,583	4,929,226	29,376,919	10,289,985
1931.....	655,891	323,184	7,419,534	4,635,497	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,968	3,853,794	23,420,174	8,899,462
1933.....	618,033	302,706	7,166,659	4,523,085	15,352,811	3,886,263	23,138,103	8,712,234
1934.....	623,601	306,005	7,682,851	4,741,368	14,841,491	3,707,276	23,162,324	8,759,652
1935.....	615,454	303,886[2]	8,158,825[2]	4,938,084[2]	16,060,349[2]	4,113,436[2]	24,910,786[2]	9,363,141[2]
1936[3].....	606,246	298,819	10,016,444	6,009,866	16,650,000	4,268,000	27,363,602	10,585,868

[1] Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. [2] Preliminary figures. [3] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1931 was the greatest on record and amounted to 1,542,573 barrels. Output, however, declined to 1,044,412 barrels in 1932, rising again to 1,446,620 barrels in 1935. Production during 1936 was estimated as 1,498,006 barrels. The Turner Valley field in Alberta is the principal source of production in Canada. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated, but recent deep drilling in this field has shown the possibility of crude oils at lower horizons. The Red Coulée field in southern Alberta, near the International Boundary, began to yield some petroleum in 1929, while a small production has been obtained for a number of years in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton. Production from wells near Fort Norman on the lower Mackenzie river increased from 910 barrels in 1932 to 5,115 barrels in 1935. This oil is treated locally in a small refining plant and is used to a large extent in connection with mining operations in the Great Bear Lake area.

The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The maximum production of these fields was reached in the '90's and has since declined. New Brunswick's small production comes from the Stony Creek field, near Moncton. For the production by provinces in 1935, see Table **5** of this chapter.

28.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, see p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl.[1]	$		brl.[1]	$		brl.[1]	$
1911.....	291,092	357,073	1920....	196,251	822,235	1929....	1,117,368	3,731,764
1912....	243,336	345,050	1921....	187,541	641,533	1930....	1,522,220	5,033,820
1913....	228,080	406,439	1922....	179,068	611,176	1931....	1,542,573	4,211,674
1914....	214,805	343,124	1923....	170,169	522,018	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592
1915.....	215,464	300,572	1924....	160,773	467,400	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791
1916.....	198,123	392,284	1925....	332,001	1,250,705	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162
1917.....	213,832	542,239	1926....	364,444	1,311,665	1935....	1,446,620[2]	3,492,188[2]
1918.....	304,741	885,143	1927....	476,591	1,516,043	1936[3]...	1,498,006	3,616,037
1919....	240,466	736,324	1928....	624,184	2,035,300			

[1] The barrel=35 Imp. gal. [2] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Asbestos.—Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos increased from less than $25,000 in 1880 to $14,792,201 in 1920 and $13,172,581 in 1929. Owing to trade depression, production was much curtailed from 1929 to 1932, as will be seen in Table **29.** However, since 1932 production has shown a distinct improvement. The Imperial Institute's estimate for the world total of asbestos production in 1935 is 374,000 long tons. In 1935 Canada produced about 190,618 long tons, or more than half the world total, while other leading countries with their production in long tons were: Russia, 100,000; Southern Rhodesia, 38,034; Union of South Africa, 18,233; United States, 8,406; and Cyprus, 7,493.

The Eastern Townships of Quebec has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are: at Black Lake, in Coleraine township; at Thetford and Robertsonville, in Thetford township; at East Broughton, in Broughton township; and at Danville, in Shipton township. The veins of chrysotile asbestos vary in width from ¼ inch to ½ inch and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Both open-cut and underground methods of mining are employed throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. During 1935 development work was conducted on an asbestos property at Rahn lake, Bannockburn township, Ontario; the fibre in this deposit is reported as being of high quality.

There are 13 plants in Canada which manufacture asbestos products, including the following commodities: asbestos paper and mill board; asbestos roofing of all kinds; asbestos rigid shingles; asbestos building materials; asbestos cellular and sponge-felted pipe insulation; insulating sheets and blocks; asbestos yarn; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil, and hydraulic operations.

29.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910 are given in the 1911 Year Book, p. 424.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$		tons.	$		tons.	$
1911	127,414	2,943,108	1921	92,761	4,906,230	1930	242,114	8,390,163
1912	136,301	3,137,279	1922	163,706	5,552,723	1931	164,296	4,812,886
1913	161,086	3,849,925	1923	231,482	7,522,506	1932	122,977	3,039,721
1914	117,573	2,909,806	1924	225,744	6,710,830	1933	158,367	5,211,177
1915	136,842	3,574,985				1934	155,980	4,936,326
1916	154,149	5,228,869	1925[1]	273,524	8,977,546	1935	210,467	7,054,614
1917	153,781	7,230,383	1926	279,403	10,099,423	1936[2]	301,287	9,958,183
1918	158,259	8,970,797	1927	274,778	10,621,013			
1919	159,236	10,975,369	1928	273,033	11,238,360			
1920	199,573	14,792,201	1929	306,055	13,172,581			

[1] The quantities and values of sand, gravel and rock separated as a by-product in milling asbestos are included in the totals for 1924 and previous years, but are excluded in later years. [2] Preliminary figures.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness, and Victoria Counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, New Brunswick; Paris, Ontario; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Manitoba; and Falkland, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and account for about 75 p.c. of the total Canadian production. Production of gypsum in Canada reached its highest point in 1928 with 1,246,368 tons valued at $3,743,648. Production during 1935 was 541,864 tons valued at $932,203 and preliminary figures for 1936 are 816,999 tons valued at $1,265,488. The production by provinces during 1935 is shown in Table 5, p. 352.

Salt.—The greater part of the Canadian salt production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia show an increasing production in recent years. The first production of commercial impor-

tance in Manitoba was recorded in 1932 and for Saskatchewan in 1933. Some shipments have been made from deposits near McMurray in Alberta. An important part of Canadian salt production (40 p.c. in 1935) is used in the form of brine in chemical industries for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and other chemicals.

The Canadian production during the present century has shown fairly steady growth from 59,428 tons in 1901 to 91,582 in 1911, 164,658 in 1921, 262,547 in 1926 and a record at that time of 330,264 tons in 1929. Production declined to 259,047 tons in 1931 but has since recovered to 360,343 tons valued at $1,880,978 in 1935 (see Tables 2 and 5 of this chapter). The estimate for 1936 was 391,316 tons, valued at $1,773,143.

Section 6.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.

Production of these materials is naturally dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada. Building and construction work fluctuates widely with business cycles and during the recent depression dropped to a very low ebb. Under these circumstances the production of clay products, cement, gravel and stone was severely curtailed. Some uncompleted large engineering construction operations and governmental relief projects eased the decline in the early years of the depression but the downward trend was still evident in 1933. With a slight recovery of construction activities since then (see Chapter XV) there has been a moderate increase in the production of the chief structural materials, the total estimated value of production being $22,334,124 in 1936 as compared with $16,696,687 in 1933.

Brick and Tile.—Although the brick and tile industry is established in every province of the Dominion, production is naturally greatest near the chief centres of population, that is, in Ontario and Quebec. Here the widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age occurring over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence Lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries. Production fluctuates with building activity and reached its highest point in the year 1912. Since that time the gradual substitution of steel and reinforced concrete for brick has reduced the production of brick so that, while the value of construction undertaken in 1928 or 1929 is estimated to have exceeded that of 1912, the quantity of brick produced in the later years was only about half that of 1912. On the other hand, as will be seen from Table **30,** the production and consumption of cement in 1929 greatly exceeded that of 1912 or 1913. The production of building brick of various types in 1934 and 1935 is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1935 is given in Table 5. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1936 was $3,430,033.

Cement.—The cement industry in Canada began with the manufacture of hydraulic or natural rock cement. The first production was probably at Hull, Quebec, between 1830 and 1840. The manufacture of Portland cement began about 1889. Owing to its superiority in uniformity and strength, it soon superseded the older product. Portland cement consists of an accurately proportioned mixture of lime, silica, and alumina. The lime is usually furnished by limestone or marl, and the silica and alumina by clay or shale. The cement industry has naturally become established where these materials are situated and where fuel supplies and transportation are readily available. The largest production is in Quebec and Ontario, although there are also active plants in Manitoba, Alberta, and British

Columbia. As may be seen from Table **30**, production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but has recovered somewhat since then. Production by provinces in 1935 is given in Table **5** of this chapter. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement she is now on balance an exporter of this commodity.

30.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-36.

Year.	Production.[2]		Imports.		Exports.[3]		Apparent Consumption.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	349,415	468,395	–	12,914	5,103,285	6,867,696
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	669,532	840,986	–	4,067	6,354,831	8,481,456
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	1,434,413	1,969,529	–	2,436	8,567,145	11,073,649
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	254,093	409,303	–	1,736	8,912,898	11,426,985
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	98,022	147,158	–	2,223	7,270,502	9,332,859
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	28,190	40,426	–	5,161	5,709,222	7,012,289
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	20,596	31,621	–	2,424	5,390,156	6,576,925
1917.....	4,768,488	7,724,246	8,580	19,646	–	16,857	4,777,068	7,727,035
1918.....	3,591,481	7,076,503	5,913	19,851	–	13,752	3,597,394	7,082,602
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	14,066	51,314	177,506	465,954	4,831,817	9,387,793
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	32,963	112,466	835,667	2,193,626	5,849,276	12,716,910
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	12,057	75,670	242,345	650,658	5,522,597	13,620,155
1922.....	6,943,972	15,438,481	30,914	83,037	425,137	699,738	6,549,749	14,821,780
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	17,697	75,294	493,751	824,811	7,067,535	14,315,144
1924.....	7,498,624	13,398,411	27,672	69,320	153,520	213,845	7,372,776	13,253,886
1925.....	8,116,597	14,046,704	21,849	63,067	997,915	1,498,495	7,140,531	12,611,276
1926.....	8,707,021	13,013,283	21,114	77,866	285,932	358,231	8,442,203	12,732,918
1927.....	10,065,865	14,391,937	19,354	87,541	249,694	308,144	9,835,525	14,171,334
1928.....	11,023,928	16,739,163	34,047	146,164	267,325	340,624	10,790,650	16,544,703
1929.....	12,284,081	19,337,235	55,980	189,169	234,111	252,955	12,105,950	19,273,449
1930.....	11,032,538	17,713,067	143,436	569,848	198,736	212,071	10,977,238	18,070,844
1931.....	10,161,658	15,826,243	38,392	143,491	114,064	124,267	10,085,986	15,845,467
1932.....	4,498,721	6,930,721	21,351	58,092	53,333	38,921	4,466,739	6,949,892
1933.....	3,007,432	4,536,935	19,119	37,768	52,531	47,369	2,974,020	4,527,334
1934.....	3,783,226	5,667,946	14,341	45,548	70,046	55,181	3,727,521	5,658,313
1935.....	3,648,086	5,580,043	17,738	60,079	55,607	44,365	3,610,217	5,595,757[5]
1936[4].....	4,508,718	6,911,416	39,867	107,180	68,929	56,909	4,479,656	6,961,687

[1] The barrel of cement=350 lb. or 3½ cwt. [2] "Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales. [3] Quantities of exports were insignificant prior to 1919. [4] Preliminary figures.
[5] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Stone, Sand and Gravel.—While the Mining Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Bureau of Statistics presents details of production and organization of the stone industry separately from that of sand and gravel, for the sake of brevity they are here discussed together. However, the figures of stone production shown here do not include the limestone used to produce lime and cement, nor do they include quartz and other rock minerals, which are shown separately in Table **2**, p. 346. Production of these materials increased greatly up to the recent world depression. The expansion in the stone industry was chiefly in crushed stone. Thus a production of crushed stone in 1922 of 3,044,399 tons had increased in 1930 to 8,062,330 tons, while in the same period the production of sand and gravel increased from 11,666,374 tons to 28,547,511 tons. During the depression the output contracted sharply. Since 1933 there has been some recovery. Among the developments in Canada that resulted in the increased production of these materials prior to the depression may be mentioned: (1) the tendency for brick to be replaced by reinforced concrete, cement blocks, etc., as indicated on p. 384 by a decline in brick production and an increase in that of cement; (2) the vast improvement during the past decade in the mileage and character of roads and highways in Canada; and (3) the improvement of railway roadbeds.

The provincial distribution of the 1935 production of stone, sand and gravel is shown in Table **5**, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table **31.**

31.—Production of Sand, Gravel and Stone in Canada, Showing the Principal Purposes, calendar years 1933-35.

Material and Purpose.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
Sand—						
Moulding sand	7,717	9,635	13,229	13,415	13,213	14,674
For building, concrete, roads, etc.	775,412	218,559	686,631	209,002	787,412	264,435
Other	33,718	6,411	49,519	12,391	44,082	10,609
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast	561,538	110,449	1,454,618	266,292	2,267,195	415,092
For concrete, roads, etc.	9,957,832	3,907,911	12,418,408	3,411,751	17,531,047	5,357,331
Crushed gravel	402,606	211,320	231,754	122,626	570,540	327,299
Totals, Sand and Gravel	**11,738,823**	**4,464,285**	**14,854,159**	**4,035,477**	**21,213,489**	**6,389,440**
Stone—						
Building	40,299	340,852	52,665	490,095	200,899	1,258,741
Monumental and ornamental	7,520	281,516	9,359	316,366	15,163	342,950
Limestone for agriculture	78,639	110,080	81,564	142,126	87,884	134,716
Chemical Uses—						
Flux	95,174	72,858	237,362	177,015	269,629	186,858
Pulp and paper	132,170	132,510	149,997	144,362	160,870	165,784
Other	87,943	92,284	102,221	126,052	107,300	131,067
Rubble and riprap	174,716	136,519	175,405	108,192	314,484	198,537
Crushed	2,288,065	1,704,076	3,229,388	2,486,463	3,132,384	2,723,191
Totals, Stone[1]	**2,939,574**	**2,996,576**	**4,077,016**	**4,152,329**	**4,316,818**	**5,303,234**

[1] Totals include minor items not specified.

The quantities and values of stone produced, given in the table above, represent only the production of those establishments which actually quarry their own stone and are exclusive of the products of the stone-dressing industry comprising those establishments which buy rough stone and dress, polish or finish it; although dressing operations are frequently carried on right at the quarry and to that extent cannot be separated from the primary production. Of the total stone produced in 1935 about 84 p.c. was limestone, 8 p.c. granite, more than 7 p.c. sandstone and less than 0·4 p.c. marble. The average value per ton was $0·90 for limestone, $3·45 for granite, $2·44 for sandstone and $5·34 for marble. The marble was used chiefly for stucco dash, in pulp and paper mills and other industrial processes and for poultry grit and building stone. Large quantities of limestone were used for fluxing and other chemical purposes but by far the largest part of all stone except marble was used as crushed stone.

CHAPTER XIII.—WATER POWERS.

The fresh-water area of Canada is officially estimated at 228,307 square miles—an area nearly twice as large as the whole land area of the British Isles, and certainly larger than the fresh-water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at considerable heights above sea-level, there are great sources of potential energy in the rapids and waterfalls of the rivers conveying the waters from these areas to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

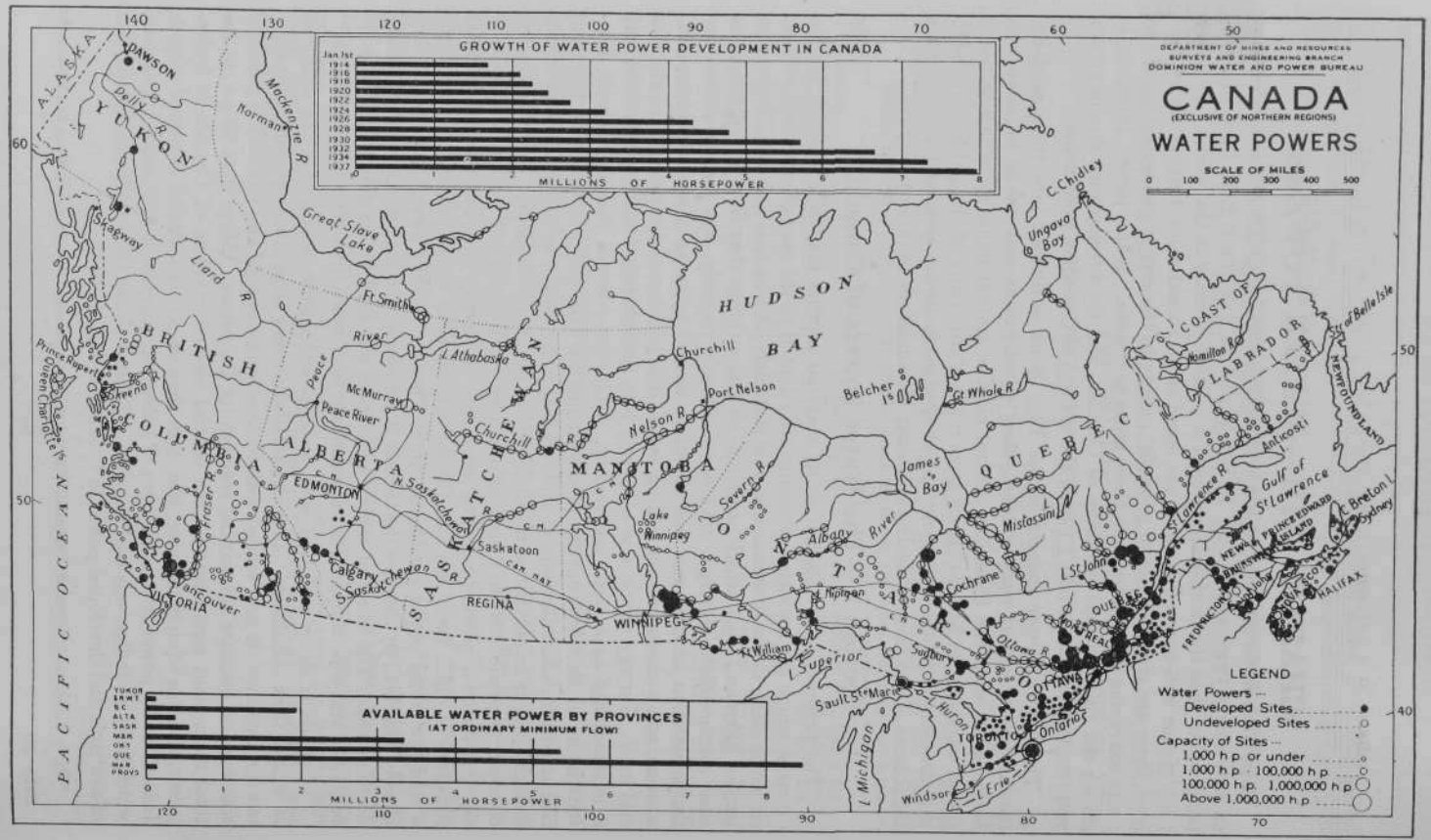
This Water Power chapter of the Year Book is divided into three sections: the first describes our water powers, their development and use in industry; the second deals with the Canadian central electric station industry, which is based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and also describes the policies of the Hydro-Electric or Power Commissions in other provinces.

Section 1.—The Water Powers of Canada.*

The progress of civilization in its material aspects may be measured by the extent to which the resources of nature are adapted to the uses of mankind. These resources yield, in the first instance, raw materials such as coal and iron, cotton and lumber, hides and wool, which enter into so many things that they are spoken of as basic commodities. Energy, until comparatively recently, was largely secured by the combustion of coal and was therefore looked upon as a secondary product, whereas, when produced from falling water, it is just as much a primary product as coal itself. Energy now enters so largely into the scheme of modern existence that it is recognized as a basic commodity. Statistics concern themselves with kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced just as with the production of pig iron, coal or cotton, and take note of undeveloped water power as being a source of raw material just as important as uncut forests or untapped oil fields. The relationship of power to production is of such vital consequence that every nation, besides considering its own power-producing resources, is deeply interested in the similar resources of other countries and the method of their development. To facilitate a study of world power conditions, three Plenary World Power Conferences have already been held to consider the technical, economic, and statistical aspects of power development. The latest of these Conferences was held at Washington in September, 1936, and was composed of representatives of more than fifty member states.

Canada is richly endowed with water-power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within practical transmission distance substantial reserves for the future. More than 95 p.c. of the total main-plant equipment of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro-power, and this equipment generates more than 98 p.c. of the total electrical output. Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 1 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada at Jan. 1, 1937.

* By J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources.


DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH
DOMINION WATER AND POWER BUREAU
CANADA
(EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS)
WATER POWERS
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
GROWTH OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA
Jan 1st
1914
1916
1918
1920
1922
1924
1926
1928
1930
1932
1934
1937
MILLIONS OF HORSEPOWER
AVAILABLE WATER POWER BY PROVINCES
(AT ORDINARY MINIMUM FLOW)
YUKON
BRWT
BC
ALTA
SASK
MAN
ONT
QUE
MAR
NFDLD
MILLIONS OF HORSEPOWER
LEGEND
Water Powers —
Developed Sites
Undeveloped Sites
Capacity of Sites —
1,000 h.p. or under
1,000 h.p. - 100,000 h.p.
100,000 h.p. 1,000,000 h.p.
Above 1,000,000 h.p.
ALASKA
DAWSON
Delly R.
YUKON
Mackenzie R.
Norman
Skagway
Liard R.
Great Slave Lake
Ft. Smith
Peace River
L. Athabasca
McMurray
Peace River
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Churchill R.
Churchill
Nelson R.
Port Nelson
HUDSON BAY
Belcher Is.
C. Chidley
Ungava Bay
Whale R.
COAST OF LABRADOR
Hamilton R.
Anticosti
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. of Belle Isle
QUEBEC
James Bay
Severn R.
Albany River
Lake Winnipeg
ONTARIO
Mistassini L.
Lawrence R.
Gulf of St. Lawrence
L. St. John
L. Breton
Sydney
HALIFAX
Cochrane
Hiplgon
Ottawa R.
OTTAWA
TORONTO
Ontario
Huron
Sudbury
L. Superior
Sault Ste. Marie
L. Michigan
Windsor
L. Erie
WINNIPEG
REGINA
Saskatoon
Calgary
EDMONTON
Vancouver
VICTORIA
Fraser R.
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
Skeena R.
PACIFIC OCEAN
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1937.

Province and Territory.	Available 24-hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency.		Turbine Installation.
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow.	At Ordinary Six-Month Flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,439
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	120,667
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,681
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	3,883,320
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,561,905
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	392,825
Saskatchewan	542,000	1,082,000	42,035
Alberta	390,000	1,049,500	71,597
British Columbia	1,931,000	5,103,500	718,922
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	18,199
Canada	**20,347,400**	**33,617,200**	**7,945,590**

The figures of available power in the above table are based upon rapids, falls, and power sites of which the actual existent drop, or the head of possible concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or smaller power capacity, not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The turbine installation in the above table represents the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water-power resources developed to date. The actual water-wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated at ordinary six-month flow. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water-power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of about 43,700,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only slightly more than 18 p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources and the figures of available power in Table 1 may be said to represent the minimum water-power possibilities of the Dominion.

Growth of Water-Power Development.—The commencement of the long distance transmission of electricity at the beginning of the present century resulted in the extensive development of hydro-electricity for distribution over wide areas. The growth of installation during the period from 1900 to 1936 is shown, by provinces, in Table 2.

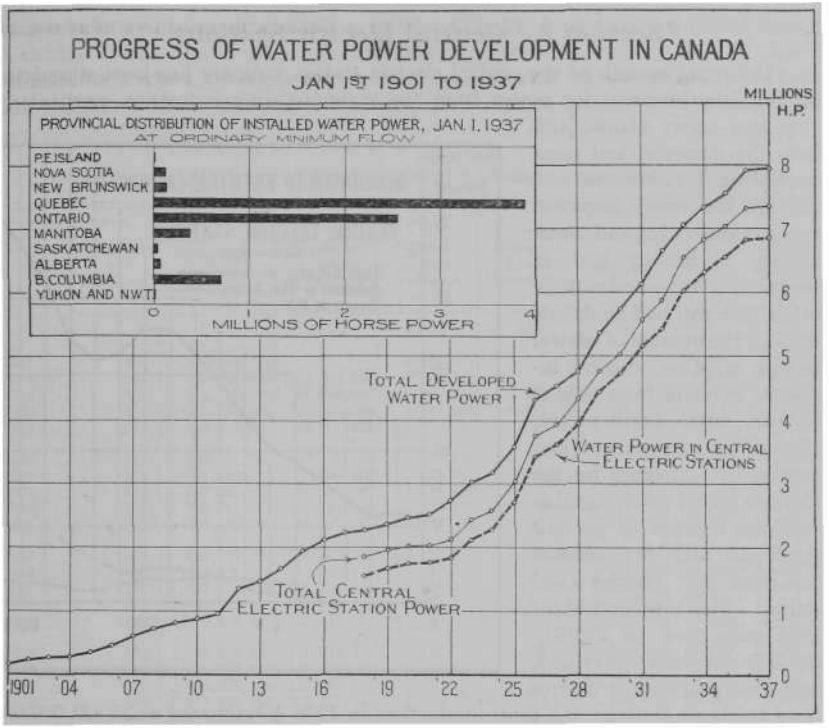
2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1900-36.

NOTE.—Turbine horse-power in Yukon was 5 from 1900 to 1906, 2,085 in 1907, 2,095 in 1908, 3,195 in 1909 and 1910, 13,195 from 1911 to 1913, 13,199 from 1914 to 1934, and 18,199 in 1935 and 1936. These figures are included in the totals for Canada.

Year	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.[1]
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1900....	1,521	19,810	4,601	82,864	53,876	1,000	-	280	9,366	173,323
1901....	1,581	20,132	4,601	139,149	62,788	1,000	-	280	9,366	238,902
1902....	1,641	21,944	4,636	152,783	77,022	1,000	-	280	13,266	272,577
1903....	1,641	23,518	7,427	164,258	79,909	1,000	-	355	20,346	298,459
1904....	1,641	26,228	8,459	179,468	111,697	1,000	-	355	26,396	355,249
1905....	1,663	26,563	8,594	183,799	202,896	1,000	-	355	29,334	454,209
1906....	1,701	26,952	10,134	205,211	279,028	38,800	-	355	45,816	608,002
1907....	1,701	27,977	10,172	242,582	345,404	38,800	-	355	58,570	727,646
1908....	1,701	28,419	10,407	269,814	410,079	38,800	-	655	58,610	820,580
1909....	1,734	29,381	10,507	305,556	437,613	38,800	-	655	63,048	890,489
1910....	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,763	490,821	38,800	30	655	64,474	977,171
1911....	1,760	32,226	13,635	468,977	634,263	64,800	30	14,855	119,393	1,363,134
1912....	1,785	32,773	15,185	513,635	659,190	64,800	30	15,035	165,838	1,481,466
1913....	1,825	32,964	15,185	551,871	751,545	64,800	30	32,835	224,680	1,688,930
1914....	1,843	33,469	15,380	664,139	858,534	78,850	30	33,110	252,690	1,951,244
1915....	1,942	33,596	15,405	803,786	871,309	78,850	30	33,110	254,265	2,105,492
1916....	1,962	33,656	15,480	836,394	921,158	78,850	30	33,110	288,330	2,222,169
1917....	1,989	34,051	16,251	856,769	955,955	78,850	30	33,122	297,169	2,287,385
1918....	2,198	34,318	16,311	905,303	981,313	85,325	35	33,122	307,533	2,378,657
1919....	2,233	35,193	19,126	936,903	1,036,550	85,325	35	33,122	308,364	2,470,050
1920....	2,233	37,623	21,976	955,090	1,057,422	85,325	35	33,122	309,534	2,515,559
1921....	2,252	48,908	30,976	1,050,338	1,165,940	99,125	35	33,122	310,262	2,754,157
1922....	2,274	49,142	42,051	1,099,404	1,305,536	134,025	35	33,122	329,557	3,008,345
1923....	2,274	50,331	43,101	1,135,481	1,396,166	162,025	35	33,122	356,118	3,191,852
1924....	2,274	65,572	44,521	1,312,550	1,595,396	162,025	35	34,532	360,492	3,590,596
1925....	2,274	65,637	42,271	1,749,975	1,802,562	183,925	35	34,532	443,852	4,338,262
1926....	2,274	66,147	47,131	1,886,042	1,808,246	227,925	35	34,532	463,852	4,549,383
1927....	2,274	68,416	47,131	2,069,518	1,832,655	255,925	35	34,532	475,232	4,798,917
1928....	2,439	74,356	67,131	2,387,118	1,903,705	311,925	35	34,532	554,792	5,349,232
1929....	2,439	109,124	112,631	2,595,430	1,952,055	311,925	35	70,532	559,792	5,727,162
1930....	2,439	114,224	133,681	2,718,130	2,088,055	311,925	42,035	70,532	630,792	6,125,012
1931. ..	2,439	111,999	133,681	3,100,330	2,145,205	390,925	42,035	70,532	655,992	6,666,337
1932....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,357,320	2,208,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	713,792	7,045,260
1933....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,493,320	2,355,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,602	7,332,070
1934....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,703,320	2,355,755	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,717	7,547,035
1935....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,853,320	2,560,155	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,497	7,909,115
1936. ..	2,439	120,667	133,681	3,883,320	2,561,905	392,825	42,035	71,597	718,922	7,945,590

[1] Includes totals for Yukon.

Distribution of Developed Water Power.—An analysis is made in Table 3 of the distribution of developed water power among central electric stations, pulp and paper-mills and other industries. The extent to which pulp and paper manufacturing is dependent on water power is clearly shown by the figures there given, which indicate that 7·6 p.c. of the developed power is installed by pulp and paper companies, in comparison with 4·5 p.c. developed by all other industries (excluding central electric stations). The pulp and paper industry also purchases a large amount of power from the central electric stations, and about 90 p.c. of its machinery is driven by water power. The bulk of the water power used in other industries is developed by central electric stations, converted into electricity and delivered to



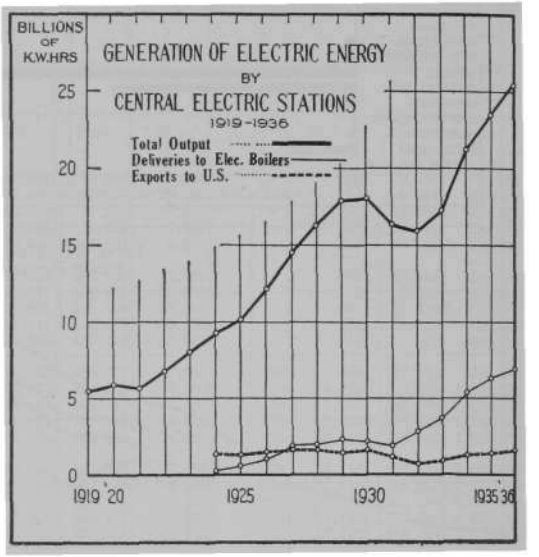
3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1937.

Province.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				Population, June 1, 1936.[4]	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations.[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills.[2]	In Other Industries.[3]	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	376	–	2,063	2,439	92,000	27
Nova Scotia	88,502	16,578	15,587	120,667	537,000	225
New Brunswick	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	435,000	307
Quebec	3,524,875	222,160	136,285	3,883,320	3,096,000	1,254
Ontario	2,211,623	240,880	109,402	2,561,905	3,690,000	694
Manitoba	392,825	–	–	392,825	711,000	552
Saskatchewan	42,000		35	42,035	931,000	45
Alberta	70,320	–	1,277	71,597	772,000	93
British Columbia	547,060	105,950	65,912	718,922	750,000	959
Yukon and Northwest Territories			18,199	18,199	14,000	1,300
Canada	**6,982,541**	**605,346**	**357,703**	**7,945,590**	**11,028,000**	**720**
Percentages of total installation	87·9	7·6	4·5	100·0		–

[1] Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. [2] Includes only water power *actually developed* by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations aggregating more than 1,029,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,634,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers. [3] Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations. [4] Estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse-power, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 19 years ended 1935, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1935 amounted to 23,283,033,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1936 is estimated at 25,823,000,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the 1935 output by 9·8 p.c.



Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and increased more or less continuously, particularly in the later part of 1935 and in 1936 as far as records are available. Total exports for 1935 amounted to 1,364,587,000 kilowatt hours, or 9·3 p.c. above the 1934 exports and 1936 exports were running 16 p.c. above those of 1935.

The use of electric energy in electric boilers in various industries, and particularly in pulp and paper-mills, has increased steadily. During 1933, 3,741,210,000 kilowatt hours were so used, in 1934 these deliveries increased to 5,337,133,000 kilowatt hours, in 1935 to 6,312,387,000 kilowatt hours, and for 1936 an estimate is 6,907,472,000 kilowatt hours. This power is partly off-peak power available at various times each day and partly surplus power available continuously until a better market develops. The domestic service consumption or the electricity used in residences has also increased steadily despite the curtailed expenditures most households have found necessary. In 1935 the domestic service consumption amounted to 1,769,848,000 kilowatt hours and in 1934 to 1,717,090,000 kilowatt hours.

Interesting factors affect the relative per capita consumptions of electricity from central electric stations in Canada and the United States. An abundant supply of low-priced coal in the industrial area of the United States, and no coal but an excellent supply of water power in the central provinces of Canada, tend to favour the generation of power in central stations in Canada. Again, the pulp and

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX.

paper industry is proportionately a smaller industry in the United States than in Canada. While the average consumption for domestic use is twice as high in Canada as in the United States, the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 8 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 15 p.c. for the United States.

4.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-35.

Year.	Number of Stations.[1]	Capital Invested.	Revenue from Sale of Power.[2]	Total Horse-Power.[3]	Kilowatt Hours Generated.	Customers.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages.
		$	$	h.p.	'000	No.	No.	$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	–	1,844,571	–	–	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	43,908,085	1,841,114	–	–	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	47,933,490	1,907,135	5,497,204	–	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	506	448,273,642	53,436,082	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	510	484,669,451	58,271,622	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	522	568,068,752	62,173,179	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923.....	532	581,780,611	67,496,893	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,112,547	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	532	628,565,093	74,616,863	2,849,450	9,315,277	1,200,950	12,956	17,946,584
1925.....	563	726,721,087	79,341,584	3,569,527	10,110,459	1,279,731	13,263	18,755,907
1926.....	595	756,220,066	88,933,733	3,769,323	12,093,445	1,337,562	13,406	19,943,000
1927.....	629	866,825,285	104,033,297	4,173,349	14,549,099	1,381,966	14,708	22,946,315
1928.....	601	956,919,603	112,326,819	4,627,667	16,336,518	1,464,005	15,855	24,253,820
1929.....	587	1,055,731,532	122,883,446	4,925,555	17,962,515	1,555,883	16,164	24,831,821
1930.....	587	1,138,200,016	126,038,145	5,401,108	18,093,802	1,607,766	17,857	27,287,443
1931.....	559	1,229,988,951	122,310,730	5,706,757	16,330,867	1,632,792	17,014	26,306,956
1932.....	572	1,335,886,987	121,212,679	6,343,654	16,052,057	1,657,454	15,395	23,261,166
1933.....	575	1,386,532,055	117,532,081	6,616,006	17,338,990	1,666,882	14,717	21,431,877
1934.....	573	1,430,852,166	124,463,613	6,854,161	21,197,124	1,660,079	14,974	21,829,491
1935.....	566	1,459,821,168	127,177,954	7,104,142	23,283,033	1,694,703	15,342	22,519,993

[1] Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years. [2] Revised to exclude duplications. [3] Not including auxiliary plant equipment which is included in installation shown in central electric stations in Table 8 of the Manufactures Chapter, pp. 426-431.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The main-plant primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 7,104,142 h.p. in 1935. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines, and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing 96 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 4 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines with a capacity of 206,831 h.p., or 2·9 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 54 main-plant steam reciprocating engines in central electric stations in 1935, only 8 in number were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged approximately 4,300 h.p. with 16 units averaging 10,000 h.p., but there were only 60 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 22 stations, whereas the 812 water wheels and turbines averaged 8,384 h.p., including 4 at 65,000 h.p. and 3 at 66,000 h.p. each.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces bituminous and lignite coals are used for the steam engines, and gasolene, oil distil lates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 326 main-plant internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1935, 183, or 56 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 63, or 19 p.c., in Alberta, and 30, or 9 p.c., in Manitoba.

During 1935, the thermal engines produced 399,298,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of $2,054,876, an average of 0·51 cents per kilowatt hour. This production was, however, only 1·7 p.c. of the total output.

5.—Main-Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1935.

NOTE.—K.V.A. means Kilo-volt-amperes.

Type of Equipment and Province.	No. of Plants.	Water Wheels and Turbines.			Steam Engines, Steam Turbines and Internal Combustion Engines.			Dynamos.		
		No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.
			h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		K.V.A.	K.V.A.
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT.										
P.E. Island	11	9	464	52	8	5,063	633	16	4,929	308
Nova Scotia	46	55	81,606	1,484	25	60,434	2,417	80	118,604	1,483
New Brunswick	15	17	105,985	6,234	14	24,960	1,783	31	110,636	3,569
Quebec	95	260	3,475,705	13,368	3	200	67	267	2,973,126	11,135
Ontario	133	338	2,077,458	6,146	15	1,193	80	347	1,672,843	4,821
Manitoba	28	40	436,925	10,923	39	3,414	88	77	354,786	4,608
Saskatchewan	117	–	–		212	138,218	652	206	116,952	568
Alberta	60	18	69,520	3,862	95	59,782	629	107	105,113	982
British Columbia Yukon	61	75	560,306	7,470	29	2,909	100	105	436,995	4,162
Totals	**566**	**812**	**6,807,969**	**8,384**	**440**	**296,173**	**673**	**1,236**	**5,893,984**	**4,769**
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT.	–	–	–	–	147	206,831	1,407	136	176,890	1,301
Grand Totals	–	–	–	–	**587**	**503,004**	**857**	**1,372**	**6,070,874**	**4,425**

Provincial Distribution of Electrical Energy.—The distribution by provinces of the electrical energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 6 for the calendar years 1930-35. In the latest year over 80 p.c. of the total generated electrical energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 7 it is seen that the total electric energy generated for export in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was 1,448,412,230 kilowatt hours; in the calendar year 1935 it had amounted to 1,317,224,965 kilowatt hours, or 6·1 p.c. of the total amount generated in central electric stations.

6.—Electrical Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, calendar years 1930-35.

Province or Territory.	Kilowatt Hours.					
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Prince Edward Island	3,591	4,413	4,662	4,765	4,902	5,127
Nova Scotia	223,421	257,573	279,854	330,436	389,049	389,144
New Brunswick	332,598	404,350	427,604	378,687	394,100	390,003
Quebec	8,822,901	8,066,026	8,491,128	9,611,084	11,335,987	12,628,662
Ontario	6,160,987	4,948,819	4,258,042	4,381,094	6,113,595	6,653,219
Manitoba	991,237	1,084,763	1,087,010	1,077,210	1,183,381	1,342,093
Saskatchewan	137,217	134,014	135,898	131,164	134,033	138,479
Alberta	204,076	205,082	195,467	182,963	193,002	208,054
British Columbia Yukon	1,217,774	1,225,827	1,172,392	1,241,587	1,449,075	1,528,252
Canada	[illegible]	16,330,867	16,052,057	17,338,990	21,197,124	23,283,033

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 Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

Electrical energy produced for export increased from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1911, to 1,749,539,778 kilowatt hours in 1931 and to 1,448,412,230 kilowatt hours in 1936. Such power produced in 1936 showed an increase of nearly 10 p.c. compared with 1934 and was only 20·8 p.c. below the 1931 figure. Figures by companies for the latest four fiscal years are given in Table 7.

7.—Electrical Energy Generated or Produced for Export under Authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36.

Company.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	K.W.H.	K.W.H.	K.W.H.	K.W.H.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	350,001,000	507,601,200	570,966,900	568,819,100
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.	79,166,700	265,715,600	374,564,600	366,612,000
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances, Ont	14,692,650	15,243,950	13,636,800	16,861,100
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co., Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.	11,823,907	12,073,106	13,420,086	13,800,755
British Columbia Electric Rly. Co., Vancouver, B.C	165,355	172,123	181,862	205,684
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.	–	2,800	13,468	22,238
Southern Canada Power Co., Sherbrooke, Que.	420,643	377,769	368,448	393,520
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.	187,339,002	390,421,891	337,003,128	475,106,783
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.	263,640	678,420	841,440	1,326,740
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	7,527,400	6,238,500	5,694,700	4,668,790
Northport Power and Light Co., Northport, Wash., U.S.A.[1]	253,008	234,618	248,583	300,800
Northern British Columbia Power Co., Prince Rupert, B.C.	46,600	42,370	39,750	40,620
International Railway Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.	98,121	–	–	
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.	354,800	225,100	245,200	254,100
Totals	**652,152,826**	**1,199,027,447**	**1,317,224,965**	**1,448,412,230**

[1] Purchases from West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.

Section 3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a "key industry" in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This "public ownership" movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the operating statistics of which are given in Subsection 1. More recently, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

Subsection 1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

The publicly-owned hydro-electrical undertaking of Ontario—known in the province as the "Hydro"—is an organization of a large number of partner municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies. It had its beginning in 1903, when, as a result of public agitation to ensure the provision of adequate supplies of electrical power for distribution throughout the province at low cost, seven municipalities united under statutory authority in appointing an investigating commission to deal with power problems. This commission, known as the Ontario Power Commission, completed its work in 1906, and in the same year the Ontario Government, by special Act, created the present Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The operations of the undertaking have grown rapidly and in 1935 electrical service was supplied by the Commission to about 766 municipalities, comprising nearly all of the cities and towns of the province, as well as many small communities and rural areas.

The providing of the power, either by generation or purchase, its transformation, transmission, and delivery to the individual municipalities and to large industrial consumers, and the operation of rural power districts are carried on by the municipalities acting *collectively* through their agent and trustee, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The local operations involved in the retail distribution of the electrical energy to the consumers within the limits of the various urban municipalities are performed by the municipalities *individually* through municipal utility commissions acting under the general supervision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Capital required for plant to generate and transmit power is lent by the province, and the municipalities are under contract to repay, over a period of 40 years, the moneys thus lent, with interest in full. The local distribution systems are financed individually by the issue of municipal debentures. Provision is made, in the rates charged to the ultimate consumers, for revenue with which to retire these bonds in from 20 to 30 years. The rates at which power is supplied by the Commission to the various municipalities vary with the amounts of power used, the distances from the sources of supply, and other factors. The basic principle underlying the operations of the undertaking is the provision of service "at cost". The rates charged by the municipal utilities for retail service are under the control of the Commission and are designed to ensure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received as far as is practicable.

Power Supplies.—To meet the constantly expanding power demands of the undertaking, the Commission has constructed its own generating plants, and has acquired several privately-owned generating plants. Of the 41 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1935, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara river which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 500,000 h.p. Provision for the needs of the near future has been made—including existing plants, plants under construction and power under contract for present and future delivery—up to an aggregate of about 1,600,000 h.p.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, on Oct. 11, 1910, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls. The small initial load of

* Revised by R. T. Jeffery, Chief Municipal Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.

less than 1,000 h.p. increased rapidly and by 1915 had reached 100,000 h.p. In 1920 the total power distributed exceeded 350,000 h.p. and in 1930 it was over 1,260,000 h.p. Table 8 shows the growth of the co-operative municipal electrical undertaking of Ontario. It will be noted that the total capital of the undertaking, which includes investments of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in power-producing and transmitting equipment, etc., and investments of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets, aggregated over $408,000,000 in 1935.

8.—Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1910-35.

Year.	Municipalities Served.	Customers Served.	Total Power Distributed by Commission.	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities.
	No.	No.	h.p.	$
1910	10	-	2,500	2,521,000
1911	26		15,200	4,020,000
1912	36	-	31,000	4,576,000
1913	58	58,961	45,000	17,698,000
1914	95	96,744	77,000	25,023,000
1915	131	116,892	104,000	29,791,000
1916	191	155,052	187,000	34,917,000
1917	215	181,711	333,000	74,701,000
1918	236	194,382	316,000	87,812,000
1919	252	230,472	328,000	103,591,000
1920	266	261,582	355,000	128,334,000
1921	301	285,923	529,000	193,918,000
1922	348	364,988	605,000	220,594,000
1923	393	387,983	685,486	236,023,000
1924	418	415,922	691,198	254,189,000
1925	444	439,702	816,295	265,998,000
1926	501	448,241	928,032	274,972,000
1927	530	469,572	949,700	286,165,000
1928	560	522,770	1,032,500	297,204,000
1929	607	552,321	1,136,689	314,237,000
1930	668	586,267	1,263,512	359,648,000
1931	721	600,297	1,050,903	373,010,000
1932	747	611,955	1,106,884	382,558,000
1933	757	621,418	1,366,735	394,661,000
1934	760	624,801	1,451,699	398,225,000
1935	766	636,134	1,625,733	408,001,000

Table 9 shows the growth in load in the various systems during the past five years.

9.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35.

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks.)

System and District.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara system	860,630	867,446	1,055,697	1,071,046	1,177,346
Dominion Power and Transmission	48,659	43,968	45,710	50,670	54,155
Georgian Bay system	26,356	25,666	23,887	24,488	27,534
Eastern Ontario system	85,857	80,544	86,890	121,823	133,733
Thunder Bay system	51,600	65,700	90,450	99,866	113,673
Manitoulin district	-	-	80	88	114
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing district	3,689	3,751	3,539	3,840	3,921
Sudbury district	10,724[1]	7,574[1]	12,466	12,466	13,070
Abitibi district	17,800[1]	11,340[1]	45,389	64,075	96,814
Patricia district	1,912	2,048	2,627	2,828	3,512
Espanola district	-	-	-	509	547
St. Joseph district				-	1,314
Totals	**1,107,227[1]**	**1,108,037[1]**	**1,366,735**	**1,451,699**	**1,625,733**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The initial capital expenditure to serve some twelve municipalities amounted to about $3,600,000. Table 10 shows for the latest five years the capital investment in the respective systems of the undertaking and in the associated municipal undertakings.

10.—Capital Investments in Ontario's Hydro Undertakings, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Investments by Commission on behalf of Co-operating Municipalities, in Generating Plants and Transmission Systems, etc.—					
Niagara system	182,176,762	202,098,895	201,975,671	202,429,411	210,332,868
Dominion Power and Transmission	21,489,435	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Chats Falls development	4,835,703	5,878,494	6,167,756	6,197,129	[1]
Georgian Bay system	8,203,446	8,329,026	8,394,645	8,427,279	8,478,202
Eastern Ontario system	21,570,767	21,060,824	19,372,834	19,851,622	20,096,488
Thunder Bay system	18,406,363	18,480,739	18,630,772	18,679,611	18,669,882
Manitoulin district	–	–	32,626	35,473	35,316
Northern Ontario properties[2]	5,259,256	10,786,686	23,790,137	25,143,854	30,767,010
Hydro-electric railways	1,897,838	1,985,113	2,076,925	2,173,664	2,263,182
Office and service buildings, construction plant, inventories, etc.	3,735,970	4,629,053	4,562,603	4,449,914	5,117,511
Miscellaneous, engineering, storage, etc.	–	–	–	–	
Totals, Investments by Commission	**267,575,540**	**273,248,830**	**285,003,969**	**287,387,957**	**295,760,459**
Investments by municipalities in distributing systems and other assets (exclusive of sinking fund equity in H.E.P.C. systems, included above), all systems.	105,434,582	109,309,934	109,657,574	110,836,805	112,240,516
Grand Totals	**373,010,122**	**382,558,764**	**394,661,543**	**398,224,762**	**408,000,975**

[1] Included in the Niagara system. [2] The Northern Ontario properties include the Nipissing district, the Sudbury district, the Patricia district, the Abitibi district, the St. Joseph district, and the Espanola district. These properties are owned by the Government of Ontario, and operated on behalf of the province by the H.E.P.C.

The total reserves of the Commission and of the municipal electric utilities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies, and insurance purposes are shown in Table 11.

11.—Accumulated Reserves of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and of the Local Electric Utilities of the Co-operating Municipalities, fiscal years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Niagara system	48,503,212	50,900,344	52,380,601	55,092,548	57,685,921
Georgian Bay system	2,197,526	2,482,837	2,822,302	3,153,899	3,449,255
Eastern Ontario system	4,865,154	5,228,591	5,338,116	5,984,350	6,663,122
Thunder Bay system	2,597,317	2,739,224	3,104,669	3,521,436	3,960,712
Northern Ontario properties	86,942	164,784	625,282	868,609	1,475,621
Nipissing rural power districts and Manitoulin rural power district	[1]	[2]	7,560	12,714	15,930
Bonnechère storage	–	1,734	3,537	5,417	7,373
Service buildings and equipment	616,737	664,714	706,849	750,936	797,256
Hydro-electric railways	98,729	109,240	121,482	134,722	144,873
Insurance—Workmen's Compensation and staff pension insurance	3,438,795	3,854,019	4,322,862	4,690,163	5,167,636
Totals, reserves of the Commission	62,404,412	66,145,487	69,433,260	74,214,794	79,367,699
Totals, reserves—including surplus—of municipal electric utilities	53,235,314	56,624,617	59,736,820	64,177,407	69,106,510
Totals, Commission and Municipal Reserves	**115,639,726**	**122,770,104**	**129,170,080**	**138,392,201**	**148,474,209**

[1] Included in Eastern Ontario system. [2] Included in Northern Ontario properties.

Statistics of Urban Municipal Electric Utilities of Ontario Supplied by the Commission.—The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner municipalities, and has introduced a uniform accounting system which enables the Commission to present in its Annual Reports consolidated balance sheets and operating reports regarding these utilities. These statistics relate to about 90 p.c. of the retail customers supplied by the undertaking. Summary statistics regarding service to rural consumers are given in Table **14.**

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of urban municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission are given in Table **12.** These show, for 1935, total assets of $144,850,496 as compared with liabilities of $43,134,006. Of the difference, $53,479,947 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of $48,236,543. The item "equities in hydro systems", listed under both assets and reserves, relates to the sinking fund equities acquired by the individual municipalities in their collective generation and transmission undertaking administered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. All other items relate to the local distributing systems operated individually by the urban municipalities which are partners in the Hydro undertaking. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. It will be noted that between 1931 and 1935 total assets have increased by $19,312,638, while total liabilities have decreased by $9,065,262.

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Numbers of municipalities included.....	275	280	282	282	284
Assets—	$	$	$	$	$
PLANT.					
Lands and buildings.....	8,407,664	9,503,744	10,186,471	10,262,693	10,381,191
Substation equipment.....	21,013,957	22,288,782	22,306,801	22,327,619	22,072,115
Distribution systems—overhead.....	19,918,356	20,866,767	21,152,681	21,353,726	21,650,568
Distribution systems—underground....	5,361,627	5,820,057	5,945,226	6,031,768	6,068,725
Line transformers.....	8,649,875	9,392,662	9,478,605	9,635,279	9,678,578
Meters.....	8,106,203	8,403,252	8,514,165	8,624,505	8,767,892
Street lighting equipment—regular.....	2,205,613	2,257,618	2,381,599	2,395,296	2,420,239
Street lighting equipment—ornamental.	1,456,743	1,545,355	1,458,444	1,464,307	1,486,303
Miscellaneous construction expenses.....	3,827,132	4,120,926	4,040,860	3,907,360	3,616,987
Steam or hydraulic plants.....	458,374	498,232	502,979	494,933	496,050
Old plants.....	7,146,438	4,989,655	5,016,756	4,978,079	4,917,917
Plants not distributed.....	–	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Totals, Plant.....	86,551,982	89,887,050	91,184,587	91,675,565	91,756,565
OTHER.					
Bank and cash balances.....	2,738,320	3,185,442	1,696,489	2,215,914	2,927,486
Securities and investments.....	1,999,846	2,059,325	2,163,785	2,382,447	2,593,634
Accounts receivable.....	3,957,973	3,683,059	3,746,911	4,001,596	4,363,298
Inventories.....	1,276,531	1,232,209	1,226,043	1,110,705	1,212,063
Sinking funds on local debentures.....	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177	9,161,420	9,086,152
Equities in H.E.P.C. systems.....	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679	29,274,341	32,609,980
Other assets.....	174,879	163,638	253,582	289,158	301,318
Totals, Assets.....	**125,537,858**	**132,376,064**	**135,703,253**	**140,111,146**	**144,850,496**
Liabilities—					
Debenture balances.....	44,594,400	45,133,306	42,606,145	39,646,990	36,667,081
Accounts payable.....	5,382,306	3,512,725	3,320,486	3,149,035	2,931,934
Bank overdrafts.....	312,576	298,910	206,398	143,557	72,085
Other liabilities.....	1,909,986	3,740,376	3,787,725	3,669,008	3,462,906
Totals, Liabilities.....	**52,199,268**	**52,685,317**	**49,920,754**	**46,608,590**	**43,134,006**

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Reserves—					
For equity in H.E.P.C. systems	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679	29,274,341	32,609,980
For depreciation	13,748,049	14,902,177	16,075,959	17,426,809	18,410,892
Other reserves	1,693,130	1,902,308	2,048,082	2,056,821	2,459,075
Totals, Reserves	**35,544,455**	**39,870,615**	**44,169,720**	**48,757,971**	**53,479,947**
Surpluses—					
Debentures paid	13,150,040	15,244,778	17,651,368	20,608,130	23,481,974
Local sinking funds	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177	9,161,420	9,086,153
Operating surpluses	15,909,044	15,476,143	14,575,234	14,975,035	15,668,416
Totals, Surpluses	**37,794,135**	**39,820,132**	**41,612,779**	**44,744,585**	**48,236,543**
Totals, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses	**125,537,858**	**132,376,064**	**135,703,253**	**140,111,146**	**144,850,496**
Percentages of net debt to total assets	44·1	43·4	40·4	35·9	32·0

13.—Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Numbers of municipalities included	275	280	282	282	284
	$	$	$	$	$
Earnings—					
Domestic service	10,972,952	11,447,308	11,429,101	11,844,033	12,145,220
Commercial light service	6,230,476	6,243,794	6,013,026	6,206,086	6,458,748
Commercial power service	9,456,225	9,356,694	9,080,522	9,692,784	10,211,969
Municipal power	1,967,119	1,859,585	1,826,872	1,875,970	1,821,286
Street lighting	1,746,855	1,783,973	1,779,583	1,777,597	1,788,760
Rural service—merchandise[1]	29,446	11,069	12,813	18,748	21,670
Miscellaneous	511,140	513,787	485,925	555,172	562,286
Totals, Earnings	**30,914,213**	**31,216,210**	**30,627,842**	**31,970,390**	**33,009,939**
Expenses—					
Power purchased	18,085,167	19,109,036	19,330,862	19,591,888	20,053,677
Substation operation	487,484	503,352	484,765	468,944	478,814
Substation maintenance	303,536	300,186	288,583	296,551	297,127
Distribution systems, operation and maintenance	1,015,256	969,750	895,351	844,814	840,634
Line transformer maintenance	93,463	95,485	82,321	75,172	70,750
Meter maintenance	284,634	300,105	283,116	291,403	313,234
Consumers' premises expense	363,078	368,209	361,499	352,499	340,762
Street lighting, operation and maintenance	368,120	360,710	353,082	338,785	340,120
Promotion of business	255,956	266,761	259,937	228,741	252,648
Billing and collecting	792,984	818,721	817,660	827,860	835,376
General office, salaries and expenses	923,677	960,559	908,518	908,040	943,880
Undistributed expense	520,893	436,693	349,101	362,322	360,677
Truck operation and maintenance	107,919	112,060	105,453	98,082	95,151
Interest	2,328,094	2,532,941	2,426,286	2,204,994	2,040,130
Sinking fund and principal payments on debentures	2,061,719	2,244,368	2,319,319	2,358,169	2,423,088
Totals, Expenses	**27,991,980**	**29,378,936**	**29,265,853**	**29,248,264**	**29,686,068**
Surpluses	2,922,233	1,837,274	1,361,989	2,722,126	3,323,871
Depreciation charges	1,775,331	1,920,896	1,989,000	2,036,637	2,076,322
Surpluses less depreciation charges	1,146,902	−83,622	−627,011	685,489	1,247,549

[1] Profits from the sale of merchandise.

Rural Electrical Service in Ontario.—During the past few years substantial progress has been made in Ontario in the field of rural electrification, and the Commission's rural operations are now an important feature of its work. Towards this rural work the Ontario Government, pursuant to its policy of promoting the basic industry of agriculture, contributes, in the form of "grants-in-aid", 50 p.c. of the initial capital cost of distribution lines and equipment. In 1930 the Ontario Legislature passed two additional Acts relating to rural service. The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930, provides for advances up to $1,000 to actual farm owners of lands and premises in rural power districts, for the installation of electrical wiring and the purchase of equipment. The Rural Power District Service Charge Act, 1930, provides for the fixing of low maximum service charges for all classes of rural service. In Table **14** will be found statistics relating to rural electrical distribution systems operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. A steady rate of increase is apparent from these statistics.

14.—Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, years ended Oct. 31, 1931-35.

NOTE.—*Re* rural power district legislation, consult the following Ontario Government publications: *The Power Commission Act* (R.S.O., 1927, c. 57); *The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act*; (R.S.O., 1927, c. 59); *The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 14); and *The Rural District Service Charge Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 15).

Item.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Numbers of rural power districts		167	172	171	171	171
Numbers of townships served		338	358	365	367	368
Numbers of consumers		55,600	59,534	61,845	63,840	67,802
Miles of primary distribution lines		8,197	8,918	9,174	9,461	9,976
Horse-power supplied		31,790	32,853	32,372	33,949	37,190
Revenues from customers	$	2,456,989	2,752,353	2,796,023	2,832,672	2,902,809
Total expenses	$	2,354,792	2,776,192	2,904,612	2,908,967	2,875,498
Net surpluses	$	102,197	−23,838	−108,589	−76,295	27,311
Capital invested, totals	$	15,507,583	16,964,227	17,693,875	18,307,511	19,182,265
Provincial grants-in-aid, totals[1]	$	7,677,842	8,393,308	8,752,993	9,054,080	9,489,671

[1] Included in previous item, "Capital invested".

Subsection 2.—Hydro-Electric and Power Commissions in Other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46), and by 20 Geo. V, c. 34, is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the province, to make recommendations regarding their control, and to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has assisted companies engaged in such work by a systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers and on the meteorological conditions, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mostly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams, thereby increasing very materially the amount of power available. This regulation is obtained by constructing storage dams holding water in large reservoirs during flood periods and using it to increase the flow at low-water periods.

The Commission has built storage reservoirs on the St. Maurice river, where the low-water flow has been increased from 6,000 second-feet to 18,000 second-feet,

on lake Kenogami, the St. Francis, the Métis, the Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and the North rivers. The entire cost to the Commission of these storage works has been about $9,000,000 and the annual revenue exceeds $634,000.

Other reservoirs on the Gatineau, Lièvre, and Mattawin rivers which are the property of the Commission and are operated by that body have been built and paid for by the benefiting companies instead of being financed by the Commission.

The Quebec Electricity Commission, created by 25-26 Geo. V, c. 24—The Quebec Electricity Act—took up its duties on Dec. 2, 1935. This Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity in the province of Quebec and wide powers respecting service, equipment, apparatus, means of protection, extensions of plant and systems, as well as control of rates and capitalization. The approval of the Commission is required for the construction or operation of new plants, transmission lines, networks or systems or any part thereof and all sales or mergers are subject to the consent of the Commission.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1919 with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. It is authorized to "generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply, and utilize electric energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor". Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating the following systems: *St. Margaret's Bay*—sells power by wholesale and retail in Halifax and vicinity; *Mushamush*—sells power by wholesale and retail in Lunenburg Co.; *Sheet Harbour*—sells power by wholesale in Pictou Co., supplies demands of a groundwood pulp-mill at Sheet Harbour, retails in Sheet Harbour and in Musquodoboit and Stewiacke valleys and serves the town of Truro through the Pictou County Power Board; *Mersey System*—supplies demands of pulp and paper-mill at Brooklyn, Queens Co.; *Markland System*—supplies town of Liverpool, Caledonia valley and places in vicinity, including woodworking factory and that of a gold mine; *Tusket System*—sells power by wholesale in Yarmouth, also supplies demands of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., at Yarmouth; *Roseway System*—sells power wholesale in Shelburne and wholesale and retail in the town of Lockeport and vicinity; *Antigonish System*—supplies Antigonish town, and other communities in Antigonish Co.; *Canseau System*—serves town of St. Peters.

The total installed capacity at Sept. 30, 1936, was 67,280 h.p., and there were about 308 miles of main transmission lines and 208 miles of secondary transmission and distribution lines. The total capital expenditure to Oct. 31, 1936, was $14,379,798 and the reserves were $1,978,953.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, incorporated under provincial legislation, owns and operates two generating stations; one, an 11,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Musquash, twelve miles west of Saint John, and a 15,000 h.p. plant at Grand Lake in the Minto coal area; 66,000-volt lines connect the two plants with each other and with the cities of Saint John and Moncton. A 33,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to Fredericton and Marysville. A 66,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to the towns of Newcastle and Chatham.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton, and Fredericton and to the town of Sussex, supplying 17,150 customers in these communities. Power is also distributed directly by the Commission to villages and rural districts, serving

directly 8,450 customers. The high-voltage line mileage is 307, and 940 miles of distributing lines are in operation.

The Commission has under construction rural distribution lines totalling 85 miles in length which will add 250 customers.

The Commission has a plant investment of $7,550,000 and an annual revenue of $900,000.

Manitoba.—The formation of the Manitoba Power Commission was authorized by the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 30, also c. 61, Consolidated Amendments, 1924) which authorizes the Commission to make provision for generating electrical energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities, corporations, and individuals. In 1929, legislation was passed whereby the Government undertook to pay interest charges and sinking fund charges on an amount not exceeding 50 p.c. of the capital cost of the construction and erection of equipment required for the generation and transmission of electrical power or energy to municipalities, farms and other customers.

The Commission has built and is now operating an extensive transmission system under authority of the above Act, supplying electrical power to many thousands of customers throughout Manitoba. This power is purchased under the Seven Sisters power contract from the Northwestern Power Co. and transmitted over high-tension steel-tower lines to Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and Morden. From this main system power is transmitted to the territory south of the Winnipeg-Brandon main line as far as the International Boundary.

A branch system serving the territory along the western boundary of the province, including the towns and villages of Arrow River, Crandall, Elkhorn, Melita, Miniota, Napinka, Pipestone, and Reston, has been constructed and is operated by the Commission. This system which, until August, 1931, was supplied with power generated by the Commission's plant at Virden, is now tied into the main system and supplied with power generated at Seven Sisters.

Under the authority granted by the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1931, the Commission made purchases of municipally-owned plants—notably at Birtle and Brandon—both of which plants have now been relegated to stand-by service and are now being served from the system's main network fed from the Seven Sisters power plant. The Commission also purchases energy from the municipally-owned plant at Dauphin which is then distributed to outlying districts.

The Commission owns and operates the central steam-heating system at Brandon, supplying heat to the business, and part of the residential, section of the city. The Commission also owns and operates the gas plant supplying gas to commercial and residential customers. It is the intention of the Commission to supply all outlying power areas from the main system just as soon as their loads are sufficient to justify the cost of building extensions.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission was established in 1929 under the Power Commission Act (R.S.S., 1930, c. 30), authorizing the Commission to manufacture, sell and supply electrical energy, to acquire and develop water-power sites, to acquire or construct steam and oil plants, to construct transmission lines, to purchase power, and to enter into contracts with municipalities for the supply of energy. The Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers *re* the operation of electric public utilities, and is charged with the responsi-

bility for the administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act, 1935 (1934-35, c. 64).

The initial operations of the Commission were concerned with acquiring by purchase municipally-owned plants which were improved, enlarged, or supplemented by installations made by the Commission and were operated as individual systems of supply. Examples of such acquisitions made in 1929 were the Saskatoon, Humboldt, and Rosthern plants, while the plant at Shellbrook, the Wynyard-Elfros-Wadena and the Leader-Prelate-Sceptre systems, served from plants at Wynyard and Leader, were established by the Commission in the same year. In 1930 the municipal plants at North Battleford, Swift Current, Unity, and Lanigan and the privately-owned plant of the Maple Creek Light, Power & Milling Co. at Maple Creek were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willowbunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Ltd., and has been connected with the Bulyea system of the Montreal Engineering Co., Ltd.

Transmission lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the main system, easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson, and southwesterly to Rosetown. Additional lines link Rosetown with Moose Jaw and Tisdale (where the Commission has a generating plant) with Nipawin. The systems built in 1929 have been extended. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses. By a line built in 1935 service is given to the town of Battleford from the North Battleford plant. There are now 1,364 miles of transmission lines owned and operated.

The Commission purchases several blocks of power or contracts for the interchange of power from private interests in addition to supplying energy generated at its own plants. The number of consumers served directly in 123 towns and villages is approximately 8,219 and those indirectly served (where the cities operate the distribution systems) number 16,684. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1935, was approximately $7,686,546.

British Columbia.—British Columbia as a province has not, up to the present time, established any commissions for the development and use of water power for the distribution of electrical energy. Such power developments as have been undertaken to date have been by private interests or by municipalities. The Water Board, a quasi-judicial body, regulates the rates which are charged by public utility companies.

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.*

Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will, in the beginning, be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors, shoemakers, masons, carpenters, gunsmiths and edgetool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the Mother Country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep raising and the manufacture of homespun woollens. From these humble beginnings arose the important textile industries of to-day, which are able to produce the finest fabrics of cotton, wool or silk.

In the days when ships were built of wood Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a total tonnage of 59,333 were registered. Thereafter, iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733 and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied

* Revised by A. Cohen, B. Com., Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes individual reports on the vegetable products, textile and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, also reports on the manufacturing industries generally for Canada and the provinces. For a complete list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Production"

the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, while the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast furnaces.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later '90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from $221,600,000 in 1870 to $469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from $368,700,000 in 1890 to $1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to $1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present, as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from Argentina, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Fiji and the British West Indies, and wool from England, Australia and New Zealand to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the War upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production and, in a great number of cases, the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the absorption of the energies of Europe in the War, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920. Gross values in 1929, however, reached a higher point than in the post-war boom of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had

dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period. This steady expansion was halted during 1930, owing to the world-wide recession in business which set in toward the end of 1929, with the result that Canadian manufacturing production in 1934 was valued at only $2,533,758,954, a decrease of 37·1 p.c. as compared with the peak year 1929. Not only was there a drop in the value of production, but the number of employees declined by 21·5 p.c., with an even greater decline of 34·4 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, while the value added by manufacture was 35·5 p.c. lower.

The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is shown in Table 1 following, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than $3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-75 to $614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of "fully or chiefly manufactured" products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, amounted in value to $285,484,014, and exports of "partly manufactured" products to $136,629,437.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1934.

NOTE.—Certain duplications in the gross revenue of central electric stations were eliminated in a net figure and the difference shown as a "cost of material" for the years 1926-29, but net revenues only are now included for both gross and net values for those years. Therefore, the figures here given differ slightly from those formerly published. Also prior to 1929, totals for the chemical industries included the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the producing works. To this extent, totals are not comparable to those of 1929 and subsequent years. Further, statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Calendar Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[1]	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1870	41,259	77,984,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,997,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
1880	49,722	165,392,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
1890	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,591	469,847,886
(Establishments with five hands and over.)							
1899	14,065	–	272,033	79,234,311	–	–	368,696,723
1900	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915	15,593	1,958,705,239	–	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1917	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
1918	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
1919	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
1920	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
1921	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
1922	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
1923	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
1924	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,180,699,241[1]	2,695,053,582
1925	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,280,504,159[1]	2,948,545,315
1926	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,406,574,164[1]	3,221,269,231
1927	22,936	4,337,631,558	618,933	693,932,228	1,758,789,334	1,544,296,557[1]	3,394,713,270
1928	23,379	4,780,296,049	658,023	755,199,372	1,919,438,703	1,725,338,540[1]	3,738,484,728
1929	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,891,910,456[1]	4,029,371,340
1930	24,020	5,263,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,665,631,770[1]	3,428,970,628
1931	24,501	4,961,312,408	557,426	624,545,561	1,223,880,011	1,390,409,237[1]	2,698,461,862
1932	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,097,284,291[1]	2,126,194,555
1933	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,048,259,450[1]	2,086,847,847
1934	25,663	4,703,917,730	545,162	533,594,635	1,230,977,053	1,222,943,899[1]	2,533,758,954

[1] In accordance with a resolution passed by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, the net value of production is now computed by subtracting the cost of materials as well as the cost of fuel and electricity from the gross value of the products. Prior to this, only the cost of materials was deducted. The figures for 1924 and later years have, therefore, been revised in accordance with this resolution. The revision could not be carried back further as statistics for cost of electricity are not available for years prior to 1924.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-35.

NOTE.—See headnote, Table 1, p. 407. Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 407-409 of the 1931 Year Book. Figures for 1931 will be found at p. 445 of the 1934-35 Year Book and figures for 1932 at p. 408 of the 1936 edition.

Year and Province.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[1]	Gross Value of Products.
1917.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Canada	**22,838**	**2,696,154,030**	**621,694**	**509,382,027**	**1,541,087,416**	**1,332,180,767**	**2,873,268,183**
P.E. Island	418	2,225,482	1,588	683,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,947,383
Saskatchewan	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
1920.							
Canada	**23,351**	**3,371,940,653**	**609,586**	**732,120,585**	**2,085,271,649**	**1,686,978,408**	**3,772,250,057**
P.E. Island	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba	773	112,896,616	24,381	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
1922.							
Canada	**22,541**	**3,244,302,410**	**474,430**	**510,431,312**	**1,283,774,723**	**1,198,434,407**	**2,482,209,130**
P.E. Island	352	2,946,329	1,127	628,540	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,409,012
Nova Scotia	1,163	106,647,616	14,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
Quebec	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,368,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,297	275,559,006	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,499,503
Manitoba	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,630,668	41,326,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850
1926.							
Canada	**22,708**	**3,981,569,590**	**581,539**	**653,850,933**	**1,728,624,192**	**1,406,574,164**[1]	**3,221,269,231**
P.E. Island	299	2,850,010	2,261	690,403	2,637,960	1,309,170[1]	4,069,051
Nova Scotia	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,137,265	30,751,779[1]	72,956,768
New Brunswick	910	95,661,154	17,674	14,609,734	44,074,961	27,453,289[1]	73,661,794
Quebec	7,164	1,216,975,958	180,669	189,326,145	442,927,613	429,957,781[1]	899,644,124
Ontario	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,353	335,164,239	908,044,673	711,978,793[1]	1,661,379,326
Manitoba	797	127,445,924	21,201	26,973,850	75,000,529	54,646,677[1]	132,129,988
Saskatchewan	674	33,943,060	4,904	6,397,545	29,128,035	16,129,107[1]	47,093,432
Alberta	749	72,468,286	10,233	12,808,554	49,826,532	31,404,783[1]	83,059,494
British Columbia and Yukon	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	54,865,756	137,846,624	102,942,785[1]	247,275,254
1929.							
Canada	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,891,910,456**[1]	**4,029,371,340**
P.E. Island	276	3,489,934	2,133	781,448	2,864,383	1,655,710[1]	4,638,277
Nova Scotia	1,195	135,662,325	20,966	17,925,190	50,781,055	39,140,013[1]	93,567,348
New Brunswick	860	117,965,970	18,517	15,712,322	39,845,223	29,051,944[1]	70,825,654
Quebec	7,156	1,673,011,042	213,467	233,803,672	537,828,611	583,498,096[1]	1,155,201,014
Ontario	9,910	2,418,340,450	339,859	421,789,723	1,057,407,249	975,407,258[1]	2,080,391,439
Manitoba	923	173,152,948	26,318	34,158,583	88,055,264	71,933,922[1]	163,806,010
Saskatchewan	761	58,877,124	8,047	10,438,759	51,143,205	26,749,229[1]	80,435,537
Alberta	817	107,648,028	13,748	16,460,038	62,700,608	41,989,415[1]	106,824,476
British Columbia and Yukon	1,699	394,866,933	51,379	61,980,107	141,395,377	125,484,869[1]	273,681,585
1930.							
Canada	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**1,665,631,770**[1]	**3,428,970,628**
P.E. Island	267	3,441,958	2,055	788,106	2,546,827	1,575,771[1]	4,254,966
Nova Scotia	1,302	133,671,163	21,069	17,537,690	44,506,178	37,471,895[1]	85,802,921
New Brunswick	924	140,611,530	18,422	14,988,441	33,897,264	27,102,982[1]	63,468,262
Quebec	7,410	1,727,064,388	204,802	216,835,675	462,244,278	527,240,859[1]	1,022,280,687
Ontario	9,888	2,431,369,848	307,477	370,781,452	836,666,780	833,545,313[1]	1,713,025,322
Manitoba	937	188,413,164	26,488	33,941,235	74,761,265	64,047,274[1]	142,424,990
Saskatchewan	750	65,486,140	7,248	9,229,593	35,608,157	24,287,264[1]	62,276,766
Alberta	845	109,930,271	14,099	17,092,033	53,621,884	38,735,496[1]	94,314,782
British Columbia and Yukon	1,697	403,328,298	42,779	54,898,541	123,131,269	111,624,916[1]	241,121,932

[1]See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-35—concluded.

Year and Province.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[1]	Gross Value of Products.
1933.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Canada	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,690**	**969,188,574**	**1,048,259,450**[1]	**2,086,847,847**
P.E. Island	263	3,386,095	1,065	597,980	1,592,301	1,384,072[1]	3,077,817
Nova Scotia	1,378	123,645,961	13,260	10,701,189	25,402,432	24,356,279[1]	52,901,937
New Brunswick	800	122,130,573	11,994	9,877,690	20,471,624	21,453,127[1]	44,826,347
Quebec	8,070	1,648,872,387	163,571	141,358,231	292,950,595	336,407,772[1]	653,066,534
Ontario	10,158	2,087,072,413	235,810	234,391,900	465,106,584	510,578,550[1]	1,005,233,502
Manitoba	1,073	179,720,120	20,749	20,699,449	44,697,266	44,608,801[1]	91,408,441
Saskatchewan	818	64,950,579	5,614	5,871,180	19,164,919	15,251,760[1]	36,199,608
Alberta	975	98,345,221	10,944	10,896,132	29,505,155	23,838,049[1]	54,642,706
British Columbia and Yukon	1,697	361,250,355	30,896	31,168,339	70,297,698	70,381,040[1]	145,490,955
1934.							
Canada	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**545,162**	**533,594,635**	**1,230,977,053**	**1,222,943,899**[1]	**2,533,758,954**
P.E. Island	273	3,517,088	1,093	600,216	1,921,421	1,281,040[1]	3,302,586
Nova Scotia	1,386	119,064,747	15,041	12,401,325	28,497,123	28,406,917[1]	60,844,581
New Brunswick	847	123,476,314	13,522	11,367,625	24,637,918	26,357,257[1]	54,057,847
Quebec	8,168	1,678,486,302	181,546	161,197,908	357,751,720	380,453,666[1]	766,498,000
Ontario	10,322	2,063,721,375	259,621	270,834,102	610,485,807	611,303,863[1]	1,255,325,701
Manitoba	1,077	183,937,703	21,723	22,020,990	54,719,469	48,484,665[1]	105,358,000
Saskatchewan	845	65,975,159	5,986	6,093,983	24,289,089	16,238,427[1]	42,261,723
Alberta	968	98,418,699	11,565	11,775,745	40,381,587	27,576,875[1]	69,389,118
British Columbia and Yukon	1,777	367,320,343	35,065	37,302,741	88,292,928	82,841,189[1]	176,721,398
1935.							
Canada	**25,491**	**4,698,991,853**	**582,874**	**590,326,904**	**1,420,885,153**	**1,302,179,099**[1]	**2,807,337,381**
P.E. Island	261	3,508,905	1,108	618,406	1,894,409	1,362,405[1]	3,356,006
Nova Scotia	1,350	118,999,064	16,060	14,042,674	31,647,800	30,995,130[1]	67,109,172
New Brunswick	872	115,635,568	13,937	11,680,095	25,551,371	27,643,366[1]	56,344,190
Quebec	7,942	1,664,198,107	189,671	173,354,585	398,566,702	393,805,691[1]	821,020,796
Ontario	10,266	2,064,194,151	281,438	303,807,207	718,570,816	668,918,734[1]	1,423,562,474
Manitoba	1,099	198,822,314	23,239	24,701,066	67,929,760	47,349,314[1]	117,734,292
Saskatchewan	880	66,271,171	6,355	6,524,411	28,046,921	16,976,149[1]	46,821,302
Alberta	1,002	96,322,781	12,087	12,504,449	42,831,636	28,932,217[1]	73,282,607
British Columbia and Yukon	1,819	371,039,792	38,979	43,094,011	105,845,738	86,196,093[1]	198,106,542

[1]See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-35.

NOTE.—See headnote, Table 1, p. 407. Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 410-413 of the 1931 Year Book. Figures for 1931 will be found at p. 447 of the 1934-35 Year Book and figures for 1932 at p. 410 of the 1936 edition.

Year and Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[2]	Gross Value of Products.
1917.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**22,838**	**2,696,154,030**	**621,694**	**509,382,027**	**1,541,087,416**	**1,332,180,767**	**2,873,268,183**
Vegetable products	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	44,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its products	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic minerals	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products[1]	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries	606	93,477,696	29,102	27,644,825	30,967,785	49,901,216	80,869,001
Central electric stations	666	356,004,168	8,847	7,777,715	Nil	44,536,848	44,536,848

[1] These figures do not correspond with those published in the Annual Report on Chemicals and Allied Products, which have been revised and are directly comparable with those given here for 1929-35. See headnote to Table 1, p. 407. [2] Gross value less cost of materials.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-35—continued.

Year and Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[2]	Gross Value of Products.
1920.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**23,351**	**3,371,940,653**	**609,586**	**732,120,585**	**2,085,271,649**	**1,686,978,408**	**3,772,250,057**
Vegetable products.	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products...	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
Textile products....	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper....	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its products.....	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products[1]..	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous industries.....	665	134,954,504	31,985	41,552,885	52,853,767	75,715,577	128,569,344
Central electric stations.....	819	448,273,642	10,693	14,626,709	Nil	65,705,060	65,705,060
1922.							
Totals	**22,541**	**3,244,302,410**	**474,430**	**510,431,312**	**1,283,774,723**	**1,198,434,407**	**2,482,209,130**
Vegetable products.	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products...	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
Textile products ..	1,709	268,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,962	489,814,782
Iron and its products.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products[1]..	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous industries.....	542	88,753,756	15,064	17,236,255	19,796,279	32,948,084	52,744,363
Central electric stations.....	905	568,068,752	10,684	14,495,250	Nil	82,328,866	82,328,866
1926.							
Totals	**22,708**	**3,981,569,590**	**581,539**	**653,850,933**	**1,728,624,192**	**1,406,574,164[2]**	**3,221,269,231**
Vegetable products.	4,529	449,259,094	73,908	75,349,586	414,316,414	234,330,172[2]	658,320,716
Animal products...	4,896	223,938,559	67,843	60,203,986	329,114,267	118,071,730[2]	452,034,925
Textile products ...	1,698	317,275,429	100,572	88,596,752	202,832,383	158,203,397[2]	366,334,644
Wood and paper....	6,751	929,589,278	134,187	160,916,729	261,001,976	314,685,753[2]	600,064,661
Iron and its products.....	1,142	597,982,098	103,510	137,640,065	258,020,373	234,326,351[2]	505,188,849
Non-ferrous metals.	403	202,503,426	30,095	39,201,147	90,613,004	84,993,291[2]	183,501,723
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,240	261,724,184	26,045	31,986,949	82,293,319	77,491,488[2]	174,156,923
Chemicals and allied products[1]..	556	133,407,891	14,345	18,309,377	60,124,582	58,718,891[2]	122,589,526
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	109,669,565	17,628	21,703,342	30,307,874	38,956,740[2]	70,143,531
Central electric stations.....	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	Nil	86,796,351[2]	88,933,733
1929.							
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,894,910,456[2]**	**4,029,371,340**
Vegetable products.	5,005	569,064,835	88,858	93,299,665	427,019,724	334,152,957[2]	771,457,665
Animal products...	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	127,929,857[2]	477,761,855
Textile products ...	1,891	383,153,797	115,620	105,896,237	220,304,250	200,123,532[2]	426,247,587
Wood and paper....	7,405	1,152,075,234	164,800	192,235,448	314,203,289	381,913,307[2]	725,819,740
Iron and its products.....	1,169	754,989,105	132,281	186,928,700	384,925,660	336,378,090[2]	738,012,980
Non-ferrous metals.	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	150,415,215[2]	283,545,666
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,188	329,448,844	31,431	41,511,846	117,149,130	106,601,828[2]	242,023,518
Chemicals and allied products...	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	78,785,911[2]	138,545,221
Miscellaneous industries.....	463	130,118,324	21,049	29,123,447	42,982,071	58,740,708[2]	103,073,662
Central electric stations.....	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	Nil	119,869,051[2]	122,883,446

[1] These figures do not correspond with those published in the Annual Report on Chemicals and Allied Products, which have been revised and are directly comparable with those given here for 1929-35. See headnote to Table 1, p. 407. [2] See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-35—concluded.

Year and Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.[1]	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1930.							
Totals	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**1,665,631,770**[1]	**3,428,970,628**
Vegetable products.	5,041	569,403,769	84,182	85,259,243	357,510,340	304,859,515[1]	672,023,666
Animal products...	4,341	233,334,972	57,657	55,564,398	285,328,411	127,929,546[1]	417,540,878
Textile products ...	1,886	368,567,643	109,576	97,903,096	184,563,865	171,624,454[1]	361,814,733
Wood and paper....	7,816	1,221,357,252	156,724	174,406,889	268,249,293	338,033,880[1]	636,599,911
Iron and its products.....	1,196	757,797,256	119,987	165,429,608	281,713,862	273,592,622[1]	569,745,973
Non-ferrous metals.	429	325,605,549	38,756	52,319,027	111,738,411	130,320,719[1]	250,458,721
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,234	336,018,922	29,868	39,241,165	107,206,674	93,489,123[1]	216,812,827
Chemicals and allied products...	591	168,119,152	15,503	21,041,789	48,165,038	67,798,313[1]	119,969,637
Miscellaneous industries.....	452	84,912,229	14,328	17,640,108	22,508,008	34,540,332[1]	57,966,137
Central electric stations.....	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	Nil	123,443,266[1]	126,038,145
1933.							
Totals	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**1,048,259,450**[1]	**2,086,847,847**
Vegetable products.	5,542	509,533,005	73,095	66,137,487	224,243,088	189,134,032[1]	421,849,872
Animal products...	4,496	201,993,642	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	87,629,444[1]	271,068,210
Textile products ...	2,151	322,312,247	106,235	80,695,813	144,584,507	143,990,608[1]	294,715,248
Wood and paper....	7,917	893,309,680	105,471	102,500,377	134,979,700	184,723,329[1]	342,155,077
Iron and its products.....	1,291	580,760,379	70,947	69,482,730	97,705,853	105,667,318[1]	211,961,908
Non-ferrous metals.	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	88,427,984[1]	164,765,604
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,144	307,996,274	19,296	21,680,263	71,713,986	60,503,998[1]	141,791,451
Chemicals and allied products...	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	55,394,284[1]	92,820,761
Miscellaneous industries.....	476	66,769,049	10,361	10,342,700	10,269,030	17,124,800[1]	28,187,635
Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	Nil	115,663,653[1]	117,532,081
1934.							
Totals	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**545,162**	**533,594,635**	**1,230,977,053**	**1,222,943,899**[1]	**2,533,758,954**
Vegetable products.	5,656	506,714,365	77,464	71,389,376	260,491,348	210,899,307[1]	480,314,618
Animal products...	4,504	210,260,801	57,199	50,191,368	226,262,465	94,998,316[1]	325,703,683
Textile products ...	2,234	328,362,816	115,695	90,796,601	174,532,597	160,723,494[1]	342,054,536
Wood and paper....	8,075	884,503,673	116,691	117,360,969	155,389,258	223,240,884[1]	404,435,948
Iron and its products.....	1,255	547,892,157	81,782	88,924,168	154,055,806	143,369,504[1]	308,303,352
Non-ferrous metals.	488	263,488,479	30,177	35,097,986	119,713,328	112,155,502[1]	237,233,670
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,164	307,338,479	21,959	24,905,554	84,508,166	71,357,352[1]	166,782,852
Chemicals and allied products...	736	156,788,418	17,130	20,919,740	41,998,776	62,216,030[1]	108,052,039
Miscellaneous industries.....	508	67,716,376	12,091	12,179,382	14,025,309	21,521,517[1]	36,414,643
Central electric stations.....	1,043	1,430,852,166	14,974	21,829,491	Nil	122,461,993[1]	124,463,613
1935.							
Totals	**25,491**	**4,698,991,853**	**582,874**	**590,326,904**	**1,420,885,153**	**1,302,179,099**[1]	**2,807,337,381**
Vegetable products.	5,402	496,256,485	79,285	74,859,447	283,681,945	217,051,454[1]	509,822,142
Animal products...	4,402	211,672,508	60,124	54,035,134	247,375,247	99,633,595[1]	351,643,587
Textiles and textile products.....	2,275	329,197,254	120,699	96,574,954	183,920,438	166,228,533[1]	357,106,277
Wood and paper products.....	8,186	873,756,949	123,724	128,196,524	175,040,681	239,387,227[1]	441,160,387
Iron and its products.....	1,249	555,144,467	95,426	110,402,366	203,981,458	173,634,965[1]	390,228,929
Non-ferrous metal products.....	505	261,625,967	33,613	40,315,477	174,906,971	107,898,470[1]	288,523,250
Non-metallic mineral products.	1,188	300,455,725	23,342	27,425,224	88,969,870	75,846,415[1]	176,184,717
Chemicals and chemical products	734	147,472,534	18,933	23,715,305	48,316,876	66,001,290[1]	118,574,228
Miscellaneous industries.....	509	63,588,796	12,270	12,282,480	14,691,667	21,437,115[1]	36,978,953
Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,459,821,168	15,458	22,519,993	Nil	135,060,035[1]	137,114,911

[1] See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

Subsection 2.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 4 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufacture for the period 1917 to 1934, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that, due to the inflation of values during the war and immediate post-war periods and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930, the figures for these years become largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis on p. 413 the aim is to show the position of power as a factor in general manufacturing production. Therefore, the power installation of central electric stations has been excluded. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 4,157,420 in 1932, or an increase of 150 p.c. in 15 years. In the same period horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 177 and horse-power per wage-earner from 3·04 to 10·62, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of power in manufacturing production. The absolute figures for 1934 (but not the averages) show a small increase from 1932. The increase from $118,056 to $183,296 in average capital per establishment between 1917 and 1934, and the decrease from 27·2 to 21·2 in the average number of employees are very significant figures. Another interesting comparison is the progressive decrease in the value added by manufacture per employee and the average salaries and wages paid since 1929. Between 1917 and 1929 the value added by manufacture per employee increased from $2,143 to $2,729 and then declined in 1933 to $2,122, while average salaries and wages increased from $819 in 1917 to $1,171 in 1929 with a decline to $943 in 1933. Compared with 1917, the figures for average salaries and wages in 1934 represent an increase of 19·5 p.c., while the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee was only 4·7 p.c., and wholesale prices of commodities declined 37·4 p.c. in the same period.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1934 was reported as $2,533,758,954; the cost of materials, including fuel and electricity was $1,310,815,055, leaving $1,222,943,899 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include: (1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output; and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This total value would be very much greater than the $1,222,943,899 shown as having been added by manufacture, but not so great as the $2,533,758,954 shown as the gross value of production.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures for Representative Years, 1917-35.

Item.	1917.	1920.	1926.[1]	1929.[1]	1930.[1]	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments.....No.	22,838	23,351	22,708	23,597	24,020	24,544	25,232	25,663	25,491
Capital..... $	2,696,154,030	3,371,940,653	3,981,569,590	5,083,014,754	5,203,316,760	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704	4,703,917,730	4,698,991,853
Averages, per establishment.. $	118,056	144,402	175,338	215,409	216,624	193,174	185,850	183,296	184,331
Averages, per employee..... $	4,337	5,531	6,486	7,320	8,074	9,571	9,494	8,628	8,062
Averages, per wage-earner..... $	4,876	6,404	7,967	8,503	9,435	11,843	11,741	10,560	9,845
Totals, employees.....No.	621,694	609,586	581,539	694,434	644,439	495,398	493,903	545,162	582,874
Averages, per establishment..No.	27·2	26·1	25·6	29·4	26·8	20·2	19·6	21·2	22·9
Totals, salaries and wages..... $	509,382,027	732,120,585	653,850,933	813,049,842	736,092,766	505,883,323	465,562,090	533,594,635	590,326,904
Averages, per establishment.. $	22,304	31,353	28,794	34,456	30,645	20,611	18,451	20,792	23,158
Averages, per employee..... $	819	1,201	1,124	1,171	1,142	1,021	943	979	1,013
Employees on salaries.....No.	68,726	83,015	81,794	96,607	92,943	95,070	94,494	99,730	105,579
Averages, per establishment..No.	3·0	3·6	3·6	4·1	3·8	3·9	3·7	3·9	4·1
Salaries..... $	89,287,158	148,267,360	152,705,944	188,747,672	184,239,117	164,695,605	151,860,323	160,986,876	173,020,195
Averages, salaries..... $	1,299	1,786	1,867	1,954	1,982	1,732	1,607	1,614	1,639
Employees on wages.....No.	552,968	526,571	499,745	597,827	551,496	400,328	399,409	445,432	477,295
Averages, per establishment..No.	24·2	22·6	22·0	25·3	23·0	16·3	15·8	17·4	18·7
Wages..... $	420,094,869	583,853,225	501,144,989	624,302,170	551,853,649	341,187,718	313,701,767	372,607,759	417,306,709
Averages, wages..... $	760	1,109	1,003	1,045	1,001	852	785	837	874
Cost of materials..... $	1,541,087,416	2,085,271,649	1,728,624,192	2,032,020,975	1,666,983,902	955,968,683	969,188,574	1,230,977,053	1,420,885,153
Averages, per establishment.. $	67,479	89,301	76,124	86,114	69,400	38,949	38,411	47,967	55,741
Averages, per employee..... $	2,479	3,421	2,972	2,926	2,587	1,930	1,962	2,258	2,438
Values added in manufacture.... $	1,332,180,767	1,686,978,408	1,406,574,164[3]	1,894,910,456[3]	1,665,631,770[3]	1,097,284,291[3]	1,048,259,450[3]	1,222,943,899[3]	1,302,179,099
Averages, per establishment.. $	58,332	72,245	61,942[3]	80,303[3]	69,344[3]	44,707[3]	41,545[3]	47,654[3]	51,084
Averages, per employee..... $	2,143	2,767	2,419[3]	2,729[3]	2,585[3]	2,215[3]	2,122[3]	2,243[3]	2,234
Gross values of products..... $	2,873,268,183	3,772,250,057	3,221,269,231	4,029,371,340	3,428,970,628	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	2,533,758,954	2,807,337,381
Averages, per establishment.. $	125,811	161,546	141,856	170,758	142,755	86,628	82,706	98,732	110,130
Averages, per employee..... $	4,622	6,188	5,539	5,802	5,321	4,292	4,225	4,648	4,816
Power employed[2].....h.p.	1,664,578	2,068,745	3,134,248	3,867,979	4,051,744	4,157,420	4,149,831	4,244,696	[4]
Averages, per establishment[2]..h.p.	75	92	145	171	176	177	172	165	[4]
Averages, per wage-earner[2]....h.p.	3·04	3·97	6·37	6·58	7·49	10·62	10·61	9·53	[4]

[1] A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 inclusive increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. There was, therefore, a proportionate reduction in the averages for 1925-30 per employee and wage-earner, as compared with what these averages would have been under the other method. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted. The figures for 1931 and later years are, therefore, comparable with those for 1924 and earlier years. [2] These figures for power in this table represent the installation in manufactures exclusive of central electric stations; statistics of central electric stations are also excluded from the number of establishments and of wage-earners in working out the averages. [3] See footnote to Table 1, p. 407. [4] Not available at time of going to press.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.*—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. Since real income is ultimately measured in goods and services, the growth of the volume of manufactures, therefore, becomes a matter of great importance. The important thing to know is whether consumers are getting more goods and services, not whether they are expending more dollars and cents.

The ever-increasing use of factory products is one of the most significant features of modern life. The process has continued until at the present time fresh fruits and vegetables are about the only articles which reach the consumer without, in some way, being first processed at a factory. Fresh milk is pasteurized and bottled in a dairy plant, fresh fish and meats are dressed principally in packing plants and the home preserving of fruits and vegetables is being superseded by more efficient processes in the canning factory. Thus even the foods we eat, as well as the clothing we wear, our household conveniences and our instruments of production and transportation, are increasingly products of factories. The growing volume of factory production, therefore, measures approximately the total flow of the economic goods upon which the rising standards of modern life so vitally depend.

The statistics of manufactures afford a variety of measures of the growth of factory production. The number of wage-earners, capital invested, value of production and value added by manufacture all show to some extent the direction and volume of growth. The value of production and that added by manufacture, being reported in dollars, are influenced by price changes as well as the quantity of goods produced, and, as already explained, become misleading under the violent price changes of the past fifteen years. The capital invested is also affected by changing money values, while the relation between capital invested and value of goods produced varies greatly as between one industry and another. Neither is the number of wage-earners employed likely to be a representative measure of changes in the volume of production. The progressively increasing use of machinery and the rise in the power installed per wage-earner (see Table 4) tend to increase the employee's output. Thus, while the reported wage-earners in 1934 had decreased 1·0 p.c. from the number in 1923, the volume of production is estimated to have increased 17·9 p.c. in the same period.

The central electric stations were excluded from general manufactures in making the index, since this industry is in a class by itself in the peculiar function of its product, and is also unique in the magnitude of its capital investment and the smallness of its labour force in proportion to its net production. The index is based on the quantities of manufactured products reported and includes 71·1 p.c. of the total value of the production in 1926, exclusive of central electric stations. It is weighted according to the values added by manufacture in 1926. A complete description of the manner in which the index is constructed will be found in the publication referred to in the footnote to this page.

The physical volume of manufacturing production, exclusive of central electric stations, increased 50·2 p.c. from 1923 to 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada is estimated to have increased only 11·3 p.c. during the same period, the growth of manufacturing production is indeed remarkable. Of this advance, the part resulting from an increase in the domestic demand due to growth of population would be about 11·3 p.c. Exports of partly and fully manufactured goods increased from $591,830,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, to $690,904,000 in the fiscal year 1930, the increase in exports representing about 3·6

* For a much more detailed and comprehensive treatment of this subject, see the study "The Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada 1923-29" by A. Cohen, B.Com., Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

p.c. of the 1923 production. The remainder of the increase in production by 1929, or a margin equal to roughly 35 p.c. of the volume of manufactures of 1923, was, therefore, apparently absorbed by increases in the capital equipment and by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada.

As may be seen from Table 5, all groups in the component material classification reported declines in the volume of production during the depression. In comparing the low point of the depression, *viz.*, 1933 with 1929 it is found that the iron and steel group suffered the greatest contraction in production with a decrease of 61·1 p.c. This was followed by the miscellaneous industries group, with a decrease of 46·5 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 46·3 p.c., wood and paper products 30·0 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 29·2 p.c., vegetable products 25·2 p.c., chemicals and allied products 17·6 p.c., animal products 9·5 p.c. and textiles and textile products 5·8 p.c.

In 1934 there was material improvement, the index of production for all industries rising from 100·2 in 1933 to 117·9 in 1934. In spite of this improvement, all groups, with the exception of textiles, are still below the 1929 level of production. The output of textiles in 1934 was about 4 p.c. greater than in 1929. This is an all-time record for this group of industries.

5.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, 1925, 1926, and 1928-34.

(1923=100.)

Group.	1925.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
COMPONENT MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION—									
Vegetable products.....	120·8	127·7	151·1	155·3	146·6	133·0	118·1	116·1	131·9
Animal products.....	113·0	122·9	123·8	117·2	113·6	103·2	102·2	106·1	115·5
Textiles and textile products.....	103·4	117·8	135·3	133·8	124·4	121·6	116·0	126·2	139·1
Wood and paper products	106·0	119·9	142·0	152·9	141·5	117·9	104·6	107·1	125·3
Iron and its products....	95·1	121·7	138·1	157·8	126·9	96·2	65·0	61·4	82·9
Non-ferrous metals.....	122·8	137·2	176·1	190·3	179·7	171·1	137·7	134·8	165·7
Non-metallic minerals..	98·3	112·5	138·9	163·1	149·5	130·4	94·9	87·5	103·4
Chemicals and allied products.....	109·5	119·0	139·6	143·3	126·5	116·9	111·5	118·1	133·
Miscellaneous industries.	106·0	124·8	136·5	137·3	116·6	101·0	82·5	73·5	88·4
Totals, All Industries[1]...	**107·5**	**122·2**	**141·9**	**150·2**	**136·2**	**118·3**	**100·1**	**109·2**	**117·9**
PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION—									
Food.....	114·0	118·1	122·4	121·4	123·5	113·2	109·4	108·5	119·3
Clothing.....	107·5	120·6	138·7	138·5	127·9	122·9	112·4	118·1	126·8
Drink and tobacco.....	121·8	131·6	171·6	184·9	172·2	155·7	134·0	126·6	145·2
Personal utilities.....	102·2	117·1	125·2	119·3	98·8	91·9	82·7	83·0	93·4
House furnishings.....	109·1	126·7	158·4	174·5	159·2	138·4	114·0	110·6	127·3
Books and stationery...	97·6	107·4	132·0	141·2	140·3	133·7	137·1	131·0	149·0
Vehicles and vessels....	107·7	140·1	158·5	184·3	149·4	106·9	73·4	74·6	99·1
Producers' materials....	103·8	117·8	138·0	146·9	130·0	110·2	88·3	91·8	111·6
Industrial equipment...	108·3	131·1	157·9	169·7	150·7	127·4	99·1	92·0	114·7
Miscellaneous.....	108·4	117·6	133·4	147·1	123·4	125·4	116·9	133·3	161·7

[1] Exclusive of central electric stations.

In analysing the changes in the volume of production, on a purpose classification basis, some interesting facts are revealed. In comparing 1933 with 1929 it is found that the food group reported a decrease of 10·6 p.c., while that of clothing decreased 14·7 p.c. The output of vehicles and vessels, which is largely made up of the automobile and rubber-tire industries, recorded a decrease of 59·5 p.c.—this is the greatest decrease of any group. Producers materials and industrial equipment declined 37·5 p.c. and 45·8 p.c. respectively, due to the general decline in industrial activity. House furnishings dropped 36·6 p.c., personal utilities 30·4 p.c., drink and tobacco 31·5 p.c., and books and stationery 7·2 p.c. The decrease in the personal utilities group needs some explanation. The production of musical instruments, which is included in this group, has been decreasing steadily during the past few years, the output of pianos, phonographs and phonograph records

becoming smaller and smaller. The main product of the musical instruments industry, namely, the radio, is now produced in the electrical apparatus industry. This industry, however, is credited to the industrial equipment group, as by far the largest part of its output consists of industrial equipment.

All groups shared in the improvement which occurred in 1934. None of the major groups, however, was able to equal the 1929 production figures. The only exceptions were two minor groups, "books and stationery" and "miscellaneous industries". These two groups reported a volume of production in 1934 exceeding that of 1929.

The index of the volume of production dropped from 150·2 in 1929 to 100·2 in 1933 and then rose to 117·9 in 1934, making a net decrease of 21·5 p.c. This decrease is significant when compared with the decrease of 35·5 p.c. in the net value of production and 25·5 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed.

Owing to declines in the values of finished products (due, in a large degree, to drastic declines in the values of raw materials) and to the decrease in the volume of production, the net value of production dropped from $1,894,910,456 in 1929 to $1,222,943,899 in 1934, a decrease of 35·5 p.c., while the number of wage-earners dropped from 597,827 to 445,432, a decrease of 25·5 p.c. It will be noted that the percentage decrease in the volume of production between 1929 and 1934 was 4·0 less than the percentage decrease in the number of wage-earners in the same period. According to the observations made in the special study on the volume of production, the number of wage-earners may be regarded as more likely to understate than to overstate the changes in the volume of production. As stated previously, the tendency is toward increasing production per wage-earner through greater efficiency and increased use of machinery and labour-saving devices. Also, in times of depression, many establishments follow the practice of keeping the wage-earners on the payroll on a part-time basis rather than laying some of them off and employing the rest on full time, while in periods of increased industrial activity the additional output required is secured through overtime work rather than an increase in the number of wage-earners. The net result is to confine fluctuations in the number of wage-earners within narrower limits than that of the physical volume of production. All things considered, however, the average number of wage-earners is materially influenced by the fluctuations in industrial activity. The decrease in the volume of production as compared with the decrease in the number of wage-earners since 1929 is really much smaller than the 4·0 p.c. mentioned above. This fact, however, is obscured by the following changes in procedure:—

First, the large decrease in the number of wage-earners in 1931 is not entirely due to the decline in manufacturing production. The decrease is in part due to the change in method of computing the average annual employment. Between 1925 and 1930 the average for each individual plant was obtained by dividing the sum of the monthly employment figures by the number of months in operation, instead of by 12, the number of months in the year. For example, if a plant operated only during three months of the year with an employment of 100 persons the first month, 125 the second month and 75 the third month, its average annual employment was taken as 100 (*i.e.* 300÷3); the same as that of another plant which operated the whole year with an average employment of 100 persons per month. In 1931, however, a change was made to the old method whereby the aggregate of the monthly figures is divided by 12. As a result of this change, the average annual employment in such seasonal industries as fruit and vegetable canning and sawmilling was, therefore, considerably lower than formerly without the number of wage-earners being correspondingly smaller.

Secondly, prior to 1931, owners who were working as ordinary wage-earners such as small bakers, operators of sawmills and grist-mills, etc., reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. By making allowances for the above changes it would be found that during the depression the number of wage-earners declined less than the volume of production.

The construction of this new index of the volume of manufacturing production has superseded for 1923 and later years the index published in 1931 and previous years. The former index, which made no pretence to the reliability of the new one, was made by dividing the gross value of manufactures by the index number of the prices of manufactured goods. The central electric stations were included in the former index, while they are excluded from the new one. However, the former index covered the period 1917 to 1923 not covered in the new one and, since this earlier period was one of wide fluctuations in money values, the following index numbers are given for the whole period since 1917, using the earlier method, but excluding central electric stations, for the years 1917 to 1922, and the new index, transposed to the 1917 base, from 1923 to 1934.

INDEXES OF THE VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, 1917-34.
(1917=100.)

1917..... 100·0	1922..... 96·0	1927..... 136·5	1932..... 105·0
1918..... 102·0	1923..... 104·8	1928..... 148·8	1933..... 105·1
1919..... 98·1	1924..... 102·9	1929..... 157·5	1934..... 123·7
1920..... 95·0	1925..... 112·7	1930..... 142·8	
1921..... 86·1	1926..... 128·1	1931..... 124·1	

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table **6**, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1934 was $2,469,033,897, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1934 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. In this table more accurate statistics could be presented were it possible to exclude from the gross value of manufactured products the duplications involved when the products of one manufacturing establishment become the materials worked upon in another. Vegetable, textile, iron, animal, and wood and paper products were, in that order, the leading groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of manufactured vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large domestic production, as the exports and imports were about equal, while manufactures of textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of $48,000,000 for textiles, and $55,000,000 for iron and steel products. Wood and paper, animal and non-ferrous metal products were manufactured in Canada in greater quantities than required for home consumption, providing export balances in these groups of manufactures.

In 1929, the order of the groups by the values available for consumption was iron, vegetable, textile, wood and paper, and animal products. In that year the value of iron products available for consumption represented 22·4 p.c. of the total for all products; in 1934 iron products represented only 14·9 p.c. of the total. Since 1929 the consumption of vegetable, animal, chemical, and textile products has been much better maintained than those of iron, non-metallic mineral, and wood products.

6.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1934, with Totals for 1922-34.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years.

Group of Industries.	Value of Products Manufactured.	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods.		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption.[1]
		Value of Net Imports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	
	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1922	**2,482,209,130**	**574,551,323**	**515,173,415**	**2,541,587,038**
Totals, 1923	**2,781,165,514**	**639,343,645**	**591,829,306**	**2,828,679,853**
Totals, 1924	**2,695,053,582**	**576,031,243**	**591,598,479**	**2,679,486,346**
Totals, 1925	**2,948,545,315**	**671,462,940**	**695,325,245**	**2,924,683,010**
Totals, 1926	**3,221,269,231**	**767,022,008**	**673,709,266**	**3,314,581,973**
Totals, 1927	**3,394,713,270**	**825,147,919**	**648,178,000**	**3,571,683,189**
Totals, 1928	**3,738,484,728**	**954,468,018**	**702,314,797**	**3,990,637,949**
Totals, 1929	**4,029,371,340**	**939,226,894**	**690,904,225**	**4,277,694,009**
Totals, 1930	**3,428,970,628**	**675,919,565**	**494,561,750**	**3,610,328,443**
Totals, 1931	**2,698,461,862**	**423,610,230**	**350,166,608**	**2,771,905,484**
Totals, 1932	**2,126,194,555**	**281,928,859**	**269,423,169**	**2,138,700,245**
Totals, 1933	**2,086,847,847**	**298,135,224**	**367,873,223**	**2,017,109,848**
Vegetable products	480,314,618	64,075,510	62,444,156	481,945,972
Animal products	325,703,683	11,617,264	50,827,213	286,493,734
Textiles and textile products	342,054,536	54,833,009	6,833,496	390,054,049
Wood and paper products	404,435,948	20,196,392	149,473,273	275,159,067
Iron and its products	308,303,352	96,037,884	40,728,275	363,612,961
Non-ferrous metal products	237,233,670	24,560,597	76,868,614	184,925,653
Non-metallic mineral products	166,782,852	29,379,622	7,585,340	188,577,134
Chemicals and allied products	108,052,039	28,684,675	15,270,064	121,466,650
Miscellaneous industries	36,414,643	27,935,331	9,063,866	55,286,108
Central electric stations	124,463,613	68,110	3,019,154	121,512,569
Totals, 1934	**2,533,758,954**	**357,388,394**	**422,113,451**	**2,469,033,897**

[1] For 1928 to 1934 foreign products imported and later re-exported are eliminated from the value of products available for consumption, but for 1927 and previous years this was impossible, since foreign exports for these years had never been analysed as raw materials or partly or fully manufactured goods. Therefore, in this table the value of manufactured products made available for consumption, for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, is an overstatement by the amount of the foreign exports of manufactured goods in each year, probably varying from about $11,000,000 in 1922 to $18,000,000 in 1927.

Section 2.—Production of Industrial Groups and Individual Industries.

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals, and water powers that Canada's industries are mainly based. The fish and fur resources also make an important contribution of raw materials to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of about eleven millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods, and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials. The rate at which this movement is to continue will depend almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

Effects of the Depression on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.—The downward trend in manufacturing operations which began in the fall of 1929 continued with increasing force to about the middle of 1933. The first pronounced increase was reported for the month of June, but thereafter, each succeeding month recorded a slight gain over that of the preceding month. The gains in the latter part of the year were not, however, sufficiently pronounced to overcome the losses of the beginning of the year. As a result of this,

the output of manufactured products in 1933, valued at $2,086,847,847, was the lowest annual average reached in the period. This was a decrease of 48·2 p.c. as compared with the peak year of 1929. In 1934 the value of production amounted to $2,533,758,954, an increase of 21·4 p.c. over the previous year but still 37·1 p.c. below the 1929 level. The number of persons employed dropped from 694,434 in 1929 to 493,903 in 1933, a drop of 28·9 p.c. In 1934, however, the number of employees rose to 545,162, an increase of 10·4 p.c. from the 1933 figure. In spite of this increase, the employees in 1934 still numbered 21·5 p.c. below the 1929 figure. The decline in salary and wage payments exceeded even that of the number of employees, the drop between 1929 and 1933 being $347,487,752 or 42·7 p.c. In 1934 the increase in salary and wage payments amounted to $68,032,545. Average earnings per employee which in 1933 amounted to $943 represented a decrease of 19·5 p.c. from the average earnings of $1,171 in 1929. In 1934 average earnings rose to $979. The following table shows the percentage variation in employment, salary and wage payments and value of production since 1929.

7.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Manufacturing Industries in the Five-Year Period 1929-34.

Group of Industries.	Low Point of the Depression Compared with 1929.			1934 Compared with 1929.			1934 Compared with 1933.		
	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Products.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Products.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Products.
Vegetable products	−17·7	−29·1	−43·2	−12·8	−23·5	−37·7	+ 6·0	+ 7·9	+13·9
Animal products	−26·2	−25·9	−45·0	−15·5	−19·2	−31·8	+14·5	+ 9·2	+23·9
Textiles and textile products	−11·7	−21·8	−35·6	+ 0·1	−14·3	−19·8	+13·3	+ 9·6	+24·7
Wood and paper products	−36·0	−46·7	−52·9	−29·2	−38·9	−44·3	+10·6	+14·5	+18·2
Iron and its products	−46·4	−62·8	−71·3	−38·2	−52·4	−58·2	+15·3	+28·0	+45·5
Non-ferrous metal products	−33·0	−39·9	−46·4	−24·3	−35·6	−16·3	+13·0	+ 7·2	+56·0
Non-metallic mineral products	−38·6	−47·8	−41·4	−30·1	−40·0	−31·1	+13·8	+14·9	+17·6
Chemicals and chemical products	− 7·8	−17·2	−33·0	+ 2·6	− 7·6	−20·0	+11·3	+11·6	+16·4
Miscellaneous products[1]	−50·8	−64·5	−72·7	−42·6	−58·2	−64·7	+16·7	+17·8	+29·2
Central electric stations	−17·6	−21·5	− 6·8	−16·1	−20·0	− 1·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·9	+ 5·9
Averages for All Industries	−28·9	−42·7	−48·2	−21·5	−34·4	−37·1	+10·4	+14·6	+21·4

[1] In 1930 bridge building was transferred from this group to that of iron and its products.

Analysis by Groups of Industries.—The iron and its products group was hit hardest by the depression. In gross value of products, the output of these industries was reduced by 71·3 p.c. in 1933 compared with 1929. In salaries and wages paid the reduction was 62·8 p.c. and in employees 46·4 p.c. The wood and paper group and those of non-ferrous metals and animal products suffered severely but not by any means as much as in the first group named. The records of central electric stations, the chemical and textile industries were particularly good; the first named showed the least reduction of all groups in gross value of production, but the chemicals showed the smallest reductions in both employees and salaries and wages paid. The miscellaneous group of industries showed a reduction of 72·7 p.c. in gross value of products, 50·8 p.c. in the number of employees and 64·5 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid. This group was not as severely affected as these figures would indicate as the bridge-building industry was transferred from this group to that of iron and its products. The iron and its products group, therefore, suffered more severely than the figures in the foregoing table indicate.

From the low year of the depression, so far as the manufacturing industries are concerned, *viz.*, 1933, while there has been marked improvement in all groups,

non-ferrous metals and iron and its products have shown the greatest improvement in gross value of products and quite naturally central electric stations have shown the least. In salaries and wages paid, iron and its products is also the leader, but in employees engaged the miscellaneous group takes first place. It is of interest to note that in the section of the above table, which compares 1934 data with those for 1929 as regards employees engaged, two industrial groups—chemicals and textiles—actually show increases, although that for textiles is very small. The miscellaneous group of industries and iron and its products have made least headway towards the 1929 level, although, as previously stated, the latter group had made a very marked advance from the low point of the depression.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials.

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently, the central electric stations industry was taken out of the miscellaneous class and now forms a class by itself.

Vegetable Products.—Though first in value of gross production in 1934, this group ranked only fourth in the number of people employed and in salaries and wages paid. With the exception of rubber, coffee and spices, sugar factories, and rice mills, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products for their raw materials. They produced in 1934, 19·0 p.c. of the total manufacturing production and employed 14·2 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing industries.

The flour-milling industry is the leading industry of the group from the point of view of gross value of products. This industry, which has existed to meet the domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest manufactures, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The War and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade. The 435 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1928, productive capacity reached about 121,000 barrels per day. Since then, the industry has been adversely affected by the difficulties which beset the Canadian grain trade and the great decline in the prices of grains. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,266 barrels in 1928 to 5,053,732 barrels in 1934, but in spite of the decrease Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour.

With the increase in urban population, as well as the improvement in transportation, which increasingly enables rural communities to purchase factory-made bread, the bread industry made rapid strides during the past decade. During this period there was an increase of 37 p.c. in the capital invested and 56 p.c. in the number of employees. The production of bread and other bakery products required the labour of about 19,000 people in 1934. This industry had an output valued at $57,295,522, a capital investment of $44,196,221, while the employees numbered 18,562 and the salaries and wages paid amounted to $15,794,117. This industry was thus the third largest employer of labour among the manufacturing industries of the country. In salaries and wages paid, however, it ranked only fifth.

The rubber industry is another industry of importance in the industrial life of the country. Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930 she was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France,

and Germany. In 1934, however, Japan and Russia were also ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber. Existing plants in 1934 numbered 51 and represented a capital investment of $66,047,471, including equipment and working capital. These plants furnished employment to 11,079 persons who received $10,858,637 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at $55,230,381. They also used raw materials to the value of $18,439,498, mainly imported from tropical countries. The rubber industry also forms an adjunct of considerable importance to the cotton yarn and cloth industry, which supplies tire fabrics. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, contributes materially to the export trade of Canada. The products find their way to the remotest parts of the world, as a glance at the list of countries to which rubber tires are shipped would show. Spain, Peru, Dutch East Indies, British East Africa, and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian tires find their way.

Establishments engaged in the production of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes numbered 127 in 1934. The capital invested in the industry amounted to $51,546,009, employees numbered 8,150 with salary and wage payments of $6,954,646, while the products made were valued at $37,489,025 exclusive of excise taxes. If these taxes were added, the output of the tobacco industry would be worth over $66,000,000. This industry thus contributes about $29,000,000 to the Dominion treasury in excise taxes alone. Canada is self-sufficient as regards its requirements of manufactured tobacco products. Practically the whole of the Canadian production goes to supply domestic demand, imports and exports of manufactured tobacco products being extremely small. The tobacco industry also contributes materially to the agricultural economy of Canada. Of the materials used, amounting to $18,629,615, $14,164,681 was for raw leaf tobacco. All told, the tobacco industry consumed 36,100,480 lb. of raw leaf tobacco of which 26,927,337 lb. was of domestic growth.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another large division of this group. In 1934, this industry reported an output valued at $35,330,577, a capital investment of $39,266,310 and an employment of 7,524 persons, who received $4,704,518 in salaries and wages. The development of the canned foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. During the period of 1923-34 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 137 p.c. This growth is indeed remarkable, as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1934 were valued at $2,414,234 and exports at $4,118,482. According to these figures, the industry besides supplying the domestic requirements also has a small exportable surplus.

Other important industries of this group are: biscuits and confectionery, brewing, distilling, and sugar refining.

Animal Products.—Production in this group is determined, in large measure by the demand at home and abroad for Canadian butter, cheese, canned fish, fresh or frozen meats, bacon and hams, condensed and evaporated milk, etc.

The leading industry of the group is that of slaughtering and meat packing, with a value of production in 1934 of $122,112,406. Next comes butter and cheese, with a value of $92,813,271. These two industries represented about two-thirds of the production of the entire group.

The butter and cheese industry, which manufactures a product of farm animals, has been for many years of leading importance in Canada. Originating in the agricultural districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in the Prairie Provinces and in the more recent northern settlements of Quebec and Ontario. For an industry so large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of $92,813,271 coming from no fewer than 2,632 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities.

The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces and no fewer than 211 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1934, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of about $23,000,000 with an annual output of over $32,000,000 and employing 14,868 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 665 establishments were engaged in 1934 in canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish that were valued at $24,000,000.

Textile Products.—The output of textiles in 1934 was valued at $342,054,536. The establishments classified in this group, which numbered 2,234, represent a capital investment of $328,362,816, they furnished employment to 115,695 persons who were paid $90,796,601 in salaries and wages and also spent $174,532,597 for materials.

In net production, *i.e.*, in value added by manufacture, which is a truer criterion than gross production of the place of the group in the industrial life of the country, the textile group was third in 1934 among the ten major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 409, being exceeded only by the wood and vegetable products groups. Textiles accounted for over 13 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1934 to the employment in the Dominion, the group stood second in the number of employees and in salaries and wages paid, with over 21 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 17 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. Again, this wide group of textiles may be regarded as two distinct divisions: (1) the spinning, weaving and knitting trades, and (2) the finishing trades. If so regarded, the first division assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group with a gross production of $180,188,058, while the second division, which usually is the larger, had a production of only $161,866,478 in 1934.

From the standpoint of gross value of production, cotton yarn and cloth in 1934 was again the leading industry in the textile group. The output was valued at $61,306,490 while the persons employed numbered 18,106 and the salaries and wages paid totalled $13,768,278. This industry made substantial gains in 1934. The value of production increased 20 p.c., the number of employees 12 p.c. and the volume of production 10 p.c.

The hosiery and knitted goods industry is also worthy of special mention. From the standpoint of employment, it was the second industry in 1934, employing 17,978 persons and paying $13,565,616 in salaries and wages. Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry generally, the volume and value of production of this branch of the industry held up remarkably well, the value of production being only 25·6 p.c. lower than the peak year of 1929 while the volume was actually 1·8 p.c. higher. Employment, however, has declined by 1,070 or 5·4 p.c. since 1929.

The outstanding feature of the textile situation in Canada has been the great expansion of the silk industry during the past few years, at a time when practically

all other industries were experiencing a diminishing demand for their products. Compared with 1926, this industry increased its output by $17,371,906 or 204 p.c. and also furnished employment to 6,797 more people—an increase in employment of 280 p.c.

Wood and Paper.—The forests of Canada have always been an important factor in the building up and maintaining of manufacturing industries. Since early pioneering times the sawmill has formed one of the first steps from the pioneering community to the industrial centre. There is to-day practically no form of industrial activity in which wood is not used, directly as a raw material or indirectly as, for example, in the form of paper. The primary operations in the woods provide work during part of the year for at least 200,000 individuals, largely during the season when employment in manufacturing industries is at its minimum. This has a valuable steadying effect on general labour conditions throughout the year.

The manufacture of lumber, which depends to a large extent on building and construction operations and the export markets, has shown wide fluctuations. The peak, reached in 1911 with a total cut of 4,918,000 M ft. b.m., has never been equalled. It was followed by a general decline to the 2,869,000 M reported for 1921. A second peak was reached in 1929 of 4,742,000 M. Production then decreased annually to a minimum in 1932 amounting to 1,810,000 M. There were increases in 1933 and 1934.

The manufacturing industries which draw their principal raw material from the sawmills reached their maximum production in 1929 with a gross value of $146,950,000 and then declined to $52,289,642 in 1933 but increased to $57,860,721 in 1934.

The pulp and paper industry is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. In 1881 there were only 36 paper and 5 pulp mills in operation in Canada. By 1923 the industry had displaced flour milling as Canada's most important manufacturing industry and in spite of recent vicissitudes has held that position ever since. The peak of production was reached in 1929 when 4,021,000 tons of wood pulp and 3,197.000 tons of paper were produced. In that year there were 108 pulp and paper mills in operation, consuming 5,278,000 cords of pulpwood and using hydro-electric power valued at more than $13,000,000. During 1926, Canada, for the first time, produced more newsprint paper than the United States and became the world's chief producer and exporter of that commodity, maintaining that position ever since in spite of decreases in production. During 1934 this industry produced 3,636,335 tons of pulp and 3,069,516 tons of paper. Of this paper, 2,604,973 tons was newsprint, more than two and a half times the production of the United States.

The manufacturing industries which draw their principal raw material from the pulp and paper mills reached their maximum production of $187,882,000 in 1929. The value in 1933 for these industries was $127,011,886 and in 1934, $139,108,400.

Iron and Its Products.—The manufacture of iron and steel and their products is one of Canada's basic industries. Iron ore is not now produced in Canada, as the known deposits though extensive, are not of sufficiently high grade to permit economic recovery under present conditions. Yet there has been built up a primary steel industry of considerable importance, and the secondary or fabricating industries have been expanding steadily to meet the country's increasing requirements.

There are now four concerns which make pig iron in Canada, one being in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario. The former uses Nova Scotia coal and iron ore from the great Wabana deposits which it controls, on Bell island, Newfoundland, while the Ontario works are dependent on foreign ore and coal, which are brought from the United States. These companies have 11 blast furnaces with a rated capacity of

1·5 million tons of pig iron per annum, but the highest tonnage yet attained was 1,080,160 long tons in 1929. Open hearth steel furnaces and rolling mills are also operated by these companies, which produce steel ingots, blooms and billets, bars, rods, rails, structural shapes, plates, sheets, rail fastenings, etc. Including electric steel furnaces, there were 27 steel plants in operation in 1934, which, with the 17 rolling mills, 4 pig iron plants, and 3 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of $90,079,004 and employed 7,400 hands to produce primary products worth $29,101,463. This output value was $10·6 millions above the 1933 total and $12·9 millions above the 1932 figures, which was the lowest recorded since the Bureau commenced to collect annual statistics in 1918. The value for 1933 was $18,492,549, for 1932, $16,197,526, for 1931, $36,911,245 and for 1930, $52,588,935.

Automobile manufacturing was the most important of the secondary iron and steel industries in 1934, and the production value of $76,133,448 was 78 p.c. over the 1933 figure and the highest reported for this industry since 1930. Sixteen companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada in 1934 and 21 separate factories were in operation. The capacity of these plants was reported at 234,000 automobiles and 33,500 trucks annually, from which it is calculated that the industry operated at about 44 p.c. of capacity during 1934 when 116,852 cars and trucks were produced. In 1929, the year of highest production, the plants operated at 66 p.c. of their estimated capacity. Production in 1929 totalled 262,625 cars at $163,497,675; in 1930 the output was 153,372 cars at $91,766,806; in 1931, 82,559 cars at $52,964,936; in 1932, 60,789 cars at $38,560,796; and in 1933, 65,852 cars at $38,630,463. Exports of automobiles and parts declined from $47,005,671 in 1929 to $20,386,354 in 1930 and to $7,091,994 in 1932; there was an increase of 39 p.c. in 1933 to $9,843,361 and a gain in 1934 over 1933 of 99 p.c. to $19,619,016.

There are also numerous works in Canada for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, automobile parts, boilers and engines, castings and forgings, sheet metal products, hardware and tools, wire and wire goods, etc., and the variety of products made in these establishments is increasing yearly.

The iron and steel industries which are engaged almost entirely in the production of capital goods have been severely affected by the depressed economic conditions of the past few years. In 1934, the 1,255 operating factories reported production valued at $308,303,352 compared with $211,961,908 in 1933, $225,832,185 in 1932, $374,725,068 in 1931, $569,745,973 in 1930, and $738,012,980 in 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Production from this group of manufactures, which includes non-ferrous smelters and refineries, electrical equipment factories, brass foundries, etc., advanced 44 p.c. in 1934 to a value of $237,233,670 compared with $164,765,604 in 1933, $152,111,317 in 1932 and $250,458,721 in 1930. Capital employed in the 488 operating factories in 1934 was reported at $263,488,479 and the number of employees was given at 30,177.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals was the leading industry of the group in 1934. Fourteen plants were operated in that year by 11 different companies and products were valued at $149,936,239. Capital employed amounted to $146,047,422 and the average number of workers was 8,298. Products included aluminium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, bismuth, cadmium, selenium, radium, and other refinery products. Output value in 1934 was the best on record and 49 p.c. higher than in 1933.

The electrical apparatus industry showed a considerable increase in 1934, due chiefly to better demand for heavy electrical machinery, wire and cable, and radios. Output in 1934 totalled $50,234,811 compared with $37,012,509 in 1933. Radio

production alone advanced to 188,710 sets at $8,196,248 in 1934 from 112,273 sets at $4,401,313 in 1933 and 121,468 sets at $6,808,877 in 1932.

Jewellery, silverware, white metal alloys, aluminium utensils, and brass and copper goods were the other important products made in factories in this group.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—This group of manufactures includes such leading industries as coke making, oil refining and the manufacture of glass, artificial abrasives, bricks, cement, etc. Final figures for 1934 show that the output for this group amounted in value to $166,782,852, which is 18 p.c. above the corresponding total for 1933 but 31 p.c. below 1929.

The petroleum-refining industry is by far the largest of the group. Canada produces some crude oil, but the bulk of the oil treated in Canadian refineries is imported from the United States or South America. In 1934 there were 42 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. These units used 1,109,510,343 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth $75,691,078. About 4,876 people were given employment and the capital investment was $66,450,496.

Forty-one coke and gas plants representing an investment of $99 millions made products worth $38,272,020. Glass, cement, lime, salt, brick, dressed stone, cement products and asbestos goods were also made in this group of industries.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—That chemical manufactures occupy an important place in Canadian industry is apparent from the fact that in 1934 a total of 17,130 persons were employed in the 736 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1934 the apparent consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted in value to $121,851,858, of which $108.052,039 or 88·7 p.c. was of domestic manufacture.

Output of chemicals and allied products was valued at $108,052,039 at factory prices in 1934. This total was about 16·4 p.c. above the 1933 value of $92,820,761 and 13·4 p.c. above the total of $95,279,376 in 1932. Paints, soaps, medicinals, acids and chemical salts are the most important products. Output from the 16 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represented a capital of $45,033,355, amounted to $16,494,139 in 1934 and in 1929 was up to $28,021,972. Acetic acid, calcium, cyanamide, sodium cyanide, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, phosphorus, calcium carbide, and nitre cake are among the leading products. The export trade in these commodities amounted to about $9,000,000 in 1934.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 3,506 workers in 1934 and paid $4,306,409 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at $19,484,094. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 79 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth $18,618,371. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth $13,614,464 and 1,818 people worked in the 101 factories in this industry. Compressed gases, fertilizers, coal-tar products, wood-distillation products, inks, adhesives, polishes, and a multitude of other such products are also made in the chemical plants.

Many chemical products are also made in industries which for statistical purposes are not included in the chemicals and allied products group. For instance, pulp and paper, distilled liquors, brewery products, and artificial abrasives are classified in other groups.

Central Electric Stations.—The generation of power by central electric stations, which is of such vital importance to the development of manufactures in

Canada, has increased very rapidly since the Great War. The output in 1919, the first year for which statistics have been compiled, amounted to 5·5 billion kilowatt hours and by 1930 had grown to 18 billion kilowatt hours. In spite of a temporary set-back occasioned by the general contraction in industrial production, the output for 1934 reached a new high record of 21·2 billion kilowatt hours. The pulp and paper industry is the largest user of electric energy. During 1934, this industry purchased 8·4 billion kilowatt hours from central electric stations, or about 40 p.c. of the total output. Other large users of electric energy are: the primary iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metal smelting and acids, alkalies, and salts establish-

8.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Province, Group or Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	Totals, by Provinces	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**77,721**	**22,009**	**160,986,876**
1	Prince Edward Island	273	3,517,088	226	45	207,336
2	Nova Scotia	1,386	119,064,747	1,842	469	2,934,591
3	New Brunswick	847	123,476,314	1,729	416	3,145,342
4	Quebec	8,168	1,678,486,302	23,214	5,830	47,169,412
5	Ontario	10,322	2,063,721,375	38,239	12,479	84,805,090
6	Manitoba	1,077	183,937,703	3,534	912	6,811,494
7	Saskatchewan	845	65,975,159	1,726	305	2,562,585
8	Alberta	968	98,418,699	2,272	455	3,851,201
9	British Columbia and Yukon	1,777	367,320,343	4,939	1,098	9,499,825
	Totals, by Groups	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**77,721**	**22,009**	**160,986,876**
1	Vegetable products	5,656	506,714,365	12,292	3,133	23,946,918
2	Animal products	4,504	210,260,801	8,676	1,954	14,345,616
3	Textiles and textile products	2,234	328,362,816	8,354	3,937	20,271,456
4	Wood and paper products	8,075	884,503,673	19,227	4,685	36,934,544
5	Iron and its products	1,255	547,892,157	9,817	2,522	22,011,084
6	Non-ferrous metal products	488	263,488,479	4,767	1,535	11,302,042
7	Non-metallic mineral products	1,164	307,338,479	3,469	804	7,063,652
8	Chemicals and chemical products	736	156,788,418	4,329	1,500	10,578,367
9	Miscellaneous industries	508	67,716,376	1,866	575	4,098,584
10	Central electric stations	1,043	1,430,852,166	4,924	1,364	10,434,613
	1.—Vegetable Products	**5,656**	**506,714,365**	**12,292**	**3,133**	**23,946,918**
1	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	237	40,476,440	1,680	471	3,630,738
2	Bread and other bakery products	3,173	44,196,221	2,211	555	2,669,156
3	Breweries	73	58,747,130	816	150	2,114,464
4	Coffee, tea and spices	71	13,837,780	651	175	1,426,800
5	Distilleries	17	47,980,630	254	68	810,988
6	Flour and feed mills	1,310	59,293,426	1,693	175	2,044,581
7	Foods, breakfast	17	5,213,811	65	28	187,092
8	Foods, stock and poultry	46	4,360,198	149	49	310,274
9	Foods, miscellaneous	103	9,613,643	482	185	1,084,872
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	287	39,266,310	647	202	1,270,970
11	Ice cream cones	8	573,806	8	5	18,630
12	Linseed oil and oil cake	10	2,394,498	35	8	104,620
13	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	15	2,066,866	59	14	103,380
14	Malt and malt products	13	9,233,653	67	9	163,668
15	Rice mills	7	868,034	13	3	40,580
16	Rubber goods, including footwear	51	66,047,471	1,267	394	2,884,461
17	Starch and glucose	6	5,901,477	54	21	132,607
18	Sugar refineries	8	33,151,249	297	62	985,447
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	127	51,546,009	1,595	519	3,424,326
20	Tobacco processing and packing	22	3,836,369	121	9	248,286
21	Wine	55	8,109,344	128	31	290,978
	2.—Animal Products	**4,504**	**210,260,801**	**8,676**	**1,954**	**14,345,616**
1	Animal oils and fats	4	98,366	3	1	6,463
2	Belting, leather	14	757,543	42	12	96,109
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather	19	1,862,667	58	10	107,941
4	Boots and shoes, leather	211	22,709,588	1,017	399	2,306,990
5	Butter and cheese	2,632	61,513,373	3,391	715	3,933,099
6	Condensed milk	21	4,784,423	93	30	201,028
7	Dairy products, other	28	2,204,434	63	25	131,033
8	Fish curing and packing	665	17,372,799	481	67	676,124
9	Fur dressing and dyeing	14	943,365	75	10	178,948
10	Fur goods	320	11,088,213	492	143	962,760
11	Gloves and mittens, leather	46	2,181,362	145	48	236,549

ments. Approximately 8 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations in 1934 was used for residence lighting and other domestic services, while 5·9 p.c. was exported to the United States.

The growth of central electric stations is also strikingly illustrated in the increase since 1919 of 247 p.c. in the capital investment, which in 1934 totalled $1,430,852,166 or 30 p.c. of the total. This industry is also unique in that there are no expenditures for raw material, the main items of expenditure are, therefore, for the upkeep of plant and payment of interest charges on the huge capital investment.

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel and Electricity.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.[3]	Gross.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
338,953	**106,479**	**372,607,759**	**8,526,375[1]**	**79,838,002**	**1,230,977,053**	**1,222,943,899**	**2,533,758,954**	
575	247	392,880	8,920[1]	100,125	1,921,421	1,281,040	3,302,586	1
10,492	2,238	9,466,734	264,300[1]	3,940,541	28,497,123	28,406,917	60,844,581	2
9,477	1,900	8,222,283	227,916[1]	3,062,672	24,637,918	26,357,257	54,057,847	3
106,951	45,551	114,028,496	3,728,879[1]	28,292,614	357,751,720	380,453,666	766,498,000	4
160,172	48,731	186,029,012	2,606,595[1]	33,536,031	610,485,807	611,303,863	1,255,325,701	5
14,076	3,201	15,209,496	488,269[1]	2,153,866	54,719,469	48,484,665	105,358,000	6
3,611	344	3,531,398	148,844[1]	1,734,216	24,289,080	16,238,427	42,261,723	7
7,744	1,094	7,924,544	179,270[1]	1,430,656	40,381,587	27,576,875	69,389,118	8
25,855	3,173	27,802,916	873,382[1]	5,587,281	88,292,928	82,841,189	176,721,398	9
338,953	**106,479**	**372,607,759**	**11,306,288[2]**	**79,838,002**	**1,230,977,053**	**1,222,943,899**	**2,533,758,954**	
42,780	19,259	47,442,458	332,052[2]	8,923,963	260,491,348	210,899,307	480,314,618	1
36,518	10,051	35,845,752	117,843[2]	4,442,902	226,262,465	94,998,316	325,703,683	2
46,128	57,276	70,525,145	219,938[2]	6,798,445	174,532,597	160,723,494	342,054,536	3
83,889	8,890	80,426,425	2,115,205[2]	25,805,806	155,389,258	223,240,884	404,435,948	4
66,840	2,603	66,913,084	637,718[2]	10,878,042	154,055,806	143,369,504	308,303,352	5
20,462	3,413	23,795,944	405,248[2]	5,364,840	119,713,328	112,155,502	237,233,670	6
17,187	499	17,841,902	231,586[2]	10,917,334	84,508,166	71,357,352	166,782,852	7
8,760	2,541	10,341,373	115,082[2]	3,837,233	41,998,776	62,216,030	108,052,039	8
7,703	1,947	8,080,798	70,024[2]	867,817	14,025,309	21,521,517	36,414,643	9
8,686	Nil	11,394,878	7,061,592[2]	2,001,620	Nil	122,461,993	124,463,613	10
42,780	**19,259**	**47,442,458**	**332,052**	**8,923,963**	**260,491,348**	**210,899,307**	**480,314,618**	
3,635	4,518	5,232,196	22,299	711,769	18,257,191	21,107,957	40,076,917	1
13,870	1,926	13,124,961	15,769	1,952,633	26,681,559	28,661,330	57,295,522	2
3,280	40	3,477,925	22,987	676,621	11,612,712	24,065,865	36,355,198	3
653	536	1,002,826	3,298	94,839	16,598,466	5,973,708	22,667,013	4
860	461	1,001,957	9,417	313,876	3,185,958	8,730,279	12,230,113	5
3,608	157	3,090,731	123,442	1,308,986	74,048,243	20,388,954	95,746,183	6
330	177	511,909	4,820	177,718	2,908,531	5,706,158	8,792,407	7
294	22	271,240	3,820	60,321	3,023,716	1,136,097	4,220,134	8
600	442	814,052	5,490	167,130	6,201,119	6,974,884	13,343,133	9
3,130	3,545	3,433,548	15,751	567,095	20,466,907	14,296,575	35,330,577	10
40	14	35,503	67	14,788	90,422	140,850	246,060	11
157	Nil	134,791	2,272	52,591	1,996,802	594,681	2,644,074	12
132	92	123,231	1,640	43,672	803,143	501,934	1,348,749	13
224	Nil	325,135	5,541	260,626	4,031,841	2,305,296	6,597,763	14
62	Nil	69,284	412	6,471	928,175	173,652	1,108,298	15
6,661	2,757	7,974,176	63,881	1,192,427	18,439,498	35,598,456	55,230,381	16
419	14	428,097	4,530	175,937	2,521,140	1,757,796	4,454,873	17
1,635	86	1,934,215	22,120	903,070	24,099,994	11,004,144	36,007,208	18
2,140	3,896	3,530,320	2,716	146,439	18,629,615	18,712,971	37,489,025	19
673	555	603,669	633	47,655	4,154,898	1,362,278	5,564,831	20
377	21	322,692	1,147	49,299	1,811,418	1,705,442	3,566,159	21
36,518	**10,051**	**35,845,752**	**117,843**	**4,442,902**	**226,262,465**	**94,998,316**	**325,703,683**	
17	Nil	15,127	107	6,127	33,612	49,761	89,500	1
85	1	77,251	350	10,747	381,908	290,842	683,497	2
296	53	227,582	2,025	34,475	512,179	622,800	1,169,454	3
8,352	5,100	8,264,109	5,992	274,782	17,021,115	15,009,740	32,305,637	4
9,994	289	9,207,745	39,748	1,615,597	63,763,974	27,433,700	92,813,271	5
496	31	543,884	3,420	305,344	4,617,298	2,478,619	7,401,261	6
183	14	211,290	1,593	42,365	557,458	946,924	1,546,747	7
3,145	970	2,193,995	11,462	323,575	15,567,160	8,166,192	24,056,927	8
559	119	502,862	883	27,510	308,675	1,163,604	1,499,789	9
1,232	1,021	2,000,870	494	64,417	7,949,472	4,642,833	12,656,722	10
635	932	895,935	317	20,737	1,940,380	1,673,737	3,634,854	11

[1] Exclusive of purchased power. [2] Including purchased power. [3] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value of products.

8.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Province, Group or Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	2.—Animal Products—concluded.					
12	Hair goods, animal and human	5	73,726	10	3	13,488
13	Leather tanneries	90	21,352,180	285	67	815,056
14	Miscellaneous leather goods	224	5,396,028	396	99	539,262
15	Sausage and sausage casings	64	1,157,110	68	17	112,998
16	Slaughtering and meat packing	147	56,765,624	2,057	308	4,027,768
	3.—Textiles and Textile Products	**2,234**	**328,362,816**	**8,354**	**3,937**	**20,271,456**
1	Awnings, tents and sails	62	1,554,337	108	30	168,427
2	Bags, cotton and jute	24	5,353,146	103	34	314,386
3	Batting and wadding	5	1,244,565	12	3	46,962
4	Carpets, mats and rugs	27	6,924,227	159	44	354,356
5	Clothing, factory, men's	165	15,221,828	1,118	388	2,088,247
6	Clothing, factory, women's	577	19,389,407	1,486	812	3,575,926
7	Clothing contractors, men's and women's	105	537,236	175	28	205,678
8	Cordage, rope and twine	11	10,416,346	81	28	255,014
9	Corsets	23	3,550,473	172	197	571,615
10	Cotton and wool waste	17	943,816	36	21	86,387
11	Cotton textiles, *n.e.s.*	41	2,091,590	89	40	174,945
12	Cotton thread	5	2,901,875	62	21	174,544
13	Cotton yarn and cloth	36	75,889,237	455	145	1,192,829
14	Dyeing and finishing of textiles	24	5,397,621	113	35	306,311
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	411	23,716,700	834	513	1,792,137
16	Flax, dressed	7	86,813	1	Nil	1,731
17	Furnishing goods, men's	172	14,620,159	609	269	1,406,791
18	Gloves and mittens, fabric	8	626,510	12	7	35,202
19	Hats and caps	168	5,812,476	415	178	910,388
20	Hosiery and knitted goods	167	49,446,669	877	591	2,636,187
21	Miscellaneous textiles, *n.e.s.*	10	11,637,946	245	43	800,196
22	Oiled and waterproof clothing	14	682,674	18	9	50,082
23	Silk and artificial silk	29	34,192,892	619	293	1,559,068
24	Woollen cloth	66	20,483,554	350	122	951,323
25	Woollen goods, *n.e.s.*	24	6,957,683	80	26	271,934
26	Woollen yarn	34	8,459,065	115	57	298,817
27	All other industries	2	223,971	10	3	41,973
	4.—Wood and Paper Products	**8,075**	**884,503,673**	**19,227**	**4,685**	**36,934,544**
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies	6	152,046	10	3	11,992
2	Blue printing	18	173,458	22	7	41,433
3	Boat building	123	1,961,228	167	10	156,427
4	Boxes and bags, paper	143	20,724,597	667	258	1,867,148
5	Boxes, wooden	136	7,046,619	299	43	502,860
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	215	1,891,772	250	7	168,966
7	Charcoal	73	165,827	76	Nil	11,406
8	Coffins and caskets	44	3,729,646	127	27	244,059
9	Cooperage	85	1,962,940	102	8	124,442
10	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	92	9,527,368	447	144	1,165,679
11	Excelsior	11	296,678	19	5	17,006
12	Flooring, hardwood	23	3,807,687	106	24	200,061
13	Furniture	401	27,160,732	1,073	230	1,825,755
14	Lasts, trees and shoe findings	13	1,140,197	38	17	155,660
15	Lithographing	45	11,980,570	358	175	1,297,562
16	Miscellaneous paper products	103	13,425,340	442	194	1,176,033
17	Miscellaneous wooden products	93	4,564,860	146	37	266,874
18	Planing mills, sash and door factories	663	29,940,846	1,118	158	1,455,381
19	Printing and bookbinding	1,167	41,005,455	2,477	685	4,869,537
20	Printing and publishing	790	56,316,901	5,733	1,838	10,962,226
21	Pulp and paper	95	554,973,891	2,684	490	7,148,763
22	Roofing paper, wallboard, etc.	14	4,548,370	231	57	445,595
23	Sawmills	3,572	71,649,186	2,251	165	1,883,809
24	Sporting goods	37	1,458,275	77	34	124,312
25	Trade composition	32	954,363	57	13	132,228
26	Woodenware	24	1,328,423	52	11	103,303
27	Wood turning	37	1,632,701	73	12	101,804
28	All other industries	20	10,983,697	125	33	474,223
	5.—Iron and Its Products	**1,255**	**547,892,157**	**9,817**	**2,522**	**22,011,084**
1	Agricultural implements	35	55,742,696	451	127	1,090,107
2	Automobiles	21	34,520,938	1,346	427	3,532,018
3	Automobile supplies	80	19,393,687	476	194	1,155,331
4	Bicycles and skates	4	2,330,478	9	6	20,736
5	Boilers, tanks and engines	51	14,202,122	379	71	783,626
6	Bridge and structural steel work	18	19,947,521	463	63	992,681
7	Castings and forgings	337	71,187,589	1,513	425	3,293,922
8	Hardware and tools	135	23,603,246	461	180	1,165,442
	.....	93	5,968,530	291	50	461,892
	.....	198	53,311,396	1,481	434	2,974,472

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel and Electricity.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.[1]	Gross.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
12	3	8,922	75	1,895	28,073	25,484	55,452	12
3,124	104	2,668,245	15,335	467,575	11,002,236	6,439,263	17,909,074	13
1,203	537	1,215,750	1,476	57,920	2,753,040	2,853,777	5,664,737	14
270	38	231,615	510	33,390	1,408,723	662,242	2,104,355	15
6,915	839	7,580,570	34,056	1,156,446	98,417,162	22,538,798	122,112,406	16
46,128	**57,276**	**70,525,145**	**219,938**	**6,798,445**	**174,532,597**	**160,723,494**	**342,054,536**	
178	150	230,381	238	12,963	871,533	735,667	1,620,163	1
303	482	564,712	1,146	40,411	6,643,990	1,938,243	8,622,644	2
92	23	102,093	627	14,459	376,761	338,074	729,294	3
578	326	641,100	2,116	80,405	1,295,281	1,773,512	3,149,198	4
3,753	3,590	5,800,668	1,572	126,120	19,458,231	14,147,389	33,731,740	5
4,076	10,626	10,015,205	3,059	210,093	30,473,677	20,849,321	51,533,091	6
761	1,270	1,006,738	375	31,726	91,831	1,408,375	1,531,932	7
597	246	726,639	7,515	104,367	2,532,887	2,181,332	4,818,586	8
139	1,090	703,230	590	20,008	2,062,352	2,379,049	4,461,409	9
137	88	145,381	1,131	30,001	1,032,216	592,300	1,654,517	10
288	481	447,456	906	26,064	1,602,028	1,148,179	2,776,271	11
148	382	461,305	1,925	61,756	1,545,885	2,201,767	3,809,408	12
11,257	6,249	12,575,449	103,114	1,979,009	33,132,480	26,195,001	61,306,490	13
650	142	625,410	3,931	231,637	1,504,033	2,042,982	3,778,652	14
3,669	5,360	6,121,952	15,024	959,016	1,463,432	13,180,164	15,602,612	15
44	Nil	11,756	294	2,063	53,770	34,610	90,443	16
1,094	6,701	3,942,017	2,005	127,636	12,859,747	8,724,765	21,712,148	17
55	161	114,694	353	6,758	287,544	244,462	538,764	18
1,517	1,847	2,421,491	1,719	114,575	5,188,631	5,542,553	10,845,759	19
5,823	10,687	10,929,429	18,388	749,201	21,831,064	22,376,782	44,957,047	20
812	161	823,186	7,167	191,501	3,234,369	3,516,085	6,941,955	21
84	125	145,383	170	10,187	514,674	307,376	832,237	22
4,907	3,401	5,976,904	17,832	831,896	9,553,932	15,493,231	25,879,059	23
3,256	2,251	3,778,964	14,655	547,431	9,877,162	7,343,860	17,768,453	24
757	223	761,564	8,540	111,638	2,220,857	2,748,726	5,081,221	25
1,116	1,176	1,401,781	5,426	173,018	4,671,476	3,029,220	7,873,714	26
37	38	50,257	120	4,506	152,754	250,469	407,729	27
83,889	**8,890**	**80,426,425**	**2,115,205**	**25,805,806**	**155,389,258**	**223,240,884**	**404,435,948**	
28	1	15,585	183	2,139	22,491	99,501	124,131	1
50	5	31,950	180	4,919	41,299	114,422	160,640	2
366	3	244,936	1,620	19,507	215,402	586,538	821,447	3
2,267	2,038	3,194,744	6,749	221,130	11,281,493	9,532,809	21,035,432	4
2,376	231	1,381,553	14,473	107,212	2,482,511	2,887,985	5,477,708	5
322	3	240,562	2,014	35,895	316,338	685,143	1,037,376	6
19	Nil	10,450	108	378	24,220	23,650	48,248	7
566	103	509,152	1,517	43,087	818,117	1,392,873	2,254,077	8
458	Nil	345,043	2,239	25,394	1,113,881	866,891	2,006,166	9
1,321	312	2,140,264	2,896	114,156	1,095,159	4,623,908	5,833,223	10
56	11	36,416	1,171	10,007	49,373	105,477	164,857	11
766	5	479,808	6,131	45,098	1,328,306	1,012,453	2,385,857	12
6,806	314	4,634,757	21,760	476,053	6,781,915	9,901,187	17,159,155	13
375	159	341,774	730	20,132	368,543	884,115	1,272,790	14
1,332	494	1,969,229	3,076	86,115	3,300,412	5,215,322	8,601,849	15
1,072	673	1,400,195	5,083	178,327	6,145,166	5,926,948	12,250,441	16
817	83	549,486	4,838	70,710	1,287,237	1,370,951	2,728,898	17
4,691	26	3,163,291	47,078	363,812	7,388,323	6,784,296	14,536,431	18
6,456	2,195	8,102,440	12,689	427,964	11,130,694	19,815,690	31,374,348	19
7,648	1,134	11,013,579	24,752	705,037	10,182,077	41,794,493	52,681,607	20
23,211	608	26,158,280	1,654,085	21,967,470	53,426,534	77,253,752	152,647,756	21
379	3	342,826	3,862	128,065	1,800,813	2,347,616	4,276,494	22
20,056	133	12,234,391	283,682	560,352	29,487,086	24,771,633	54,819,071	23
371	143	358,816	1,610	26,555	649,800	867,599	1,543,954	24
157	4	193,203	93	12,206	32,222	475,023	519,451	25
585	83	328,786	1,813	16,457	344,602	694,733	1,055,792	26
612	49	372,854	3,011	26,133	590,030	787,938	1,404,101	27
726	77	632,055	7,762	111,496	3,685,214	2,417,938	6,214,648	28
66,840	**2,603**	**66,913,084**	**637,718**	**10,878,042**	**154,055,806**	**143,369,504**	**308,303,352**	
3,083	45	2,686,811	21,676	368,292	3,632,821	4,816,643	8,817,756	1
7,685	216	9,406,915	38,090	566,870	52,693,074	22,873,504	76,133,448	2
4,031	477	4,343,029	30,873	550,390	12,736,731	11,091,641	24,378,762	3
254	18	312,931	1,018	30,166	503,748	499,508	1,033,422	4
1,594	3	1,507,796	21,530	194,556	2,432,907	3,858,351	6,485,814	5
1,133	Nil	1,096,871	39,066	170,764	2,765,535	1,763,844	4,700,143	6
11,031	147	9,905,204	63,813	1,460,757	12,141,691	21,525,638	35,128,086	7
3,342	643	3,398,250	14,521	414,699	4,184,533	8,994,425	13,593,657	8
831	21	646,972	5,678	77,460	1,185,432	1,647,203	2,910,095	9
5,528	83	5,290,629	39,865	537,585	10,391,964	15,142,720	26,072,269	10

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value.

8.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

	Province, Group or Kind of Industry.	Establishments	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
	5.—Iron and Its Products—concluded.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
11	Primary iron and steel	51	90,079,004	490	96	1,269,620
12	Railway rolling-stock	37	82,897,836	1,178	67	2,424,846
13	Sheet metal products	126	45,889,032	937	271	2,010,565
14	Wire and wire goods	69	28,818,082	348	111	835,826
	6.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products	**488**	**263,488,479**	**4,767**	**1,535**	**11,302,042**
1	Aluminium products	16	3,759,900	109	41	239,599
2	Brass and copper products	125	22,325,567	694	169	1,455,322
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	174	77,980,366	2,729	978	6,473,422
4	Jewellery and silverware	107	7,528,257	320	158	843,967
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	20	999,053	64	26	137,517
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	15	146,047,422	737	112	1,842,449
7	White metal alloys	31	4,847,914	114	51	309,766
	7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**1,164**	**307,338,479**	**3,469**	**804**	**7,063,652**
1	Abrasive products	14	5,109,861	139	44	343,316
2	Aerated and mineral waters	386	11,583,339	548	101	889,107
3	Asbestos products	11	1,391,873	29	13	78,834
4	Cement	11	53,413,000	79	5	161,118
5	Cement products	88	3,285,150	105	5	119,301
6	Clay products, from domestic clay	149	23,046,807	186	29	389,722
7	Clay products, from imported clay	19	4,161,435	74	19	173,326
8	Coke and gas products	44	99,297,395	932	338	2,056,736
9	Glass products	67	13,808,243	257	82	587,064
10	Lime	58	8,497,895	53	9	82,983
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	33	7,034,696	79	15	173,092
12	Petroleum products	51	67,021,041	657	94	1,440,983
13	Salt	9	3,711,598	53	18	164,685
14	Sand-lime brick	6	781,444	13	1	17,966
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental	218	5,194,702	265	31	385,419
	8.—Chemicals and Chemical Products	**736**	**156,788,418**	**4,329**	**1,500**	**10,578,367**
1	Acids, alkalies and salts	16	45,033,355	403	49	845,253
2	Adhesives	16	2,123,205	50	15	120,855
3	Coal-tar distillation	10	5,086,026	47	8	156,288
4	Explosives, ammunition and fireworks	9	6,865,362	189	23	443,937
5	Fertilizers	20	15,452,733	165	36	331,288
6	Gases, compressed	28	3,734,447	168	61	405,858
7	Inks, printing and writing	28	2,585,617	151	42	417,886
8	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	180	20,041,129	971	496	2,619,210
9	Miscellaneous chemical products	117	11,909,716	401	137	864,984
10	Paints, pigments and varnishes	79	22,816,098	932	261	2,252,291
11	Polishes and dressings	45	1,930,392	111	44	232,278
12	Soaps and washing compounds	101	12,500,929	532	148	1,245,672
13	Toilet preparations	82	5,063,459	199	180	624,367
14	Wood distillation	5	1,645,950	10	Nil	16,200
	9.—Miscellaneous Industries	**508**	**67,716,376**	**1,866**	**575**	**4,098,584**
1	Aircraft	6	1,210,314	32	5	66,875
2	Artificial flowers and feathers	12	234,801	17	12	26,240
3	Automobile accessories, fabric	11	357,748	17	9	31,703
4	Brooms, brushes and mops	77	3,713,438	194	77	372,471
5	Buttons	17	1,455,681	61	19	145,022
6	Candles	12	776,176	32	10	72,931
7	Fountain pens and pencils	9	2,066,509	85	30	196,559
8	Ice, artificial	47	5,091,197	76	19	144,255
9	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets	5	206,926	14	13	27,737
10	Mattresses and springs	61	5,345,518	218	63	528,498
11	Motion pictures	7	905,446	100	26	206,279
12	Musical instruments	19	4,608,820	128	41	309,352
13	Novelties, advertising and other	12	187,085	23	5	41,906
14	Pipes, tobacco	3	23,135	3	Nil	3,806
15	Refrigerators, other than electric or gas	5	462,250	35	9	39,174
16	Regalia and society emblems	10	167,621	11	5	17,843
17	Scientific and professional equipment	27	4,154,319	140	86	425,063
18	Shipbuilding and repairs	40	31,022,378	339	40	734,668
19	Signs, electric	33	3,028,233	136	22	262,540
20	Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal	34	586,062	68	16	114,853
21	Statuary, art goods and church supplies	31	623,672	64	31	117,081
22	Store display accessories	3	115,054	7	4	11,190
23	Toys and toy equipment	14	288,857	20	10	42,577
24	Typewriter supplies	7	820,634	36	19	137,031
25	Umbrellas	5	157,952	8	3	17,065
26	All other industries	1	106,550	2	1	5,865
	10.—Central Electric Stations	**1,043**	**1,430,852,166**	**4,924**	**1,364**	**10,434,613**

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel and Electricity.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Net.[1]	Gross.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
6,791	23	7,739,892	221,445	3,969,136	12,673,398	12,458,929	29,101,463	11
14,827	23	13,887,425	108,794	1,527,920	16,756,285	16,068,706	34,352,911	12
4,227	683	4,253,445	13,586	488,814	17,431,261	12,990,890	30,910,965	13
2,483	221	2,436,914	17,763	520,633	4,526,426	9,637,502	14,684,561	14
20,462	**3,413**	**23,795,944**	**405,245**	**5,364,840**	**119,713,328**	**112,155,502**	**237,233,670**	
561	78	586,998	2,964	104,115	2,115,100	1,526,218	3,745,433	1
2,825	244	2,732,330	24,311	523,103	11,177,964	7,608,247	19,309,314	2
7,497	2,453	8,746,600	92,186	986,528	21,308,006	27,940,277	50,234,811	3
~~1,497~~	~~445~~	~~1,806,981~~	~~2,851~~	~~93,618~~	~~3,418,798~~	4,347,486	~~7,859,902~~	~~4~~
154	47	175,346	395	14,623	229,589	676,712	920,924	5
7,443	6	9,216,757	279,023	3,564,712	78,325,552	68,045,975	149,936,239	6
485	140	530,932	3,518	78,141	3,138,319	2,010,587	5,227,047	7
17,187	**499**	**17,841,902**	**231,586**	**10,917,334**	**84,508,166**	**71,357,352**	**166,782,852**	
678	Nil	748,676	5,948	697,028	2,317,552	4,400,273	7,414,853	1
1,633	72	1,601,451	3,118	147,264	2,999,619	8,439,257	11,586,140	2
164	22	154,545	1,992	46,488	387,074	477,421	910,983	3
776	Nil	848,568	83,781	1,206,550	Nil	4,461,396	5,667,946	4
376	3	285,727	2,639	42,107	444,274	555,877	1,042,258	5
1,357	Nil	873,255	25,170	558,732	Nil	2,121,678	2,680,410	6
543	77	499,428	2,043	184,735	515,465	1,223,018	1,923,218	7
3,006	2	3,592,233	31,945	2,883,049	15,237,031	20,151,940	38,272,020	8
2,413	249	2,589,140	12,315	893,488	3,549,677	5,347,706	9,790,871	9
675	Nil	452,509	6,900	606,335	Nil	2,139,462	2,745,797	10
365	22	321,394	7,004	179,721	1,202,820	2,491,806	3,874,347	11
4,196	10	4,938,243	36,774	3,124,534	56,969,015	16,243,964	76,337,513	12
360	38	387,313	2,822	236,257	Nil	1,718,696	1,954,953	13
64	Nil	48,030	901	20,172	51,316	102,581	174,069	14
581	4	501,390	8,234	90,874	834,323	1,482,277	2,407,474	15
8,760	**2,541**	**10,341,373**	**115,082**	**3,837,233**	**41,998,776**	**62,216,030**	**108,052,039**	
1,832	5	1,996,600	53,072	1,872,137	3,674,265	10,947,737	16,494,139	1
256	11	245,153	1,396	77,198	587,535	642,660	1,307,393	2
147	Nil	161,767	366	115,085	1,366,641	522,989	2,004,715	3
852	213	973,887	5,812	188,626	2,955,842	5,893,320	9,037,788	4
575	Nil	614,890	23,100	348,716	3,647,660	1,470,778	5,467,154	5
213	4	241,123	5,110	116,887	378,111	2,308,842	2,803,840	6
222	23	287,906	1,617	32,539	959,826	1,418,636	2,411,001	7
938	1,101	1,687,199	3,604	148,760	6,587,569	12,747,765	19,484,094	8
796	367	856,660	6,358	173,865	3,413,611	4,550,276	8,137,752	9
1,513	153	1,573,247	7,448	274,567	7,949,941	10,393,863	18,618,371	10
132	75	172,555	196	13,612	815,680	1,089,706	1,918,998	11
949	189	1,056,055	5,995	346,066	7,182,860	6,085,538	13,614,464	12
180	400	361,868	590	26,354	2,022,030	3,929,179	5,977,563	13
155	Nil	112,463	418	102,821	457,205	214,741	774,767	14
7,703	**1,947**	**8,080,798**	**70,024**	**867,817**	**14,025,309**	**21,521,517**	**36,414,643**	
117	8	125,498	623	11,219	162,294	310,435	483,948	1
33	112	59,660	9	944	60,239	123,430	184,613	2
63	28	68,140	155	6,123	209,582	210,488	426,193	3
865	214	661,189	1,788	42,527	1,327,505	1,750,449	3,120,481	4
325	235	356,357	661	20,716	466,935	811,263	1,298,914	5
53	26	48,798	47	9,177	198,417	214,940	422,534	6
194	206	318,599	539	17,221	920,530	888,783	1,826,534	7
409	10	376,876	10,861	178,203	71,729	1,290,910	1,540,842	8
38	40	55,668	94	3,279	75,984	127,777	207,040	9
1,114	222	1,106,697	4,186	89,724	3,054,194	2,581,790	5,725,708	10
12	3	18,999	54	5,282	632,761	415,985	1,054,028	11
582	227	613,895	3,405	71,252	1,364,564	1,282,049	2,717,865	12
56	60	58,953	43	2,893	106,676	153,189	262,758	13
10	1	6,904	15	860	6,592	12,120	19,572	14
100	3	72,247	643	5,780	140,127	137,459	283,366	15
8	19	17,927	30	773	23,011	59,990	83,774	16
404	228	640,759	2,657	75,200	2,222,491	3,250,960	5,548,651	17
2,378	3	2,463,276	42,521	254,642	1,612,739	4,852,078	6,719,459	18
338	8	364,941	163	36,496	308,521	1,172,129	1,517,146	19
159	7	143,954	199	8,275	73,830	391,086	473,191	20
177	145	219,878	696	10,522	351,343	471,910	833,775	21
33	3	22,651	134	2,689	13,367	44,562	60,618	22
147	74	123,210	140	4,373	169,033	376,553	549,959	23
62	25	90,431	257	7,231	286,848	426,128	720,207	24
20	35	36,985	66	955	135,359	111,610	247,924	25
6	5	8,306	38	1,461	30,638	53,444	85,543	26
8,686	Nil	**11,394,878**	**7,061,592**	**2,001,620**	Nil	**122,461,993**	**124,463,613**	

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value.

Subsection 2.—Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products.

Production of Manufactured Goods According to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products used for the industrial census in detailed presentation, a separate and distinct classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented in Table 9 for the years 1922, 1924, 1926, 1929 to 1933, in summary form and for 1934 in more detail.

Significant changes have occurred since 1922 in the importance of the various groups shown in the purpose classification. Indicative of the increasing industrialization of the Dominion is the increase in the "industrial equipment" group from 17·0 p.c. of the total value of production in 1922 to 18·6 p.c. of the total in 1934, and the increase in "producers materials" from 26·8 p.c. to 29·4 p.c. during the same period. Another significant change is the decline in the "food" group which dropped from a production of 27·1 p.c. to 22·8 p.c. of the total. Whereas in 1922, food products comprised the leading group, in 1934 the production of producers materials ranked first in importance. The following groups had improved their position since 1922; vehicles and vessels advanced from an output of 6·5 p.c. to 7·0 p.c. of the total value of production; drink and tobacco from 4·0 p.c. to 4·2 p.c. and books and stationery from 4·0 p.c. to 4·4 p.c. The following groups declined in importance; the clothing group dropped from 9·5 p.c. to 9·3 p.c., house furnishings from 2·5 p.c. to 1·8 p.c. and personal utilities from 2·3 p.c. to 1·6 p.c.

In analysing the relative standing of the two groups which are perhaps of the greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the "food" industries in 1934 was 22·8 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufactures, as compared with an output of only 9·3 p.c. for the "clothing" industries. Aside from the fact that a much larger proportion of its products is exported, the greater production of the "food" group was, in part, due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacture being 15·0 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the "food" group and 8·8 p.c. for the "clothing" group. The "clothing" industries also gave employment to 10,409 more persons than the "food" industries, but paid out $4,182,477 less in salaries and wages.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-34, and in Detail for 1934.

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1923 and 1925 are given at pp. 430-431 of the 1931 Canada Year Book, and figures for 1927 and 1928 at pp. 430-431 of the 1933 edition.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
1922.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Totals	**22,541**	**3,244,302,410**	**474,430**	**510,431,312**	**1,283,774,723**	**2,482,209,130**[1]
Food	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	673,794,031[1]
Drink and tobacco	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	99,529,819[1]
Clothing	1,279	175,076,687	70,931	65,595,519	118,749,053	236,553,193[1]
Personal utilities	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	57,258,476[1]
House furnishings	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	62,961,050[1]
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	99,118,969[1]
Vehicles and vessels	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	160,624,079[1]
Producers materials	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	666,241,271[1]
Industrial equipment	2,645	1,124,931,330	85,953	103,576,553	160,035,399	421,211,824[1]
Miscellaneous	30	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	4,916,418[1]
1924.						
Totals	**22,178**	**3,538,813,460**	**508,503**	**559,884,045**	**1,438,409,681**	**2,695,053,582**[2]
Food	8,036	364,420,646	74,721	73,119,482	515,708,299	702,713,901[2]
Drink and tobacco	518	124,000,298	14,702	15,748,590	39,159,283	111,877,777[2]
Clothing	1,956	197,041,969	81,729	75,380,919	130,130,048	260,944,006[2]
Personal utilities	341	48,367,616	9,547	11,057,386	20,304,177	41,815,384[2]
House furnishings	587	64,787,015	15,820	17,142,226	22,448,984	54,944,837[2]
Books and stationery	1,690	100,017,954	29,486	40,212,100	32,360,935	107,272,029[2]
Vehicles and vessels	980	205,551,891	34,149	44,977,607	117,515,075	195,403,284[2]
Producers materials	5,716	1,251,962,266	163,523	176,646,967	384,533,201	767,759,256[2]
Industrial equipment	2,204	1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513	425,236,330[2]
Miscellaneous	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,779,166	27,086,778[2]

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials from gross value. [2] See footnote 1, p. 434.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-34, and in Detail for 1934—continued.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1926.						
Totals	**22,708**	**3,981,569,590**	**581,539**	**653,850,933**	**1,728,624,192**	**3,221,269,231**[1]
Food	8,259	394,159,943	87,343	78,143,619	581,403,701	783,223,094[1]
Drink and tobacco	574	137,139,189	15,341	16,817,622	45,115,122	130,895,267[1]
Clothing	1,878	211,149,085	91,215	85,361,018	158,935,630	306,551,672[1]
Personal utilities	384	50,497,988	10,633	12,470,247	24,236,592	49,724,101[1]
House furnishings	543	60,277,954	15,684	16,858,549	22,673,689	55,353,652[1]
Books and stationery	1,716	108,582,186	31,500	43,781,918	34,575,475	116,119,226[1]
Vehicles and vessels	917	271,239,055	50,731	70,315,573	178,558,315	298,064,166[1]
Producers materials	5,807	1,404,509,475	182,599	206,672,939	453,319,993	935,766,746[1]
Industrial equipment	2,457	1,313,175,892	91,956	118,162,492	213,697,326	516,380,827[1]
Miscellaneous	173	30,838,823	4,537	5,266,956	16,107,849	29,190,480[1]
1929.						
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**4,029,371,340**[1]
Food	8,351	463,984,558	94,707	87,960,036	597,396,238	837,986,384[1]
Drink and tobacco	599	201,365,785	18,976	21,670,376	65,440,053	208,968,998[1]
Clothing	2,054	250,215,736	106,641	100,863,405	176,130,224	363,011,970[1]
Personal utilities	380	56,155,234	11,148	13,595,331	29,389,246	61,191,750[1]
House furnishings	600	76,185,921	20,857	23,248,775	34,293,465	77,811,331[1]
Books and stationery	1,917	144,222,275	38,141	56,003,183	45,384,362	155,947,960[1]
Vehicles and vessels	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,350	407,947,648[1]
Producers materials	6,210	1,772,309,696	222,104	257,233,327	523,139,599	1,151,390,753[1]
Industrial equipment	2,600	1,774,844,446	116,086	156,651,963	304,581,449	737,711,202[1]
Miscellaneous	105	32,789,065	3,939	4,584,261	13,007,989	27,403,344[1]
1930.						
Totals	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**3,428,970,628**[1]
Food	8,304	464,697,907	86,279	82,930,475	507,246,850	745,854,406[1]
Drink and tobacco	620	204,039,846	18,365	20,635,959	53,721,019	186,694,400[1]
Clothing	2,017	231,366,990	94,086	87,308,105	147,363,887	298,878,500[1]
Personal utilities	373	50,613,454	9,445	11,423,383	23,820,489	50,416,097[1]
House furnishings	592	74,357,090	19,328	20,679,759	27,037,565	65,818,150[1]
Books and stationery	1,943	148,509,793	38,222	56,396,315	43,997,854	150,051,129[1]
Vehicles and vessels	766	306,354,979	62,871	84,736,739	167,308,926	311,309,244[1]
Producers materials	6,607	1,857,834,835	203,750	222,057,875	429,118,305	947,835,546[1]
Industrial equipment	2,690	1,835,713,531	108,510	145,855,520	256,513,915	648,879,249[1]
Miscellaneous	108	29,828,335	3,583	4,068,636	10,855,092	23,233,907[1]
1931.						
Totals	**24,501**	**4,961,312,408**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**2,693,461,862**[1]
Food	8,531	444,209,802	76,257	78,011,998	372,123,103	582,771,122[1]
Drink and tobacco	671	191,806,615	18,487	20,456,318	45,094,251	153,379,064[1]
Clothing	2,106	213,300,836	89,388	79,522,249	125,931,923	259,539,989[1]
Personal utilities	376	44,211,577	8,959	10,517,796	18,930,769	43,711,790[1]
House furnishings	612	68,433,256	17,294	17,708,228	22,048,506	52,051,911[1]
Books and stationery	2,011	143,486,210	37,309	53,977,715	38,349,342	133,570,961[1]
Vehicles and vessels	691	265,252,000	49,853	60,408,577	95,290,128	198,136,564[1]
Producers materials	6,662	1,675,244,323	161,741	176,921,090	317,204,989	732,199,515[1]
Industrial equipment	2,721	1,890,108,952	94,799	123,101,966	180,565,705	521,671,319[1]
Miscellaneous	120	25,258,837	3,339	3,919,624	8,341,295	21,429,627[1]
1932.						
Totals	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**2,126,194,555**[1]
Food	8,481	410,855,008	72,547	69,844,644	303,192,616	492,549,607[1]
Drink and tobacco	683	181,932,180	18,234	18,970,314	43,409,438	109,650,639[1]
Clothing	2,146	172,486,014	83,568	67,567,959	100,328,484	210,432,923[1]
Personal utilities	403	38,870,494	8,361	8,879,492	14,825,620	35,896,107[1]
House furnishings	645	71,415,662	16,271	14,590,790	16,874,943	42,113,766[1]
Books and stationery	2,075	135,048,427	34,656	46,953,473	32,046,536	112,563,995[1]
Vehicles and vessels	657	241,122,892	39,613	43,360,068	57,818,046	128,072,046[1]
Producers materials	6,571	1,522,863,371	139,762	135,522,235	238,645,276	548,909,696[1]
Industrial equipment	2,759	1,943,356,492	79,088	96,543,676	141,455,794	427,326,335[1]
Miscellaneous	124	23,305,070	3,298	3,650,672	7,371,930	18,679,441[1]
1933.						
Totals	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**2,086,847,847**[1]
Food	8,759	408,995,499	75,434	68,652,798	313,760,942	492,729,174[1]
Drink and tobacco	670	185,612,678	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	98,409,638[1]
Clothing	2,333	166,963,903	85,891	63,883,623	104,608,696	209,867,715[1]
Personal utilities	601	39,681,900	8,938	8,616,372	15,323,848	35,589,961[1]
House furnishings	654	66,047,002	15,587	12,887,200	16,022,584	38,684,649[1]
Books and stationery	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,380	103,477,707[1]
Vehicles and vessels	479	232,153,543	37,618	35,725,625	56,917,292	120,992,781[1]
Producers materials	6,564	1,459,569,284	139,734	126,208,238	252,383,314	573,991,467[1]
Industrial equipment	2,860	1,974,679,340	74,778	85,587,303	133,382,392	394,607,113[1]
Miscellaneous	142	23,163,454	3,334	3,544,129	7,516,826	18,497,642[1]

[1] See footnote at end of table, p. 434.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-34, and in Detail for 1934—concluded.

Year and Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1934.						
Totals	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**545,162**	**533,594,635**	**1,230,977,053**	**2,533,758,954**[1]
Food	8,871	415,660,641	81,180	74,090,460	385,025,834	579,314,257[1]
Drink and tobacco	680	181,802,821	18,348	18,316,163	42,394,220	106,791,466[1]
Clothing	2,413	170,761,461	91,589	69,907,983	121,511,064	236,028,354[1]
Personal utilities	616	39,466,768	10,029	9,965,177	18,721,601	40,313,288[1]
House furnishings	670	66,913,599	16,981	14,630,504	20,798,352	46,825,546[1]
Books and stationery	2,247	133,383,455	35,445	44,495,558	31,927,029	111,421,559[1]
Vehicles and vessels	497	221,882,415	41,185	44,644,716	90,699,378	175,812,392[1]
Producers materials	6,646	1,443,937,708	162,980	156,167,795	339,004,465	744,104,440[1]
Industrial equipment	2,866	2,006,485,870	83 657	97,396,113	171,387,338	470,745,065[1]
Miscellaneous	157	23,622,992	3,768	3,980,166	9,507,772	22,402,587[1]
1934—Detail.						
Food	**8,871**	**415,660,641**	**81,180**	**74,090,460**	**385,025,834**	**579,314,257**[1]
Breadstuffs	4,780	161,922,257	35,841	31,370,775	127,749,105	211,211,899[1]
Fish	665	17,372,799	4,663	2,870,119	15,567,160	24,056,927[1]
Fruits and vegetables	287	39,266,310	7,524	4,704,518	20,466,907	35,330,577[1]
Meats	211	57,922,734	10,512	11,952,951	99,825,885	124,216,761[1]
Milk products	2,681	68,502,230	15,324	14,228,079	68,938,730	101,761,279[1]
Oils and fats	4	98,366	21	21,590	33,612	89,500[1]
Sugar industries	8	33,151,249	2,080	2,919,662	24,099,994	36,007,208[1]
Infusions	71	13,837,780	2,015	2,429,626	16,598,466	22,667,013[1]
Miscellaneous	164	23,586,916	3,200	3,593,140	11,745,975	23,973,093[1]
Drink and Tobacco	**680**	**181,802,821**	**18,348**	**18,316,163**	**42,394,220**	**106,791,466**[1]
Beverages, alcoholic	90	106,727,760	5,929	7,405,334	14,798,670	48,585,311[1]
Beverages, non-alcoholic	441	19,692,683	2,911	3,104,228	4,811,037	15,152,299[1]
Tobacco	149	55,382,378	9,508	7,806,601	22,784,513	43,053,856[1]
Clothing	**2,413**	**170,761,461**	**91,589**	**69,907,983**	**121,511,064**	**236,028,354**[1]
Boots and shoes	211	22,709,588	14,868	10,571,099	17,021,115	32,305,637[1]
Fur goods	334	12,031,578	3,651	3,645,440	8,258,147	14,156,511[1]
Garments and personal furnishings	1,042	53,319,103	38,354	29,316,115	64,945,838	112,970,320[1]
Gloves and mittens	54	2,807,872	1,995	1,282,380	2,227,924	4,173,618[1]
Hats and caps	180	6,047,277	4,131	3,417,779	5,248,870	11,030,372[1]
Knitted goods	167	49,446,669	17,978	13,565,616	21,831,064	44,957,047[1]
Waterproofs	14	682,674	236	195,465	514,674	832,237[1]
Miscellaneous textiles, *n.e.s.*	411	23,716,700	10,376	7,914,089	1,463,432	15,602,612[1]
Personal Utilities	**616**	**39,466,768**	**10,029**	**9,965,177**	**18,721,601**	**40,313,288**[1]
Jewellery and timepieces	112	7,735,183	2,525	2,734,353	3,494,782	8,066,942[1]
Recreational supplies	70	6,355,952	1,854	1,572,162	2,183,397	4,811,778[1]
Personal utilities	434	25,375,633	5,650	5,658,662	13,043,422	27,434,568[1]
House Furnishings	**670**	**66,913,599**	**16,981**	**14,630,504**	**20,798,352**	**46,825,546**[1]
Books and Stationery	**2,247**	**133,383,455**	**35,445**	**44,495,558**	**31,927,029**	**111,421,559**[1]
Vehicles and Vessels	**497**	**221,882,415**	**41,185**	**44,644,716**	**90,699,378**	**175,812,392**[1]
Producers Materials	**6,646**	**1,443,937,708**	**162,980**	**156,167,795**	**339,004,465**	**744,104,440**[1]
Farm materials	20	15,452,733	776	946,178	3,647,660	5,467,154[1]
Manufacturers' materials	1,141	1,133,965,086	109,259	113,162,530	255,898,152	572,601,401[1]
Building materials	4,870	222,280,859	38,612	29,271,596	54,337,728	116,257,797[1]
General materials	615	72,239,030	14,333	12,787,491	25,120,925	49,778,088[1]
Industrial Equipment	**2,866**	**2,006,485,870**	**83,657**	**97,396,113**	**171,387,338**	**470,745,065**[1]
Farming equipment	41	55,894,742	3,748	3,804,495	3,655,312	8,941,887[1]
Manufacturing equipment	211	54,451,593	8,115	8,762,535	10,760,507	27,345,059[1]
Trading equipment	136	9,828,265	1,601	1,769,581	860,971	4,574,762[1]
Service equipment	289	29,454,212	5,745	6,687,679	10,612,281	29,174,625[1]
Light, heat and power equipment	1,450	1,690,276,460	40,148	51,564,346	96,353,087	296,525,516[1]
General equipment	739	166,580,598	24,300	24,807,477	49,145,180	104,183,216[1]
Miscellaneous	**157**	**23,622,992**	**3,768**	**3,980,166**	**9,507,772**	**22,402,587**[1]

[1] Net value is gross value less cost of materials, fuel and electricity for 1924 and later years; see footnote 1, p. 407. These calculations are not available for the purpose classification.

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials.

Classification of Manufacturing Production According to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table **10** for the years 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, and 1934. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than their actual source. Thus, the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials which cannot be grown in Canada such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, etc., but it should be understood that industries included in the Canadian origin classes may be using large quantities of imported corn, fruit, tobacco, hides, wool, etc.

While the period reviewed in the following table only covers the short space of the 11 years from 1924 to 1934, interesting changes have taken place in the relative importance of the industries based on materials from the different origins. Since the purpose of such a comparison is to discover the relative importance of the manufacturing work done upon materials from the different origins, the figures of net value of products or the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes will give a more accurate measure of the importance of the industrial groups than the figures of gross value of products.

The values added in the manufacture of materials of mineral origin represented 31·7 p.c. of the total value added by manufacture in all industries in 1934. This group advanced from second place in 1924 when the percentage of the total was 27·9. The second largest group from the point of view of value added is that of farm origin which accounted for 30·0 p.c. of the total value in 1934. This group with 30·7 p.c. of the total was in first place in 1924. The values added by the industries of the forest group, which are third in importance, declined from 23·8 p.c. of the total in 1924 to 18·7 p.c. in 1934. On the other hand, central electric stations better their position, the percentages of the totals being 7·6 in 1924 and 9·6 in 1934. The above percentages of values added are based on the old method of computation, whereby the materials only are deducted from the gross value of products. The increase during the period under review in the relative importance of the industries of the mineral group was probably due to a number of influences. The expansion of the motor vehicle industry, the rapid growth in the use of electrical equipment, growing dependence of the construction industry upon large quantities of steel, cement and various other manufactured mineral products, and the development of metallurgical plants in Canada were some factors in the growing importance of the mineral group of industries. Another factor in this trend has been the growing appreciation and development of the wealth of the mineral resources of Canada. Not only have the various mining activities made the raw materials for mineral industries more readily available, but those activities have also required large quantities of machinery, electrical apparatus and other finished products of mineral origin.

In the year 1934, the industries of the farm group exceeded those of any other group in the gross value of products with 37·8 p.c. of the total, as compared with 32·0 p.c. for the mineral and 15·7 p.c. for the forest origin group. These three principal groups stood in the same order of importance with regard to salaries and wages paid. In employment, also, the farm origin group ranks first, followed

by the mineral origin and forest origin groups. In the matter of capital invested, central electric stations led with 30·4 p.c. of the total, followed by the mineral group with 27·0 p.c., the farm group with 18·7 p.c. and the forest group with 18·6 p.c.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-34.

NOTE.—Statistics for 1925 will be found at p. 412 of the 1930 Canada Year Book, those for 1927 and 1928 at pp. 433-434 of the 1933 edition, and those for 1932 at p. 435 of the 1936 edition.

Year and Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1924.						
Totals	**22,178**	**3,538,813,460**	**508,503**	**559,884,045**	**1,438,409,681**	**2,695,053,582**
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	691,513,259
Canadian origin	4,311	299,158,049	51,462	53,793,131	270,753,367	440,469,831
Foreign origin	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	251,043,428
(b) From animal husbandry	4,086	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	413,007,421
Canadian origin	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	407,766,406
Foreign origin	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	5,241,015
Totals Farm Origin	**8,681**	**779,576,553**	**154,107**	**154,485,738**	**718,946,020**	**1,104,520,680**
Canadian origin	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	848,236,237
Foreign origin	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,588,137	256,284,443
Wild life origin	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	13,386,266
Marine origin	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	26,637,962
Forest origin	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	544,282,597
Mineral origin	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	700,002,097
Mixed origin	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	211,054,212
Central electric stations	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	Nil	95,169,768
1926.						
Totals	**22,708**	**3,981,569,590**	**581,539**	**653,850,933**	**1,728,624,192**	**3,221,269,231**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	4,697	565,932,312	99,200	95,403,666	486,522,508	773,023,228[1]
Canadian origin	4,434	323,033,863	56,017	54,719,806	299,452,868	486,709,022[1]
Foreign origin	263	242,898,449	43,183	40,683,860	187,069,640	286,314,206[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	4,149	258,779,323	68,362	71,675,146	337,243,258	475,760,979[1]
Canadian origin	4,137	248,759,804	65,939	69,690,146	333,770,293	467,253,826[1]
Foreign origin	12	10,019,519	2,423	1,985,000	3,472,965	8,507,153[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**8,846**	**824,711,635**	**167,562**	**167,078,812**	**823,765,766**	**1,248,784,207**[1]
Canadian origin	8,571	571,793,667	121,956	124,409,952	633,223,161	953,962,848[1]
Foreign origin	275	252,917,968	45,606	42,668,860	190,542,605	294,821,359[1]
Wild life origin	232	13,321,668	3,662	4,328,731	12,459,350	21,775,688[1]
Marine origin	831	28,868,071	17,408	5,622,837	22,034,129	36,190,764[1]
Forest origin	6,710	926,726,166	133,428	159,969,652	260,039,864	597,551,657[1]
Mineral origin	3,284	1,200,704,022	173,515	226,802,705	489,898,292	982,103,019[1]
Mixed origin	1,748	231,017,962	72,558	70,105,196	120,426,791	245,930,163[1]
Central electric stations	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	Nil	88,933,733[1]
1929.						
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**4,029,371,340**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	5,191	697,206,163	114,236	115,201,292	496,842,580	889,075,246[1]
Canadian origin	4,893	436,282,846	67,234	67,235,530	326,292,523	598,311,861[1]
Foreign origin	298	260,923,317	47,002	47,965,762	170,550,057	290,763,385[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	3,873	300,457,360	71,818	76,931,259	361,854,627	522,170,403[1]
Canadian origin	3,850	272,178,703	67,446	73,105,463	355,763,503	507,694,323[1]
Foreign origin	23	28,278,657	4,372	3,825,796	6,091,124	14,476,080[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,064**	**997,663,523**	**186,054**	**192,132,551**	**858,697,207**	**1,411,245,649**[1]
Canadian origin	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	1,106,006,184[1]
Foreign origin	321	289,201,974	51,374	51,791,558	176,641,181	305,239,465[1]
Wild life origin	234	14,338,686	3,767	4,783,323	12,847,817	20,861,039[1]
Marine origin	730	28,644,442	16,367	5,411,855	21,496,859	34,966,260[1]
Forest origin	7,353	1,148,558,242	163,863	191,044,307	313,088,964	722,269,066[1]
Mineral origin	3,219	1,550,662,908	218,879	304,027,803	678,683,203	1,392,499,868[1]
Mixed origin	1,973	287,415,421	89,340	90,818,182	147,206,925	324,646,012[1]
Central electric stations	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	Nil	122,883,446[1]

[1] Net value is gross value less cost of materials, fuel and electricity for 1924 and later years; see footnote 1, p. 407. These calculations are not available for the origin classification.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-34—continued.

Year and Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1930.						
Totals	**24,020**	**5,293,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**3,428,970,628**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	5,227	677,792,694	105,592	102,726,935	405,562,922	751,687,348[1]
Canadian origin	4,935	442,807,092	65,376	63,794,721	279,881,769	530,107,484[1]
Foreign origin	292	234,985,602	40,216	38,932,214	125,681,153	221,579,864[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	3,749	288,981,837	67,601	70,062,906	297,742,312	453,333,529[1]
Canadian origin	3,724	258,475,777	62,208	65,344,316	290,108,983	435,524,931[1]
Foreign origin	25	30,506,060	5,393	4,718,590	7,633,329	17,808,598[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**8,976**	**966,774,531**	**173,193**	**172,789,841**	**703,305,234**	**1,205,020,877**[1]
Canadian origin	8,659	701,282,869	127,584	129,139,037	569,990,752	965,632,415[1]
Foreign origin	317	265,491,662	45,609	43,650,804	133,314,482	239,388,462[1]
Wild life origin	226	12,807,807	3,437	4,272,725	9,753,282	17,359,592[1]
Marine origin	699	30,827,607	10,558	4,302,854	21,081,489	32,973,308[1]
Forest origin	7,713	1,208,835,180	153,295	168,769,271	265,842,844	625,551,244[1]
Mineral origin	3,400	1,596,294,958	205,035	280,642,536	547,099,544	1,155,197,527[1]
Mixed origin	1,972	249,576,661	81,063	78,028,096	119,901,509	265,829,935[1]
Central electric stations	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	Nil	126,038,145[1]
1931.						
Totals	**24,591**	**4,961,312,498**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**2,698,461,862**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	5,480	646,509,085	97,854	95,618,772	297,554,312	601,887,565[1]
Canadian origin	5,176	426,592,615	61,774	61,767,114	198,558,986	415,514,045[1]
Foreign origin	304	219,916,470	36,080	33,851,658	98,995,326	186,373,520[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	3,818	282,034,749	67,575	67,019,011	230,302,849	363,751,442[1]
Canadian origin	3,795	249,829,542	61,302	61,260,016	223,820,652	345,563,950[1]
Foreign origin	23	32,205,207	6,273	5,758,995	6,482,197	18,187,492[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,298**	**928,543,834**	**165,429**	**162,637,783**	**527,857,161**	**965,639,007**[1]
Canadian origin	8,971	676,422,157	123,076	123,027,130	422,379,638	761,077,995[1]
Foreign origin	327	252,121,677	42,353	39,610,653	105,477,523	204,561,012[1]
Wild life origin	279	13,212,426	3,636	4,260,161	8,856,762	15,818,733[1]
Marine origin	662	19,085,513	4,268	2,761,423	11,920,834	18,826,893[1]
Forest origin	7,668	1,042,195,805	118,638	135,553,459	190,406,914	475,257,527[1]
Mineral origin	3,539	1,493,824,301	171,878	221,522,345	382,280,998	866,012,305[1]
Mixed origin	2,044	234,461,578	76,563	71,503,434	102,557,342	234,596,667[1]
Central electric stations	1,011	1,229,988,951	17,014	26,306,956	Nil	122,310,730[1]
1933.						
Totals	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**2,086,847,847**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	5,746	609,044,529	93,433	81,655,182	263,007,043	494,048,930[1]
Canadian origin	5,424	393,913,114	59,378	51,750,819	173,684,115	322,289,909[1]
Foreign origin	322	215,131,415	34,055	29,904,363	89,322,928	171,759,021[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	3,978	265,730,399	72,970	62,195,099	199,671,203	320,662,509[1]
Canadian origin	3,949	232,537,529	65,169	56,056,567	191,875,661	297,907,540[1]
Foreign origin	29	30,192,870	7,801	6,138,532	7,795,542	22,754,969[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,724**	**874,774,928**	**166,403**	**143,850,281**	**462,678,246**	**814,711,439**[1]
Canadian origin	9,373	629,450,643	124,547	107,807,386	365,559,776	620,197,449[1]
Foreign origin	351	245,324,285	41,856	36,042,895	97,118,470	194,513,990[1]
Wild life origin	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	13,000,927[1]
Marine origin	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	17,380,323[1]
Forest origin	7,796	882,445,602	102,807	99,046,012	133,550,374	335,886,257[1]
Mineral origin	3,539	1,306,641,651	130,565	138,101,092	271,434,337	601,428,003[1]
Mixed origin	2,177	212,939,536	71,849	57,363,558	83,406,249	186,908,817[1]
Central electric stations	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	Nil	117,532,081[1]

[1] See footnote 1, p. 436.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-34—concluded.

Year and Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
1934.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Totals	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**545,162**	**533,594,635**	**1,230,977,053**	**2,533,758,954**[1]
Farm Origin—						
(a) From field crops	5,866	607,420,061	99,966	89,102,003	308,435,652	566,150,163[1]
Canadian origin	5,528	393,120,615	62,345	55,117,304	200,631,739	365,799,890[1]
Foreign origin	338	214,299,446	37,621	33,984,699	107,803,913	200,350,273[1]
(b) From animal husbandry	3,955	273,632,909	79,824	68,772,951	249,605,928	382,505,562[1]
Canadian origin	3,926	239,440,017	70,604	61,236,979	240,051,996	356,626,503[1]
Foreign origin	29	34,192,892	9,220	7,535,972	9,553,932	25,879,059[1]
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,821**	**881,052,970**	**179,790**	**157,934,954**	**558,041,580**	**959,655,725**[1]
Canadian origin	9,454	632,560,632	132,949	116,414,283	440,683,735	733,426,393[1]
Foreign origin	367	248,492,338	46,841	41,520,671	117,357,845	226,229,332[1]
Wild life origin	334	12,031,578	3,651	3,645,440	8,258,147	14,156,511[1]
Marine origin	665	17,372,799	4,663	2,870,119	15,567,160	24,056,927[1]
Forest origin	7,946	873,518,030	113,842	113,571,898	153,644,299	397,058,771[1]
Mineral origin	3,556	1,271,242,338	150,694	169,962,858	395,976,386	809,659,506[1]
Mixed origin	2,298	217,847,849	77,548	63,779,875	99,489,481	215,707,901[1]
Central electric stations	1,043	1,430,852,166	14,974	21,829,491	Nil	124,463,613[1]

[1] See footnote 1, p. 436.

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of central electric stations and non-ferrous metal smelting. These industries, based upon water-power and mineral resources, have taken their places among the leading manufactures along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural and live-stock resources.

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1934, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in representative years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1934, COMPARED AS TO RANK FOR REPRESENTATIVE YEARS 1922-33.

Industry.	Rank in—							
	1922.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933	1934.
Pulp and paper	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	38	10	10	10	4	6	3	2
Central electric stations	6	7	8	4	2	2	2	3
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4
Flour and feed mills	1	2	3	3	5	4	5	5
Butter and cheese	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	6
Petroleum products	10	12	11	11	8	7	7	7
Automobiles	7	5	4	9	14	11	12	8
Cotton yarn and cloth	8	9	14	23	22	16	9	9
Bread and other bakery products	12	16	15	15	12	9	8	10

The incidence of the depression resulted in a rearrangement in the rank of many industries which probably will prove temporary. The suspension of capital expenditures, a serious factor in the depression, greatly reduced the output of such important industries as: sawmills, electrical equipment, automobiles, railway rolling-stock, primary iron and steel, machinery, etc. On the other hand, the demand for goods for immediate consumption was more stable, including such industries as: petroleum products, bakeries, cotton yarn and cloth, printing and publishing, clothing, tobacco, beverages, etc. (See Tables **11** and **11A.**)

11.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1934.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.[1]	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	95	554,973,891	26,993	33,307,043	53,426,534	77,253,752	152,647,756
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	15	146,047,422	8,298	11,059,206	78,325,552	68,045,975	149,936,239
3	Central electric stations	1,043	1,430,852,166	14,979	21,829,491	Nil	122,461,993	124,463,613
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	147	56,765,624	10,119	11,608,338	98,417,162	22,538,798	122,112,406
5	Flour and feed mills	1,310	59,293,426	5,633	5,135,312	74,048,243	20,388,954	95,746,183
6	Butter and cheese	2,632	61,513,373	14,389	13,140,844	63,763,974	27,433,700	92,813,271
7	Petroleum products	51	67,021,041	4,957	6,379,226	56,969,015	16,243,964	76,337,513
8	Automobiles	21	34,520,938	9,674	12,938,933	52,693,074	22,873,504	76,133,448
9	Cotton yarn and cloth	36	75,889,237	18,106	13,768,278	33,132,480	26,195,001	61,306,490
10	Bread and other bakery products	3,173	44,196,221	18,562	15,794,117	26,681,559	28,661,330	57,295,522
11	Rubber goods, including footwear	51	66,047,471	11,079	10,858,637	18,439,498	35,508,456	55,230,381
12	Sawmills	3,572	71,649,186	22,605	14,118,200	29,487,086	24,771,633	54,819,071
13	Printing and publishing	790	56,316,901	16,353	21,975,805	10,182,077	41,794,493	52,681,607
14	Clothing, factory, women's	577	19,389,407	17,000	13,591,131	30,473,677	20,849,321	51,533,091
15	Electrical apparatus and supplies	174	77,980,366	13,657	15,220,022	21,308,006	27,940,277	50,234,811
16	Hosiery and knitted goods	167	49,446,669	17,978	13,565,616	21,831,064	22,376,782	44,957,047
17	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	237	40,476,440	10,304	8,862,934	18,257,191	21,107,957	40,076,917
18	Coke and gas products	44	99,297,395	4,278	5,648,969	15,237,031	20,151,940	38,272,020
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	127	51,546,009	8,150	6,954,646	18,629,615	18,712,971	37,489,025
20	Breweries	73	58,747,130	4,286	5,592,389	11,612,712	24,065,865	36,355,198
21	Sugar refineries	8	33,151,249	2,080	2,919,662	24,099,994	11,004,144	36,007,208
22	Fruit and vegetable preparations	287	39,266,310	7,524	4,704,518	20,466,907	14,296,575	35,330,577
23	Castings and forgings	337	71,187,589	13,116	13,199,126	12,141,691	21,525,638	35,128,086
24	Railway rolling-stock	37	82,897,836	16,095	16,312,271	16,756,285	16,068,706	34,352,911
25	Clothing, factory, men's	165	15,221,828	8,849	7,888,915	19,458,231	14,147,389	33,731,749
26	Boots and shoes, leather	211	22,709,588	14,868	10,571,099	17,021,115	15,009,740	32,305,637
27	Printing and bookbinding	1,167	41,005,455	11,813	12,971,977	11,130,694	19,815,690	31,374,348
28	Sheet metal products	126	45,889,032	6,118	6,264,010	17,431,261	12,990,890	30,910,965
29	Primary iron and steel	51	90,079,004	7,400	9,009,512	12,673,398	12,458,929	29,101,463
30	Machinery	198	53,311,396	7,526	8,265,101	10,391,964	15,142,720	26,072,269
31	Silk and artificial silk	29	34,192,892	9,220	7,535,972	9,553,932	15,493,231	25,879,059
32	Automobile supplies	80	19,393,687	5,172	5,498,360	12,736,731	11,091,641	24,378,762
33	Fish canning and curing	665	17,372,799	4,663	2,870,119	15,567,160	8,166,192	24,056,927
34	Coffee, tea and spices	71	13,837,780	2,015	2,429,626	16,598,466	5,973,708	22,667,013
35	Furnishing goods, men's	172	14,620,159	8,673	5,348,808	12,859,747	8,724,765	21,712,148
36	Boxes and bags, paper	143	20,724,597	5,230	5,061,892	11,281,493	9,532,809	21,035,432
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	180	20,041,129	3,506	4,306,409	6,587,569	12,747,765	19,484,094
38	Brass and copper products	125	22,325,567	3,932	4,187,652	11,177,964	7,608,247	19,309,314
39	Paints, pigments and varnishes	79	22,816,098	2,859	3,825,538	7,949,941	10,393,863	18,618,371
40	Leather tanneries	90	21,352,180	3,580	3,483,301	11,002,236	6,439,263	17,909,074
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,556**	**3,823,366,488**	**401,634**	**398,003,005**	**1,009,802,329**	**938,098,571**	**2,009,807,007**
	Totals, All Industries	**25,663**	**4,703,917,730**	**545,162**	**533,594,635**	**1,230,977,053**	**1,222,943,899**	**2,533,758,954**
	Percentages of leading industries to all industries	72·3	81·3	73·7	74·6	82·0	76·7	79·3

[1]See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

11A.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to the Gross Value of the Products, 1935.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.[1]	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	15	145,686,299	8,944	12,687,356	126,804,075	55,665,202	186,245,658
2	Pulp and paper	95	545,572,938	27,836	35,893,313	57,995,037	81,973,362	162,651,282
3	Central electric stations	1,041	1,459,821,168	15,458	22,519,993	-	135,060,035	137,114,911
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	139	58,207,715	10,674	12,448,347	108,191,810	23,960,322	133,379,312
5	Automobiles	20	40,765,548	13,095	18,797,599	75,645,998	30,258,247	106,624,445
6	Butter and cheese	2,589	58,291,763	14,786	13,905,135	69,953,193	28,293,638	99,888,971
7	Flour and feed mills	1,127	56,475,315	5,454	5,165,507	78,071,667	18,139,432	97,567,868
8	Petroleum products	58	64,707,454	4,856	7,153,224	58,860,814	17,233,662	79,950,525
9	Sawmills	3,698	75,973,627	25,727	17,711,657	35,927,884	29,325,290	65,905,132
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	182	75,499,255	15,549	17,594,759	25,409,806	34,672,227	61,152,834
11	Bread and other bakery products	3,045	43,788,924	19,167	16,369,912	28,343,545	29,141,417	59,400,668
12	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	70,741,613	18,121	13,206,265	33,689,873	23,812,460	59,378,664
13	Rubber goods including footwear	45	63,435,798	11,023	11,017,431	20,258,774	34,501,782	55,949,570
14	Printing and publishing	793	53,721,846	16,889	23,061,512	11,197,377	43,904,537	55,832,925
15	Clothing, factory, women's	591	22,668,528	17,894	14,593,861	31,642,215	21,939,567	53,796,274
16	Hosiery and knitted goods	163	50,048,900	18,511	14,252,653	22,948,056	22,688,647	46,390,103
17	Railway rolling-stock	37	86,547,010	16,921	18,785,671	20,769,208	18,806,965	41,213,039
18	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	234	37,779,319	10,446	9,315,563	19,231,189	21,266,428	41,197,833
19	Breweries	73	57,928,298	4,460	6,155,642	15,024,625	24,966,377	40,699,040
20	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	58,178,513	8,145	7,221,048	19,701,385	19,244,706	39,103,875
21	Castings and forgings	303	63,585,479	13,760	14,138,972	14,042,882	23,145,126	38,779,813
22	Primary iron and steel	53	86,465,490	9,523	12,279,390	18,539,072	15,310,330	38,700,961
23	Coke and gas products	44	98,039,166	4,107	5,627,861	15,233,519	20,809,159	38,474,789
24	Fruit and vegetable preparations	298	38,272,379	7,912	5,063,481	22,252,826	15,446,860	38,276,487
25	Sugar refineries	8	33,017,874	2,134	3,086,691	25,137,568	10,496,252	36,597,997
26	Clothing, factory, men's	170	16,271,865	9,296	8,990,370	20,676,934	15,769,464	36,578,897
27	Boots and shoes, leather	217	24,313,445	15,930	11,742,871	19,431,799	16,276,684	35,989,912
28	Sheet metal products	129	47,369,004	6,580	6,802,698	18,971,146	14,070,732	33,564,302
29	Printing and bookbinding	1,182	40,331,944	12,194	13,707,159	11,653,559	21,097,502	33,188,331
30	Machinery	211	59,899,705	8,949	10,531,251	12,194,263	20,050,537	32,856,175
31	Automobile supplies	82	23,260,333	6,614	7,411,434	18,528,296	13,467,926	32,684,252
32	Silk and artificial silk	33	35,063,023	10,088	8,371,037	10,946,739	16,166,863	28,045,340
33	Coffee, tea and spices	86	13,431,195	2,118	2,537,077	17,543,308	6,568,747	24,214,761
34	Boxes and bags, paper	146	21,153,422	5,562	5,432,060	12,952,362	10,278,576	23,466,368
35	Fish canning and curing	630	17,144,806	4,766	2,874,553	14,772,722	8,340,663	23,458,356
36	Furnishing goods, men's	176	15,569,465	8,957	5,788,255	13,916,201	9,095,917	23,152,780
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	166	20,091,688	3,664	4,500,252	7,009,191	14,126,458	21,292,751
38	Leather tanneries	85	22,982,210	3,967	3,920,106	12,991,558	7,006,369	20,497,553
39	Paints and varnishes	80	22,709,466	3,060	4,242,116	9,610,743	10,440,819	20,341,407
40	Woollen cloth	65	19,620,649	6,305	5,108,603	10,342,336	8,402,570	19,343,305
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,260**	**3,845,332,433**	**429,442**	**440,012,685**	**1,166,422,555**	**991,227,857**	**2,222,947,466**
	Totals, All Industries	**25,491**	**4,698,991,853**	**582,874**	**590,326,904**	**1,420,885,153**	**1,302,179,099**	**2,807,337,381**
	Percentage of forty leading industries to all industries	71·6	81·2	73·7	74·5	82·9	76·1	79·2

[1] See footnote to Table 1, p. 407.

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1934 amounted to $2,022,000,000 or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed $1,255,000,000 and Quebec $767,000,000. The proximity of Ontario to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, the water-power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had in 1934 the third largest gross manufacturing production, $177,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, $105,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross productions ranging from $69,000,000 to $42,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with $3,300,000.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1934.

Table 12 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1934. In Prince Edward Island, fish canning and curing, with a gross production of $743,950, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, central electric stations, etc. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel and forest industries in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. The pulp and paper industry, with a gross value of production of $13,365,952 in 1934, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by sawmills with an output of $3,856,865, central electric stations with an output of $3,071,568, the coffee, tea and spice industry with an output of $2,956,440, and fish canning and curing with a value of production of $2,266,745. These five industries combined provided 47·5 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, primary iron and steel, after a lapse of a few years, was again in first place. This industry was so severely affected by the depression that in 1933 it was only in fourth place. The increase in production was about 80 p.c. from $3,763,242 in 1933 to $6,701,638 in 1934. Other leading industries with their values of production were:—fish curing and packing, $5,268,128; central electric stations, $4,904,770; pulp and paper, $4,296,428; sawmills, $2,436,801; butter and cheese, $2,187,609.

12.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1934.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Nova Scotia, petroleum products, sugar refineries, wire goods and coke and gas products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, cotton yarn and cloth, and railway rolling-stock. The statistics for these industries are included in the item "all other leading industries"

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Fish curing and packing	98	201,100	321	74,899	568,337	743,950
2	Butter and cheese	29	256,428	87	52,672	385,338	510,925
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	3	97,464	45	34,892	224,451	309,365
4	Central electric stations	12	1,130,541	55	57,067	–	279,745
5	Flour and feed mills	13	66,654	15	7,157	136,310	189,433
6	Printing and publishing	4	258,231	98	77,712	21,261	158,905
7	Bread and other bakery products	13	112,300	51	33,687	76,587	138,001
8	Castings and forgings	3	360,441	54	41,775	29,445	121,164
9	Sawmills	54	137,329	86	18,579	60,963	109,534
	Totals, Leading Industries	**229**	**2,620,488**	**812**	**398,440**	**1,502,692**	**2,561,022**
	Totals, All Industries	**273**	**3,517,088**	**1,093**	**600,216**	**1,921,421**	**3,302,586**

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

12.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1934 —concluded.

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[2]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Primary iron and steel	6	18,973,518	1,297	1,609,354	3,179,177	6,701,638
2	Fish curing and packing	184	2,905,941	1,645	896,815	3,469,009	5,268,128
3	Central electric stations	77	30,745,920	759	881,314	-	4,904,770
4	Pulp and paper	5	12,828,108	666	922,139	1,353,606	4,296,428
5	Sawmills	599	1,674,337	1,821	480,102	1,354,411	2,436,801
6	Butter and cheese	30	1,271,551	284	272,376	1,406,369	2,187,609
7	Hosiery and knitted goods	3	2,284,838	686	482,074	1,002,649	1,935,089
8	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	8	2,088,898	644	509,949	760,902	1,790,755
9	Printing and publishing	32	2,279,197	633	778,468	278,261	1,728,545
10	Bread and other bakery products	74	706,149	343	248,827	622,402	1,215,484
11	Castings and forgings	14	2,474,432	465	441,556	400,753	1,099,527
12	All other leading industries[1]	5	17,764,503	1,144	1,345,429	9,107,522	14,666,856
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,037**	**95,997,401**	**10,387**	**8,868,403**	**22,935,061**	**48,231,630**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,386**	**119,064,747**	**15,041**	**12,401,325**	**28,497,123**	**60,844,581**

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1	Pulp and paper	6	40,851,813	2,138	2,237,893	4,069,329	13,365,952
2	Sawmills	238	7,013,104	1,842	874,610	2,306,540	3,856,865
3	Central electric stations	39	31,597,403	448	466,605	-	3,071,563
4	Coffee, tea and spices	6	2,150,105	317	317,189	1,957,722	2,956,440
5	Fish canning and curing	150	2,079,069	676	254,129	1,428,649	2,266,745
6	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	7	1,755,817	540	360,119	725,940	1,502,684
7	Butter and cheese	30	801,060	200	178,523	833,844	1,227,310
8	Bread and other bakery products	81	784,106	383	260,334	592,922	1,096,510
9	Slaughtering and meat packing	7	358,555	136	141,466	939,780	1,057,148
10	Castings and forgings	11	2,017,803	415	489,495	290,451	1,038,118
11	All other leading industries[1]	6	15,647,772	2,592	2,481,036	6,287,990	11,109,670
	Totals, Leading Industries	**581**	**105,056,607**	**9,687**	**8,061,399**	**19,433,167**	**42,549,010**
	Totals, All Industries	**847**	**123,476,314**	**13,522**	**11,367,625**	**24,637,918**	**54,057,847**

[1] See headnote to this table on p. 441. [2] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

Subsection 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1934.

The pulp and paper mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit of the province, produced goods with a selling value at the factory of $74,407,960 in 1934. This exceeded by nearly $28,000,000 the total values produced by central electric stations ($46,818,247), the industry which ranked second in importance. This was followed by cotton yarn and cloth ($42,463,877), non-ferrous metal smelting and refining ($36,230,880), tobacco, cigars and cigarettes ($31,995,548), women's factory clothing ($30,868,071), butter and cheese ($25,137,541), slaughtering and meat packing ($22,618,696), petroleum products ($21,664,598), men's factory clothing ($20,835,234), etc. A change took place in the ranking of some of the more important industries of the province. Butter and cheese advanced from eleventh to seventh place and slaughtering and meat packing from ninth to eighth place, while leather boots and shoes dropped from eighth to eleventh place and petroleum products from seventh to ninth place.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout Canada. The Quebec section of the industry,

in addition to supplying about 10 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished 49 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed 69 p.c., the value of railway rolling stock 45 p.c., the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 85 p.c., and the value of boots and shoes 58 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products. Thus, Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activity.

13.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1934.

NOTE.—Statistics for sugar-refining, which is also one of the leading industries of this province, cannot be published, since there are fewer than three establishments reporting.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	41	275,423,024	13,157	15,697,781	25,654,495	74,407,960
2	Central electric stations	133	647,879,999	3,432	4,902,004	Nil	46,818,247
3	Cotton yarn and cloth	16	51,489,212	11,812	8,845,145	24,163,616	42,463,877
4	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	4	27,050,482	1,226	1,536,332	21,500,709	36,230,880
5	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	72	43,839,419	6,709	5,684,786	16,075,329	31,995,548
6	Clothing, factory, women's	300	9,985,337	9,609	7,452,197	18,417,522	30,868,071
7	Butter and cheese	1,272	16,894,352	4,356	3,065,649	18,497,361	25,137,541
8	Slaughtering and meat packing	37	8,669,108	1,802	1,926,567	18,503,689	22,618,696
9	Petroleum products	8	20,809,308	1,178	1,477,827	14,416,590	21,664,598
10	Clothing, factory, men's	113	8,624,873	4,496	3,760,678	12,568,846	20,835,234
11	Boots and shoes, leather	127	12,683,140	9,473	6,188,138	10,192,745	18,879,785
12	Silk and artificial silk	19	23,442,426	6,654	5,103,364	7,147,587	18,092,687
13	Railway rolling-stock	11	35,683,853	7,003	7,172,102	7,827,156	15,303,461
14	Bread and other bakery products	1,010	12,490,210	5,212	4,055,185	7,384,374	15,162,637
15	Flour and feed mills	366	5,882,376	925	863,117	9,960,272	13,469,339
16	Breweries	8	18,084,555	1,505	2,027,390	4,861,713	12,998,942
17	Hosiery and knitted goods	53	13,283,434	5,269	3,623,331	6,197,693	12,589,655
18	Printing and publishing	69	14,256,012	4,058	5,130,658	2,428,759	12,350,667
19	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	56	8,917,525	3,154	2,308,458	5,758,857	11,309,224
20	Rubber goods (including rubber footwear)	11	10,051,827	2,793	2,249,585	3,099,337	10,272,613
21	Furnishing goods, men's	73	6,163,376	4,314	2,299,839	6,165,687	9,899,765
22	Electrical apparatus and supplies	24	18,941,439	3,239	4,218,447	4,050,245	9,800,455
23	Coke and gas products	5	13,142,716	847	1,265,168	3,057,490	9,733,107
24	Sheet metal products	23	10,175,149	1,756	1,708,678	4,669,699	8,554,171
25	Castings and forgings	76	20,010,991	2,841	2,739,874	2,933,063	8,093,725
26	Printing and bookbinding	339	11,058,513	3,293	3,230,275	2,651,079	7,747,708
27	Sawmills	1,313	9,326,108	4,284	1,583,087	3,612,884	7,143,396
28	Paints, pigments and varnishes	22	10,586,845	1,105	1,558,070	3,050,651	7,089,881
29	Brass and copper products	26	8,092,766	1,133	1,184,527	4,758,379	7,219,090
30	Machinery	32	14,996,665	2,370	2,504,076	2,783,431	6,527,220
31	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	61	7,144,001	1,180	1,435,182	1,956,980	5,906,813
32	Coffee, tea and spices	17	2,748,534	466	582,226	4,421,689	5,857,594
33	Fur goods	126	4,752,442	1,315	1,263,802	3,808,989	5,817,709
34	Boxes and bags, paper	37	6,207,504	1,623	1,276,672	2,724,204	5,439,444
35	Explosives	4	4,086,267	951	964,063	1,723,954	5,347,106
36	Foods, miscellaneous	38	3,644,445	615	643,513	1,858,853	5,277,504
37	Aerated waters	118	4,912,125	956	989,712	1,310,981	5,268,504
38	Fruit and vegetable preparations	57	5,135,619	1,326	702,110	3,157,844	5,009,939
39	Miscellaneous textiles	7	9,329,559	932	1,113,627	2,171,071	5,007,630
40	Hats and caps	70	2,151,304	1,819	1,491,205	2,351,588	4,814 976
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**6,194**	**1,438,046,840**	**140,188**	**125,824,947**	**297,875,411**	**629,025,399**
	Totals, All Industries	**8,168**	**1,678,486,302**	**181,546**	**161,197,908**	**357,751,720**	**766,493,000**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the province	75·83	85·68	77·22	78·06	83·26	82·06

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1934.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1934 represented about 50 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to 30 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show: in 1926, 52 p.c.; 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890, 51 p.c.; and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production almost equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The value of manufactured products totalled $1,255,325,701 in 1934. In value of production, non-ferrous metal smelting heads the list with an output valued at $85,989,197. Other leading industries in the order of their importance are: automobiles $75,649,429, slaughtering and meat packing $51,513,133, flour and feed mills $50,659,130, pulp and paper $47,298,680, rubber goods, including footwear $44,937,204, central electric stations $43,498,715, and butter and cheese $40,905,534. Some significant changes took place in the ranking of some of the leading industries. Flour and feed mills dropped from first place in 1933 to fourth place in 1934, while non-ferrous metal smelting, automobiles and slaughtering and meat packing each advanced one step. It is particularly interesting to note that non-ferrous metal smelting was for the first time the dominant industry of the province, displacing that of automobiles which for a number of years prior to the depression was the leading industry.

The turning point of the depression was reached in the summer of 1933. The increases in the latter part of the year were not, however, sufficiently pronounced to offset the losses of the beginning of the year. The result was that the principal statistics for 1933 were the lowest since 1929. Considerable improvement was reported for 1934. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 10·1 p.c. in the number of employees, with an even greater increase in the amount paid out in salaries and wages, namely, 15·5 p.c. The increase in the value of production was 24·9 p.c. and in the value added by manufacture 20 p.c.

The depression was particularly hard on industries producing capital or durable goods, and these constitute an important factor in the manufactures of Ontario. Thus, production was disproportionately curtailed in such important industries of the province as automobiles, electrical equipment, machinery, agricultural implements, primary iron and steel, etc. This resulted not only in a drop in the rank of such industries within the province, but in a lowering of the manufacturing production of the whole province relatively to that of other provinces less affected by these influences. Some of these industries, particularly automobiles and primary iron and steel, have made a good recovery since 1933.

Indicating the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentages which the forty leading industries bore to the total manufactures of the province were higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than in Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario was pre-eminent, was that of automobile manufacturing, which was carried on practically in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario led, with the percentage which the production of each bore to that of the Dominion in 1934, were as follows: agricultural implements 95 p.c.; leather tanneries, 88 p.c.;

rubber goods, 81 p.c.; furniture and upholstering, 61 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 69 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 79 p.c.; castings and forgings, 65 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 62 p.c.; slaughtering and meat packing, 42 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 53 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 65 p.c.

14.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1934.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials. Used	Gross Value of Products.[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting	7	72,454,601	3,575	5,369,120	42,910,590	85,989,197
2	Automobiles	15	33,623,984	9,486	12,662,666	52,527,948	75,649,429
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	61	26,564,664	3,972	4,863,543	41,220,345	51,513,133
4	Flour and feed mills	669	24,707,339	2,764	2,345,183	40,716,443	50,659,130
5	Pulp and paper	37	175,728,071	8,466	10,910,721	18,423,900	47,298,680
6	Rubber goods, including footwear	38	55,973,709	8,266	8,597,467	15,334,102	44,937,204
7	Central electric stations	450	493,414,290	6,686	10,562,823	Nil	43,498,715
8	Butter and cheese	987	27,257,387	6,580	6,273,091	27,209,160	40,905,534
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies	130	58,400,911	10,239	10,830,430	17,014,883	39,900,081
10	Hosiery and knitted goods	99	32,340,358	11,492	9,097,589	14,012,483	29,232,684
11	Bread and other bakery products	1,248	19,952,147	8,852	8,033,433	12,526,355	28,335,189
12	Printing and publishing	299	24,489,521	7,135	9,957,035	5,232,564	25,111,473
13	Fruit and vegetable preparations	152	28,355,456	4,605	2,985,063	13,780,617	24,493,163
14	Petroleum products	12	23,779,424	2,097	2,686,428	20,093,269	24,306,152
15	Automobile supplies	62	18,985,572	5,027	5,347,935	12,570,325	24,002,309
16	Castings and forgings	182	39,875,065	8,438	8,444,578	7,902,931	22,734,007
17	Coke and gas products	23	55,882,364	2,604	3,435,062	9,484,340	22,422,751
18	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	94	24,261,072	5,003	4,930,422	9,428,546	21,918,534
19	Machinery	142	36,781,287	4,867	5,470,087	7,340,466	18,766,061
20	Clothing, factory, women's	241	8,577,151	6,515	5,493,714	10,473,966	18,208,209
21	Primary iron and steel	22	57,803,304	4,306	5,832,583	8,087,469	18,037,559
22	Printing and bookbinding	501	21,267,424	6,036	6,980,805	6,521,146	17,446,393
23	Sheet metal products	66	21,556,175	3,600	3,757,757	9,510,529	17,073,548
24	Leather tanneries	33	18,370,677	3,002	3,014,713	9,743,545	15,759,990
25	Cotton yarn and cloth	15	17,193,619	4,865	3,841,704	7,347,367	14,834,250
26	Breweries	30	19,780,594	1,522	1,912,345	3,936,359	13,494,858
27	Woollen cloth	40	15,593,157	4,431	3,681,286	7,166,959	13,327,514
28	Boxes and bags, paper	85	11,955,762	3,080	3,244,326	7,274,815	13,208,330
29	Boots and shoes, leather	66	8,850,259	4,843	4,008,428	6,094,108	12,152,952
30	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	100	11,604,923	2,107	2,639,846	4,099,169	12,066,118
31	Clothing, factory, men's	39	6,091,948	3,945	3,844,154	6,188,380	11,866,558
32	Acids, alkalies and salts	10	26,528,580	1,318	1,687,622	2,566,153	11,236,025
33	Brass and copper products	81	12,752,840	2,392	2,597,236	6,035,541	10,974,073
34	Furniture	206	19,065,897	5,413	4,262,402	4,104,747	10,510,595
35	Soaps, washing compounds, etc.	49	8,233,95[illegible]	1,128	1,473,613	5,362,817	9,961,643
36	Sawmills	765	16,755,696	3,881	2,197,535	5,790,886	9,812,710
37	Paints and varnishes	40	7,783,518	1,320	1,800,173	3,750,704	9,315,679
38	Hardware and tools	93	17,087,423	3,196	3,212,163	2,885,853	8,902,957
39	Miscellaneous paper products	61	9,455,049	1,596	1,784,170	4,380,597	8,682,686
40	Foods, breakfast	13	5,070,210	582	685,273	2,824,999	8,547,618
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**7,263**	**1,614,205,382**	**189,232**	**200,754,524**	**491,875,376**	**987,093,691**
	Totals, All Industries	**10,322**	**2,063,721,375**	**259,621**	**270,834,102**	**610,485,807**	**1,255,325,701**
	Percentages of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the province	70·36	78·22	72·89	74·12	80·57	78·63

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

Subsection 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1934.

The slaughtering and meat-packing industry in 1934 was outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces when treated as a single unit. During 1934, as may be seen from Table **15**, the gross value of production of this industry was $38,973,433, (Manitoba $19,736,903, Saskatchewan $5,621,232 and Alberta

$13,615,298). The second industry, from the point of view of gross value of production, was flour and feed mills with products valued at $29,753,025, (Manitoba $7,426,855, Saskatchewan $11,794,973 and Alberta $10,531,197). Butter and cheese comprised the third largest group, with an output valued at $19,302,855, followed by petroleum products with $15,688,582, central electric stations $15,175,275 railway rolling-stock $10,894,945, etc.

The order of the leading industries is somewhat different in each province. In Manitoba, the leading industries with their gross value of products in 1934, were as follows:—slaughtering and meat packing $19,736,903, railway rolling-stock $8,038,666, flour and feed mills $7,426,855, butter and cheese $7,076,644, and central electric stations $6,378,674. In Saskatchewan, the leading industries were:—flour and feed mills $11,794,973, petroleum products $5,944,278, butter and cheese $5,813,243, slaughtering and meat packing $5,621,232, and central electric stations $4,229,402. In Alberta, slaughtering and meat packing with an output of, $13,615,298 was the leading industry. This was followed by flour and feed mills with $10,531,197, petroleum products $8,602,050, butter and cheese $6,412,968, and central electric stations $4,567,199.

The importance of these industries, based on such natural resources of the Prairie Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident.

15.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1934.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining and, in Alberta, sugar refining and wood preservation. The statistics of the two industries of Alberta are included under the heading "all other leading industries".

MANITOBA.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	8	7,181,831	1,498	1,735,489	15,494,122	19,736,903
2	Railway rolling-stock	4	13,899,473	4,103	4,004,353	3,593,560	8,038,666
3	Flour and feed mills	42	7,026,199	526	479,758	5,878,547	7,426,855
4	Butter and cheese	75	5,101,465	1,009	1,274,668	4,444,454	7,076,644
5	Central electric stations	42	77,352,060	1,075	1,461,685	Nil	6,378,674
6	Printing and publishing	77	3,852,257	1,097	1,540,439	525,565	3,607,382
7	Bags, cotton and jute	5	1,821,062	230	270,332	2,260,878	2,928,992
8	Bread and other bakery products	154	2,886,089	997	836,014	1,377,935	2,880,211
9	Printing and bookbinding	85	3,721,407	1,111	1,265,526	982,950	2,868,252
10	Malt and malt products	5	4,131,719	110	178,887	1,715,292	2,656,221
11	Breweries	6	4,145,878	369	468,589	534,955	2,234,655
12	Coffee, tea and spices	8	1,598,225	168	190,811	1,573,367	2,230,063
13	Furnishing goods, men's	16	923,896	800	527,248	1,333,624	2,014,079
14	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	21	2,168,263	502	380,778	808,527	1,774,113
15	Clothing, factory, women's	17	561,107	627	457,807	1,185,674	1,772,152
16	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	7	1,074,311	138	138,348	471,783	*1,297,107
17	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	22	1,720,513	820	626,711	124,124	1,286,084
18	Fur goods	27	895,625	313	271,523	722,596	1,173,773
19	Boxes and bags, paper	7	1,226,899	232	250,250	662,740	1,144,879
20	Petroleum products	3	464,835	46	61,136	818,278	1,142,254
21	Coke and gas products	3	5,568,010	159	196,750	449,187	1,132,998
	Totals, Leading Industries	**634**	**147,321,124**	**15,930**	**16,617,102**	**44,958,158**	**80,800,957**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,077**	**183,937,703**	**21,723**	**22,020,990**	**54,719,469**	**105,358,000**

[1] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

15.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1934—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[2]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Flour and feed mills	84	13,008,182	591	617,738	8,168,204	11,794,973
2	Petroleum products	10	5,306,838	387	501,292	4,581,784	5,944,278
3	Butter and cheese	70	3,496,785	711	755,415	3,866,083	5,813,243
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	6	2,560,242	551	585,019	4,803,468	5,621,232
5	Central electric stations	127	25,484,592	524	751,221	Nil	4,229,402
6	Printing and publishing	128	2,628,051	820	1,013,265	392,449	2,171,787
7	Bread and other bakery products	159	2,041,970	583	429,695	808,033	1,622,100
8	Breweries	9	3,505,755	228	246,987	349,052	1,271,306
9	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	16	816,086	253	196,225	39,503	370,479
10	Sawmills	80	487,660	371	129,815	153,361	370,356
	Totals, Leading Industries	**689**	**59,336,161**	**5,019**	**5,236,672**	**23,161,937**	**39,209,156**
	Totals, All Industries	**845**	**65,975,159**	**5,986**	**6,093,983**	**24,289,080**	**42,261,723**

ALBERTA.

1	Slaughtering and meat packing	9	6,810,740	1,396	1,510,218	10,927,070	13,615,298
2	Flour and feed mills	89	7,807,585	682	721,688	7,745,027	10,531,197
3	Petroleum products	10	6,622,439	424	586,588	6,436,833	8,602,050
4	Butter and cheese	103	4,680,973	772	823,510	4,598,989	6,412,968
5	Central electric stations	80	27,102,474	625	852,052	Nil	4,567,199
6	Railway rolling-stock	3	6,718,756	1,524	1,504,538	1,259,627	2,856,279
7	Breweries	5	5,786,560	218	346,845	762,232	2,824,208
8	Printing and publishing	84	3,043,662	787	1,068,189	433,244	2,334,869
9	Bread and other bakery products	159	2,174,799	652	568,649	1,093,967	2,250,209
10	Sawmills	160	1,548,532	878	388,682	355,824	1,125,087
11	All other leading industries[1]	3	4,702,073	350	303,770	2,278,841	3,707,035
	Totals, Leading Industries	**705**	**76,998,593**	**8,308**	**8,674,729**	**35,891,654**	**58,826,399**
	Totals, All Industries	**968**	**98,418,699**	**11,565**	**11,775,745**	**40,381,587**	**69,389,118**

[1] See headnote to this table on p. 446. [2] Net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from the gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia,* 1934.

British Columbia was, in 1934, the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods with a gross value of $176,721,398. About 17 p.c. of this production, or $29,404,759, is seen in Table 16 to be that of the sawmilling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is still further emphasized if to this figure be added $13,278,736, the value of production of the pulp and paper industry which ranks third. Second in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish curing and packing, with a gross value of production of $15,078,813. This was followed by central electric stations with $10,715,293, petroleum products $8,249,971, slaughtering and meat packing, $7,521,042, etc.

* Including the Yukon Territory.

16.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, 1934.

	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[2]
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Sawmills	273	33,692,880	9,112	8,277,111	15,555,976	29,404,759
2	Fish curing and packing	99	11,717,485	1,624	1,533,943	9,587,865	15,078,813
3	Pulp and paper	6	50,142,875	2,566	3,538,509	3,925,204	13,278,736
4	Central electric stations	83	96,144,878	1,370	1,894,720	Nil	10,715,293
5	Petroleum products	6	5,673,903	397	562,431	5,790,434	8,249,971
6	Slaughtering and meat packing	13	4,443,957	693	784,527	6,215,478	7,521,042
7	Bread and other bakery products	275	3,048,451	1,489	1,328,293	2,198,984	4,595,181
8	Fruit and vegetable preparations	40	4,212,846	1,078	765,069	2,918,395	4,471,583
9	Printing and publishing	73	4,123,312	1,355	1,936,163	743,004	4,318,524
10	Sheet metal products	14	10,469,384	368	435,857	2,608,239	4,108,025
11	Coffee, tea and spices	8	1,669,126	143	161,472	2,838,562	3,822,668
12	Butter and cheese	36	1,753,372	390	444,940	2,522,376	3,541,497
13	Breweries	11	6,225,410	300	423,275	839,292	2,669,423
14	Coke and gas products	6	14,793,170	331	382,636	659,499	2,228,386
15	Fertilizers	3	10,898,300	362	509,912	1,333,334	1,874,121
16	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	58	2,026,558	1,195	910,423	148,009	1,782,054
17	Printing and bookbinding	96	2,201,278	556	619,808	460,300	1,533,154
18	Boxes, wooden	20	1,241,350	621	475,711	681,445	1,477,950
19	Planing mills, sash and door factories	49	2,181,882	606	481,233	718,878	1,475,271
20	Castings and forgings	34	3,230,791	508	597,084	377,220	1,272,613
21	Furniture	49	1,334,502	481	397,191	466,937	1,189,165
22	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	36	931,118	314	272,002	517,008	1,176,250
23	Shipbuilding and repairs	15	6,573,541	526	639,372	252,017	1,113,954
24	Acids, alkalies and salts	3	1,152,292	55	79,207	26,736	1,061,337
25	All other leading industries[1]	6	55,790,668	3,691	4,812,976	17,055,735	29,226,280
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,312**	**335,673,329**	**30,131**	**32,263,865**	**78,440,927**	**157,186,050**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,777**	**367,320,343**	**35,065**	**37,302,741**	**88,292,928**	**176,721,398**
	Percentages of leading industries to totals of all industries in the province	73·83	91·38	85·93	86·49	88·84	88·94

[1] Includes: distilleries, sugar refineries and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining. [2] The net value is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity from gross value. These calculations are not available for the individual provinces.

Section 4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

Subsection 1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from $446,900,000 to $833,900,000, and advanced

to $1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise in wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1934 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was $4,703,917,730 as compared with $4,689,373,704 in 1933 and with $2,696,154,030 in 1917, an increase of 75 p.c. in 17 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investment of capital. Capital employed in Ontario in 1917 was 48·3 p.c. of the total, 52·4 p.c. in 1923 and 43·9 p.c. in 1934. The percentages employed in the plants of Quebec were: 29·4 in 1917, 29·5 in 1924 and 35·7 in 1934. British Columbia held third place in 1934 with a capital investment of 7·8 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with proportions varying between 3·9 p.c. and 1·4 p.c. (Table **17.**)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the central electric stations industry led again in 1934, with an investment of 30·4 p.c. of the total. The wood and paper group was second with 18·8 p.c., the iron and its products group third with 11·7 p.c. and the vegetable products group fourth with 10·8 p.c. Up to 1930, the wood and paper group had been first since 1919 in capital invested, but since 1931 the central electric stations group has assumed the *premier position.* (Table **17.**)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportion of fixed and liquid assets. In 1923, land, buildings, machinery and tools constituted 64 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1929 the proportion had increased to 66 p.c. and in 1934 to 74 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to $3,489,235,519 in 1934, while current assets, including inventories of raw materials and finished products, bills and accounts receivable, cash and sundries, were valued at $1,214,682,211. Details by provinces and industrial groups are given in Table **18.**

17.—Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Representative Years 1917-34.

Province or Group.	1917.	1920.	1922.	1923.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
PROVINCE.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p. c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island...	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Nova Scotia.....	4·8	4·2	3·3	3·3	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	2·5
New Brunswick.....	2·4	3·1	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·6	2·6
Quebec.....	29·4	30·5	29·9	29·8	30·6	33·1	32·9	33·2	33·5	34·4	35·2	35·7
Ontario.....	48·3	49·5	52·3	52·4	49·8	47·6	47·6	46·6	46·0	45·2	44·5	43·9
Manitoba.....	3·5	3·4	2·7	2·7	3·2	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	4·0	3·8	3·9
Saskatchewan.....	1·1	0·9	1·0	0·9	0·8	0·9	1·1	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·4
Alberta.....	2·3	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·8	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·1
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8·1	6·5	6·5	6·5	8·3	7·7	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·7	7·7	7·8
Totals.....	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.												
Vegetable products.....	10·2	11·7	11·5	11·4	11·3	11·1	11·2	10·9	11·0	10·9	10·9	10·8
Animal products.....	7·7	6·6	6·2	6·1	5·6	5·1	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·1	4·3	4·5
Textiles and textile products.....	7·3	9·0	8·3	8·4	8·0	7·7	7·5	7·1	7·3	6·8	6·9	7·0
Wood and paper.....	19·9	22·9	23·5	23·7	23·3	24·2	22·7	23·5	21·2	20·1	19·0	18·8
Iron and its products....	23·5	19·1	16·2	16·3	15·0	14·7	14·8	14·6	13·6	12·8	12·4	11·7
Non-ferrous metals.....	2·6	3·3	3·1	3·2	5·1	5·3	5·9	6·2	6·4	5·7	5·7	5·6
Non-metallic minerals..	5·6	6·5	7·4	7·2	6·6	6·3	6·5	6·5	6·6	6·6	6·6	6·5
Chemicals and allied products.....	6·5	3·6	3·6	3·8	3·3	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·3	3·4	3·3	3·3
Miscellaneous industries.	3·5	4·0	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·5	2·5	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4
Central electric stations.	13·2	13·3	17·5	17·2	19·0	20·0	20·8	21·9	24·8	28·2	29·5	30·4

18.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1934 and Totals for Representative Years 1923-34.

Province or Group.	Establishments.	Land, Buildings, Fixtures, Machinery and Tools.	Materials on Hand, Stocks in Process, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on Hand.	Inventory Value of Finished Products on Hand.	Operating Capital, Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses, etc.	Total Capital.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1923	**22,642**	**2,165,497,811**	**655,775,934**		**559,049,205**	**3,380,322,950**
Totals, 1924	**22,178**	**2,310,298,012**	**677,168,191**		**551,347,257**	**3,538,813,460**
Totals, 1926	**23,708**	**2,626,963,690**	**722,451,467**		**632,154,433**	**3,981,569,590**
Totals, 1927	**22,936**	**2,866,366,199**	**773,824,436**		**697,440,923**	**4,337,631,558**
Totals, 1929	**23,597**	**3,377,590,099**	**878,783,691**		**826,640,964**	**5,083,014,754**
Totals, 1930	**24,020**	**3,584,344,724**	**848,927,120**		**770,044,916**	**5,203,316,760**
Totals, 1931	**24,501**	**3,526,611,580**	**439,152,275**	**282,385,503**	**713,163,050**	**4,961,312,408**
Totals, 1932	**24,544**	**3,511,904,606**	**351,417,810**	**257,534,107**	**620,399,087**	**4,741,255,610**
Totals, 1933	**25,232**	**3,482,675,723**	**343,512,643**	**240,378,725**	**622,806,613**	**4,689,373,704**
PROVINCE.						
Prince Edward Island	273	2,474,759	300,132	169,327	572,870	3,517,088
Nova Scotia	1,386	89,127,012	9,590,258	5,089,473	15,258,004	119,064,747
New Brunswick	847	90,237,637	8,376,312	5,709,222	19,153,143	123,476,314
Quebec	8,168	1,320,070,198	118,128,763	58,098,638	182,188,703	1,678,486,302
Ontario	10,322	1,457,200,544	165,369,358	135,198,787	305,952,686	2,063,721,375
Manitoba	1,077	144,811,329	11,147,285	11,046,120	16,932,969	183,937,703
Saskatchewan	845	47,027,579	4,755,396	4,828,829	9,363,355	65,975,159
Alberta	968	73,282,212	7,995,652	7,755,207	9,385,628	98,418,699
British Columbia and Yukon	1,777	265,004,249	24,002,129	30,508,995	47,804,970	367,320,343
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.						
Vegetable products	5,656	265,162,752	76,156,865	63,615,831	101,778,917	506,714,365
Animal products	4,504	126,092,468	20,840,975	26,017,505	37,309,853	210,260,801
Textiles and textile products	2,234	187,486,124	47,739,573	26,440,910	66,696,209	328,362,816
Wood and paper products	8,075	681,118,101	60,443,743	29,900,399	113,041,430	884,503,673
Iron and its products	1,255	339,063,140	59,921,499	43,674,757	105,232,761	547,892,157
Non-ferrous metal products	488	160,158,906	27,542,931	30,182,645	45,603,997	263,488,479
Non-metallic mineral products	1,164	237,554,942	22,474,298	23,184,477	24,124,762	307,338,479
Chemicals and chemical products	736	88,791,836	17,469,764	12,615,182	37,911,636	156,788,418
Miscellaneous industries	508	44,859,214	7,590,748	2,772,892	12,493,522	67,716,376
Central electric stations	1,043	1,358,948,036	9,484,889	Nil	62,419,241	1,430,852,166
Totals, 1934	**25,663**	**3,489,235,519**	**349,665,285**	**258,404,598**	**606,612,328**	**4,703,917,730**

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures.*

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1934 was in that year 545,162, as compared with 493,903 in the same industries in 1933 and 694,434 in 1929. The 1934 employees included 99,730 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of the year, and 445,432 wage-earners, the average number employed as derived from the manufacturers' records of the numbers on the payrolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months. Prior to 1925, the number of wage-earners was computed as the sum of the number recorded each month divided by 12 whether the establishment was operating the 12 months or not. Beginning with the statistics for 1925, in seasonal industries which are in operation only a limited number of months in each year, such as sawmilling, fruit and vegetable canning, etc., the average was computed by dividing the sum of the wage-earners reported on the 15th of each month by the number of months in operation. This change of method increased the apparent number of employees, not only in seasonal industries

* For other employment statistics see Chapter XIX, Section 9, Subsection 3.

but also in the groups containing such seasonal industries and in provincial and Dominion totals. Consequently, the change of method had a reducing influence on apparent average wages and on all other averages per wage-earner and per employee. In 1931, however, the old method of computing the average number of wage-earners was again adopted. A change was also made in the compilation of the number of salaried employees. Prior to 1931, owners who were working as ordinary wage-earners, such as small bakers, reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. In 1931, also, travelling salesmen who were attached to the plant and devoted all or the greater part of their time in selling the products of that plant were included with salaried employees. Prior to this they were not reported at all. These changes, therefore, explain the apparent increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931 as compared with the previous year; actually there was a decrease, this apparent increase being attributable in part to a decrease in the number of wage-earners.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table **19.** Then, taking the percentages of the wage-earners and the total employees in each year to those of 1917, and dividing these percentages into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see p. 417 for the index of volume), the quotients give tentative conclusions regarding the efficiency of production per wage-earner and per employee in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. Since central electric stations were excluded in computing the index of the volume of production, employees in these establishments have been excluded also in computing the percentages relative to 1917 for both wage-earners and total employees, and consequently from the indexes of efficiency of production. These indexes of the efficiency of production are, of course, affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of employees adopted in 1925 and then again in 1931. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees between 1925 and 1930, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. The table illustrates the development of modern industry which has accomplished a large increase in production with a comparatively small increase in wage-earners, by better organization and the use of improved equipment. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, exclusive of central electric stations, has increased by 40·0 p.c., from 1917 to 1934, compared with a decrease of 20·2 p.c. in wage-earners, while the horse-power used per wage-earner has increased from about 3 in 1917 to 10 in 1934. The factor of better organization is not susceptible of measurement. However, salaried employees have increased by 42·9 p.c. since 1917, or more nearly in proportion to the growth in production than wage-earners. The result of these developments has been the increase of 55·0 p.c. in the volume of production per wage-earner and a smaller increase of 43·0 p.c. per employee, owing to the increased proportion of salaried employees in the total. The indexes may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being concealed at the time by the prevailing inflation of prices; it is possible that the sudden rise in the indexes of efficiency in 1921 and 1922 may be partly accounted for by their elimination in the contraction of industrial operations which occurred at that time. During the recent depression years the reduced volume of production lowered the indexes of efficiency.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1934, derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 8 (pp. 426 to 431). According to these statistics, the 25,663 establishments covered employed 99,730 salaried employees and 445,432 wage-earners, a total of 545,162 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 183 were classed as salary earners and 817 as wage-earners; the former earned 30·0 p.c. and the latter 70·0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

19.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-34.

NOTE.—Employees of central electric stations are excluded in this table since factors of production and efficiency for that industry are not representative and would vitiate the result.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentages Relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mf'd. Products.	Indexes of Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	65,380	547,467	612,847	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1918.....	66,733	541,931	608,664	99·0	99·3	102·0	103·0	103·2
1919.....	77,125	524,122	601,247	95·7	98·1	98·1	102·5	100·0
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	95·1	97·7	95·0	99·9	97·2
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	68·5	72·6	86·1	125·6	118·6
1922.....	71,586	392,160	463,746	71·6	75·6	96·0	134·1	127·0
1923.....	73,374	440,798	514,172	80·5	83·9	104·8	130·2	124·9
1924.....	70,671	425,004	495,675	77·6	80·8	102·9	132·7	127·3
1925.....	71,897	459,065	530,962	83·8	86·6	112·7	134·5	130·1
1926.....	75,990	492,143	568,133	89·9	92·7	128·1	142·5	138·2
1927.....	79,474	524,751	604,225	95·8	98·6	136·5	142·5	138·5
1928.....	85,029	557,139	642,168	101·7	104·7	148·8	146·3	142·0
1929.....	89,793	588,477	678,270	107·5	110·6	157·5	146·6	142·4
1930.....	85,778	540,803	626,581	98·8	102·2	142·8	144·5	139·7
1931.....	92,780	447,632	540,412	81·7	88·2	124·1	151·9	140·7
1932.....	88,434	391,569	480,003	71·5	78·3	105·0	146·9	134·1
1933.....	87,985	391,201	479,186	71·4	78·2	105·1	147·2	134·4
1934.....	93,442	436,746	530,188	79·8	86·5	123·7	155·0	143·0

Distribution of Employees in 1934.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 50,718 or 50·9 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 38,239 were males and 12,479 were females. The province of Quebec with 29,044 persons or 29·1 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 23,214 were males and 5,830 females. British Columbia ranked third with 6,037 or 6·1 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed numbering 445,432, 46·9 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 34·3 p.c. in Quebec and 6·5 p.c. in British Columbia. It is interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 221 were females, while in the case of wage-earners 239 out of every 1,000 were females.

The wood and paper industries, with 23,912 salaried employees, reported a larger number than any other group, having 24·0 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 15,425 salaried employees or 15·5 p.c. of the total. The textile industries gave employment to a proportionately greater number of female salaried employees than any other group. Out of every 1,000 salaried employees in this group 320 were females, as compared with only 207 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 103,404 or 23·2 p.c. of the total. This was followed by the wood and paper products group, with 92,779 wage-earners or 20·8 p.c. of the total. It is also of interest to

note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 554 were females, while in all the other groups 144 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of all female employees engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 47·6 p.c. were found in the textile group.

20.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1934.

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 23.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Salaries.	Employees on Wages.			Wages.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
PROVINCE.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1
Nova Scotia	2·4	2·1	2·3	1·8	3·1	2·1	2·8	2·5
New Brunswick	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·0	2·8	1·8	2·7	2·2
Quebec	30·0	26·5	29·1	29·3	31·5	42·8	34·3	30·6
Ontario	49·2	56·7	50·9	52·6	47·2	45·8	46·9	49·9
Manitoba	4·5	4·1	4·5	4·2	4·2	3·0	3·9	4·1
Saskatchewan	2·2	1·4	2·0	1·6	1·0	0·3	0·9	1·0
Alberta	2·9	2·1	2·7	2·4	2·3	1·0	1·9	2·1
British Columbia and Yukon	6·3	5·0	6·1	5·9	7·7	3·0	6·5	7·5
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.								
Vegetable products	15·8	14·2	15·5	14·8	12·6	18·1	13·9	12·7
Animal products	11·2	8·9	10·7	8·9	10·8	9·4	10·4	9·6
Textiles and textile products	10·7	17·9	12·3	12·6	13·6	53·8	23·2	18·9
Wood and paper products	24·8	21·3	24·0	23·0	24·7	8·4	20·8	21·6
Iron and its products	12·6	11·5	12·3	13·7	19·7	2·4	15·7	18·0
Non-ferrous metal products	6·1	6·9	6·3	7·0	6·0	3·2	5·4	6·4
Non-metallic mineral products	4·5	3·7	4·3	4·4	5·1	0·5	4·0	4·8
Chemicals and allied products	5·6	6·8	5·8	6·6	2·6	2·4	2·5	2·8
Miscellaneous industries	2·4	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·3	1·8	2·2	2·2
Central electric stations	6·3	6·2	6·3	6·5	2·6	Nil	1·9	3·0

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled from the Census of Industry, is given in Table 21 for representative years 1922 to 1934 and by sex for certain of the years. Ordinarily, manufacturing employment in Canada reaches its highest point during the summer months. Some of the seasonal industries, such as canning, are most active then, textile industries are preparing winter goods and industry generally feels the active demand of the agricultural purchasing power resulting from the prospects of the season's harvest. In 1929, however, the rising tide of "good times" was checked about midsummer and then the recession set in during the autumn with the stock market crash. Employment during 1930, 1931, 1932 and the first half of 1933 declined steadily, the monthly employment figures in each case being lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. The peak of employment was reached in June, 1929, when 596,544 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compares with the peak month in 1930 of 556,386 wage-earners, 484,661 in 1931, 417,685 in 1932, 429,018 in 1933 and 462,444 in 1934. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing; for the first time since 1929 the number of wage-earners on the payroll was higher than that for the corresponding month of the previous year. The improvement has been generally maintained since then. (See Table 21 and Chapter XIX, Section 9, Subsection 3.)

21.—Total Numbers of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and by Sex, for Representative Years 1922-34.

TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS.

Month.	1922.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
January	330,487	432,139	473,152	521,227	510,061	442,547	390,249	356,792	393,819
February	342,959	445,179	490,311	537,816	517,562	455,811	400,680	363,902	410,610
March	355,340	459,554	506,230	555,908	527,966	468,222	408,353	372,782	424,270
April	366,478	473,088	522,566	575,269	537,110	476,132	409,860	376,120	435,534
May	388,734	494,156	549,212	594,969	556,386	484,661	417,685	395,294	458,032
June	400,165	507,889	560,866	596,544	552,166	476,692	414,536	410,195	462,444
July	397,416	510,887	562,371	594,879	539,354	463,694	397,372	411,658	451,101
August	395,741	505,917	567,799	588,509	529,403	456,783	394,277	420,431	454,076
September	398,653	506,917	568,652	586,439	530,130	460,081	401,534	429,018	459,341
October	391,492	503,679	562,687	574,566	512,215	434,556	396,253	423,547	453,278
November	385,222	484,400	544,213	547,697	486,926	430,618	385,460	413,664	442,625
December	373,954	465,248	524,448	519,331	464,086	417,367	364,216	397,408	426,553

WAGE-EARNERS BY SEX.

Month.	1922.		1929.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January	249,912	80,575	409,663	111,564	296,901	93,348	268,855	87,937	298,816	95,003
February	259,408	83,551	422,912	114,904	303,218	97,462	271,534	82,368	309,556	101,054
March	270,079	85,261	439,106	116,802	309,394	98,959	278,779	94,003	320,719	103,551
April	281,051	85,427	456,326	118,943	309,934	99,926	283,088	93,032	331,049	104,485
May	300,325	88,409	473,017	121,952	315,296	102,389	297,715	97,579	348,399	109,633
June	310,625	89,540	474,157	122,387	313,515	101,021	309,263	100,932	353,075	109,369
July	310,250	87,166	473,261	121,618	303,392	93,980	312,835	98,823	348,215	102,886
August	307,464	88,277	464,087	124,422	297,048	97,229	315,461	104,970	345,834	108,242
September	305,148	93,505	455,918	130,521	296,691	104,843	317,299	111,719	343,155	116,186
October	298,203	93,289	446,752	127,814	293,703	102,550	313,541	110,006	340,265	112,993
November	292,741	92,481	425,729	121,968	285,542	99,918	306,768	106,896	333,780	108,845
December	284,084	89,870	404,709	114,631	271,904	92,312	297,088	100,320	323,423	103,130

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—The wage-earners working specified numbers of hours in the month of highest employment in 1934 is shown in Table **22** by provinces, groups, and the forty leading industries. An explanation should be made of the term "month of highest employment" as used in connection with this table. Each firm is required to report the number of hours per week worked by its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number were employed. It therefore happens that, in the case of one firm, the month of highest employment might be May, while in that of another firm October might be the month of highest employment. The month of highest employment as shown in the following table, therefore, does not refer to any particular month but represents the summation of the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. For a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is of more significance, as in this case it coincides for a great number of the firms engaged in the same industry. For Canada as a whole, 54 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1934 worked 48 hours or less, 14 p.c. worked between 49 and 50 hours and 32 p.c. worked over 50 hours per week. Average hours worked per week may also be worked out for the provinces, industrial groups and the forty leading industries from the figures shown in the table following.

22.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1934, by Provinces and Groups, and for each of the Forty Leading Industries.

NOTE.—These are the regular hours worked per week and do not, therefore, include overtime.

Province or Group.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
PROVINCE.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	230	22	125	15	469	127	34	144	17	141	814	3
Nova Scotia	1,665	67	868	539	2,374	1,479	564	2,179	1,140	2,246	4,905	298
New Brunswick	2,056	224	436	787	2,639	2,213	482	1,776	176	1,566	3,633	431
Quebec	18,745	3,214	16,976	12,363	28,032	24,693	6,461	5,983	33,182	6,499	20,692	5,512
Ontario	36,037	5,757	38,895	22,223	42,940	44,061	8,763	10,753	12,631	10,575	16,741	7,746
Manitoba	5,285	252	5,085	1,540	2,568	1,511	346	911	283	610	1,112	143
Saskatchewan	667	78	591	90	1,150	326	95	417	44	309	1,016	129
Alberta	2,531	279	1,431	364	2,673	413	160	835	122	172	1,557	125
British Columbia and Yukon	6,711	583	6,430	1,709	18,300	543	222	2,494	90	597	748	410
Totals[1]	**73,927**	**10,476**	**70,837**	**39,630**	**101,145**	**75,366**	**17,127**	**25,492**	**47,685**	**22,715**	**51,218**	**14,797**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.												
Vegetable products	12,143	2,583	6,841	8,384	11,144	11,068	3,569	8,054	3,915	3,602	10,219	5,269
Animal products	2,368	788	5,254	2,987	8,084	8,504	1,796	3,710	6,113	2,080	4,309	1,211
Textiles and textile products	5,475	1,571	23,787	9,456	12,073	26,583	5,934	1,793	26,423	2,432	2,898	1,089
Wood and paper products	8,390	1,966	13,484	5,373	40,941	7,792	1,759	5,383	4,252	5,809	27,205	3,297
Iron and its products	28,391	921	9,119	4,997	11,951	12,182	1,850	2,024	4,929	2,930	2,777	1,735
Non-ferrous metal products	6,665	293	3,754	4,150	5,024	2,358	954	576	579	2,824	349	324
Non-metallic mineral products	5,299	1,064	1,855	1,222	4,219	1,465	324	1,792	601	1,704	1,819	937
Chemicals and chemical products	2,095	958	2,666	1,412	2,267	2,014	306	648	257	440	272	446
Miscellaneous industries	1,320	222	3,290	1,440	1,941	2,290	448	1,090	506	198	383	246
Central electric stations	1,781	110	787	209	3,501	1,110	187	422	110	696	987	243

[1]Exclusive of dairy factories.

22.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1934, by Provinces and Groups, and for each of the Forty Leading Industries—concluded.

	Industry.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Pulp and paper	2,433	678	628	466	14,750	960	954	1,365	335	1,188	1,469	2,091
2	Non-ferrous metal smelting	2,685	21	226	Nil	1,685	36	536	257	Nil	2,643	126	46
3	Central electric stations	1,781	110	787	209	3,501	1,110	187	422	110	696	987	243
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	527	327	247	410	1,904	1,689	538	831	857	578	336	396
5	Flour and feed mills	272	20	160	37	905	78	31	532	329	215	1,401	270
6	Butter and cheese[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Petroleum products	3,657	169	28	4	375	125	31	44	8	208	55	36
8	Automobiles	5,190	2	826	163	3,870	8	3	1	175	20	Nil	29
9	Cotton yarn and cloth	313	330	Nil	12	97	3,683	234	10	12,846	90	1,569	38
10	Bread and other bakery products	701	142	614	198	3,460	1,197	925	4,777	447	1,006	3,028	196
11	Rubber goods, including footwear	1,954	356	390	1,667	1,205	1,915	832	297	314	1,050	240	652
12	Sawmills	562	79	584	148	10,076	686	118	2,169	464	2,532	21,905	306
13	Printing and publishing	1,095	510	1,906	1,356	3,693	319	189	124	28	65	51	17
14	Clothing, factory, women's	443	151	8,468	2,191	5,399	2,343	207	110	62	39	29	19
15	Electrical apparatus and supplies	2,174	206	2,062	3,226	2,644	916	118	203	238	107	167	117
16	Hosiery and knitted goods	400	110	1,339	2,563	727	8,379	1,182	168	3,455	80	30	87
17	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	510	292	984	1,743	1,324	2,353	474	588	1,092	136	100	228
18	Coke and gas products	273	54	254	774	918	17	11	171	10	547	176	188
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,443	936	1,054	857	498	1,738	250	18	119	66	23	43
20	Breweries	338	22	553	61	476	946	140	126	277	164	408	295
21	Sugar refineries	336	3	1	4	390	5	16	369	13	48	92	1,628
22	Fruit and vegetable preparations	4,824	604	805	2,120	916	1,977	752	923	726	687	4,356	1,563
23	Castings and forgings	2,913	218	1,817	1,470	1,262	1,768	488	982	1,212	223	734	484
24	Railway rolling-stock	13,455	206	250	480	558	251	76	18	80	445	16	46
25	Clothing, factory, men's	372	94	5,373	225	323	894	151	81	593	4	9	Nil
26	Boots and shoes, leather	566	277	1,296	1,643	2,009	3,873	536	445	3,883	653	389	326
27	Printing and bookbinding	843	215	3,386	636	4,466	266	33	24	167	7	8	22
28	Sheet metal products	578	100	1,529	599	653	1,014	102	66	797	172	92	83
29	Primary iron and steel	1,099	30	135	114	2,341	498	220	452	815	862	1,351	398
30	Machinery	878	74	1,263	221	739	2,918	160	205	159	186	135	58
31	Silk and artificial silk	118	63	36	181	1,240	1,458	1,474	128	2,732	1,260	222	238
32	Automobile supplies	871	81	910	855	156	1,467	496	132	194	534	276	173
33	Fish curing and packing	970	34	149	60	2,447	315	16	1,252	71	456	3,349	353
34	Coffee, tea and spices	93	Nil	353	388	279	167	12	Nil	25	12	Nil	1
35	Furnishing goods, men's	1,108	59	2,480	1,829	744	698	144	358	720	197	458	4
36	Boxes and bags, paper	199	20	724	786	1,563	1,467	33	70	200	13	14	75
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	347	152	566	644	178	235	88	27	11	11	13	22
38	Brass and copper products	1,573	54	519	325	149	447	153	41	91	17	10	125
39	Paints, pigments and varnishes	135	4	416	277	209	596	50	7	36	53	11	103
40	Leather tanneries	35	54	508	125	38	1,231	80	568	745	181	45	62
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**58,064**	**6,857**	**43,626**	**29,067**	**78,167**	**50,043**	**12,040**	**18,361**	**34,436**	**17,451**	**43,680**	**11,061**
	Totals, All Industries	**73,927**	**10,476**	**70,837**	**39,630**	**101,145**	**75,366**	**17,127**	**25,492**	**47,685**	**22,715**	**51,218**	**14,797**

[1] Figures not available.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1934.

The total salaries and wages disbursed by manufacturers in 1934 was $533,594,635 paid to 545,162 workers, compared with $813,049,842 paid to 694,434 persons in 1929 and $509,382,027 paid to 621,694 persons in 1917. Of the 1934 aggregate, $160,986,876 or 30 p.c. was paid to 99,730 salaried employees who constituted 18 p.c. of the total number, and $372,607,759 or 70 p.c. was paid in wages to 445,432 wage-earners, who formed 82 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1934 was $1,614, compared with $1,982 in 1930 and $1,299 in 1917, while the average wage in 1934 was $837, compared with $785 in 1933, $1,045 in 1929 and $760 in 1917. Thus during the seventeen years since 1917, average salaries have increased by 24 p.c., while average wages have increased by only 10 p.c. (See Table 23.)

23.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in the Manufacturing Industries, 1934, by Sex, and Average Salaries and Wages, 1933 and 1934, by Provinces and Groups.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1934.	1933.	Male.	Female.	Total	1934.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	No.	$	$
PROVINCE.										
Prince Edward Island	226	45	271	765	799	575	247	822	478	488
Nova Scotia	1,842	469	2,311	1,270	1,264	10,492	2,238	12,730	744	712
New Brunswick	1,729	416	2,145	1,466	1,485	9,477	1,900	11,377	723	693
Quebec	23,214	5,830	29,044	1,624	1,604	106,951	45,551	152,502	748	715
Ontario	38,239	12,479	50,718	1,672	1,673	160,172	48,731	208,903	891	821
Manitoba	3,534	912	4,446	1,532	1,511	14,076	3,201	17,277	880	862
Saskatchewan	1,726	305	2,031	1,262	1,280	3,611	344	3,955	893	913
Alberta	2,272	455	2,727	1,412	1,438	7,744	1,094	8,838	897	860
B.C. and Yukon	4,939	1,098	6,037	1,574	1,549	25,855	3,173	29,028	958	889
Totals	**77,721**	**22,009**	**99,730**	**1,614**	**1,607**	**338,953**	**106,479**	**445,432**	**837**	**785**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.										
Vegetable products	12,292	3,133	15,425	1,552	1,546	42,780	19,259	62,039	765	741
Animal products	8,676	1,954	10,630	1,350	1,321	36,518	10,051	46,569	770	770
Textiles and textile products	8,354	3,937	12,291	1,649	1,650	46,128	57,276	103,404	682	657
Wood and paper products	19,227	4,685	23,912	1,545	1,525	83,889	8,890	92,779	867	818
Iron and its products	9,817	2,522	12,339	1,784	1,795	66,840	2,603	69,443	964	817
Non-ferrous metal products	4,767	1,535	6,302	1,874	1,804	20,462	3,413	23,875	997	907
Non-metallic mineral products	3,469	804	4,273	1,653	1,670	17,187	499	17,686	1,009	991
Chemicals and allied products	4,329	1,500	5,829	1,815	1,855	8,760	2,541	11,301	915	878
Miscellaneous industries	1,866	575	2,441	1,679	1,641	7,703	1,947	9,650	837	811
Central electric stations	4,924	1,364	6,288	1,659	1,643	8,686	Nil	8,686	1,312	1,308

Average Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups.—In 1934, Ontario showed the highest average salary of $1,672, followed by Quebec with $1,624, British Columbia, with $1,574, and Manitoba with $1,532. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg tend to raise the average salaries in these provinces. In the other Prairie Provinces the averages were smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, while in the Maritime Provinces the average salaries were still lower, there being comparatively few large executive offices in these provinces.

British Columbia, with an average wage of $958, was the highest in the Dominion in 1934, being $121 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages are usually higher, this being due to an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case. The seasonal nature of some of the leading industries, notably fish preserving and lumbering, tends to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while, in addition to this, Quebec also has a larger proportion of female wage-earners, employed chiefly in the textile, food and tobacco industries, than any other province, except Prince Edward Island.

The highest average salary, *viz.*, $1,874, was reported by the non-ferrous metal products group, while the animal products group, with an average salary of $1,350 in 1934 was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of $1,312, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of $682, this being due to the fact that in this group more than 55 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As was stated elsewhere in this report, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, nearly 48 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.

Average Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—Table 24 shows employees by sex and the average salaries and wages paid in the forty leading industries during 1934, together with average salaries and wages paid in 1933. The rank of each industry is based on the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

In only seven industries did the average salaries exceed $2,000; in fourteen they ranged from $1,700 to $2,000; in eleven they ranged from $1,500 to $1,700, while in the remaining eight they were below $1,500. None of the six industries paying the highest salaries—sugar refining $2,745, leather tanneries $2,315, pulp and paper $2,252, breweries $2,189, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining $2,170 and primary iron and steel $2,166—reported a proportion of female salaried employees equal to the general percentage of the forty leading industries. The lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, bread and other bakery products, and the butter and cheese industries.

The highest wages, or those above $1,000, were paid in ten industries—central electric stations $1,312, printing and publishing $1,254, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining $1,237, coke and gas products $1,194, automobiles $1,190, petroleum products $1,174, primary iron and steel $1,136, sugar refining $1,124, pulp and paper $1,098 and breweries $1,047—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In six other industries average wages ranged from $900 to $1,000. These were: slaughtering and meat packing $978, automobile supplies $963, paints, pigments and varnishes $944, machinery $943, printing and bookbinding $936 and railway rolling-stock $935. In most of these industries the proportion of women workers is low. In the remaining twenty-four industries the average was below $900. This last group includes seasonal industries, such as fruit and vegetable canning, fish curing and packing, and industries which contain a large number of small units in which the work is intermittent, such as feed mills. Other industries with low average wages were: textiles, tobacco, and boots and shoes, in which the proportion of female wage-earners is high, the number in several of these industries

male.

24.—Statistics of Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1934, together with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1933, and Totals and Averages Paid in Previous Representative Years.

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

	Industry or Year.	Salaries.					Wages.				
		Salaried Employees.		Total Salaries.	Average Salaries.		Wage-Earners.		Total Wages.	Average Wages.	
		Male.	Female.		1934.	1933.	Male.	Female.		1934.	1933.
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	2,684	490	7,148,763	2,252	2,191	23,211	608	26,158,280	1,098	956
2	Printing and publishing	5,733	1,838	10,962,226	1,448	1,469	7,648	1,134	11,013,579	1,254	1,243
3	Central electric stations	4,924	1,364	10,434,613	1,659	1,643	8,686	Nil	11,394,878	1,312	1,308
4	Railway rolling-stock	1,178	67	2,424,846	1,948	1,960	14,827	23	13,887,425	935	813
5	Bread and other bakery products	2,211	555	2,669,156	965	900	13,870	1,926	13,124,961	831	843
6	Electrical apparatus	2,729	978	6,473,422	1,746	1,807	7,497	2,453	8,746,600	879	746
7	Sawmills	2,251	165	1,883,809	780	651	20,056	133	12,234,391	606	551
8	Cotton yarn and cloth	455	145	1,192,829	1,988	1,957	11,257	6,249	12,575,449	718	685
9	Clothing, factory, women's	1,486	812	3,575,926	1,556	1,488	4,076	10,626	10,015,205	681	660
10	Hosiery and knitted goods	877	591	2,636,187	1,796	1,759	5,823	10,687	10,929,429	662	642
11	Castings and forgings	1,513	425	3,293,922	1,700	1,680	11,031	147	9,905,204	886	734
12	Butter and cheese	3,391	715	3,933,099	958	970	9,994	289	9,207,745	895	947
13	Printing and bookbinding	2,477	685	4,869,537	1,540	1,551	6,456	2,195	8,102,440	936	914
14	Automobiles	1,346	427	3,532,018	1,992	2,012	7,685	216	9,406,915	1,190	809
15	Slaughtering and meat packing	2,057	308	4,027,768	1,703	1,645	6,915	839	7,580,570	978	933
16	Non-ferrous metal smelting	737	112	1,842,449	2,170	2,154	7,443	6	9,216,757	1,237	1,222
17	Rubber goods including footwear	1,267	394	2,884,461	1,736	1,698	6,661	2,757	7,974,176	847	766
18	Boots and shoes, leather	1,017	399	2,306,990	1,629	1,615	8,352	5,100	8,264,109	614	626
19	Primary iron and steel	490	96	1,269,620	2,166	2,090	6,791	23	7,739,892	1,136	1,049
20	Biscuits, confectionery	1,680	471	3,630,738	1,688	1,641	3,635	4,518	5,232,196	642	600
21	Machinery	1,481	434	2,974,472	1,553	1,591	5,528	83	5,290,629	943	821
22	Clothing, factory, men's	1,118	388	2,088,247	1,387	1,420	3,753	3,590	5,800,668	790	725
23	Silk and artificial silk	619	293	1,559,068	1,709	1,925	4,907	3,401	5,976,904	719	678
24	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,595	519	3,424,326	1,620	1,723	2,140	3,896	3,530,320	585	555
25	Petroleum products	657	94	1,440,983	1,919	1,976	4,196	10	4,938,243	1,174	1,217
26	Sheet metal products	937	271	2,010,565	1,664	1,612	4,227	683	4,253,445	866	838
27	Coke and gas products	932	338	2,056,736	1,619	1,587	3,006	2	3,592,233	1,194	1,209
28	Breweries	816	150	2,114,464	2,189	2,338	3,280	40	3,477,925	1,047	980
29	Automobile supplies	470	194	1,155,331	1,740	1,700	4,031	477	4,343,029	963	808
30	Furnishing goods, men's	609	269	1,406,791	1,602	1,631	1,094	6,701	3,942,017	506	480
31	Flour and feed mills	1,693	175	2,044,581	1,094	1,089	3,608	157	3,090,731	821	853
32	Boxes and bags, paper	667	258	1,867,148	2,018	2,013	2,267	2,038	3,194,744	742	706
33	Fruit and vegetable preparations	647	202	1,270,970	1,497	1,476	3,130	3,545	3,433,548	514	465
34	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	971	496	2,619,210	1,785	1,860	938	1,101	1,687,199	827	773
35	Brass and copper products	694	169	1,455,322	1,686	1,626	2,825	244	2,732,330	890	805
36	Paints, pigments, etc	932	261	2,252,291	1,888	1,859	1,513	153	1,573,247	944	967
37	Leather tanneries	285	67	815,056	2,315	2,228	3,124	104	2,668,245	826	837
38	Sugar refineries	297	62	985,447	2,745	2,985	1,635	86	1,934,215	1,124	1,189
39	Fish curing and packing	481	67	676,124	1,234	1,181	3,145	970	2,193,995	533	481
40	Coffee, tea and spices	651	175	1,426,800	1,727	1,920	653	536	1,002,826	843	828
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**57,055**	**15,919**	**116,636,311**	–	–	**250,914**	**77,746**	**281,366,694**	–	
	Grand Totals, All Industries—										
	1934	**77,721**	**22,009**	**160,986,876**		**1,614**	**338,953**	**106,479**	**372,607,759**		**837**
	1933	**73,909**	**20,585**	**151,860,323**		**1,607**	**299,109**	**100,300**	**313,701,767**		**785**
	1932	**74,364**	**20,706**	**164,695,695**		**1,732**	**301,308**	**99,020**	**341,187,718**		**852**
	1931	**77,576**	**22,222**	**186,810,791**		**1,872**	**351,553**	**106,075**	**437,734,767**		**957**
	1930	**70,525**	**22,418**	**184,239,117**		**1,982**	**431,463**	**120,033**	**551,853,649**		**1,001**
	1929	**73,792**	**22,815**	**188,747,672**		**1,954**	**468,043**	**129,784**	**624,302,170**		**1,045**
	1926	**63,481**	**18,313**	**152,705,944**		**1,867**	**385,202**	**114,543**	**501,144,989**		**1,003**
	1924	**59,412**	**16,818**	**139,614,639**		**1,831**	**333,156**	**99,117**	**420,269,406**		**972**
	1922	**76,040**		**136,219,171**		**1,791**	**398,390**		**374,212,141**		**939**
	1920	**83,015**		**148,267,360**		**1,786**	**526,571**		**583,853,225**		**1,109**
	1917	**68,726**		**89,287,158**		**1,299**	**552,968**		**420,094,869**		**760**

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, converted to the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by 19·8 p.c. between 1917 and 1934. The details of the computation are given in Table **25**. There was little change in real wages during the three years 1917 to 1920, when prices were rising rapidly. During the following two years, 1921 and 1922, when prices dropped rapidly, real wages increased by 6 p.c. From then until 1934 there was an almost continuous rise from year to year with the exception of 1930. In 1931 real wages reached a maximum of 120·2 and then declined to 113·8 in 1933 and rose again to 119·8 in 1934.

25.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners, in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-34.

NOTE.—The figures of average earnings for the years 1931 to 1933 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1925 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years—as for the earliest—represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. (See footnote 1 to Table 4, p. 413.)

Year.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Cost of Living.	Real Value of Average Yearly Earnings.
	$	No.	$			
1917	420,094,869	552,968	760	100·0	100·0	100·0
1918	480,949,599	547,599	878	115·5	114·0	101·3
1919	496,570,995	529,327	938	123·4	125·3	98·5
1920	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145·9	145·2	100·4
1921	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131·8	127·6	103·2
1922	374,212,141	398,390	939	123·6	116·8	105·8
1923	428,731,347	446,994	959	126·1	116·8	107·9
1924	420,269,406	432,273	972	127·9	114·5	111·7
1925	452,958,655	466,602	971	127·8	116·0	110·2
1926	501,144,989	499,745	1,003	132·0	116·8	113·0
1927	531,583,250	533,450	997	131·3	115·1	114·1
1928	580,428,493	566,780	1,024	134·8	115·6	116·5
1929	624,302,170	597,827	1,044	137·5	116·8	117·7
1930	551,853,649	551,496	1,001	131·7	115·9	113·6
1931	437,734,767	457,628	957	125·8	104·7	120·2
1932	341,187,718	400,328	852	112·1	95·1	117·9
1933	313,701,767	399,409	785	103·3	90·8	113·8
1934	372,607,759	445,432	837	110·1	91·9	119·8

Percentages of Wages and Salaries to Value of Products.—Table **26** shows the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must come in the long run are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes, charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs, and all other overhead charges. The percentage of salaries was highest in the years 1931 to 1934. These were years in which manufacturing production was curtailed and it is probable that, salaried employees being a part of the organization of an industry rather than of its productive force, salaries were an abnormally high percentage of the lower levels of production then prevailing. The percentage declined steadily with the increasing manufacturing production maintained during the period 1924 to 1929, while from 1931 to 1934, due to decreased industrial activity, the percentage of salaries to value added rose to 13·4, 15·0, 14·5 and 13·2 respectively. It should be borne in mind, however, that salaried employees increased 30·8 p.c. during the period 1924-34 while wage-earners increased but 3 p.c. The percentage of wages has fluctuated

much less than that of salaries. The number of wage-earning employees may be more readily adjusted to the activity of the industry and wage levels likewise more readily adjusted to the price levels of the products. The percentage of wages to the values added in manufacture was thus only 5·1 p.c. lower in 1934 than in 1924. The percentage was highest in 1920, when, in the post-war inflation, average wages were highest (Table **25**) and the efficiency of production lowest (Table **19**).

In previous reports on manufactures the percentage of wages and salaries paid to the value added by manufacture was carried back to 1917. Under the new method of calculating the value added, whereby the cost of materials plus fuel and electricity is deducted from the gross value of the products, it is only possible to go back to 1924. Under the old method of calculating the value added by manufacture only the cost of the materials used was deducted from the gross value of the products.

26.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-34.

Year.	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture.	Salaries Paid.	Wages Paid.	Percentage—		
				of Salaries to Value Added.	of Wages to Value Added.	of Total Salaries and Wages to Value Added.
	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1924	1,180,699,241	139,614,639	420,269,406	11·8	35·6	47·4
1925	1,280,504,159	143,056,516	452,958,655	11·2	35·4	46·6
1926	1,406,574,164	152,705,944	501,144,989	10·9	35·6	46·5
1927	1,544,296,557	162,348,978	531,583,250	10·5	34·4	44·9
1928	1,725,338,540	174,770,879	580,428,493	10·1	33·6	43·7
1929	1,894,910,456	188,747,672	624,302,170	10·0	32·9	42·9
1930	1,665,631,770	184,239,117	551,853,649	11·1	33·1	44·2
1931	1,390,409,237	186,810,794	437,734,767	13·4	31·5	44·9
1932	1,097,284,291	164,695,605	341,187,718	15·0	31·1	46·1
1933	1,048,259,450	151,860,323	313,701,767	14·5	29·9	44·4
1934	1,222,943,899	160,986,876	372,607,759	13·2	30·5	43·7

Subsection 4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

A modern characteristic of industry in all industrial countries has been the increase in the size of the typical manufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized machinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in transportation have widened the market.

The size of the manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the number of employees or by the value of product, but each of these methods has its limitations. The former takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries and obviously the increased use of machinery, as in the flour-milling industry, may lead to increased production concurrently with a decrease in the number of employees. The latter measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, it makes those which handle expensive raw materials appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures are subject to two limitations: first, they depend on the fluctuation of business activity and the demand of the consumer; second, over any lengthy period of time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census. Since 1932, for example, due to the difficulty of eliminating duplication in the value of production in central electric stations, as well as the difficulty of apportioning the capital investment as between different cities, it has been found necessary to exclude figures for central electric stations in showing statistics of size of establishment as well as statistics of cities and towns.

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.—While in 1922 the 420 establishments each producing over $1,000,000 had an aggregate value of products of $1,268,056,129 or 51 p.c. of the total production of all manufacturing industries,

the 719 establishments producing over $1,000,000 each in 1929 had an aggregate value of products of $2,516,064,954, or 62 p.c. of the grand total for all manufacturing establishments—a very significant change in the short period of eight years. In 1931, however, the number of plants with a production of over a million dollars dropped again to 482, their output being valued at $1,451,658,954 or 53 p.c. of the total. Due to the elimination of central electric stations, the figures since 1932 are not directly comparable with those for 1929 or 1922.

27.—Manufacturing Establishments Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1922, 1929, 1933 and 1934.

Group of Gross Values.	1922.			1929.[1]		
	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Under $25,000	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	14,024	106,735,470	7,611
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,802	99,529,725	35,521
50,000 " 100,000	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	2,209	156,308,744	70,760
100,000 " 200,000	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,688	237,532,492	140,718
200,000 " 500,000	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,519	504,218,217	331,941
500,000 " 1,000,000	516	363,341,076	704,149	636	443,597,677	697,481
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	601	1,217,866,089	2,026,400
5,000,000 and over	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	118	1,298,198,865	11,001,685
Totals	**22,541**	**2,482,209,130**	**110,119**	**23,597**	**4,063,987,279**	**172,275**

Group of Gross Values.	1933.[2]			1934.[2]		
	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Under $25,000	17,275	107,554,910	6,226	17,070	116,445,708	6,822
$ 25,000 but under 50,000	2,336	82,752,020	35,424	2,427	86,146,296	35,495
50,000 " 100,000	1,726	122,743,038	71,114	1,876	133,417,838	71,118
100,000 " 200,000	1,185	167,331,401	141,207	1,300	182,914,474	140,703
200,000 " 500,000	952	295,164,250	310,046	1,116	346,314,102	310,317
500,000 " 1,000,000	378	264,725,242	700,331	422	297,821,747	705,739
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	302	602,315,286	1,994,421	354	714,932,036	2,019,582
5,000,000 and over	37	326,729,619	8,830,530	55	531,303,140	9,660,057
Totals	**24,191**	**1,969,315,766**	**81,448**	**24,620**	**2,409,295,341**	**97,859**

[1] The value of production in 1929 shown above is greater in the aggregate by $34,615,939 than the value of production shown in the other tables of this chapter. This is due to the elimination from the other tables of the value of electric energy purchased by central electric stations from other generating plants for distribution to local consumers. For the reporting plant, however, the cost of such power is regarded as the cost of materials. This necessarily involves a duplication in the value of production which it is impossible to make compensation for as between the groups. [2] The figures for 1933 and 1934 do not include central electric stations.

28.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1934.

NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include central electric stations.

Group of Gross Values.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Under $25,000	237	1,484,782	1,092	5,847,384	647	4,066,651
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	13	468,755	79	2,666,410	54	1,785,154
50,000 " 100,000	7	454,750	69	4,711,750	34	2,484,740
100,000 " 200,000	4	614,554	34	5,017,054	32	4,320,319
200,000 " 500,000	Nil	Nil	21	6,615,234	26	8,051,379
500,000 " 1,000,000	Nil	Nil	5	3,880,206	4	3,146,490
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	Nil	Nil	9	27,201,773	11	27,131,546
5,000,000 and over	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**261**	**3,022,841**	**1,309**	**55,939,811**	**808**	**50,986,279**

28.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1934—concluded.

Group of Gross Values.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.
Under $25,000	5,974	38,267,037	6,163	48,309,830	670	4,014,010
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	651	23,208,919	1,150	40,941,849	119	4,321,443
50,000 " 100,000	486	34,568,951	919	65,337,821	96	6,729,425
100,000 " 200,000	346	49,150,743	658	92,455,353	64	9,300,207
200,000 " 500,000	337	104,618,160	552	172,475,737	51	15,025,014
500,000 " 1,000,000	117	82,633,748	225	157,482,159	21	15,614,221
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	104	227,941,158	183	354,682,285	14	43,975,006
5,000,000 and over	20	159,291,037	22	280,141,952	Nil	Nil
Totals	**8,035**	**719,679,753**	**9,872**	**1,211,826,986**	**1,035**	**98,979,326**

Group of Gross Values.	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.
Under $25,000	547	2,825,425	639	4,101,439	1,101	7,529,150
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000	64	2,234,519	106	3,698,539	191	6,820,708
50,000 " 100,000	54	3,896,237	69	4,851,987	139	9,905,252
100,000 " 200,000	28	3,942,713	27	3,515,751	111	15,319,055
200,000 " 500,000	16	4,713,971	22	7,487,396	90	27,082,861
500,000 " 1,000,000	9	20,419,456	12	9,020,430	37	25,352,725
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	Nil	Nil	13	32,146,377	21	38,870,716
5,000,000 and over	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	35,125,638
Totals	**718**	**38,032,321**	**888**	**64,821,919**	**1,694**	**166,006,105**

Size of Establishments as Measured by Number of Employees.—In 1923, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 21·4 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1929 it had increased to 27·3 p.c. of the total, thereby showing the increasing concentration of production into larger units. This tendency, however, was checked by the depression, the percentage having dropped in 1933 to 20·5 p.c. (central electric stations included). The same also holds true for all establishments employing 101 hands and over. In 1923 they employed 58·5 p.c. of the total, in 1929, 61·9 p.c., and in 1932, 55·7 p.c.

29.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—The total employees for 1933, exclusive of central electric stations, exceed the totals shown elsewhere in this report because contract workers in the salmon canneries of British Columbia and other provinces are included here but excluded elsewhere.

Group.	1923.			1929.		
	Establishments.	Employees.	Average Employed.	Establishments.	Employees.	Average Employed.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fewer than 5 employees	13,156	23,632	1·7	12,273	30,446	2·5
5 to 20 employees	5,310	53,852	10·1	6,160	62,310	10·1
21 " 50 "	2,093	67,408	32·2	2,531	81,846	32·4
51 " 100 "	1,031	73,449	71·2	1,262	90,238	71·5
101 " 200 "	566	79,737	140·8	745	103,944	139·5
201 " 500 "	374	115,585	309·0	444	136,397	307·1
501 and over	112	112,447	1,004·0	182	189,253	1,040·0
Totals and Averages	**22,642**	**526,110**	**23·3**	**23,597**	**694,434**	**29·4**
	1933.[1]			1934.[1]		
Fewer than 5 employees	14,492	26,537	1·8	14,296	26,736	1·8
5 to 20 employees	5,836	57,480	9·8	6,167	60,491	9·8
21 " 50 "	1,955	63,165	32·3	2,109	67,436	31·9
51 " 100 "	941	66,666	70·8	991	69,717	70·3
101 " 200 "	552	76,630	138·8	583	81,465	139·7
201 " 500 "	308	93,202	302·6	345	103,651	300·4
501 and over	107	99,291	927·9	129	120,692	935·5
Totals and Averages	**24,191**	**482,971**	**19·9**	**24,620**	**530,188**	**21·5**

[1] Exclusive of central electric stations.

30.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and Average Number of Employees per Establishment, 1934.

NOTE.—See footnote to Table 28, p. 462.

Province and Item.	Under 5 Employees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and Over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments	205	49	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	261
Employees	399	404	235	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,038
Averages per establishment	1·9	8·2	33·5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3·9
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments	851	336	77	22	9	14	Nil	1,309
Employees	1,549	3,063	2,400	1,575	1,289	4,406	Nil	14,282
Averages per establishment	1·8	9·1	31·1	71·5	143·2	314·7	Nil	10·9
New Brunswick—								
Establishments	493	220	48	22	12	10	3	808
Employees	892	1,984	1,516	1,590	1,487	3,152	2,453	13,074
Averages per establishment	1·8	9·01	31·5	72·2	123·9	315·2	817·6	16·1
Quebec—								
Establishments	5,074	1,674	648	276	187	126	50	8,035
Employees	8,806	16,534	20,694	19,437	25,831	39,707	47,105	178,114
Averages per establishment	1·7	9·8	31·9	70·4	138·1	315·1	942·1	22·1
Ontario—								
Establishments	5,153	2,716	973	498	304	163	65	9,872
Employees	10,244	27,024	31,372	34,958	42,808	47,194	59,335	252,935
Averages per establishment	1·9	9·9	32·2	70·1	140·8	289·5	912·8	25·6
Manitoba—								
Establishments	576	276	94	57	22	6	4	1,035
Employees	1,080	2,743	3,062	4,026	3,187	1,900	4,650	20,648
Averages per establishment	1·8	9·9	32·5	70·6	144·8	316·6	1,162·5	19·9
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments	508	153	39	10	8	Nil	Nil	718
Employees	935	1,317	1,260	644	1,306	Nil	Nil	5,462
Averages per establishment	1·8	8·6	32·3	64·4	163·2	Nil	Nil	7·6
Alberta—								
Establishments	598	197	48	28	8	9	Nil	888
Employees	1,201	1,816	1,461	1,960	1,174	3,328	Nil	10,940
Averages per establishment	2·0	9·2	30·4	70·0	146·7	369·7	Nil	12·3
British Columbia—								
Establishments	838	546	175	78	35	17	5	1,694
Employees	1,630	5,606	5,436	5,527	4,893	4,980	5,623	33,695
Averages per establishment	1·9	10·2	31·06	70·8	139·8	292·9	1,124·6	19·8

Size of Establishments of Some of the Leading Industries.—The following statement and Table 31 show the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. Concentration is extremely marked in the case of non-ferrous metal smelting, petroleum products, cotton yarn and cloth, slaughtering and meat packing, and pulp and paper, whereas in the case of butter and cheese, bread and other bakery products, women's factory clothing, and printing and publishing the degree of concentration is but moderate. With regard to flour and feed mills, concentration is marked in the case of flour mills, but the small size of the average feed mill offsets this for the industry as a whole.

PERCENTAGE IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH A GROSS PRODUCTION OF $1,000,000 AND OVER EACH IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of such Establishments.	Percentage to Total in the Industry.	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry.
Pulp and paper	46	48	89
Non-ferrous metal smelting	12	80	99
Slaughtering and meat packing	27	18	87
Flour and feed mills	19	1	63
Butter and cheese	9	0·3	15
Petroleum products	15	29	92
Bread and other bakery products	5	0·1	15
Cotton yarn and cloth	20	56	88
Printing and publishing	11	1	44
Clothing, factory, women's	2	0·3	8

31.—Size of Establishments of Some of the Leading Industries, Grouped According to the Gross Value of Products, and the Number of Persons Employed, 1934.

Group and Item.	Pulp and Paper.	Non-Ferrous Smelting.	Slaughtering and Meat Packing.	Flour and Feed.	Butter and Cheese.
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
Under $25,000— Establishments...No.	5	Nil	40	932	1,961
Production.....$	62,905	Nil	659,780	9,529,601	18,606,814
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000—Establishments...No.	5	Nil	17	244	277
Production.....$	179,349	Nil	631,709	8,152,947	10,029,051
50,000 to 100,000—Establishments...No.	4	Nil	24	76	233
Production.....$	358,425	Nil	1,669,618	5,267,262	16,639,738
100,000 to 200,000—Establishments...No.	5	Nil	16	17	104
Production.....$	834,631	Nil	2,229,233	2,396,250	14,126,776
200,000 to 500,000—Establishments...No.	15	Nil	14	15	37
Production.....$	4,960,883	Nil	4,052,830	5,075,287	10,717,071
500,000 to 1,000,000—Establishments...No.	15	Nil	9	7	11
Production.....$	10,883,233	Nil	6,601,345	4,950,302	8,635,791
1,000,000 to 5,000,000—Establishments...No.	39	6	21	14	9
Production.....$	93,885,467	8,006,312[1]	44,156,856	29,977,704	14,058,030
5,000,000 and over— Establishments...No.	7	9	6	5	Nil
Production.....$	41,482,863	141,929,927	62,111,035	30,396,830	Nil
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.					
Under 5— Establishments...No.	Nil	Nil	48	1,196	2,182
Employees.....No.	Nil	Nil	116	1,772	4,174
5 to 20— Establishments...No.	9	Nil	53	82	371
Employees.....No.	112	Nil	570	659	3,201
21 to 50— Establishments...No.	11	Nil	14	12	44
Employees.....No.	437	Nil	448	389	1,389
51 to 100— Establishments...No.	16	3	7	8	18
Employees.....No.	1,156	325[5]	551	522	1,180
101 to 200— Establishments...No.	14	Nil	12	8	7
Employees.....No.	2,239	Nil	1,654	1,141	1,044
201 to 500— Establishments...No.	25	6	9	4	10
Employees.....No.	8,426	2,158	3,158	1,150	3,401[6]
501 and over— Establishments...No.	20	6	4	Nil	Nil
Employees.....No.	14,623	5,815	3,622	Nil	Nil

Group and Item.	Petroleum Products.	Bread and Bakery Products.	Cotton Yarn and Cloth.	Printing and Publishing.	Women's Factory Clothing.
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
Under $25,000— Establishments...No.	5	2,858	Nil	619	176
Production.....$	72,272	19,840,945	Nil	3,664,160	2,019,847
$ 25,000 to $ 50,000—Establishments...No.	4	168	Nil	49	133
Production.....$	135,452	5,713,409	Nil	1,649,009	4,925,914
50,000 to 100,000—Establishments...No.	7	76	Nil	38	124
Production.....$	485,453	5,216,506	Nil	2,833,601	8,887,278
100,000 to 200,000—Establishments...No.	9	27	Nil	38	81
Production.....$	1,254,536	3,206,885	Nil	5,349,498	11,473,292
200,000 to 500,000—Establishments...No.	9	29	10	23	55
Production.....$	2,736,056	8,415,304	3,053,208	6,874,739	15,896,926
500,000 to 1,000,000—Establishments...No.	Nil	10	6	12	8
Production.....$	Nil	6,530,915	4,541,180	9,123,551	8,329,834[4]
1,000,000 to 5,000,000—Establishments...No.	11	5	20	11	Nil
Production.....$	25,401,263[2]	8,371,558	53,712,102[3]	23,182,049	Nil
5,000,000 and over— Establishments...No.	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Production.....$	46,252,481	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.					
Under 5— Establishments...No.	10	2,424	Nil	458	73
Employees.....No.	28	4,740	Nil	976	196
5 to 20— Establishments...No.	19	638	Nil	200	276
Employees.....No.	201	5,251	Nil	1,796	3,246
21 to 50— Establishments...No.	9	65	Nil	69	150
Employees.....No.	310	1,964	Nil	2,294	4,593
51 to 100— Establishments...No.	3	25	5	24	46
Employees.....No.	215	1,883	269[7]	1,578	2,902
101 to 200— Establishments...No.	4	11	7	23	25
Employees.....No.	514	1,646	856	3,207	3,121
201 to 500— Establishments...No.	6	10	11	12	7
Employees.....No.	3,689[8]	3,078	3,924	3,816	2,942[8]
501 and over— Establishments...No.	Nil	Nil	13	4	Nil
Employees.....No.	Nil	Nil	13,057	2,686	Nil

[1] Includes 1 establishment with a production of $100,000 to $200,000 and 2 establishments with a production of $500,000 to $1,000,000. [2] Includes 2 establishments with a production of $500,000 to $1,000,000. [3] Includes 2 establishments with a production of $5,000,000 and over. [4] Includes 2 establishments with a production of $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. [5] Includes 1 establishment with 101 to 200 employees. [6] Includes 2 establishments with over 500 employees. [7] Includes 1 establishment with 21 to 50 employees. [8] Includes 1 establishment with over 500 employees.

Subsection 5.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is increasingly dependent on the power equipment. Increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse-power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are treated in Table **32**, separately from the other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasolene engines, gas engines (natural, coal and producer gas), and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

The rapid increase in the development of power in Canada and in its utilization in manufacturing industries is illustrated by the summary figures for the years 1921 to 1934 in Table **32**. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing manufacturing industries exclusive of central electric stations and the second showing central electric stations only. The abundance of readily available water power in many parts of Canada facilitating the development of low-cost hydro-electric power has, no doubt, played a large part in this rapid growth. Of the total increase in power equipment since 1923, amounting to 6,585,968 h.p., inclusive of central electric stations, no less than 4,288,623 h.p., or 65 p.c., was in water power. However, some sections of Canada are not so well provided with water-power resources and chiefly in such sections primary power derived from steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines has also increased rapidly during the period covered. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, primary power produced from fuels exceeded that from water in 1934. The total installation of electric motors increased 2,014,585 h.p., or 153 p.c., in the 12 years covered, by far the greatest part of this increase being in motors operated by power purchased from central electric stations.

Comparisons with the data for 1923 show an increase in 1934 of 6,585,968 h.p., or 140 p.c., in the total power equipment in all manufacturing establishments, including central electric stations, by far the largest increase, amounting to 4,488,175 h.p., being in central electric stations. Of this increase in central electric stations, water-power development accounted for 4,278,127 h.p., while steam power installed increased by 190,463 h.p. and internal combustion engines increased by 19,585 h.p. Provinces with large water-power developments show the greatest increases in primary power, *i.e.*, steam engines and turbines, internal combustion engines and hydraulic turbines or water wheels. For all manufacturing industries, including central electric stations, the province of Quebec led with an increase of 2,451,575 h.p. during the period under review. Ontario came second with an increase of 1,012,551 h.p., British Columbia third with an increase of 465,576 h.p., Manitoba fourth with 371,626 h.p., Nova Scotia fifth with 170,795 h.p., New Brunswick sixth with 128,915 h.p., etc. In the utilization of hydraulic power, Quebec exceeded Ontario for the first time in 1925. In 1927 Quebec exceeded Ontario or any other province in the total of installed primary power from all sources and has been the leading province since then, largely owing to its extensive water-power resources, 94 p.c. of its primary power in 1934 being derived from water.

32.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-34, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups for 1934.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (EXCLUSIVE OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS).

Province and Group.	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power.	Total Power Equipment.	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1921	**495,534**	**37,696**	**492,508**				**1,014,216**
Totals, 1922	**554,141**	**70,271**	**578,795**	–	–	–	**1,162,649**
Totals, 1923	**554,191**	**46,829**	**587,191**	**958,692**	**2,146,903**	**357,136**	**1,315,828**
Totals, 1924	**652,913**	**54,250**	**575,189**	**1,256,183**	**2,538,535**	**398,001**	**1,654,184**
Totals, 1925	**686,425**	**57,247**	**596,738**	**1,547,754**	**2,888,164**	**434,678**	**1,982,432**
Totals, 1926	**704,158**	**56,128**	**603,628**	**1,770,334**	**3,134,248**	**392,322**	**2,162,656**
Totals, 1927	**718,157**	**57,143**	**587,593**	**1,924,687**	**3,287,582**	**386,555**	**2,311,242**
Totals, 1928	**736,996**	**58,806**	**657,253**	**2,139,129**	**3,592,184**	**457,565**	**2,596,694**
Totals, 1929	**768,141**	**60,654**	**645,500**	**2,393,684**	**3,867,979**	**496,036**	**2,889,720**
Totals, 1930	**799,041**	**65,630**	**668,226**	**2,518,853**	**4,051,744**	**478,548**	**2,997,401**
Totals, 1931	**786,307**	**73,401**	**667,558**	**2,587,411**	**4,114,677**	**539,800**	**3,127,211**
Totals, 1932	**741,486**	**68,554**	**653,216**	**2,694,164**	**4,157,420**	**516,157**	**3,210,321**
Totals, 1933	**743,433**	**76,613**	**657,695**	**2,671,440**	**4,119,181**	**502,706**	**3,174,146**
PROVINCE, 1934.							
Prince Edward Island	1,417	594	1,217	737	3,965	5	742
Nova Scotia	92,276	4,605	10,818	82,413	190,112	22,453	104,866
New Brunswick	66,623	3,056	21,367	95,941	186,987	46,362	142,303
Quebec	175,738	16,165	194,524	1,107,179	1,493,606	103,553	1,210,732
Ontario	266,762	46,438	246,148	1,121,025	1,680,373	253,685	1,374,710
Manitoba	12,703	2,103	105	79,418	94,329	313	79,731
Saskatchewan	11,310	2,078	10	20,767	34,165	54	20,821
Alberta	23,717	4,072	46	42,576	70,411	2,223	44,799
British Columbia and Yukon	129,403	8,036	123,452	229,857	490,748	121,852	351,709
Totals, 1934	**779,949**	**87,147**	**597,687**	**2,779,913**	**4,244,696**	**550,500**	**3,330,413**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1934.							
Vegetable products	60,825	20,588	36,274	214,365	332,052	25,902	240,267
Animal products	27,281	5,444	2,139	82,979	117,843	2,604	85,583
Textile products	26,883	2,058	31,411	159,586	219,938	27,149	186,735
Wood and paper products	425,637	27,223	491,217	1,171,128	2,115,205	357,930	1,529,058
Iron and its products	150,026	23,080	4,207	460,405	637,718	89,453	549,858
Non-ferrous metal products	27,126	573	18,460	359,095	405,248	22,055	381,150
Non-metallic mineral products	31,651	7,235	5,399	187,301	231,586	13,953	201,254
Chemicals and chemical products	17,378	353	8,530	88,821	115,082	9,084	97,905
Miscellaneous industries	13,148	593	50	56,233	70,024	2,370	58,603

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS.

Totals, 1921	**269,191**	**15,871**	**1,826,357**		**2,111,419**		
Totals, 1922	**279,615**	**16,751**	**2,112,289**		**2,408,655**		
Totals, 1923	**273,679**	**17,191**	**2,282,547**		**2,573,417**		
Totals, 1924	**291,354**	**18,241**	**2,707,957**		**3,017,552**		
Totals, 1925	**306,191**	**20,188**	**3,416,018**		**3,742,697**		
Totals, 1926	**314,377**	**22,426**	**3,609,385**		**3,946,188**		
Totals, 1927	**320,774**	**22,610**	**3,975,012**		**4,318,396**		
Totals, 1928	**316,311**	**25,058**	**4,445,531**		**4,786,900**		
Totals, 1929	**347,641**	**30,875**	**4,718,927**		**5,097,443**		
Totals, 1930	**393,990**	**34,462**	**5,144,109**		**5,572,561**		
Totals, 1931	**433,728**	**34,753**	**5,422,319**		**5,890,800**		
Totals, 1932	**456,671**	**35,600**	**6,036,259**		**6,528,533**		
Totals, 1933	**467,453**	**36,125**	**6,305,997**		**6,809,575**		
PROVINCE, 1934.							
Prince Edward Island	4,248	980	464		5,692		
Nova Scotia	73,851	1,184	81,566		156,601		
New Brunswick	30,215	1,170	105,485		136,870		
Quebec	38,474	273	3,303,705		3,342,452		
Ontario	40,288	3,481	2,003,478		2,047,247		
Manitoba	33,581	2,852	436,925		473,358		
Saskatchewan	117,630	17,816	Nil		135,446		
Alberta	77,067	4,848	69,520		151,435		
British Columbia and Yukon	48,788	4,172	559,531	–	612,491	–	–
Totals, 1934	**464,142**	**36,776**	**6,560,674**		**7,061,592**		

Fuel and Electricity.—Fuel and electricity consumed by the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1934 was valued at $79,838,002. Of this amount $41,462,574 was for fuel and $38,375,428 for electric power. The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1934 included 4,301,110 tons of bituminous coal valued at $22,954,485, constituting 55·4 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were: gas (principally manufactured gas) comprising 13·9 p.c.; fuel oil 13·3 p.c.; coke 4·1 p.c.; wood 3·7 p.c.; and anthracite coal 3·0 p.c. Out of a fuel account of $41,462,574, Ontario expended $19,930,555 or 48·1 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing plants of Quebec expended $11,037,217, Nova Scotia $2,758,321, and British Columbia $2,308,154.

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1934 were: wood and paper $8,609,695; non-metallic minerals $8,379,700; iron and steel products $6,964,888; and vegetable products $5,735,808. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces and steel mills, smelting plants, brick, tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum refining, and the glass industry. In such industries as the manufacture of coke and gas the coal used as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product is not treated as a fuel but as a raw material and is not, therefore, included in the figures of Table **33.**

The total annual expenditure on fuel decreased by $10,178,338 or 19·7 p.c. in the thirteen years 1921-34 covered by the summary figures in Table **33.** During this period prices of fuel generally have declined; thus with an increase of 4·8 p.c. in the quantity of bituminous coal used, the value decreased 33·9 p.c.

The wood and paper products group is the largest user of electric power, the consumption in 1934 being valued at $17,196,111 or 44·8 p.c. of the total cost of power used by all manufacturing industries. The non-ferrous metal products group ranks second with only 10·7 p.c. of the total. Other principal users were iron and steel industries, vegetable products, and textiles.

In the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, the cost of electricity exceeds that of fuel. For Quebec, which is the largest user of electrical power, the electricity used was $17,255,397 as against $11,037,217 for fuel, while in British Columbia electric power totalled $3,279,127 and fuel $2,308,154. Ontario, which ranks second as a user of electrical energy, expended $13,605,476 for electricity and $19,930,555 for fuel.

At the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, held in Ottawa, Sept. 13 to Oct. 9, 1935, Canadian representatives agreed with those of the United Kingdom and other British countries that fuel and power used in manufacture should be logically regarded as a material of production, and their cost, therefore, should be deducted from the gross in arriving at the net value of production. This procedure has, therefore, been followed in the compilation of manufacturing statistics for 1934.

33.—Fuel and Electricity Used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1921-34, with Details by Provinces and Groups, 1934.

Province or Group.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite Coal.		Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Fuel Oils.	Wood.	Gas.	Other Fuel, Including Gasolene.	Cost of Electricity.[1]	Total, Fuel and Electricity.
	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1921	**4,103,071**	**34,752,681**	**306,459**	**2,915,752**	**1,326,456**	**2,497,400**	**5,417,800**	**–**	**–**	**4,730,823**	[2]	**51,640,912**[3]
Totals, 1922	**4,101,463**	**29,914,585**	**419,289**	**3,616,185**	**1,126,963**	**3,299,016**	**5,649,071**	**2,085,444**	**1,616,802**	**1,612,439**	[2]	**48,920,505**[3]
Totals, 1923	**5,338,446**	**38,283,135**	**756,780**	**4,614,239**	**509,014**	**3,238,257**	**6,241,692**	**2,514,157**	**1,904,058**	**1,432,386**	[2]	**58,736,938**[3]
Totals, 1924	**5,518,255**	**34,438,554**	**782,333**	**4,642,654**	**627,495**	**2,250,232**	**5,780,752**	**2,595,064**	**4,711,186**	**2,022,277**	**18,876,446**	**75,944,660**
Totals, 1925	**5,902,197**	**34,034,531**	**337,054**	**2,564,489**	**658,287**	**5,045,239**	**7,246,961**	**2,700,977**	**3,570,180**	**1,998,037**	**22,557,047**	**80,375,748**
Totals, 1926	**6,409,227**	**36,723,359**	**300,179**	**2,266,935**	**578,651**	**4,176,584**	**7,371,769**	**2,645,505**	**4,233,073**	**1,700,091**	**26,374,908**	**86,070,875**
Totals, 1927	**6,470,803**	**36,053,827**	**317,135**	**2,435,720**	**1,333,131**	**3,890,378**	**7,220,529**	**2,492,495**	**5,272,735**	**1,407,403**	**31,521,161**	**91,627,379**
Totals, 1928	**6,639,736**	**37,871,736**	**279,467**	**2,070,989**	**1,572,452**	**1,819,347**	**7,300,552**	**2,439,104**	**5,434,805**	**1,252,282**	**33,946,218**	**93,707,485**
Totals, 1929	**7,062,234**	**39,315,723**	**278,144**	**1,986,332**	**1,759,415**	**2,354,542**	**8,778,491**	**2,693,629**	**6,214,847**	**1,322,510**	**38,014,420**	**102,439,909**
Totals, 1930	**6,385,728**	**34,073,553**	**265,816**	**1,892,789**	**1,296,160**	**1,927,214**	**7,847,513**	**2,282,402**	**5,953,767**	**1,245,349**	**39,836,209**	**96,354,956**
Totals, 1931	**5,336,545**	**28,809,385**	**155,494**	**1,134,356**	**941,410**	**1,809,671**	**5,952,146**	**1,795,813**	**4,970,315**	**1,229,472**	**37,530,046**	**84,172,614**
Totals, 1932	**4,184,299**	**22,063,901**	**156,729**	**1,112,475**	**729,324**	**1,617,748**	**5,034,977**	**1,550,168**	**4,732,154**	**1,107,219**	**34,993,615**	**72,941,581**
Totals, 1933	**3,878,795**	**19,898,280**	**162,039**	**1,118,179**	**715,747**	**1,601,966**	**4,938,804**	**1,709,294**	**4,862,495**	**1,215,658**	**33,340,000**	**69,399,823**
PROVINCE, 1934.												
Prince Edward Island	8,515	55,376	186	1,530	Nil	3,293	11,587	8,259	–	3,690	16,390	100,125
Nova Scotia	367,665	1,444,496	1,230	14,019	Nil	143,188	353,440	31,693	419,714	351,771	1,182,220	3,940,541
New Brunswick	310,826	1,430,643	1,253	10,061	Nil	21,674	138,842	86,587	30,395	58,982	1,285,488	3,062,672
Quebec	1,113,832	6,428,746	114,928	671,567	Nil	263,719	1,717,650	511,638	1,201,649	242,248	17,255,397	28,292,614
Ontario	2,126,220	11,947,582	52,367	437,939	25,855	1,021,850	1,718,292	478,177	3,537,167	763,693	13,605,476	33,536,031
Manitoba	67,477	422,692	9,572	97,617	341,993	28,741	189,314	120,784	105,045	40,538	807,142	2,153,866
Saskatchewan	149,050	653,762	567	4,461	180,399	59,591	262,505	66,529	33,518	21,693	451,758	1,734,216
Alberta	85,446	204,266	113	796	240,203	18,062	78,349	32,992	325,392	38,166	492,430	1,430,656
British Columbia and Yukon	72,079	366,922	162	1,904	2,354	144,186	1,055,923	187,065	118,580	431,220	3,279,127	5,587,281
Totals, 1934	**4,301,110**	**22,954,485**	**180,378**	**1,239,894**	**790,804**	**1,704,304**	**5,525,902**	**1,523,724**	**5,771,460**	**1,952,001**	**38,375,428**	**79,838,002**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1934.												
Vegetable products	536,157	2,901,954	48,025	408,126	158,445	403,640	601,923	422,992	644,842	193,886	3,188,155	8,923,963
Animal products	306,196	1,749,397	4,411	42,214	228,868	9,602	188,947	429,706	86,012	111,790	1,596,366	4,442,902
Textiles and textile products	472,830	2,825,985	33,306	175,102	34,038	62,964	288,341	67,221	90,913	115,686	3,138,195	6,798,445
Wood and paper products	1,112,024	6,162,391	56,924	337,075	15,217	27,917	925,925	290,253	138,543	712,374	17,196,111	25,805,806
Iron and its products	722,069	3,475,947	22,891	159,321	187,022	389,057	989,426	46,570	1,522,267	195,278	3,913,154	10,878,042
Non-ferrous metal products	114,269	643,159	4,298	37,514	Nil	89,854	318,170	3,114	136,453	25,410	4,111,166	5,364,840
Non-metallic mineral products	453,759	2,497,246	3,140	26,418	6,316	672,201	1,707,460	201,660	3,101,447	166,952	2,537,634	10,917,334
Chemicals and chemical products	255,087	1,317,834	5,584	38,028	4,529	42,729	154,639	23,682	22,656	87,603	2,145,533	3,837,233
Miscellaneous industries	35,877	217,815	1,799	16,096	1,489	6,340	45,843	4,878	18,826	7,416	549,114	867,817
Central electric stations	292,842	1,162,757	Nil	Nil	154,880	Nil	305,228	33,648	9,501	335,696	[1]	2,001,620

[1] Cost of electricity for central electric stations excluded. [2] Cost of electricity not available. [3] Does not include cost of electricity.

Section 5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of most of the cities and towns of Canada, especially in the East, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a large proportion of their gainfully occupied population. In the West the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

Table **34**, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres, shows by provinces the proportion of the gross manufacturing production contributed by cities and towns having a gross production of over $1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns account for about 92 p.c. of the total, while in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportion falls to 64 p.c. and 62 p.c. respectively. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is largely confined to a few large urban centres.

34.—Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over $1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1934.

NOTE.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the corresponding figures shown in Table **36**, since, in the table below are included statistics of towns with less than three establishments and production of over $1,000,000 each. It was not possible to publish this information in Table **36** without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The statistics in this table do not include central electric stations.

Province.	Cities and Towns with a Gross Production of over $1,000,000 each.	Establishments Reporting in Cities and Towns Producing over $1,000,000 each.	Total Production in Cities and Towns Producing over $1,000,000 each.	Total Production in each Province.	Production in Cities and Towns as a Percentage of Total Production in each Province.
	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	1	39	1,322,500	3,022,841	43·8
Nova Scotia	9	278	36,308,109	55,939,811	64·9
New Brunswick	7	254	31,023,662	50,986,279	60·8
Quebec	47	3,513	645,206,811	719,679,753	89·6
Ontario	96	6,212	1,125,624,036	1,211,826,986	92·8
Manitoba	4	664	85,115,660	98,979,326	86·0
Saskatchewan	4	228	30,797,671	38,032,321	81·0
Alberta	5	361	53,477,612	64,821,919	82·5
British Columbia	7	1,054	105,860,401	166,006,105	63·5
Canada	**180**	**12,603**	**2,114,736,462**	**2,499,295,341**	**87·8**

The five chief manufacturing cities of Canada are Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver, and Winnipeg. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities during the latest five years for which the figures are available are given in Table **35.** According to the Census of 1931, Hamilton was proportionately the most largely dependent of these cities upon manufacturing industries. About 45 p.c. of its gainfully employed population was employed in manufacturing, as compared with 28 p.c. in Toronto, 27 p.c. in Montreal, 18 p.c. in Winnipeg and 16 p.c. in Vancouver.

Eighteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of over $15,000,000 in 1934 were as follows, in descending order of the value of their products: Montreal East, London, Oshawa, Kitchener, Walkerville, East Windsor, Quebec, Calgary, Three Rivers, Ottawa, Sarnia, Peterborough, Edmonton, St. Boniface, New Toronto, Saint John, Brantford, and Niagara Falls. Statistics of manufactures of cities and towns with a gross production of $1,000,000 and over and with three or more establishments are given for 1934 in Table **36.**

35.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1930-34.

NOTE.—For comparable figures for 1922-29, see p. 467 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1931, p. 508 of the 1934-35 edition. Statistics for 1932-34 do not include central electric stations.

City and Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Montreal.....1930	1,825	485,332,181	98,905	115,753,191	250,718,415	532,404,756
1932	2,088	363,851,307	78,633	80,734,197	147,093,263	310,502,225
1933	2,226	363,342,078	80,212	74,150,933	148,504,215	300,636,197
1934	2,360	373,098,770	88,131	84,228,834	185,459,720	361,058,212
Toronto.....1930	2,320	524,161,983	94,745	121,221,281	253,974,080	521,540,080
1932	2,370	417,748,359	76,652	88,204,053	147,910,861	323,326,758
1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
1934	2,627	392,080,083	81,629	89,569,170	174,820,861	357,706,747
Hamilton.....1930	439	214,227,256	31,053	39,661,672	75,785,992	166,910,535
1932	445	176,981,408	21,733	23,378,011	34,372,679	83,068,855
1933	469	171,625,714	21,524	21,523,337	35,672,272	83,530,255
1934	494	174,755,759	24,072	25,772,958	44,548,853	100,272,872
Winnipeg.....1930	519	123,781,546	19,749	25,844,816	45,720,081	94,407,201
1932	559	70,201,107	16,119	17,426,358	26,989,727	56,415,286
1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,280
1934	612	75,513,530	15,745	15,985,206	31,761,326	60,860,444
Vancouver.....1930	681	128,684,902	16,068	20,874,524	45,730,258	90,975,000
1932	717	78,670,170	11,851	12,505,703	26,970,636	54,532,881
1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883
1934	773	84,254,515	13,206	13,595,812	34,258,919	63,475,103

[1] Net value is derived by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value of products. These calculations are not available for cities.

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1934.

NOTE.—Statistics in this table do not include central electric stations.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	39	1,324,428	392	311,630	712,185	1,322,500
Nova Scotia—						
Sydney	28	22,869,820	1,574	2,025,377	4,253,868	10,123,057
Halifax	108	13,076,591	2,861	2,948,198	3,907,232	9,698,038
Dartmouth	13	5,046,215	399	442,570	3,108,663	4,880,404
Liverpool	7	11,340,664	554	801,698	1,194,259	3,852,222
Truro	26	3,271,120	961	658,184	1,443,690	2,792,394
Yarmouth	29	2,549,084	471	342,638	705,135	1,550,331
Amherst	27	3,320,945	500	380,301	637,265	1,220,914
New Glasgow	26	3,030,766	565	442,355	409,154	1,162,052
Windsor	14	858,139	290	168,877	644,554	1,028,697
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	140	21,922,203	3,046	3,083,320	9,659,489	17,176,433
Moncton	48	6,478,754	2,002	1,822,219	2,919,967	5,232,298
Edmundston	10	11,969,996	489	438,461	972,827	2,640,196
St. Stephen	15	2,323,315	591	445,669	966,172	1,840,632
Milltown	3	2,920,475	673	487,974	659,785	1,553,817
Bathurst	11	6,760,838	427	411,571	566,980	1,485,021
Fredericton	27	1,285,508	403	311,941	545,943	1,095,271
Quebec—						
Montreal	2,360	373,098,770	88,131	84,228,834	185,459,720	361,058,212
Montreal East	13	40,070,842	1,170	1,991,271	27,333,620	38,648,837
Quebec	312	46,904,725	8,721	7,328,663	11,202,852	25,952,573
Three Rivers	59	54,410,110	5,070	5,027,959	8,701,649	22,246,590
Drummondville	28	21,413,131	3,892	3,496,653	4,301,895	12,910,696
La Salle	10	24,621,046	1,208	1,383,609	4,833,317	10,633,150
Sherbrooke	71	18,741,399	3,988	3,237,905	4,349,839	10,549,029
Shawinigan Falls	21	43,959,146	1,791	2,102,457	2,988,153	9,882,876
St. Hyacinthe	57	10,516,192	3,320	2,115,736	5,654,767	9,799,521
Magog	18	7,588,606	1,541	1,232,426	6,762,508	9,568,934

[1] Net value is derived by deducting the cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value of products. These calculations are not available for cities and towns.

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1934—continued.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Employees	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Quebec—concluded.						
Hull	49	13,891,219	2,229	2,088,100	4,090,224	8,844,517
St. Jean	44	10,886,458	2,845	2,297,527	4,391,359	8,753,303
Granby	37	10,521,061	2,725	2,064,176	3,517,075	8,719,696
St. Jérôme	30	7,586,936	2,048	1,479,035	2,591,125	7,331,565
Arvida	3	13,321,688	519	568,135	1,817,686	6,763,445
Valleyfield	32	10,613,413	2,810	1,846,115	3,323,138	6,603,040
Lachine	38	15,435,953	1,844	2,234,601	2,873,772	6,068,462
Grand'Mère	13	15,843,927	1,373	1,076,555	1,767,181	4,459,442
Kenogami	6	15,242,665	830	1,116,713	1,609,120	4,112,063
La Tuque	13	10,701,008	703	779,782	1,742,228	4,048,763
Westmount	10	2,091,461	950	1,109,002	1,220,240	3,469,627
Belœil	11	2,545,507	297	323,185	1,331,108	3,330,734
Buckingham	12	10,174,568	462	584,296	1,107,735	2,922,963
Louiseville	11	2,023,854	1,094	700,741	1,566,643	2,744,822
Brownsburg	7	1,593,418	548	542,526	858,432	2,591,161
Cowansville	11	2,530,754	996	682,518	1,140,293	2,571,081
Windsor	10	6,660,988	560	493,223	681,592	2,246,878
Lachute	12	3,537,132	522	411,812	858,833	2,227,734
Dolbeau	6	9,300,958	269	384,891	795,214	2,185,738
East Angus	8	6,329,103	571	576,929	969,707	2,143,251
Farnham	13	3,945,109	615	446,597	1,160,034	2,142,898
Victoriaville	26	2,235,810	1,127	708,088	799,059	2,106,310
Verdun	20	2,702,962	916	744,527	688,460	1,862,533
Joliette	44	1,970,380	817	486,328	787,168	1,746,588
Montmagny	19	2,612,845	625	391,886	713,325	1,637,817
Port Alfred	3	19,549,605	290	367,321	501,426	1,593,726
Coaticook	20	2,062,531	689	331,942	898,521	1,569,152
Beauharnois	10	3,217,590	399	361,300	539,163	1,516,961
Outremont	8	1,636,607	360	341,540	729,725	1,476,933
Cap de la Madeleine	10	868,027	433	211,349	761,066	1,432,185
Plessisville	15	1,038,498	354	199,141	609,523	1,070,655
Ontario—						
Toronto	2,627	392,080,083	81,629	89,569,170	174,820,861	357,706,747
Hamilton	494	174,755,759	24,072	25,772,958	44,548,853	100,272,872
London	245	36,898,295	8,221	8,464,833	14,488,112	34,329,663
Oshawa	42	19,241,638	4,813	5,882,525	21,891,578	34,078,993
Kitchener	150	31,969,175	7,612	7,028,649	14,461,710	32,457,830
Walkerville	72	27,061,036	3,883	4,668,434	19,451,113	30,402,705
East Windsor	12	15,700,078	4,505	6,038,388	18,201,787	28,729,863
Ottawa	203	35,355,381	6,196	6,930,886	8,343,380	20,926,212
Sarnia	48	20,884,593	2,887	3,284,259	16,345,557	20,331,606
Peterborough	81	20,672,345	4,110	3,687,676	10,908,779	20,101,818
New Toronto	21	25,351,848	2,337	3,063,548	8,016,362	17,863,590
Brantford	105	36,326,284	5,379	4,852,707	8,459,993	17,139,062
Niagara Falls	59	25,825,945	2,527	2,838,293	5,331,730	16,069,997
Cornwall	44	22,490,523	4,241	3,901,413	5,146,719	14,814,866
Windsor	157	15,606,151	2,996	3,607,883	5,287,941	13,965,631
St. Catharines	98	16,476,389	3,759	3,860,569	5,850,075	13,578,795
Welland	41	19,141,213	3,009	2,860,719	4,653,640	11,746,222
Sault Ste. Marie	46	44,866,401	2,235	2,612,402	5,123,568	11,534,347
Guelph	93	13,309,844	3,511	2,980,637	5,075,677	11,442,980
Thorold	19	24,293,203	1,335	1,758,876	3,512,440	8,851,065
Galt	80	12,915,999	3,320	2,855,930	3,798,372	8,839,002
Chatham	58	9,457,752	1,697	1,573,159	5,782,192	8,815,484
Leamington	18	4,499,820	870	666,530	3,475,345	7,408,892
Stratford	61	7,889,778	2,401	2,180,460	4,087,824	7,120,643
Woodstock	50	6,575,249	2,022	1,760,529	3,540,682	6,888,881
Simcoe	28	6,708,507	854	803,480	4,019,413	6,279,125
Brockville	30	5,246,219	748	789,319	3,414,177	4,890,632
Kapuskasing	5	32,138,164	750	1,144,241	1,764,771	4,865,160
Tilbury	9	1,266,757	491	159,208	3,172,892	4,618,915
Port Arthur	25	14,625,634	827	1,089,392	2,229,017	4,541,437
Preston	32	5,332,721	1,416	1,298,837	2,214,512	4,479,371
Leaside	18	7,494,407	970	1,180,964	1,637,202	4,386,082
Waterloo	38	9,808,296	1,064	959,214	1,768,811	4,264,181
Kingston	66	7,663,491	1,175	1,064,154	1,888,430	4,037,560
Merritton	9	5,109,425	758	935,394	1,613,684	3,890,165
Owen Sound	56	5,470,274	1,351	1,015,787	2,070,252	3,812,479
Chippawa	3	1,154,661	242	309,257	802,056	3,682,367
Paris	20	5,148,292	1,161	920,863	1,592,717	3,426,784
Sandwich	10	4,699,216	542	742,622	267,439	3,388,833
Wallaceburg	17	4,057,602	924	939,460	1,462,527	3,388,098
Fort William	39	15,290,943	759	879,339	1,212,007	3,152,872

[1] Net value of products is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value of products. These calculations are not available for cities and towns.

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, each with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1934—concluded.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Gross Value of Products.[1]
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded.						
Belleville	45	6,773,980	871	716,338	1,317,342	3,145,102
Goderich	14	1,785,766	276	282,646	2,300,880	2,969,684
Ingersoll	21	4,274,372	690	640,707	1,494,988	2,789,217
Kenora	16	10,589,959	427	518,054	1,619,058	2,777,197
Cobourg	26	2,673,721	530	527,488	1,093,235	2,688,992
Perth	20	2,991,555	832	801,830	1,236,763	2,636,881
Hawkesbury	10	4,371,004	439	503,121	1,169,751	2,631,170
Trenton	22	3,365,266	589	476,531	1,448,913	2,621,955
St. Marys	18	5,169,967	398	431,765	1,122,210	2,620,579
Newmarket	13	3,505,260	685	622,146	1,741,948	2,611,205
Hespeler	16	4,114,062	1,038	785,788	1,234,383	2,485,464
Fergus	11	1,294,801	699	683,555	1,222,097	2,437,976
Bowmanville	13	3,316,084	500	471,856	998,105	2,411,595
St. Thomas	40	3,178,365	836	749,674	887,945	2,373,072
Dunnville	21	3,253,308	764	670,539	1,111,646	2,335,956
Brampton	22	2,293,240	773	642,954	1,148,863	2,237,960
Petrolia	11	2,122,667	166	188,515	1,408,939	2,235,761
Port Credit	4	4,114,986	216	271,699	1,309,284	2,209,164
Renfrew	20	2,622,485	680	546,969	866,375	2,181,932
Fort Frances	9	7,525,952	548	555,996	1,229,243	2,166,269
Amherstburg	10	10,750,124	286	357,617	414,932	2,157,426
Weston	21	3,606,689	590	712,142	906,588	2,116,516
Huntsville	12	2,383,777	302	201,079	1,101,701	2,091,521
Pembroke	38	4,051,411	820	526,089	1,023,905	2,067,764
Georgetown	12	2,407,155	455	417,477	1,077,628	1,989,631
Delhi	7	910,664	224	149,807	1,736,991	1,986,707
Fort Erie	33	2,181,648	268	300,383	807,516	1,965,283
Port Hope	30	2,013,123	523	530,879	498,348	1,689,712
Orillia	34	2,883,223	530	468,269	795,103	1,651,813
Arnprior	16	2,054,252	401	365,797	590,063	1,632,017
Barrie	21	1,345,141	378	310,875	1,068,818	1,567,746
Hanover	15	2,830,716	588	461,741	875,887	1,561,838
Carleton Place	13	1,520,494	676	518,949	721,808	1,548,768
Aurora	8	1,291,630	368	353,011	917,990	1,502,548
Lindsay	32	1,768,117	465	385,323	744,424	1,494,845
Midland	15	1,780,126	260	196,863	1,100,992	1,494,587
Aylmer	11	1,015,613	180	166,953	727,750	1,292,111
Dundas	20	3,089,216	465	468,169	612,875	1,284,790
Humberstone	4	819,282	401	320,812	732,338	1,257,667
Oakville	19	1,529,537	385	355,280	655,472	1,253,684
Tillsonburg	17	1,205,400	329	270,068	705,557	1,223,742
Strathroy	14	1,229,511	273	195,013	760,333	1,149,973
Sudbury	29	2,040,305	311	323,008	454,353	1,148,386
Listowel	15	633,619	337	222,724	687,213	1,145,871
Chesterville	4	587,904	65	60,545	619,548	1,124,856
Tavistock	9	440,219	175	122,350	915,908	1,102,528
Ayr	7	704,063	104	89,530	437,425	1,025,775
Kincardine	13	1,185,540	396	282,813	638,702	1,018,731
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	612	75,513,530	15,745	15,985,206	31,761,326	60,860,444
St. Boniface	42	10,263,504	1,472	1,619,945	13,691,536	18,858,284
Transcona	3	6,842,774	1,358	1,435,829	2,314,500	4,075,366
Portage la Prairie	7	566,726	94	89,541	964,252	1,321,566
Saskatchewan—						
Moose Jaw	37	12,819,319	824	903,029	7,703,026	10,850,639
Regina	96	11,073,914	1,645	1,859,753	5,664,082	9,298,625
Saskatoon	74	7,568,577	1,124	1,235,356	5,059,449	8,354,448
Prince Albert	21	2,281,099	345	345,602	1,534,804	2,293,959
Alberta—						
Calgary	160	29,657,531	4,091	4,328,896	16,041,206	25,293,375
Edmonton	154	17,383,819	3,573	3,822,881	12,233,785	19,090,729
Medicine Hat	20	5,437,683	446	459,143	3,171,761	4,449,130
Lethbridge	25	2,554,143	304	367,664	725,119	2,277,977
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	773	84,254,515	13,206	13,595,812	34,258,919	63,475,103
New Westminster	79	12,941,179	1,985	1,912,336	6,056,557	10,386,562
Victoria	134	10,171,244	1,899	1,973,317	2,195,182	6,256,963
Prince Rupert	18	4,475,354	266	367,075	1,187,092	1,880,000
North Vancouver	21	3,908,228	380	430,924	777,411	1,550,735
Port Alberni	9	1,414,476	355	394,759	607,965	1,528,808

[1] Net value of production is obtained by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity from the gross value of products. These calculations are not available for cities and towns.

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—The construction and building industry is not only the most widespread in its operation, it is one which expands most rapidly in good times when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen—a characteristic which explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is decidedly seasonal, although new types of construction and mechanical improvements are making it possible to work more steadily on all branches of construction the year round. Conditions in the industry are being transformed as the result of the introduction of new types of construction. Nevertheless, in the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable number of men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand.

Activity in construction is of particular interest not only to those engaged in the industry itself but to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass, and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913 and that between 1926 and 1929, construction contributed in large measure to produce the "booms" of those years, as is indicated in the figures of Table 5.

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the War the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and skilled labour, as shown in Table 8. The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the War were fully met in the post-war years, but the peak of the inflation cycle in 1929 is reflected in the highest value of construction contracts on record. This was followed by successive declines until 1933,* when the industry reached a very low level of activity. There has been some recovery in 1934-36 but a very great deficiency in housing and other forms of construction must still remain from the suspension of activity during the depression years, to be overtaken when confidence is restored in the future stability of prices and the permanence of the recovery. To facilitate and encourage this process, the Dominion Housing Act was passed in 1935.

The Dominion Housing Act.—Administered by the Finance Department, the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, has a twofold purpose: (1) to assist in the improvement of housing conditions and (2) to assist in the absorption of unemployment by the stimulation of the construction and building material industries. The Minister of Finance is empowered to make advances and to pay expenses of administering the Act to the extent of $10,000,000. The Act provides for loans for the construction only of new dwellings (including single-family houses, duplexes, and apartment houses); the security taken being in the form of a first mortgage running jointly to

* October, 1933, marked the lowest point of activity in this industry.

an approved lending institution and to the Dominion Government. In most cases, the loans may be for 80 p.c. of the cost of construction of the dwelling or its appraised value, whichever is the lesser; of a loan of 80 p.c., the lending institution advances 60 p.c. and the Government 20 p.c. The remaining 20 p.c. is provided by the borrower. Provision is also made in certain cases for loans of 70 or 75 p.c., where desired by the borrower or deemed advisable by the lending institution. The interest rate paid by the borrower is 5 p.c. This is made possible by the fact that the Government's funds are advanced on an interest basis of 3 p.c. Loans are made for a period of 10 years subject to renewal for a further period of 10 years upon revaluation of the security and on conditions satisfactory to all parties concerned. Interest, principal, and taxes are payable in monthly instalments. Amortization of principal is effected at a rate sufficient to pay off the loan in 20 years, but more rapid amortizations may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. The Act requires sound standards of construction and contains other clauses safeguarding the mortgage.

The results of operations under the Dominion Housing Act, up to the end of February, 1937, were as follows:—

LOANS MADE UNDER THE DOMINION HOUSING ACT, TO FEB. 28, 1937.

Province.	Number of Loans.	Amount.	Number of Family Units Provided.
		$	
Prince Edward Island	6	32,364	6
Nova Scotia	117	514,427	119
New Brunswick	14	53,729	14
Quebec	254	2,523,483	547
Ontario	389	2,399,075	486
Manitoba	13	115,564	13
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alberta	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Columbia	15	54,200	15
Totals	808	5,692,842	1,200

The Government Home Improvement Plan.—To supplement the operations carried on under the Dominion Housing Act, the Government announced in September, 1936, the inauguration of a Home Improvement Plan. This plan provides for the making of loans by chartered banks and certain approved lending institutions to owners of residential property (including farm buildings) for repairs, alterations, and additions (including built-in equipment) to urban and rural dwellings. The loans shall not exceed $2,000 on any single-family house. However, in the case of houses containing more than one family unit, the amount of the loan shall not exceed $1,000 plus $1,000 for every family unit provided. Loans are repayable in equal monthly instalments or in suitable instalments to fit the conditions of the individual borrower.

Loans to the amount of $1,000 or less must be repaid within three years. Loans in excess of $1,000 must be repaid within five years. The maximum charge for loans shall be 3¼ p.c. discount for a one-year loan repayable in equal monthly instalments (equivalent to an effective interest rate of 6·32 p.c.) and proportionate rates for other periods. Loans made in accordance with approved conditions will

be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of 15 p.c. of the aggregate amount of loans made by each approved lending institution.

The limit of the aggregate loans is $50,000,000 and the limit of the Government's guarantee is $7,500,000. Up to Feb. 15, 1937, the total numbers and amounts of loans made in the various provinces were as follows:—

LOANS MADE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN, TO FEB. 15, 1937.

Province.	Number of Loans.	Amount of Loans.
		$
Prince Edward Island	41	14,950
Nova Scotia	476	147,725
New Brunswick	235	82,153
Quebec	748	387,265
Ontario	1,609	584,450
Manitoba	180	66,571
Saskatchewan	125	39,385
Alberta	379	156,740
British Columbia	584	196,159
Totals	4,377	1,675,398

Industrial Statistics of Construction.*—The 1936 edition of the Year Book gave, at pp. 473-474, a short account of the inception of the Census of Construction and of the difficulties encountered in connection therewith. Statistics for the first year of the survey, *viz.*, 1934, were presented. Summary tables covering data for 1935 are given hereunder. For several reasons it is not considered advisable to begin a historical series at present. In some respects the figures for 1935 are not comparable with those of 1934, and it is felt that no good purpose would be served by bringing them together in comparable form until the basis of procedure has become fairly well established. This will be realized when it is pointed out that in 1935 reports were received from 215 municipalities as compared with 2,333 in 1934, since it was decided that much of the work undertaken by country municipalities (grading and scraping of roads, cleaning ditches, weed and brush cutting, etc.) did not fall within the meaning of construction as applied to the census. On the other hand, the number of reports received from the other three main groups, *viz.*, contractors and builders, Harbour Commissions, and Government Departments, show a net increase of 280.

Another matter which should be pointed out is that no relationship exists between the total value of construction shown for 1935 below and the value of contracts awarded as indicated on p. 480. In the former case all values are included as soon as awards are made irrespective of whether the contract is completed or even begun in that year, whereas the tables below represent construction work carried on and actually performed in 1935.

Table 1 shows the principal statistics of the industry, divided as between public and private employers.

* Revised by F. I. Tanner, Officer in Charge of Construction Statistics.

1.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, by Provinces, 1935.

Group or Province.	Capital Invested.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Work Performed.		
					New Construction.	Alterations and Repairs.	Total.
	$	No.	$	$	$	$	$
GROUP.							
Contractors, builders, etc.	121,230,026	63,349	58,977,344	76,342,622	104,870,241	42,659,870	147,530,111
Municipalities	14,946,414	25,565	14,188,133	5,202,516	7,309,100	12,326,454	19,635,554
Harbour Commissions	2,059,561	1,671	1,263,625	638,755	387,403	1,579,173	1,966,576
Provincial Govt. Depts.	11,594,939	29,911	20,097,600	8,855,173	18,707,103	13,325,017	32,032,120
Dominion Govt. Depts.	8,640,976	24,272	10,659,921	3,694,518	9,714,381	4,670,131	14,384,512
Totals, Canada	**158,471,916**	**144,768**	**105,186,623**	**94,733,584**	**140,988,228**	**74,560,645**	**215,548,873**
PROVINCE.							
Prince Edward Island	266,937	533	416,126	523,240	824,234	365,796	1,190,030
Nova Scotia	6,102,009	9,729	6,259,725	5,968,907	10,706,324	4,950,974	15,657,298
New Brunswick	5,603,299	7,097	5,038,701	4,153,509	7,048,130	2,940,210	9,988,340
Quebec	46,962,410	37,131	27,106,505	25,450,045	35,036,857	23,272,972	58,309,829
Ontario	73,657,184	59,412	46,010,029	40,199,608	60,801,203	30,047,738	90,848,941
Manitoba	8,885,050	7,029	4,770,837	5,390,181	7,150,267	3,323,366	10,473,633
Saskatchewan	3,640,943	5,658	2,797,833	2,288,521	2,930,993	2,130,361	5,061,354
Alberta	4,588,993	6,199	5,131,913	4,658,509	7,536,512	2,646,810	10,183,322
British Columbia and Yukon	8,765,091	11,980	7,654,954	6,101,064	8,953,708	4,882,418	13,836,126

The percentage distribution, by provinces, of the principal statistics shown in Table 1 is given below.

2.—Percentage Distribution of the Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry, by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Capital Invested.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Work Performed.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	0·2	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6
Nova Scotia	3·9	6·8	5·1	6·3	7·3
New Brunswick	3·5	4·9	4·9	4·4	4·6
Quebec	29·6	25·6	25·9	26·9	27·1
Ontario	46·5	40·8	43·9	42·4	42·1
Manitoba	5·6	4·8	4·7	5·7	4·9
Saskatchewan	2·3	4·0	2·7	2·4	2·3
Alberta	2·9	4·3	5·0	4·9	4·7
British Columbia and Yukon	5·5	8·3	7·4	6·4	6·4
Canada	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Table 3 classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1935. The item "trade construction" covers such items as brick laying, carpentry, plumbing, heating, electrical work, etc., reported by contractors who confine themselves to a specific type of work. Details by provinces, and more complete information on the industry than it is possible to include in the limited space available in the Year Book, will be found in the Bureau's report on the construction industry for 1935.

3.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1935.

Item.	New Construction.	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance.	Total Value.
	$	$	$
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments	14,212,723	4,309,395	18,522,118
Hotels, clubs and restaurants	439,896	459,697	899,593
Churches, hospitals, etc.	6,575,459	735,227	7,310,686
Office buildings, stores and theatres	4,058,877	3,370,537	7,429,414
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings	9,309,537	3,126,476	12,436,013
Garages and service stations	2,149,547	4,455,846	6,605,393
Government and municipal buildings	13,516,086	2,508,885	16,024,971
All other building	742,790	1,331,686	2,074,476
Totals, Building Construction	**51,004,915**	**20,297,749**	**71,302,664**
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks	39,640,352	22,231,674	61,872,026
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.	4,796,716	1,863,113	6,659,829
Water, sewage and drainage systems	5,887,293	2,983,324	8,870,617
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs and transmission lines	6,298,122	3,812,231	10,110,353
Railway construction, steam and electric	127,601	366,089	493,690
Structural steel work	1,078,596	9,470	1,088,066
Wrecking and demolition	Nil	280,020	280,020
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery	8,706,160	1,610,260	10,316,420
Totals, Street, etc., Construction	**66,534,849**	**33,156,181**	**99,691,021**
Harbour and River Construction	**13,122,746**	**5,949,942**	**19,072,688**
Trade Construction	**10,325,727**	**15,156,737**	**25,482,500**
Grand Totals	**140,988,228**	**74,560,645**	**215,548,873**

Table 4 shows the employment and wage-earnings for the construction industry, by provinces. The employment figures, shown on a monthly basis, reflect the fact that the industry is not so decidedly seasonal as is sometimes thought. The month of highest employment in the industry as a whole, in 1935, was October with 184,502 wage-earners and the lowest was February with 76,634.

4.—Average Monthly Employment of Wage-Earners and their Remuneration by Groups and Provinces, 1935.

ANALYSIS BY GROUPS AND MONTHS.

Month.	General and Trade Contractors and Sub-contractors.	Municipalities.	Harbour Commissions.	Provincial Government Departments.	Dominion Government Departments.	Total.
EMPLOYMENT.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	25,112	23,988	1,188	7,445	21,152	78,885
February	25,124	20,472	1,188	8,429	21,421	76,634
March	28,209	22,259	1,346	9,731	20,095	81,640
April	33,494	22,076	1,628	30,861	17,752	105,811
May	43,616	23,943	1,440	30,236	18,412	117,647
June	52,749	26,819	1,676	33,514	19,644	134,402
July	62,111	29,420	1,616	41,695	20,439	155,281
August	71,407	26,919	1,630	41,932	21,175	163,063
September	75,454	24,521	1,610	44,158	24,292	170,035
October	79,509	25,713	1,951	50,046	27,283	184,502
November	65,632	23,515	1,439	30,294	22,684	143,564
December	46,280	20,705	1,087	13,066	20,573	101,711
Monthly Averages of Wage-Earners Employed	50,725	24,196	1,483	28,451	21,244	126,098
Totals, Wages Paid During Year	$ 42,293,390	$ 12,279,016	$ 994,485	$ 18,090,030	$ 8,950,176	$ 82,607,097
Averages, Wages per Man per annum	834	507	671	635	421	655

4.—Average Monthly Employment of Wage-Earners and their Remuneration by Groups and Provinces, 1935—concluded.

ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Monthly Averages of Wage-Earners Employed	481	9,004	6,525	32,643	51,149
	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, Wages Paid During Year	337,039	5,285,441	4,430,286	21,093,565	35,593,613
Averages, Wages per Man per annum	700	587	679	646	696

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Monthly Averages of Wage-Earners Employed	5,967	5,008	5,303	10,018
	$	$	$	$
Totals, Wages Paid During Year	3,581,966	2,196,054	4,168,959	5,920,184
Averages, Wages per Man per annum	600	438	786	591

Contracts Awarded.—A record of contracts awarded during the years 1911-36, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table **5.** The aggregate for 1936, though 1·4 p.c. greater than in 1935, and 29·2 p.c. higher than in 1934, was lower by 71·8 p.c. than the total for the record year, 1929, and amounted to only 59·4 p.c. of the average for the years 1911-35. The value of the contracts awarded in each of the years from 1932 to 1936 has been lower than in any other post-war year.

Engineering contracts accounted for over 41 p.c. of the total value of the contracts awarded in 1936, residential buildings for 26 p.c. and business buildings for 23 p.c. As compared with 1935, residential building showed an increase of 15 p.c. in value, engineering projects of 3 p.c., while business construction work decreased 22 p.c. Table **6** shows in some detail the value of the construction contracts awarded in the latest six years.

5.—Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-36, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.
	$		$
1911	345,425,000	1924	276,261,100
1912	463,083,000	1925	297,973,000
1913	384,157,000	1926	372,947,900
1914	241,952,000	1927	418,951,600
1915	83,915,000	1928	472,032,600
1916	99,311,000	1929	576,651,800
1917	84,841,000	1930	456,999,600
1918	99,842,000	1931	315,482,000
1919	190,028,000	1932	132,872,400
1920	255,605,000	1933	97,289,800
1921	240,133,300	1934	125,811,500
1922	331,843,800	1935	160,305,000
1923	314,254,300	1936	162,588,000

6.—Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1931-36, by Provinces and Types of Construction, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Province or Type of Construction.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
PROVINCE.						
Prince Edward Island	186,800	1,071,500	386,900	384,600	414,800	339,900
Nova Scotia	6,923,800	4,009,500	2,880,800	4,993,700	7,903,400	8,073,800
New Brunswick	9,756,800	4,258,500	3,951,000	4,590,300	6,055,300	9,495,100
Quebec	106,125,700	52,525,300	32,539,200	34,135,500	44,471,900	45,749,500
Ontario	125,452,300	49,291,800	42,573,400	63,358,300	70,872,800	72,393,300
Manitoba	13,797,800	4,503,500	2,138,000	3,905,000	8,744,400	6,994,400
Saskatchewan	9,200,000	2,705,200	775,200	1,563,200	3,841,300	2,200,600
Alberta	14,334,700	5,948,200	2,825,900	3,489,400	5,893,000	6,297,400
British Columbia	29,704,100	8,558,900	9,219,400	9,391,500	12,108,100	11,044,000
Canada	**315,482,000**	**132,872,400**	**97,289,800**	**125,811,500**	**160,305,000**	**162,588,000**
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION.						
Apartments	16,202,200	1,536,000	903,900	1,641,900	3,249,600	3,921,100
Residences	65,482,100	27,356,600	23,025,900	28,946,200	33,158,900	38,936,800
Totals, Residential	**81,684,300**	**28,892,600**	**23,929,800**	**30,588,100**	**36,408,500**	**42,857,900**
Churches	7,744,600	2,736,800	2,052,100	1,827,900	1,698,400	2,625,300
Public garages	3,420,000	2,945,400	1,881,400	2,280,300	2,267,600	2,746,100
Hospitals	12,142,500	3,985,900	1,879,100	4,977,900	2,979,900	2,127,800
Hotels and clubs	2,881,100	1,436,600	1,294,900	1,756,000	2,312,000	2,031,500
Office buildings	3,575,200	3,192,600	1,096,100	3,989,300	1,687,900	3,149,000
Public buildings	16,803,200	8,174,300	2,784,500	7,012,800	20,243,500	7,126,200
Schools	17,852,700	6,749,900	5,391,100	6,161,900	5,429,200	4,133,600
Stores	9,035,900	4,742,100	3,629,900	4,127,000	4,374,300	6,625,400
Theatres	1,308,900	663,100	483,000	633,600	1,429,600	2,516,000
Warehouses	6,410,200	4,772,500	5,784,400	4,713,600	6,019,800	4,690,100
Totals, Business	**81,174,300**	**39,399,200**	**26,276,500**	**37,480,300**	**48,442,200**	**37,771,000**
Totals, Industrial	**14,816,000**	**7,820,400**	**9,101,900**	**8,037,900**	**10,292,200**	**14,973,700**
Bridges	16,064,600	7,675,500	6,315,900	5,329,800	3,362,200	7,751,200
Dams and wharves	3,943,300	2,777,600	627,500	2,932,800	8,557,800	3,119,400
Sewers and water-mains	25,620,400	10,638,000	5,577,400	3,873,000	3,715,000	2,515,800
Roads and streets	41,035,800	20,019,500	16,509,700	24,432,400	27,421,300	23,649,200
General engineering	51,143,300	15,649,600	8,951,100	13,137,200	22,105,800	29,949,800
Totals, Engineering	**137,807,400**	**56,760,200**	**37,981,600**	**49,705,200**	**65,162,100**	**66,985,400**

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 58* cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive in Table **7.** These cities had in 1931 about 36 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1936 building permits aggregated $41,325,693 or 25 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table **5.** In Table **7,** the 35* cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group.

Owing to the increasing use of the automobile and other means of rapid transportation, a growing percentage of those who work in the cities reside outside the municipal boundaries. Hence arises, in part, the necessity for an extension of the

* See footnote to Table 7.

record of building permits to include such suburban areas as the York Townships in the case of Toronto, and North Vancouver in the case of Vancouver. South Vancouver and Point Grey were annexed to Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929.

The construction contracts in 1936 as shown in Table 6 increased by 1·4 p.c. compared with 1935 and the building permits of 58 cities in Table 7 decreased by 11·2 p.c.

7.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58[1] Cities for the calendar years 1931-36.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	[2]	**587,000**	**115,200**	**87,310**	**168,395**	**154,455**
Charlottetown	[2]	587,000	115,200	87,310	168,395	154,455
Nova Scotia	**3,174,980**	**1,109,753**	**655,294**	**835,672**	**1,619,097**	**1,320,202**
*Halifax	2,964,985	933,519	598,909	749,428	1,545,824	1,103,988
New Glasgow	107,165	35,890	23,060	11,252	18,855	36,818
*Sydney	102,830	140,344	33,325	74,992	54,418	179,396
New Brunswick	**1,783,462**	**648,434**	**394,514**	**1,277,333**	**265,115**	**453,756**
Fredericton	140,295	18,500	85,115	42,775	19,325	142,220
*Moncton	385,850	184,395	143,093	978,228	106,261	100,292
*Saint John	1,257,317	445,539	166,306	256,330	139,529	211,244
Quebec	**37,605,584**	**12,467,878**	**7,005,774**	**5,994,676**	**10,207,383**	**10,011,608**
*Maisonneuve	31,876,676	10,557,438	5,648,862	4,098,025	7,455,436	6,905,323
*Montreal						
*Quebec	4,049,875	1,179,465	724,548	415,308	2,141,695	816,835
Shawinigan Falls	55,065	107,230	58,260	184,535	52,137	126,175
*Sherbrooke	676,350	229,300	186,400	130,060	314,450	278,700
*Three Rivers	242,030	108,075	28,588	465,765	55,555	1,528,197
*Westmount	705,588	286,370	359,116	700,983	188,110	356,378
Ontario	**44,371,578**	**16,887,761**	**9,116,743**	**14,351,380**	**23,847,536**	**19,256,177**
Belleville	221,900	100,705	29,700	76,455	145,602	85,065
*Brantford	503,677	170,844	171,783	283,586	272,648	161,602
Chatham	201,365	56,215	88,720	55,200	108,931	156,345
*Fort William	451,000	294,100	213,400	621,700	152,450	207,500
Galt	239,022	88,768	101,256	135,006	388,688	141,226
*Guelph	221,082	152,885	108,665	110,078	273,608	100,200
*Hamilton	5,026,050	1,424,300	510,200	772,535	1,887,622	1,466,906
*Kingston	548,199	349,039	179,667	141,398	213,929	253,398
*Kitchener	627,853	363,048	140,233	234,449	589,325	449,123
*London	1,746,900	567,690	551,485	671,840	1,835,110	672,745
Niagara Falls	158,018	168,266	43,445	73,540	92,057	141,258
Oshawa	146,375	41,314	49,035	50,970	125,300	108,022
*Ottawa	3,154,000	1,549,515	916,065	1,257,000	4,085,140	1,781,555
Owen Sound	81,975	22,415	38,875	23,885	48,727	173,410
*Peterborough	278,526	192,919	133,900	149,238	195,588	269,164
*Port Arthur	341,975	284,437	114,815	101,807	163,971	212,671
*Stratford	164,535	50,068	71,662	53,095	50,227	53,105
*St. Catharines	563,626	221,566	115,356	151,648	238,694	823,398
*St. Thomas	139,640	44,955	64,863	42,261	128,350	79,545
Sarnia	171,818	62,404	63,847	127,203	137,052	123,229
Sault Ste. Marie	436,147	142,680	93,377	257,340	131,320	226,340
*Toronto	22,002,099	7,862,693	4,415,510	7,496,983	10,005,455	8,182,799
York Townships	5,948,037	1,598,357	698,841	899,792	1,680,131	2,339,825
Welland	209,726	67,650	46,286	108,326	74,609	107,645
*Windsor	609,773	921,470	76,842	385,352	709,304	703,970
Riverside	29,165	2,525	6,000	3,100	11,475	29,810
Woodstock	146,095	86,933	72,915	67,593	102,223	206,321

[1] See footnote at end of Table 7. [2] No information received.

7.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58[1] Cities for the calendar years 1931-36 —concluded.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba	**4,953,908**	**2,381,433**	**851,681**	**833,048**	**2,945,175**	**1,559,940**
*Brandon	286,613	33,088	46,821	44,758	111,235	55,211
St. Boniface	270,695	218,945	62,660	80,640	110,540	97,279
*Winnipeg	4,396,600	2,129,400	742,200	707,650	2,723,400	1,407,450
Saskatchewan	**3,790,002**	**2,374,440**	**529,497**	**722,108**	**1,029,854**	**640,739**
*Moose Jaw	473,047	392,542	44,845	350,687	252,260	57,818
*Regina	1,598,440	277,069	376,742	291,696	632,944	358,966
*Saskatoon	1,718,515	1,704,829	107,910	79,725	144,650	223,955
Alberta	**4,730,465**	**2,243,718**	**947,240**	**1,262,407**	**1,686,457**	**1,966,556**
*Calgary	1,944,039	917,868	449,917	687,094	874,286	845,287
*Edmonton	1,377,175	1,093,045	428,565	479,108	676,535	895,440
Lethbridge	1,294,056	192,150	54,398	70,110	118,442	200,414
Medicine Hat	115,195	40,655	14,360	26,095	17,194	25,415
British Columbia	**11,812,866**	**3,618,980**	**2,160,553**	**2,093,590**	**4,791,611**	**5,962,260**
Kamloops	133,642	49,435	50,517	34,201	69,652	78,735
Nanaimo	45,350	56,269	33,356	49,841	36,856	166,378
*New Westminster	580,321	137,712	114,880	77,695	210,490	369,215
Prince Rupert	*156,493*	*54,230*	*29,327*	*66,420*	*43,235*	*63,940*
*Vancouver	10,066,425	2,854,206	1,564,541	1,418,816	3,892,665	4,641,545
North Vancouver	94,025	77,455	27,796	14,505	20,250	57,929
*Victoria	736,610	389,673	340,136	432,112	518,463	584,518
Totals—58 Cities	**112,222,845**	**42,319,397**	**21,776,496**	**27,457,524**	**46,560,623**	**41,325,693**
***Totals—35 Cities**	**101,821,221**	**38,443,406**	**19,890,150**	**24,911,430**	**42,839,627**	**36,337,439**

[1] The number of cities included in this tabulation has been reduced from 61 to 58, owing to the amalgamation of East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville with Windsor during 1935. This union does not affect the areas and populations covered in these statistics since 1920, but it does to some extent affect the comparability of the figures for the original 35 cities for which the record goes back to 1910. Statistics for these centres are not available prior to 1920.

Table 8 shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities in the years 1910-36. The average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials since 1912 are given, together with index numbers of employment in the construction industries as reported by employers since 1920, both these indexes having been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average index numbers of wages in the building trades since 1910, as compiled by the Department of Labour, are also given. These indexes show as far as possible the fluctuations in building costs with their effect upon construction work and employment. At various times attempts have been made to determine the relative proportions of material and wage costs in general building; such proportions vary with the type of building and the centres studied, and accurate and representative data are difficult to obtain. However, the results of a survey made in 1934 and published in "Building in Canada" (June, 1934) showed that in fifteen cities the average proportions in all types of construction were 63·6 p.c. for materials and 36·4 p.c. for labour. The reduction in the cost of building operations in the depression years has probably been much more than is indicated by the declines in the indexes of wholesale prices and wages from the relatively high averages shown since the Great War.

8.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 35[1] Cities in the calendar years 1910-36 and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries.

Year.	Value of Building Permits.	Average Index Numbers of—		
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.	Wages in the Building Trades.	Employment in Building Construction.[2]
	$	(1913=100.)		(1926=100.)
1910	100,357,546		86·9	
1911	138,170,390		90·2	
1912	185,233,449	-	96·0	
1913	153,662,842	100·0	100·0	
1914	96,780,981	93·8	100·8	
1915	33,566,749	90·3	101·5	
1916	39,724,466	103·8	102·4	
1917	33,936,426	130·7	109·9	
1918	36,538,270	150·5	125·9	
1919	77,113,413	175·0	148·2	
1920	106,054,379	214·9	180·9	-
1921	100,797,355	183·2	170·5	62·1
1922	129,338,017	162·2	162·5	60·0
1923	117,243,806	167·0	166·4	66·4
1924	113,329,707	159·1	169·1	71·2
1925	110,314,698	153·5	170·4	75·8
1926	143,052,669	149·2	172·1	98·5
1927	164,791,231	143·4	179·3	108·7
1928	197,566,322	145·3	185·6	112·0
1929	214,277,386	147·7	197·5	135·3
1930	152,404,222	135·5	203·2	134·3
1931	101,821,221	122·2	195·7	104·3
1932	38,443,406	115·2	178·2	54·1
1933	19,890,150	116·8	158·0	38·5
1934	24,911,430	123·1	154·8	47·8
1935	42,839,627	121·2	159·8	55·4
1936	36,337,439	127·4[3]	160·8	55·4

[1] See footnote 1 of Table 7. [2] As reported by employers. [3] Preliminary.

The volume of employment afforded in building, as indicated by employers in that industry, was the same, on the whole, as in 1935, but was rather greater than in 1934, 1933 or 1932. In each of these five years, the number employed in building has been decidedly below the average.

Over the period 1911-36 inclusive, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of construction contracts awarded as shown in Table 5, p. 479, there has been an average annual per capita expenditure on construction of about $30. The period covered includes, of course, the war years and the depression since 1930, as well as the booms of 1911-13 and 1926-30. This average, consequently, is not unreasonably high. For the present population, the annual total of construction, on the basis of this average, should amount to over $300,000,000. Furthermore, there is undoubtedly an accumulated deficiency in construction from the recent years of subnormal activity. Some idea may be gained, therefore, of the part which the normal functioning of the construction industry might play in the reduction of unemployment.

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

This chapter commences with a historical sketch of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a brief account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of statistics of external trade under ten subordinate headings: value and quantum* of world trade; historical statistics of Canadian trade; general analysis of current import and export trade; trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire; trade with the United States and other foreign countries; geographical distribution of Canadian trade by continents and countries; principal commodities imported and exported; trade in raw and manufactured products; main historical tables and tables showing current trends (Tables **1** to **21**); and comparison of the volumes of imports and exports (Table **22**). Formerly, a subsection was included before the main tables dealing with Canada's position in international trade but, since this subject is fully covered under the value and quantum of world trade, the separate subsection has been discontinued. The chapter is finally brought to a close with sections on the tourist trade of Canada, and on Canada's balance of international payments in recent years.

Section 1.—The Development of Tariffs.

The development of tariffs as affecting Canada is here outlined under two divisions: first, a historical sketch showing phases in the growth of Canadian trade which have influenced tariff development; and second, the present tariff relationships with other countries. Owing to the limitations of space in the Year Book, it is impossible to go into detail with such an intricate matter as tariffs. It has therefore been necessary to adopt the policy of confining any detail regarding commodities and countries to tariff relationships at present in force, and to summarize as much as possible historical data and details of preceding tariffs, giving references where possible to those editions of the Year Book where extended treatments can be found.

Subsection 1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on, by Governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for "ships, colonies and commerce" Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the mother country and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering State arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels, perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

*The term "quantum" is commonly used in international discussions of trade and has a more precise application than the more general term "volume". For this reason it is retained in the analyses of international trade made here, although in line with the common practice in Canada, "volume" is used in the

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the external trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants, who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal, for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the Colony fell into the hands of the traders from England, Scotland, and New England, who had flocked into the country on the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leading figures in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as settlement extended westward along the International Boundary. In 1822 the United Kingdom made large concessions to United States traders in respect of the Canadian trade. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, (Sir) A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government and, coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up in Canada of a protective tariff, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials and import from the United Kingdom the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference on Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the consequent opening of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. From its operation the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction

between the United Kingdom and the United States during the Civil War period, and partly because the new Canadian tariff of 1859 shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the ten-year period for which it had been negotiated and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent consume each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became conterminous with British North America, the area of internal free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old Province of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. Later on, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling-off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem* equivalent, on the importations of 1881, to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper, and silks, to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods, and woodenware, to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid $2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the '80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards but in the '90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour, and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with the United Kingdom, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom, also France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was also extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga, and Spain, under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by the United Kingdom of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and later of a remission of 33⅓ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900), was established. This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Subsection 2.—Tariff Relationships with Other Countries.*

Tariff of 1907 and Empire Preferences.—A new Canadian Customs Tariff was adopted on April 12, 1907, containing three columns of duties, British preferential, intermediate and general. This tariff with amendments is still in operation. The Customs Tariff itself mentions, as being entitled to the British preference, those parts of the Empire which were already enjoying it under previous measures. Power was taken to extend the same advantages, by Order in Council, to other parts of the Empire. Under this authority the British preference has since been extended to include, at various dates, almost all parts of the Empire and areas under British protectorates, mandates, and spheres of influence. (See p. 520 of the 1934-35 Year Book.) A Canadian Act of June 13, 1935, amended Section 4 of the Customs Tariff, and authorized the Governor in Council to extend most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to any British country, or territory administered by a British country under mandate of the League of Nations. Orders in Council of July 19, 1935, granted most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, Orders in Council of Aug. 21, 1935, to Australia and New Zealand and an Order in Council of October 20, 1936, to the British West Indies. (The Irish Free State under a Trade Agreement with Canada is guaranteed duties as low as apply to the United Kingdom.) The Intermediate Tariff was extended to Hong Kong as from February 4, 1933.

Trade Agreements With United Kingdom.—The United Kingdom, between 1919 and 1931, granted preferences to Empire products within the limited scope of her tariff of that time. By 1931 there were preferences under what were known as the "McKenna duties", "key industry duties", and duties on certain luxuries as sugar, tobacco, spirits, etc. (See pp. 481-482 of the 1931 Year Book.) The scope of the preference was greatly enlarged when goods of Empire origin were exempted from duties imposed under the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, passed Nov. 20, 1931 (to remain in effect for six months), and the Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, passed Dec. 11, 1931 (to remain in effect for twelve months). The Import Duties Act, effective Mar. 1, 1932, imposed a duty of 10 p.c. *ad valorem* on a wide range of goods not otherwise subject to duty. (See p. 385 of the 1932 Year Book.) Products of the Dominions, India, and Southern Rhodesia were exempt from this duty until Nov. 15, 1932, their treatment after that date to depend on the Imperial Conference of 1932. Products of other parts of the British Empire were exempt without limitation as to date. By an Order effective April 26, 1932, the 10 p.c. general tariff was increased to rates ranging from 15 to 33⅓ p.c. *ad valorem*, on a wide range of merchandise, chiefly manufactured goods. Some 200 subsequent orders have been issued either increasing rates on particular commodities or exempting articles from duty.

* Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

A trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, signed Aug. 20, 1932, at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, guaranteed, as part of a larger scheme of reciprocal preferences, that Canadian goods would be exempt for five years from duties established by the Import Duties Act of 1932 (see p. 486 of the 1936 Year Book).

A new trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom was signed at Ottawa on Feb. 23, 1937, to remain in force until Aug. 20, 1940, and thereafter until the expiry of six months notice of termination given by either party. The 1937 Trade Agreement guarantees duty-free entry of all Canadian goods, free of duty at the date of signing the Agreement, with a reservation carried forward from the 1932 Agreement, which limited to August, 1935, the assurance given of duty-free entry of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, and other milk products. These products are still duty-free when of Canadian origin, but the United Kingdom Government may at any time, after notifying the Canadian Government, impose duty, maintaining preferential margins, or, in consultation with the Canadian Government, bring such produce under a system of quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources. With only this modification, the wide range of goods comprised in the Import Duties Act, 1932, and some others, are assured free entry when of Canadian origin. A special schedule guarantees margins of preference on: wheat, 3*d.* per bushel; butter, 15*s.* per cwt.; cheese, 15 p.c. *ad valorem;* raw apples (excluding cider apples) and raw pears, 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; canned apples, 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., plus sugar preference; eggs, 1·2*d.* to 2·1*d.* per dozen; unsweetened whole condensed milk, milk powder, and other preserved milk, 6*s.* per cwt.; sweetened whole condensed milk, 5*s.* per cwt., plus sugar preference; honey, 7*s.* per cwt.; copper, unwrought, 2*d.* per lb.; chilled or frozen salmon, 1½*d.* per lb.; fresh sea fish, canned salmon, other canned fish, timber, asbestos, zinc, and lead, 10 p.c. *ad valorem;* patent leather, 15 p.c. *ad valorem.* Duty on foreign wheat, copper, zinc, or lead is not obligatory if at any time Empire producers "are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of United Kingdom consumers". Furthermore, the United Kingdom is allowed to make the duty on non-Empire lead 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and non-Empire zinc 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in lieu of 10 p.c. *ad valorem.* A preference margin of 2*s.*0½*d.* per lb. on tobacco is assured until Aug. 19, 1942. The rate on Canadian motor cars and parts is stabilized at 22⅔ p.c. *ad valorem* (present general tariff 33⅓ p.c.). The margin of preference on socks and stockings of natural silk is increased from one-sixth to one-third, making the rate 28⅔ p.c. *ad valorem* or 8*s.* per lb., whichever is higher. Canadian-made reed organs are reduced from 22⅔ p.c. *ad valorem* to duty-free. The United Kingdom Government undertakes that any duty or levy which may be imposed on bacon and hams shall not apply to imports from Canada and that it will impose no regulation of such imports unless the rate at which the trade from Canada progresses towards 280,000,000 lb. per annum should become abnormal and such as to endanger effective regulation of supplies, and then only after consultation with the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government agrees, so far as their power extends, to assist in the promotion of orderly marketing of meats in the United Kingdom, and in particular to furnish from time to time estimates of forthcoming shipments of bacon, hams, cattle, and beef. Canadian cattle and beef are guaranteed freedom from import duty and within the framework of a scheme for regulating imports in general, Canadian fat cattle and beef are to be free from quantitative control so long as annual shipments do not exceed what the agreement describes as "recent levels". The United Kingdom is

accorded a reduction in the Canadian customs duties under 179 tariff items. These include reduced rates, or free entry on: textiles of wool, cotton, silk, and artificial silk; clothing and wearing apparel, knitted goods, blankets, carpets, and linoleum; glassware; various primary forms of iron and steel; machinery, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, lawn mowers, nuts and bolts, files, needles, pins, enamelled ware, electrical apparatus, and other processed steel goods; leather and leather products; furniture; boots and shoes; numerous paper products; paints, etc.; earthenware, canned herring, malt extracts, chocolate, preserved vegetables, unsweetened biscuits, jams, etc., soaps, brushes, and silverware. The United Kingdom is also given a guarantee against upward revision of existing British preferential rates under 246 items. In the case of 91 items, margins of British preference are not to be reduced, the goods affected including chemicals, vegetable oils, window and plate glass, printing presses, diesel engines, X-ray apparatus, fishing tackle, pocket knives, motor cycles, dental instruments, cotton yarns for mercerizing, linen fabrics and thread, band instruments, electrical instruments, aluminum shapes, anthracite coal, wide steel plate, tin-plate, galvanized sheets, black steel sheets for galvanizing or tinning, steel wire and finished structural steel. Except as regards certain primary steel products, the commitment to maintain fixed margins in favour of United Kingdom goods relates almost entirely to products not of a class or kind made in Canada. Neither party, without the consent of the other, is to amend its preferential tariff regulations so as to increase beyond 50 p.c. the prescribed proportion of Empire content required in any class of manufactured goods in order to make them eligible for tariff preference. If any particular class of duty-free Canadian goods is being exported to the United Kingdom at prices below fair market value in Canada, the United Kingdom may notify the Canadian Government and if the Canadian Government is unable to correct the situation, the anti-dumping provision of the Canadian tariff is to be waived as regards similar goods imported from the United Kingdom. The two Governments agree that goods benefiting by the main tariff concessions provided in the Agreement, shall not be subjected to any new imposts or charges, other than customs duties leviable, unless equal imposts or charges are imposed on the domestic products of the importing country. Either Government is to be free to suspend or modify specific preferential margins if satisfied, after inquiry, that on account of the preferences trade is controlled by an organization or combine of exporters to the prejudice of consumers. The agreement contains extensive provisions for reciprocal preferences between Canada and Crown Colonies. The new British preferences were incorporated in the Budget introduced on February 25 and went into effect on that date. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Mar. 31, 1937. The Agreement is to be brought formally into force on a date to be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments when the Agreement of Aug. 20, 1932, will cease to have effect.

Trade Agreements with British West Indies.—To the British West Indies concessions independent of the British preference were made in an Agreement of 1912. In 1920 a second Trade Agreement, broader both as to the extent of the preferences exchanged and the number of West Indian signatories, superseded the first. This in turn was replaced on July 6, 1925, by one still more extensive, brought formally into force by proclamation as from April 30, 1927. It is binding for a 12-year period and thereafter until terminated, on a year's notice. It includes: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. For further details see p. 484 of the 1936 Year Book.

Trade Agreement with Irish Free State.—An Agreement with the Irish Free State, signed Aug. 20, 1932, secured for all goods the produce and manufacture of Canada imported into the Irish Free State the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods the produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State, when imported into Canada, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Trade Agreements with Australia.—A formal Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia (superseding an arrangement of 1925, exchanging limited preferences by legislation) was brought into force on Aug. 3, 1931, providing for exchange of British preferential rates, except as set forth in two schedules. Enlarged margins of preference were granted by each country on certain products of importance to the other. Provisions of the Agreement were given in greater detail at p. 484 of the 1936 Year Book.

Trade Agreement with New Zealand.—Imports from New Zealand have been accorded British preferential rates since 1904. Furthermore, on Oct. 1, 1925, the special rates granted Australia were extended to New Zealand. Canada was granted the British preferential rates of New Zealand established in 1903. However, as from Oct. 12, 1930, Canada withdrew from New Zealand the Australian treaty rates and New Zealand, as from June 2, 1931, withdrew nearly all her British preferential rates from Canada. A new Trade Agreement with New Zealand was brought into force for one year by proclamation as from May 24, 1932, and has been extended from time to time to Sept. 30, 1937. By this Agreement Canada grants New Zealand rates lower than British preferential on various articles of outstanding interest to her, and otherwise extends to her the British preferential tariff. New Zealand restores the British preferential rates to Canada except on six items on which, however, she concedes rates lower than the general tariff. The Agreement applies to Western Samoa and Cook Islands. (See p. 485 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Trade Agreement with Union of South Africa.—An Agreement between Canada and the Union of South Africa, signed Aug. 20, 1932, covers many of the commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other. (See p. 487 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Trade Agreement with Southern Rhodesia.—The Agreement with Southern Rhodesia, signed Aug. 20, 1932, made provision for the exchange of preferential treatment on selected lists of commodities. In addition, other goods not enumerated in the schedules continue to enjoy the benefits of existing and future British preferences.

Other Empire Preferences on Canadian Goods.—Even in the absence of trade agreements many tariff preferences are accorded to Canadian goods throughout the Empire. The general position now is that nearly all goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, shipped in accordance with prescribed regulations, are granted tariff preferences over non-Empire goods in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, St. Helena, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Cyprus, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. To a considerable extent tariff preference is similarly granted to Canadian goods in the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malta, also on some goods in the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, and Cayman Islands. Empire motor cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong

and the Straits Settlements; spirits, wines, malt liquors, and tobaccos in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

Trade Agreement of 1933 between Canada and France.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and France replacing an Agreement of 1922, was brought into force as from June 10, 1933. Further minor adjustments were made by an Exchange of Notes of Mar. 20, 1936. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494, also pp. 487-488 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States.—A comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed at Washington on Nov. 15, 1935, secures for Canada reduced duties for commodities representative of several fields of Canadian production. The tariff concessions by Canada include the extension to the United States of the intermediate tariff in its entirety and some specific reductions.

The reductions in duty contained in the Agreement went into effect on Jan. 1, 1936. The whole Agreement went into force on the exchange of ratifications at Ottawa on May 14, 1936. The Agreement will remain in force, subject to certain contingencies, until Dec. 31, 1938, and thereafter unless terminated by the Government of either country upon six months notice. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494 and also pp. 488-489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Exchange of Notes with Japan.—An Exchange of Notes on Dec. 26, 1935, between Canada and Japan effected the removal of surtaxes previously imposed by both countries and stated the basis for Canadian customs valuations on Japanese goods. (See the tabular statement on pp. 492-494 and also p. 489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Exchange of Notes with Brazil.—On account of Brazilian policy to cancel old trade agreements, an arrangement was made between Canada and Brazil by Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granting the Canadian intermediate tariff in return for the Brazilian minimum or lowest tariff, which is one-quarter less than maximum rates. The new arrangement became effective July 30, 1936, and continued without interruption the former reciprocal relationship between the two countries.

Trade Agreement with Uruguay.—Canada signed a most-favoured-nation Agreement with Uruguay on Aug. 12, 1936, as regards customs duties, quotas and allocation of exchange for commercial transactions. The Agreement is to come into force 30 days after exchange of ratifications and to remain in force for three years and thereafter until termination on six months notice. Uruguay has a tariff one-half higher than her normal tariff which may be applied to countries not offering reciprocity. Notes were exchanged at the same time, effective at once, granting the Canadian intermediate tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports, pending the coming into force of the formal Agreement. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on April 10, 1937.

Canadian-Polish Convention.—A Canadian-Polish Convention of Commerce signed July 3, 1935, exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment in trade matters and granting each other some specific tariff concessions, was brought into effect as from Aug. 15, 1936.

Normal Trading Relations with Russia.—A Canadian Order in Council of Feb. 27, 1931, prohibiting importation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of coal, wood pulp, pulpwood, lumber, asbestos, and dressed furs, was cancelled by an Order in Council of Sept. 10, 1936, in consequence of which the Soviet Union repealed an Order of April 20, 1931, which had prevented importing organizations and trade representatives of the Soviet Union from purchasing Canadian goods or chartering Canadian vessels.

Trade Agreement with Germany.—A Provisional Most-Favoured-Nation Trade Agreement and a Payments Agreement were signed between Canada and Germany on Oct. 22, 1936. The Trade Agreement is to become effective fourteen days after exchange of ratifications, is to remain in force until Nov. 14, 1937, and thereafter until terminated on two months' notice. The Payments Agreement was entered into on account of German control over exchange for payment of goods imported. It authorizes for purchase of Canadian wheat, apples, cheese, honey, fish, fox skins, asbestos, lumber, wood pulp, sausage casings, and some other goods, utilization of definite percentages of exchange accruing from German exports to Canada. Unallocated exchange is available for miscellaneous purchases. By Exchange of Notes on the day the Trade Agreement was signed, Canada agreed, on a basis of reciprocity, to give effect to the Trade Agreement respecting Canadian customs treatment of German goods as from Nov. 15, 1936, the Payments Agreement having gone into effect on that day. The Exchange of Notes is to remain operative until replaced by the Provisional Trade Agreement or, alternatively, until expiry of six weeks notice of termination which may be given by either Government. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on April 10, 1937.

Trade Agreement with Haiti.—A commercial Agreement between Canada and Haiti, signed April 23, 1937, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment. Haiti has a maximum and minimum tariff.

Summary of Tariff Arrangements with Foreign Countries.—Arising out of some old British treaties, later British treaties or favoured-nation clauses sanctioned by Canadian Acts of Parliament, in consequence of purely Canadian conventions of commerce or Exchange of Notes, Canada extends, on a reciprocal basis, most-favoured-nation customs treatment, except where otherwise indicated, to the goods of the following countries:—

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Argentine Republic	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 2, 1825	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Austria	Exchange of Notes. Canadian Orders in Council of July 5, 1933, Dec. 29, 1933, and Jan. 14, 1935, latter for an indefinite period subject to termination on three months notice.	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Austria.
Belgium and Luxembourg, Belgian possessions and mandated territory.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 3, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Bolivia	Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 15 of the United Kingdom-Bolivia Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Brazil	Exchange of Notes of Dec. 4, 1931, renewed July 25-30, 1936.	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Brazil.
Colombia	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 16, 1866.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Costa Rica	Exchange of Notes of Mar. 1-2, 1935. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Czechoslovakia	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Mar. 15, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Denmark	Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1 and July 11, 1670.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Estonia	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 28 of the United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Finland	Finland Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1925, accepted Article 23 of the United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
France and French colonies	Trade Agreement with Canada, signed May 12, 1933, in force June 10, 1933. Exchange of Notes, Sept. 29, 1934, additional Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, and Exchange of Notes of Mar. 20, 1936, extending concessions on both sides.	As regards scheduled goods, percentage reductions from Canadian intermediate tariff or actual intermediate exchanged for French minimum tariff or percentage reductions from general tariff, also quota arrangements.
Germany	Exchange of Notes Oct. 22, 1936, effective Nov. 15, 1936. (See also p. 492.)	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
	Exchange of Notes Oct. 22, 1936, effective Nov. 15, 1936.	Funds from sale of German goods in Canada made available in Germany for purchase of Canadian goods.
Guatemala	Exchange of Notes of May 10-June 28, 1935. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 13 of the United Kingdom-Guatemala Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Feb. 22, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Haiti	Exchange of Notes of June 7-10, 1935. Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935. Renewed by Exchange of Notes of April 6-13, 1936. Trade Agreement signed April 23, 1837.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Hungary	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 20 of the United Kingdom-Hungary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 23, 1926.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Italy, colonies and possessions.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Jan. 4, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Japan	Japanese Treaty Act of April 10, 1913, sanctioned (with provisos) United Kingdom-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of April 3, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
	Exchange of Notes, Dec. 26, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936.	Removal of surtaxes imposed by both countries in 1935; adjustment Canadian customs valuation of Japanese goods.
Latvia	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 26 of the United Kingdom-Latvia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of June 22, 1923.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Lithuania	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 4 of the United Kingdom-Lithuania Agreement respecting commercial relations of May 6, 1922.	Exchange of most-favoured nation treatment.
Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 11, 1924.	Exchange of most-favoured nation treatment.
Norway	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and (Sweden and) Norway of Mar. 18, 1826.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Panama	Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, accepted Article 12 of the United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Sept. 25, 1928.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Panama Canal Zone	Canadian Order in Council, Dec. 29, 1936.	Grants Cdn. Inter. Tariff.
Poland	Convention of Commerce, signed July 3, 1935, became effective Aug. 15, 1936. Free City of Danzig declared party to Convention from Jan. 1, 1937.	Reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment and as regards scheduled goods percentage reductions from Canadian intermediate tariff and lowest Polish statutory tariff.
Portugal, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and Azores.	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 21 of the United Kingdom-Portugal Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Aug. 12, 1914.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Roumania	Exchange of Notes of Sept. 30, 1930, under Article 36, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and Roumania of Aug. 6, 1930.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Yugoslavia).	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of the United Kingdom—Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Spain	Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928, sanctioned United Kingdom-Spain Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Oct. 31, 1922 (revised April 5, 1927), also United Kingdom-Spain Agreement of June 27, 1924, regulating treatment of companies.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Sweden	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Sweden (and Norway) of Mar. 18, 1826.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Switzerland	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of Sept. 6, 1855.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
United States	Trade Agreement signed Nov. 15, 1935, and as regards reductions in duty, in force Jan. 1, 1936; otherwise in force on exchange of ratifications on May 14, 1936.	Terms include grant of reduced or fixed rates on scheduled goods by both sides and mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment exclusive of the tariff concessions made by the United States to Cuba and Canada's Empire preferences.
Uruguay	Exchange of Notes of Aug. 12, 1936, in force pending ratification of 1936 Trade Agreement.	Intermediate tariff of Canada exchanged for normal tariff of Uruguay.
Venezuela	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia (of which Venezuela was then part) of April 18, 1825.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Under mutual most-favoured-nation customs treatment each contracting country accords to the goods of the other the lowest duties applied to similar products of any foreign origin, unless there are reservations. These reservations would be tariff concessions, not considered of relatively great importance, which one country may grant to another on historical, geographical, or some related ground. Most-favoured-nation obligations do not include Canadian preferences given to other parts of the Empire. Benefits to most-favoured nations under the Canadian tariff now consist of the rates of the immediate tariff because they are granted by Agreements to Brazil, Uruguay, and Austria, and in addition any rates lower than intermediate granted to France, the United States, and Poland.

The value to Canada of most-favoured-nation treatment in foreign countries depends on the customs system of the country concerned. Several countries have maximum and minimum schedules, meaning that there are reduced duties for practically all goods imported from reciprocating or treaty countries. Some countries, on account of rates conceded in treaties, maintain reduced duties on specified items of their tariffs. The number of countries maintaining uniform tariffs regardless of the origin of the goods is growing less from year to year. The benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment depends also on the extent to which tariff favours apply to countries competing with Canada in the market in question.

Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.*

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by a Director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. Assisting the Director are the following divisions: Directories—where inquiries for Canadian products, forwarded by the Trade Commissioners, are prepared for publication and distribution, and the Exporters Directory listing Canadian exporters with their agents abroad, commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc., and the Foreign Importers Directory are kept up to date; Editorial—where the Commercial Intelligence Journal is compiled; Commodity Records—where information regarding markets for Canadian export commodities is indexed; Economics; Animal and Fish Products; Vegetable Products; Mineral and Chemical Products; Forest Products; and Miscellaneous Manufactures. These last five divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications.

Also, in order to keep abreast of Canadian industrial development, each Trade Commissioner makes a periodic tour of Canada and while in this country gives first-hand information to the Canadian manufacturer regarding opportunities and conditions of trade in his territory.

Organization Abroad.—A list of the countries in which Canadian Trade Commissioners are located, showing territory covered, name, post office and cable address of the Trade Commissioner in each case is given below:—

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

NOTE.—This list revised as at Jan. 1, 1937. Cable address of Trade Commissioners is "Canadian" unless otherwise stated.

Argentine Republic (Territory includes Uruguay.)..	J. A. Strong, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1).
Australia—	
Sydney (Territory covers Federal District of Canberra, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.)	L. M. Cosgrave. Address for letters—P.O. Box No. 3952V. Office—City Manual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Melbourne (Territory covers States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.)	Frederick Palmer. Address for letters—Box 196C, G.P.O. Office—Safe Deposit Office Building, Melbourne.
Belgium.....	Yves Lamontagne, Shell Building, 60 Ravenstein Street, Brussels.
Brazil.....	L. S. Glass. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A Noite", Sala 802, Praca Maua.
British Malaya (Territory includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, British Borneo, Northern Sumatra, Siam, and Netherlands Indies.)	Acting Trade Commissioner, Union Building, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
British West Indies—	
Trinidad (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward islands and British Guiana.)	M. B. Palmer. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building.
Jamaica (Territory covers Jamaica, Haiti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.)	F. W. Fraser, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston.

* Revised by L. D. Wilgress, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—continued.

China—	
Shanghai (Territory includes North and Central China and Manchuria.)	H. A. Scott. P.O. Box 264, Shanghai. Office—Ewo Building, 27 The Bund, Shanghai.
Cuba (Territory includes Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.)	C. S. Bissett. Address for letters—Apartado, 1945, Havana. Office address—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 75, Havana.
Egypt (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania.)	Henri Turcot. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo.
France (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa.)	Hercule Barré, Commercial Attaché, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). Cable address—Cancomac.
Germany (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.)	J. C. McGillivray. Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg.
Hong Kong (Territory includes South China, the Philippines, and Indo-China.)	V. E. Duclos. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hong Kong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.
India and Ceylon	Paul Sykes. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—23 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta.
Irish Free State and Northern Ireland	James Cormack, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State; and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Cable address—Adanac.
Italy (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Albania, and Jugoslavia.)	A. B. Muddiman, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102).
Japan—	
Tokyo	C. M. Croft, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box 401, Tokyo Central. Office—Canadian Legation, 16 Omotecho, 3-chome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.
Kobe	P. V. McLane. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—309 Crescent Building, 72 Kyomachi.
Mexico (Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.)	R. T. Young. Address for letters—Apartado Num 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. Cable address—Cancoma.
Netherlands (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland.)	James Langley, Coolsingel 111b, Rotterdam.
New Zealand (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.)	W. F. Bull. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
Norway (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland.)	Richard Grew. Address for letters—Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo.
Panama (Territory includes the Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.)	W. J. Riddiford. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City.
Peru (Territory includes Bolivia, Chile, and Ecuador.)	M. J. Vechsler. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Portal de Belen No. 166, Plaza, San Martin, Lima.
South Africa—	
Cape Town (Territory includes Cape Province and Southwest Africa, Natal, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, and Madagascar.)	G. R. Heasman. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn and Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable address—Cantracom.
Johannesburg (Territory includes Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, Somaliland, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique, and Nyasaland.)	J. L. Mutter. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715. Office—Prudential Assurance Building, 92 Fox St., Johannesburg. Cable Address—Cantracom.
United Kingdom—	
London	Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable Address—Sleighing, London.
London (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia.)	J. H. English, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
London (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany.)	W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Cable address—Canfrucom.
London	W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson.
Liverpool (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands, and North Wales.)	H. R. Poussette, Martins Bank Building, 31 North John Street.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded.

United Kingdom—concluded.	
Bristol (Territory covers West of England, South Wales, and South Midlands.)	E. L. McColl, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave.
Glasgow	G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street. Cable address—Cantracom.
United States—	
New York City. (Territory includes Bermuda.)	D. S. Cole, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre, New York City. Cable address—Cantracom.

Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the Trade Commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce in both English and French editions. The subscription price for either edition is $1 per annum in Canada and $3·50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Section 3.—Statistics of External Trade.*

NOTE.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on Mar. 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

Quantities and Values.—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports entered for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the same time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than the price to jobbers and wholesalers generally, nor less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.)

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which

* Revised by A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.), Acting Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada (annual), the Quarterly Report on the Trade of Canada, the Calendar Year Report on the Trade of Canada, the Summary of the Trade of Canada (monthly), etc. For complete list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "External Trade".

have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence consigned for export.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise which had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual cost.

Countries to which Trade is Credited.—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit, save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment, to which the goods would be credited. An example is the case of tea grown in the Orient but purchased in the bonded market in London, England; Canadian statistics record such imports as coming from the United Kingdom.

Exports are credited to the country of final destination, *i.e.*, the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.—Canadian statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import figures of her customers and similar differences occur with Canadian imports. Many factors contribute to these discrepancies; among these are the following:—

(1) Differences in the basis of the Canadian valuations and those of the valuations of other countries.

The recent period of disturbed currency relations between countries has introduced an additional element of difference in valuations. Thus imports from the United Kingdom have been valued all along at $4·86\frac{2}{3}$ to the £, although for two years after Sept. 21, 1931, the actual value of the £ was below that figure, dropping as low as $3·70, and the actual value of imports from the United Kingdom was thereby greatly exaggerated. Similar inaccuracies have resulted from disturbances in exchange levels with other countries.

A further discrepancy in valuation of imports from the United Kingdom existed from 1920 to Mar. 31, 1935, in connection with distilled spirits, an important item in our imports from that country. The valuation of Canadian imports of spirits from the United Kingdom included, during this period, the excise duty in addition to the British export valuation, an excess valuation aggregating over $200,000,000 for the period 1920-34. The excise duty has been excluded from the valuation of such imports since April 1, 1935.

(2) Even where the statistics cover the same period of time, there are quantities of goods on their way from the exporting to the importing country at the beginning and end of the period.

(3) By far the greatest discrepancies occur from the impossibility of determining the country of final destination for exports or the actual country of origin for imports.

A considerable proportion of Canada's exports to overseas countries (18 p.c. in 1936) is shipped *via* the United States. Some of this is credited by importing countries to the United States. Canadian grain exports, for example, are frequently routed through the United States in bond. Most of this grain leaves Canada with the United Kingdom as the stated destination, but large quantities are later diverted to other European or overseas countries and some is taken out of bond for consumption in the United States. Thus the Canadian record of exports to the United Kingdom may be $100,000,000 or more in excess of Canadian products actually received by the United Kingdom, while stated exports to other overseas countries are short this amount. Again, United States grain is routed through Canada and shipped from Montreal and is therefore frequently shown by other countries as imported from Canada, while it is included in United States statistics as an export to Canada. As mentioned above, purchases in bonded markets in England, Germany, Belgium, and France are included in Canadian imports from those countries but are not included by those countries in exports to Canada.

For more detailed discussion of this subject see the article and tables on "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics" on pp. 778-781 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1928, and pp. 26 and 37 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936, both published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 1.—Recent Changes in the Value and Quantum of World Trade.*

According to the figures shown in Statement I p. 502 and illustrated in the chart on p. 500, the value of world trade (imports plus exports) in terms of gold fell during each year from 1929 to 1934, until in that year it amounted to 34 p.c. of the figure for 1929. The trend changed for the first time in 1935 with a slight rise of about 1·9 p.c. in gold value. The decline from 1929 to 1934 was for the greater part due to the fall in average gold prices which during the period amounted to 56 p.c. (57·6 p.c. from 1927). The decline in gold prices appears to have been arrested in the first half of 1935, with a slightly rising trend manifested thereafter, although the average gold price index was lower for 1935 than for 1934. The fall in quantum of trade was arrested in 1932 on a level 26 p.c. below that of 1929 (about 20 p.c. below that of 1927). In 1933 the quantum of trade rose about 1·5 p.c., in 1934 about 4 p.c., and in 1935 about 4·5 p.c. Even after the change in the quantum movement which occurred in 1932, trade remains on a very low level. The increase in the quantum which has occurred during each of the last three years is below the annual growth before the depression which during the period 1925-29 was estimated at an average of 5 p.c. per annum.

The increase in the quantum of trade during the last quarter of each year, due mainly to the marketing of the autumn crop in the northern hemisphere, conceals to some extent the trend of the quantum curve in the diagram. Actually, the lowest level of trade activities would appear to have been reached either during the third quarter of 1932 or early in 1933. The rising trend of gold value, price and quantum, appears to have continued during 1936, according to recent monthly bulletins of the League of Nations.

During the first years of the depression, manufactured articles fell much less in price than foodstuffs and raw materials. Since 1932, however, the price fall has been heaviest in the case of manufactured articles. During 1935, prices of manufactured goods and of foodstuffs declined further, while those of raw materials

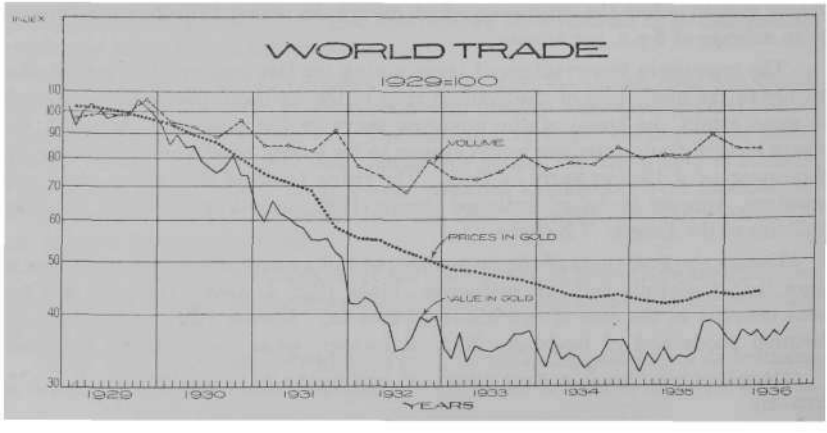
*Abbreviated from "Review of World Trade, 1935", published by the League of Nations.

remained unchanged, but the average fall was greatest for manufactured goods. As in 1933 and 1934, therefore, the barter terms of agricultural and mineral-producing countries, which had been most severely affected by the price declines in the early years of the depression, improved in 1935, although they were still unfavourable when compared with the years 1925-29.

On the other hand, the quantum of manufactured articles declined more than that of foodstuffs and raw materials in the early years of the depression. The quantum of foodstuffs declined more slowly but it continued to decline until 1934, rising slightly in 1935. The quantum of raw or partly manufactured materials declined more than that of foodstuffs but since 1932 has recovered more than either of the other two groups. The price and quantum movements of these three groups are shown by the following index figures:—

Item.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Price Movement (1929=100).					
Foodstuffs	100·0	52·0	45·5	41·0	40·0
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100·0	44·0	40·5	39·0	39·0
Manufactured articles	100·0	64·0	55·5	49·5	48·0
All commodities	100·0	52·5	46·5	43·0	42·0
Quantum Movement (1929=100).					
Foodstuffs	100·0	90·5	84·5	84·0	86·0
Materials, raw or partly manufactured	100·0	82·0	87·5	89·5	93·5
Manufactured articles	100·0	58·0	59·5	65·5	68·5
All commodities	100·0	74·5	75·5	78·5	82·0

The drought situation in the United States and the consequent importation of foodstuffs was an important factor in the increased quantum of trade in foodstuffs in 1935, while the progress of recovery in that country and the expanding trade of Japan were potent influences in increasing the quantum of raw materials. A large part of the increased quantum in manufactured articles since 1932 has been due to a greater movement of capital goods such as building materials, iron and steel, machinery, and certain semi-durable goods such as motor cars, and is probably partly due to the tendency to increased industrialization in formerly non-industrial countries and to re-armament programs.



In the early years of the depression, the trade of Europe declined less than that of other continents. The decline was particularly severe for North America during that period. However, the share of Europe in world trade has declined steadily since 1932. In 1932, the quantum of total trade (imports plus exports) of Europe stood at 75·5 p.c. of its 1929 level; that of other continents at 72 p.c. In 1935 the quantum of total trade of Europe was still only 76 p.c. of the 1929 level while that of other continents was 88 p.c. The increase which has taken place in the quantum of world trade since 1932 must therefore be attributed mainly to trade between continents other than Europe. The trade of Europe in 1935 continued to be hampered by the restrictive measures applied by the majority of European countries in the endeavour to maintain the gold parity of their currencies.

International trade benefited from a relatively high degree of currency stability in 1935. But exchange restrictions—in Europe in particular—continued to obstruct the exchange of goods; and the recent tendencies of commercial policy based on the principle of "bilateralism" affected the direction of trade even in certain countries outside Europe where such tendencies had hitherto been of little importance. As a result, there was a further decline in the share of convenient and beneficial "triangular" transactions in total world trade.

The foregoing brief outline of the recent course of world trade, taken from the League of Nations reports, is presented as a background against which Canada's position in world trade may be viewed. It should be noted that the figures of Canadian imports in Statement I have been adjusted for over—or under—valuation of imports from the United Kingdom because in Canadian recorded imports the value of the pound sterling is taken as $4·86\frac{2}{3}$.

According to these League of Nations figures, Canada, in 1935, stood ninth in imports (if allowance be made for the incompletely reported imports of Italy), fifth in exports and sixth in total trade, whereas in 1929 she was fifth in each category. From 1929 to 1932, Canada's share in total world trade declined from 3·68 p.c. to 3·24 p.c. due to a great decline in the share of imports more than offsetting a slight increase in the share of exports. From 1932 to 1935, Canada's share in total world trade increased to 3·49 p.c. The share of imports was still very low although increasing somewhat in the latest year. The greatest decline in its share of world trade occurred in the case of the United States. The United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium, Netherlands, and Union of South Africa were some of the leading countries to show increases in their share of the world's trade since 1929.

In the section of Statement I dealing with indexes of gold prices, it may be seen how Canada's barter position in world trade suffered on account of the uneven price decline since 1929, affecting the average prices of her exports more than those of her imports. There has been a distinct improvement in this respect, however, since 1932. Japan, Argentina, China, British Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies have been at a greater disadvantage than Canada as a result of this uneven price decline. In the case of the United States and of industrial countries of Europe, on the other hand, the barter advantage was greatly increased in the early years of the depression, but has tended to decline since 1932.

Changes in the quantum of world trade are indicated by the indexes in the last part of Statement I. Taking the year 1927 as 100, the quantum of Canadian imports in 1935 was still only 74·7 compared to 87·4 for total world imports. The Union of South Africa and Japan had a higher quantum of imports in 1935 than in 1929, while for the United Kingdom the quantum of imports was comparatively little below that of 1929. Imports of the United States declined rather less than

those of Canada, while in Germany, Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia, and Netherlands Indies the decline was considerably greater than in the case of Canada. The quantum of Canadian exports has recovered well since 1932 and in 1935 stood at about 95·4, compared with a world average in 1935 of 89·4. Japan and possibly some other countries had a larger volume of exports in 1935 than in 1929. Compared to other industrial countries of Europe, the United Kingdom has maintained the volume of its exports fairly well. The United States, Germany, France, Switzerland, and China appear to have suffered most severely in the reduced quantum of exports and in the case of France, the latest year was the lowest.

I.—VALUE, PERCENTAGE, PRICE, AND QUANTUM OF TRADE OF TWENTY-TWO LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1929, 1932, 1934, AND 1935

NOTE.—Basis, recorded values of merchandise trade. Values are in U.S.A. old gold dollars (in millions.) Price indexes are on the basis of U.S.A. old gold dollars. The year 1927 is taken as the base for both price and quantum indexes.

Item and Country.	Imports.				Exports.				Total Trade.	
	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1929.	1935.
VALUE IN MILLIONS OF U.S.A. OLD GOLD DOLLARS.										
United Kingdom	5,407	2,276	2,044	2,042	3,549	1,279	1,189	1,239	8,956	3,281
United States	4,339	1,325	976	1,210	5,157	1,576	1,253	1,331	9,496	2,541
Germany	3,203	1,112	1,046	994	3,212	1,367	979	1,020	6,415	2,014
France	2,282	1,171	905	821	1,965	774	700	607	4,244	1,428
Japan	995	395	397	413	970	364	377	418	1,965	831
Canada[1]	1,299	384	312	327	1,225	487	461	495	2,524	822
Belgium	988	450	381	366	884	411	376	341	1,872	707
Netherlands	1,106	524	417	376	800	341	286	271	1,906	647
Italy	1,140	424	392	278[3]	801	349	267	181[3]	1,941	459[3]
India	914	351	283	294	1,177	355	335	345	2,091	639
Union of S. Africa[1]	417	168	206	226	454	325	238	291	871	517
Australia	706	186	203	227	590	267	239	274	1,296	501
China (incl. Manchuria)	810	380	311	302	650	210	182	185	1,460	487
Argentina	820	215	195	206	908	331	254	270	1,728	476
Sweden	478	213	202	220	486	174	201	194	964	414
Switzerland	516	330	273[4]	243[4]	401	148	159[4]	153[4]	917	396[4]
British Malaya	498	154	163	160	521	132	192	194	1,019	354
Czechoslovakia	590	221	160	166	606	217	183	183	1,196	349
Denmark	460	207	175	166	433	204	158	157	893	323
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	453	362	120	124	475	296	215	189	928	313
Brazil	422	106	124	133	461	178	174	172	883	305
Netherlands Indies	446	154	117	111	581	219	197	188	1,027	299
Totals for World[2]	35,595	13,969	11,983	12,093	33,027	12,888	11,305	11,457	68,622	23,550
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.										
United Kingdom	15·19	16·29	17·06	16·89	10·75	9·92	10·52	10·81	13·05	13·93
United States	12·19	9·49	8·14	10·01	15·62	12·23	11·08	11·62	13·84	10·79
Germany	9·00	7·96	8·73	8·22	9·73	10·61	8·66	8·90	9·35	8·55
France	6·41	8·38	7·55	6·79	5·95	6·01	6·19	5·30	6·19	6·06
Japan	2·80	2·83	3·31	3·42	2·94	2·82	3·33	3·65	2·86	3·53
Canada[1]	3·65	2·75	2·60	2·70	3·71	3·78	4·08	4·32	3·68	3·49
Belgium	2·78	3·22	3·18	3·03	2·68	3·19	3·33	2·98	2·73	3·00
Netherlands	3·11	3·75	3·48	3·11	2·42	2·65	2·53	2·36	2·78	2·75
Italy	3·20	3·04	3·27	2·30[3]	2·42	2·71	2·36	1·58[3]	2·83	1·95[3]
India	2·57	2·51	2·36	2·43	3·56	2·75	2·96	3·01	3·05	2·71
Union of S. Africa[1]	1·17	1·20	1·72	1·87	1·38	2·52	2·11	2·54	1·27	2·20
Australia	1·98	1·33	1·69	1·88	1·79	2·07	2·12	2·39	1·89	2·13
China (incl. Manchuria)	2·27	2·72	2·60	2·49	1·97	1·63	1·61	1·61	2·13	2·07
Argentina	2·30	1·54	1·63	1·70	2·75	2·57	2·25	2·36	2·52	2·02
Sweden	1·34	1·52	1·69	1·82	1·47	1·35	1·78	1·69	1·40	1·76
Switzerland	1·45	2·36	2·28[4]	2·01[4]	1·21	1·15	1·41[4]	1·34[4]	1·34	1·68[4]
British Malaya	1·40	1·10	1·36	1·32	1·58	1·03	1·70	1·69	1·48	1·50
Czechoslovakia	1·66	1·58	1·34	1·37	1·84	1·68	1·62	1·60	1·74	1·48
Denmark	1·29	1·48	1·46	1·37	1·31	1·58	1·40	1·37	1·30	1·37
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1·27	2·59	1·00	1·03	1·44	2·30	1·90	1·65	1·35	1·33
Brazil	1·19	0·76	1·03	1·10	1·40	1·38	1·54	1·50	1·29	1·30
Netherlands Indies	1·25	1·10	0·98	0·92	1·76	1·70	1·74	1·64	1·50	1·27
Totals for World[2]	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

For footnotes see end of table, p. 503.

I.—VALUE, PERCENTAGE, PRICE, AND QUANTUM OF TRADE OF TWENTY-TWO LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1929, 1932, 1934, AND 1935—concluded.

Item and Country.	Imports.				Exports.				Total Trade.[9]	
	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1929.	1935.
INDEX OF GOLD PRICES (1927=100).										
United Kingdom	98·9	46·6	39·5	39·0	97·0	52·8	46·0	44·0		
United States	91·6	45·3	31·4	31·2	101·2	59·3	43·7	44·9		
Germany	101·3	50·2	45·5	47·3	98·7	70·7	60·4	58·2		
France	94·0	55·2	48·4	46·2	95·8	64·9	57·6	55·9		
Japan[5]	81·3[6]	39·7	35·5	35·3	77·3[6]	33·0	25·7	25·1		
Canada	95·3	50·8	41·7	41·5[8]	94·6	45·1	37·2	37·8[8]		
Belgium	–	–	..	–	–	..	–	–		
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Italy	92·0	48·0	41·3	39·6[8]	86·8	47·8	38·3	34·9[3]		
British India	94·1	43·4	34·4	–	90·8	41·2	32·7	–		
Union of S. Africa	94·3	58·1	42·4	40·6	97·9	68·2	67·7			
Australia	89·1	–	–	–	96·3	31·8	34·8			
China[7]	90·7	53·1	43·4	–	92·0	36·5	26·7			
Argentina	83·0	50·4	38·0	36·6	103·6	41·2	32·7			
Sweden	98·9	55·8	44·5	–	96·6	51·2	41·9			
Switzerland	96·6	63·5	54·0[4]		102·0	75·7	65·9[4]			
British Malaya	93·9	49·7	31·5		94·8	29·0	37·8			
Czechoslovakia	94·8	59·3	52·9	–	97·7	70·0	–			
Denmark	101·0	57·3	47·0		109·9	46·9	43·3			
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	101·1	–	–		89·6	40·2	31·1			
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Netherlands Indies	96·9	59·5	46·4	44·9	73·2	29·4	27·6			
Averages for World[2]	96·1	50·9	41·8	40·8	96·5	50·2	41·5	40·5	96·3	40·7
INDEX OF QUANTUM (1927=100).										
United Kingdom	101·4	88·9	93·9	95·4	104·0	68·1	72·2	78·7		–
United States	113·8	70·3	74·7	93·0	107·1	55·9	60·2	62·3		–
Germany	93·3	65·4	67·7	61·9	126·5	75·2	63·0	67·9		
France	122·0	108·3	95·6	90·7	100·7	58·9	60·3	54·1		
Japan[5]	92·1[6]	100·9	111·6	117·1	102·6[6]	125·0	163·3	185·4		
Canada	118·1	62·7	67·8	74·7[8]	96·4	74·9	86·4	95·4[8]		
Belgium	–	..	..	–	–	–	..	..		
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Italy	116·6	83·2	89·4	87·6[3]	114·3	90·6	86·3	86·2[3]		
British India	102·4	88·0	93·5	–	107·3	71·9	88·1	-		
Union of S. Africa	120·6	75·7	132·6	153·3	101·9	104·9	78·2			
Australia	97·7	–	–	–	107·4	139·5	127·2			
China[7]	127·8	93·0	68·3	–	111·5	69·6	63·5			
Argentina	119·6	51·8	62·2	68·0	90·2	82·7	79·9			
Sweden	113·7	89·9	107·0	..	116·1	78·5	110·7			
Switzerland	110·4	107·5	104·4[4]		101·5	50·6	62·3[4]			
British Malaya	94·6	55·2	92·4		91·8	75·4	85·0			
Czechoslovakia	117·2	70·1	57·1		104·2	52·1	–			
Denmark	107·9	85·7	88·2		101·9	112·5	94·1			
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	116·0	..	–		125·6	183·5	172·5			
Brazil	–	..	–	–	–	–	–			
Netherlands	126·8	71·6	69·5	68·7	120·1	112·3	107·7			
Averages for World[2]	109·3	80·9	84·6	87·4	108·3	81·2	86·1	89·4	108·8	88·5

[1]Includes exports of gold produced within the country. [2]Totals include other countries not specified. [3]For the nine months Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935, only, as trade figures were not reported by Italy after the latter date. [4]Including improvement and repair trade beginning 1933. [5]Index based on year 1928. [6]For the year 1930. [7]Excluding Manchuria since July 1, 1932. [8]Estimated from preliminary Canadian sources. [9]Indexes of total trade for individual countries were not published in the League of Nations Review, 1935.

Subsection 2.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the trade of Canada in the fiscal years from 1868 to 1935 is furnished in Table 1 (p. 524), giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising from the different methods

adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce since 1920 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past 16 years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that, in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. Since that time, however, there has been an annual excess of exports except in the fiscal years ended 1920, 1930, and 1931, when there were heavy return movements of funds to Canada in the form of an excess of imports.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3. In the tables this year, gold bullion exported from Canada as merchandise is included as such as a part of the total commodity exports and the statistics have been revised accordingly from 1926 to date. When the Royal Mint in Ottawa began to refine gold, exports formerly shipped as "Gold bearing quartz, dust, etc.", began to be exported in the form of bullion and until 1935 were recorded under coin and bullion as distinct from merchandise. In order to maintain comparability with the statistics of previous years, and also since Canada is a large gold-producing country and exports of gold are as much a part of national production as any other item, it was considered expedient to make the change indicated above. The gold exports have been valued since June 1, 1931, at the monthly average current market price. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1936, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show, respectively, exports of Canadian produce and imports for home consumption from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, for example, 80·3 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which, in the same year, together provided 77·7 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, by years, the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1911, and the *ad volorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868 to 1936. The higher rates collected on imports from the United Kingdom than on those from the United States in spite of the preferential tariff accorded British goods since 1897 is largely due to the following factors: (1) imports of alcoholic beverages, which are subject to high duties, bulk largely in imports from the United Kingdom but are negligible from the United States; (2) imports of raw materials for processing in Canada, which are free of duty, form an important part of imports from the United States; and (3) dutiable imports from the United Kingdom are largely highly manufactured goods which are subject to relatively higher rates than semi-manufactured goods for further manufacture in Canada, which form another large element of imports from the United States. This subject is treated in more detail at pp. 58-59 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936, and under Subsection 4 of this chapter.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1936.

Subsection 3.—General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade.

The external trade of Canada, like that of every other country in the world, declined considerably in volume and very greatly in value in the period of falling prices following the War. Thereafter it recovered and by 1929 had reached a value greater even than in the war period. The world-wide depression which commenced in the autumn of 1929, however, was responsible for a very great reduction in the value, and a smaller reduction in the volume, of the trade of Canada and of every other country (see Subsections 1 and 10 of this chapter), the total value of our merchandise trade falling steadily from $2,655,000,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, to $887,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933. The external trade of Canada during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, represented a third year of expansion from the low level of 1933. There was an increase in 1936 over 1935 in both imports and exports, imports increasing in value by 7·7 p.c. and exports by 12·2 p.c.

Imports are an indication of purchasing power in Canada and are especially influenced by the expansion or contraction of capital expenditures within Canada. The increase, therefore, of 8·1 p.c. in the volume and 7·7 p.c. in the value of imports reflects a recovery in purchasing power in Canada and probably some slight expansion in capital expenditures which were almost completely suspended during the worst years of the depression. It may be noted in Statement II that imports of iron and non-ferrous metal products, the groups chiefly influenced by capital expenditures, were much higher in 1936 than in 1933, though still much below those of the fiscal year 1927, chosen because it approximates to the calendar year 1926 taken as a representative year of the post-war prosperity period. Similarly in 1935 and 1936 imports have increased from the United States which is the chief external source for machinery and other durable goods and materials.

Exports represent the sale in world markets of surplus products of Canadian farms, mines, forests, fisheries, and factories and, when there is a ready sale for such products at prices profitable to the producer, large exports result in prosperity in Canada. In the year 1936 exports increased in volume by 7·0 p.c., while higher prices accounted for an increase of about 5·2 p.c. in the value of exports, so that Canadian goods were sold abroad not only in larger volume but also at more profitable prices. (See Subsection 10, pp. 578-581, for a comparison of volume and value.) The figures of exports shown in Statement II indicate that a shift is taking place in the importance of groups in the composition of our exports. In the prosperity period, 1925-29, Canadian exports were predominantly agricultural. Indeed in that period it was largely because bountiful harvests coincided with an active world demand at good prices that prosperity was widespread in Canada. In 1927 the two groups, vegetable and animal products, made up 59 p.c. of our exports, while non-ferrous metals constituted only 6·4 p.c. In 1936, on the other hand, vegetable and animal products made up only 41 p.c. of exports, but non-ferrous metals (including gold) increased to 25 p.c. This is very suggestive of the part which the mining and exporting of non-ferrous metals (including gold) are playing in the current economic recovery of Canada.

II.—SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1914, 1927, 1933, 1935, AND 1936.

Group.	Values of Imports (Million $).					Values of Domestic Exports (Million $).				
	1914.	1927.	1933.	1935.	1936.	1914.	1927.	1933.	1935.	1936.
(a) All Countries.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97·6	213·1	88·3	109·4	110·3	201·2	575·0	203·4	226·2	242·9
Animals and Products	41·1	53·2	15·4	20·0	24·3	76·6	167·3	54·3	86·9	100·9
Fibres and Textiles	109·2	183·6	61·2	81·8	89·8	1·9	7·7	4·7	7·5	10·3
Wood and Paper	37·4	48·0	20·5	21·2	23·3	63·2	284·1	120·9	160·9	181·8
Iron and Its Products	143·8	229·4	58·9	100·0	114·3	15·5	74·3	17·3	40·7	52·4
Non-Ferrous Metals	35·6	52·7	18·1	28·5	33·7	53·3	82·6[1]	96·9	191·3	212·5
Non-Metallic Minerals	85·3	156·8	87·7	102·4	105·4	9·3	28·9	9·2	15·7	19·1
Chemicals and Allied Products	17·1	31·8	25·5	28·9	29·9	4·9	16·2	11·1	15·3	16·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	52·1	62·2	30·8	30·2	31·7	5·7	18·1	10·3	12·1	13·1
Totals	619·2	1,030·9	406·4	522·4	562·7	431·6	1,254·2[1]	528·1	756·6	849·0
(b) With United Kingdom.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	16·2	38·3	17·4	20·1	18·0	146·8	330·1	114·2	127·7	154·3
Animals and Products	5·7	5·4	2·4	3·0	3·8	35·4	67·8	29·9	54·6	54·6
Fibres and Textiles	60·6	72·8	25·6	36·5	40·6	0·2	0·9	1·3	2·2	2·3
Wood and Paper	3·7	3·9	3·4	3·3	3·5	12·8	15·8	11·3	25·4	28·8
Iron and Its Products	17·3	15·0	12·0	18·6	20·6	1·4	8·1	5·6	10·1	11·2
Non-Ferrous Metals	4·8	5·6	3·3	4·6	5·8	16·6	14·2	14·6	63·1	61·8
Non-Metallic Minerals	6·3	9·3	12·6	13·2	12·9	0·4	2·3	1·3	2·1	2·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·3	4·9	4·6	6·2	6·4	0·6	3·6	2·9	3·0	3·2
Miscellaneous Commodities	13·2	8·8	5·2	6·2	6·3	1·0	4·1	3·3	2·7	3·2
Totals	132·1	163·9	86·5	111·7	117·9	215·2	446·9	184·4	290·9	321·6
(c) With United States.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	44·1	97·1	30·2	35·6	30·9	34·1	60·0	3·9	43·2	44·7
Animals and Products	23·3	35·4	8·6	9·8	11·0	32·3	75·3	13·9	19·9	34·1
Fibres and Textiles	32·5	66·9	22·5	30·6	32·1	1·2	3·5	0·9	0·9	2·6
Wood and Paper	31·7	41·1	15·1	16·0	17·9	45·2	242·0	93·9	108·7	125·2
Iron and Its Products	121·4	206·7	43·9	77·5	88·4	2·0	10·7	2·0	2·7	5·4
Non-Ferrous Metals	27·7	42·2	12·9	20·9	23·3	34·2	41·0[1]	68·1	105·2	121·8
Non-Metallic Minerals	74·2	132·0	62·9	77·2	78·1	7·2	17·6	4·9	9·2	11·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9·6	20·6	15·5	17·1	17·5	3·2	7·7	4·7	7·3	7·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	31·8	45·0	20·9	18·9	20·3	4·0	10·6	5·1	7·6	7·5
Totals	396·3	687·0	232·5	303·6	319·5	163·4	468·4[1]	197·4	304·7	360·3

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables **10** to **18** (pp. 532-573) deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables **10** and **11** are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the latest four fiscal years. Table **12** shows the same in detail for exports and Table **13** for imports of all important commodities. Table **14** shows by main classes imports as dutiable or free and exports as of Canadian or foreign produce for the five fiscal years 1932-36. Table **15** shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1936 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table **16** gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table **17** gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces, and Table **18** shows the values imported from different countries dutiable or free under the general, preferential, and treaty rate tariffs in 1936.

Subsection 4.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

Ever since Confederation the external trade of Canada has been carried on predominantly with one or other of the two great English-speaking countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the early years of the Dominion, the United Kingdom, which was then lending us capital on a considerable scale for those times, supplied more than half our imports, though as a customer she came second to the United States. Later on, however, partly as the result of the free trade policy of the United Kingdom and the protectionist policy of the United States, the United Kingdom became the chief market for our exports, holding that position steadily from 1890 to 1920, while in certain of the more recent years the United States has been our largest customer.

As regards our imports, on the other hand, the United States, though in the beginning ranking second in supplying our wants, took first place as early as 1876 and has maintained that position steadily since about 1883, the proximity of the two countries and the increasing population on both sides of the line being largely responsible. During the Great War, when the resources of the United Kingdom were absorbed in the struggle, the percentage of Canada's imports coming from the United States rose as high as 82·3 p.c. in 1918. From 1921 to 1930 it remained fairly constant at about two-thirds, while in recent years it has declined and was 56·8 p.c. in 1936. Our imports from the United Kingdom, which fell as low as 8·0 p.c. of the total in 1919, fluctuated between 15·2 p.c. and 19·0 p.c. between 1921 and 1930, but have been somewhat higher since then and stood at 21·0 p.c. in 1936. (See Tables **5** and **6** of this chapter.)

Statement II above shows our trade with the United Kingdom in three recent years compared with that in 1927 and 1914. It may be noted that in the latest years there has been a very great decline in imports of textiles, partially compensated by some increase in imports of iron, non-metallic mineral and chemical products. Vegetable and animal products continue to make up the major part of our exports to the United Kingdom, but there has been an actual and a great proportional increase in exports of wood and paper products and non-ferrous metals.

The commodities making up Canada's export and import trade with the United Kingdom in recent years are dealt with in summary form in Tables **10** and **11**, and in detail in Tables **12** and **13** of this chapter.

Trade of Canada with the British Empire.—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference on goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession. In the case of Newfoundland, in addition to the preference, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products. The British West Indies receives special concessions under the Agreement of 1925 referred to on p. 489. Table **18** on p. 573 shows for the latest fiscal year the imports from countries of the British Empire entering Canada either at lower rates of duty or free under the preferential tariff. The British preferential tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When the British preference became effective in 1897, Canada's total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to only $29,401,000, compared with imports in 1887 valued at $44,741,000 and in 1873 at $67,997,000, so that from 1873 to 1897 imports from the United Kingdom declined by $38,596,000 or 56·7 p.c. After the introduction of the British preferential tariff, the downward

trend in the value of imports from the United Kingdom was reversed, although the proportion of our total imports coming from the United Kingdom continued to decline. Imports from other Empire countries which were insignificant before the beginning of the century have increased both in actual value and proportion of total imports. However, during the latest four years and especially since the Ottawa Agreements, the proportion of trade with both the United Kingdom and the total British Empire has shown an upward trend, although both the volume and direction of Canada's exports vary widely with the vicissitudes of crops here and in other parts of the world. Canada's exports to Empire countries other than the United Kingdom consist very largely of manufactured products, while imports from those Empire countries are chiefly raw materials.

In the interpretation of statistics covering a long period, such as those in Statement III following, the wide fluctuations in price levels should be borne in mind. Thus the fiscal year 1896, just prior to the introduction of the British preference, marked about the close of a long period of declining prices which began in the '70's. Prices followed a rising trend from then to the last pre-war fiscal year 1914, and rose very steeply throughout the War to a peak in the fiscal year ended 1921. In the following year, prices suffered a sudden drop and then remained fairly steady until 1929, after which the recent serious decline has occurred. (See Chapter XX.) The trade of Canada with the British Empire in certain fiscal years since 1886 was as follows:—

III.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
	$	$	$	p.c	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.						
1886	39,033,006	2,383,560	41,416,566	40·7	2·5	43·2
1896	32,824,505	2,388,647	35,213,152	31·2	2·2	33·4
1906	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24·4	5·1	29·5
1914	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21·4	3·6	25·0
1921	213,973,562	52,029,126	266,002,688	17·3	4·2	21·5
1922	117,135,343	31,973,910	149,109,253	15·7	4·3	20·0
1926	163,731,210	45,088,918	208,820,128	17·6	4·9	22·5
1929	194,041,381	63,346,829	257,388,210	15·3	5·0	20·3
1930	189,179,738	63,494,864	252,674,602	15·2	5·1	20·3[1]
1931	149,497,392	55,401,034	204,898,426	16·5	6·1[1]	22·6[1]
1932	106,371,779	41,440,214	147,811,993	18·4	7·2	25·6
1933	86,466,055	33,918,269	120,384,324	21·3	8·3	29·6
1934	105,100,764	35,303,122	140,403,886	24·2	8·2	32·4
1935	111,682,490	44,503,981	156,186,471	21·4	8·5	29·9
1936	117,874,822	59,846,488	177,721,310	21·0	10·6	31·6
EXPORTS (Canadian).						
1886	36,694,263	3,262,803	39,957,066	47·2	4·2	51·4
1896	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57·2	3·7	60·9
1906	127,456,465	10,964,757	138,421,222	54·2	4·5	58·7
1914	215,253,969	23,388,548	238,642,517	49·9	5·4	55·3
1921	312,844,871	90,607,348	403,452,219	26·3	7·6	33·9
1922	299,361,675	46,473,735	345,835,410	40·4	6·3	46·7
1926	508,237,560	90,330,435	598,567,995	38·5[1]	6·8[1]	45·3[1]
1929	429,730,485	106,258,803	535,989,288	31·4[1]	7·8	39·2[1]
1930	281,745,965	97,825,173	379,571,138	25·2	8·7[1]	33·9
1931	219,246,499	73,617,897	292,864,396	27·4	9·2	36·6
1932	174,043,725	46,016,686[1]	220,010,411[1]	29·0[1]	7·7[1]	36·7[1]
1933	184,361,019	37,757,908	222,118,927	34·9[1]	7·2[1]	42·1[1]
1934	288,582,666[1]	50,423,723	339,006,389[1]	43·3[1]	7·6[1]	50·9[1]
1935	290,885,237[1]	67,314,241	358,199,478[1]	38·4[1]	8·9[1]	47·3[1]
1936	321,556,798	77,754,681	399,311,479	37·9	9·1	47·0

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Canadian Preference on Imports from Empire Countries.—As indicated in the paragraph above dealing with trade with Empire countries, a declining trend in the imports from Empire countries down to 1897 was changed after the British preferential tariff of 1897 to a rising trend. Imports from the United Kingdom since 1868 are shown in Table 6. Table 8 shows the average *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries. This shows an appreciable drop in the rates of duty on imports from the United Kingdom after 1897. However, even after this, average rates of duty are shown in many years to be higher on both dutiable imports and total imports from the United Kingdom than from the United States in spite of the British preference being in effect. A number of factors explain this situation. Dutiable imports from the United Kingdom consist very largely of highly manufactured goods normally subject to high rates of duty, whereas dutiable imports from the United States include a large proportion of semi-manufactured goods for further processing in Canadian factories and such goods carry a reasonably low rate of duty. The United States is also the chief source of Canadian imports of raw materials free of duty. Furthermore, alcoholic beverages and manufactured tobaccos which are subject to very high duties are an important element of imports from the United Kingdom but are insignificant in imports from the United States. Finally, especially in recent years, there is a large range of imports which are free of duty under the British preference but are subject to moderate duties when coming from the United States. The values of such imports from Empire countries in the latest fiscal year are shown in Table 18. Imports from the United Kingdom which are free only under the preference tariff have increased from 0·6 p.c. in 1925 to 41·3 p.c. in 1936 of our total imports from that country. To make a fair comparison between the United Kingdom and the United States of the average rates of duty collected on ordinary dutiable imports, imports of alcoholic beverages and manufactured tobaccos should be eliminated, while imports free of duty under the British preference but dutiable when imported from the United States should be added to the dutiable imports from the United Kingdom. This is done in Statement IV which follows.

IV.—COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE *AD VALOREM* RATES OF DUTY ON DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES WITH DUTIABLE IMPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO ELIMINATED AND IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY UNDER THE BRITISH PREFERENCE ADDED TO DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, FISCAL YEARS 1922-36.

NOTE.—Figures in this statement do not include dumping and other special duties.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.				United States.		Average *Ad Valorem* Rate on Dutiable Imports.	
	Dutiable Imports less Beverages and Tobacco.	Imports Free under British Preference.	Total Adjusted Imports.	Duty Collected.	Dutiable Imports less Beverages and Tobacco.	Duty Collected.	U.K.	U.S.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.
1922...	75,384,256	790,869	76,175,125	15,977,248	310,641,315	71,056,875	20·97	22·88
1923...	97,753,953	972,878	98,726,831	19,033,512	331,557,774	74,254,698	19·28	22·39
1924...	107,322,128	918,525	108,240,653	19,107,658	355,602,796	79,034,573	17·65	22·23
1925..	108,139,903	937,875	109,077,778	19,275,978	286,837,866	66,092,666	17·67	23·04
1926...	110,911,676	1,242,274	112,153,950	19,513,817	337,745,276	80,561,886	17·39	23·85
1927..	108,754,494	3,563,212	112,317,706	20,002,688	392,414,228	90,502,549	17·89	23·06
1928...	110,589,187	4,655,899	115,245,086	19,874,228	415,776,746	96,825,728	17·24	23·29
1929...	113,419,780	10,864,569	124,284,349	20,665,148	523,564,068	122,449,986	16·63	23·39
1930 ..	110,424,784	10,668,033	121,092,817	19,897,185	522,993,501	121,773,816	16·43	23·28
1931..	78,434,058	18,288,442	96,722,500	15,135,145	359,393,734	88,888,918	15·65	24·73
1932...	57,483,404	12,315,899	69,799,303	13,000,442	229,463,754	62,988,474	18·62	27·45
1933 ..	44,279,784	22,014,358	66,294,142	9,618,288	143,699,800	40,326,933	14·52	28·06
1934...	44,201,298	39,665,543	83,866,841	10,046,378	139,882,492	39,924,268	11·97	28·54
1935...	46,072,232	41,468,717	87,540,949	10,534,028	181,095,348	49,565,647	12·03	27·37
1936...	49,176,329	48,736,725	97,913,054	10,898,722	189,775,685	49,843,622	11·13	26·26

On this fair basis of comparison the average rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom has been lower in every year shown here while the difference in favour of the United Kingdom has become 50 p.c. or more in the years since the Ottawa Agreements became effective.

Subsection 5.—Trade with the United States and Other Foreign Countries.

Trade with the United States.—In the period immediately following Confederation, the United States was Canada's chief customer, trade still following its accustomed channels in spite of the denunciation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which had expired on Mar. 17, 1866. On the other hand, we bought more from the United Kingdom than from the United States. (See Tables **5** and **6** for a record of trade with the United States since 1868.)

In the '70's, however, the proportion of our exports going to the United States, which had been over 50 p.c. in the first few years of the Dominion, declined materially, but for the most part remained at over 40 p.c. until after the enactment of the McKinley Tariff of 1890, when it fell to 35 p.c. in 1892 and as low as 27 p.c. in 1898. In the first decade of the twentieth century it averaged about 35 p.c., but fell off considerably in the war years. Since the War, the average has been about 40 p.c., although in 1933 under the influence of the depression and high tariffs in the United States the proportion dropped to 33 p.c. (See Statement V below.)

Imports from the United States exceeded half of our total imports for the first time in the years from 1877 to 1879, while in the eighteen-eighties they were approximately equivalent to those from the United Kingdom, at from 40 to 45 p.c. from either country. By 1896, however, imports from the United States again reached half of the total, and subsequently have never fallen below that point, increasing both absolutely and relatively during the great period of expansion until 1913, when they were 65·0 p.c. of all imports. In the extraordinary circumstances of the Great War they rose as high as 82·3 p.c. in 1918, and throughout the nineteen-twenties stood at about two-thirds of the total. They have declined to less than three-fifths of the total since 1932 as shown in Statement V below. The reduced demand for capital goods has been an important factor in recent years.

The commodities making up our export and import trade with the United States are shown in summary form in Tables **10** and **11** and in detail in Tables **12** and **13** of this chapter.

Trade with the United States by main groups of commodities for the three latest fiscal years compared with 1927 and 1914 is shown in Statement II (c), p. 506. Non-metallic minerals (chiefly coal and petroleum products) and chemicals are an increasingly important factor in imports from the United States, although iron products became again in 1935 the most important group and there are still large imports of textiles which include raw cotton and of vegetable products largely comprised of tropical or out-of-season fruits and vegetables. Aside from the effects of the Ottawa Agreements with their purpose of increasing intra-Empire trade and of the at-times heavy discount against Canadian funds in the United States, a factor in the fluctuation of the United States' share in our imports which should not be overlooked is the influence of capital expenditure in Canada. The United States is the principal external source for machinery, equipment and structural materials. The almost complete cessation of capital expenditures in the depression therefore affected imports from the United States more than from any other country.

Another important factor influencing imports from the United States is Canadian purchasing power which is very directly affected by exports to the United States. These were seriously curtailed by the very high rates on many important Canadian products introduced by the Hawley-Smoot tariff of June, 1930, and thereafter imports from the United States showed a greater decline than Canadian exports to that country. (See the 1936 Year Book, p. 508.)

The effect of the Trade Agreement with the United States which became effective on Jan. 1, 1936, is indicated by the following figures:—

Item.	Twelve Months Ended Dec. 31—		Increase or Decrease.	
	1935.	1936.		
	$'000	$'000	$'000	p.c.
Imports from United States	312,417	369,857	57,440	18·7
Totals, domestic exports to United States	358,570	406,665	48,095	13·4
Less exports of non-monetary gold	95,990	71,489	24,501	−25·5
Exports merchandise other than gold	262,580	335,176	72,596	27·6

The influence of the economic recovery in both Canada and the United States should not be overlooked as a factor in the above increases of trade. However, the Trade Agreement has undoubtedly been of great benefit to producers of live stock and lumber in Canada and, in a less degree, to many other classes.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined in recent years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed: (1) general propaganda to utilize Canadian sea and river ports; (2) additional concessions to goods imported under the preferential tariff if they come direct. Provision has been made, in trade treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign countries, that goods must be imported *via* a Canadian sea or river port in order to obtain the full benefits of special rates of duty. Between 1920 and 1936 imports *via* the United States have decreased from 9·5 p.c. to 2·58 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going *via* the United States shows a considerable decline since 1927, the percentages by fiscal years being: 1927, 39·4; 1928, 38·7; 1929, 36·6; 1930, 33·7; 1931, 27·3; 1932, 18·7; 1933, 14·2; 1934, 14·4; 1935, 17·3; 1936, 18·4. An important factor in the decline for recent years has been the requirement of direct shipment for goods to qualify under the Empire preferences introduced in Britain. Details by countries are given in Table 21 of this chapter.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—The relative changes in the positions occupied by the United States and other foreign countries in Canada's trade in various years from 1886 to 1936 are shown in Statement V below. During the War and the years immediately following, when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion and were 69 p.c. in 1921, while those from other foreign countries declined. With this exception the proportion of imports from other foreign countries has remained surprisingly constant over the period of nearly half a century at about one-tenth to one-eighth of total imports. Canadian exports to the United States have fluctuated between 30 p.c. and 46 p.c. of the total, while those to other foreign countries increased from 4·5 p.c. to as high as 24·0 p.c. in 1929; they declined to 10·5 p.c. in 1936.

V.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.
	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.						
1886	42,818,651	11,756,920	54,575,571	44·6	12·2	56·8
1896	53,529,390	16,618,619	70,148,009	50·8	15·8	66·6
1906	169,256,452	30,694,394	199,950,846	59·6	10·9	70·5
1914	396,302,138	68,365,014	464,667,152	64·0	11·0	75·0
1921	856,176,820	117,979,374	974,156,194	69·0	9·5	78·5
1922	515,958,196	82,736,883	598,695,079	69·0	11·0	80·0
1926	608,618,542	109,890,062	718,508,604	65·6	11·9	77·5
1929	868,012,229	140,278,652	1,008,290,881	68·6	11·1	79·7
1930	847,442,037	148,156,943	995,598,980	67·9	11·8	79·7
1931	584,407,018	117,307,251	701,714,269	64·5	12·9	77·4
1932	351,686,775	79,005,136	430,691,911	60·8	13·6	74·4
1933	232,548,055	53,451,365	285,999,420	57·2	13·2	70·4
1934	238,187,681	55,207,058	293,394,739	54·9	12·7	67·6
1935	303,639,972	62,604,710	366,244,682	58·1	12·0	70·1
1936	319,479,594	65,518,159	384,997,753	56·8	11·6	68·4
EXPORTS (Canadian).						
1886	34,284,490	3,515,148	37,799,638	44·1	4·5	48·6
1896	37,789,481	5,152,185	42,941,666	34·4	4·7	39·1
1906	83,546,306	13,516,428	97,062,734	35·5	5·8	41·3
1914	163,372,825	29,573,097	192,945,922	37·9	6·8	44·7
1921	542,322,967	243,388,515	785,711,482	45·6	20·5	66·1
1922	292,588,643	101,816,627	394,405,270	39·5	13·8	53·3
1926	480,199,723[1]	241,800,429	722,000,152[1]	36·4[1]	18·3	54·7[1]
1929	504,161,604[1]	328,108,239	832,269,843[1]	36·8[1]	24·0	60·8[1]
1930	515,049,763	225,637,401	740,687,164	46·0	20·1[1]	66·1[1]
1931	349,660,563	157,217,708	506,878,271	43·7	19·7	63·4
1932	257,770,160[1]	122,201,241	379,971,401[1]	42·9[1]	20·4[1]	63·3[1]
1933	197,424,723[1]	108,520,628	305,945,351[1]	37·4[1]	20·5[1]	57·9[1]
1934	220,072,810[1]	106,874,872	326,947,682[1]	33·0[1]	16·1[1]	49·1[1]
1935	304,721,354[1]	93,705,093	398,426,447[1]	40·3[1]	12·4[1]	52·7[1]
1936	360,302,426	89,416,512	449,718,938	42·5	10·5	53·0

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

With further reference to the trade of Canada with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, attention is directed to Tables **8** to **39** (pp. 122-162) of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These tables show the trade of Canada in leading commodities with 96 British and foreign countries for the fiscal years 1935 and 1936.

Subsection 6.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Canadian Trade by Continents, 1936.—In the latest fiscal year exports increased substantially to both the United Kingdom and the United States, so that these two countries together took over three-quarters of our total exports. There were also increased exports in 1936 to South America, Oceania, and Africa, exports to the two last-mentioned regions rising to a greater proportion of total exports than in any of the other five years shown, largely owing to exports to the other leading British Dominions. On the other hand, exports to "Other Europe" and "Other North America" continued to decline and represented a smaller proportion of total exports than in any of the other years shown. In imports there were increases from

all the geographic divisions shown, except "Other North America." The proportion of imports coming from Asia has shown a continuous upward trend over the six years, and the proportion from the United Kingdom is higher now than six years ago. The proportion from "Other Europe", on the other hand, is lower than at any other time in the six years.

VI.—CANADA'S TRADE BY CONTINENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1931-36.

Item and Continent.	Values in Millions of Dollars.						Percentages of Totals.					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
IMPORTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Europe—												
United Kingdom	149·5	106·4	86·4	105·1	111·7	117·9	16·5	18·4	21·3	24·2	21·4	20·9
Other	74·7	50·9	34·9	34·0	37·0	38·2	8·2	8·7	8·6	7·9	7·1	6·8
North America—												
United States	584·4	351·7	232·5	238·2	303·6	319·5	64·5	60·8	57·2	54·9	58·1	56·8
Other	23·4	17·6	13·9	13·0	17·1	16·4	2·6	3·0	3·4	3·0	3·3	2·9
South America	25·6	17·3	10·6	11·7	15·2	19·5	2·9	3·0	2·6	2·7	2·9	3·5
Asia	27·7	18·5	12·4	16·2	20·6	28·4	3·0	3·3	3·1	3·7	3·9	5·0
Oceania	14·4	9·5	9·1	9·7	10·8	12·8	1·6	1·7	2·2	2·3	2·1	2·3
Africa	6·9	6·6	6·4	5·9	6·4	10·0	0·7	1·1	1·6	1·3	1·2	1·8
Totals, Imports	906·6	578·5	406·2	433·8	522·4	562·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
EXPORTS (CANADIAN).												
Europe—												
United Kingdom	219·2	174·0	184·4	288·6	290·8	321·6	27·4	29·0	34·9	43·3	38·4	37·9
Other	90·0	77·2	72·7	72·3	57·0	51·1	11·3	12·9	13·8	10·9	7·5	6·1
North America—												
United States	349·7	257·8	197·4	220·1	304·7	360·3	43·7	43·0	37·4	33·0	40·3	42·4
Other	45·8	32·7	25·9	23·2	20·8	21·5	5·7	5·4	4·9	3·6	2·8	2·5
South America	20·6	8·9	6·6	7·9	11·0	12·9	2·6	1·5	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·5
Asia	39·4	28·3	22·7	26·3	30·4	28·1	4·9	4·7	4·3	3·9	4·0	3·3
Oceania	20·0	10·2	12·4	17·5	26·3	35·2	2·5	1·7	2·4	2·6	3·5	4·1
Africa	15·0	10·9	6·0	10·0	15·6	18·3	1·9	1·8	1·1	1·5	2·1	2·2
Totals, Exports	799·7	600·0	528·1	665·9	756·6	849·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Imports from Principal Countries.—The following statement on imports from twelve leading countries shows how predominant the two great English-speaking countries are as the source of supply of Canadian imports, the United States supplying approximately 57 p.c. of all our imports in 1935, while the United Kingdom, with less than half the share of the United States in our import trade, has, nevertheless, more than ten times as large a share as Germany, ranking third. Imports from France show a declining trend both in actual value and in percentage of the total, so much so, that, although in 1932 France ranked third, in 1936 France was down to seventh place. The British Straits Settlements, on the other hand, have risen from thirty-ninth place in 1933 to sixth in 1936. The following statement outlines the imports from twelve leading countries, while in Table **19** of this chapter actual figures will be found showing imports from all important countries of the world in each of the last five fiscal years.

VII.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM EACH OF TWELVE LEADING COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1933-36.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1936.

Rank in—				Country.	Percentages of Total Imports.				P.C. Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) 1936 Compared with—		
1933	1934	1935	1936		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.
					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	1	1	1	United States	57·2	54·9	58·1	56·8	+ 37·4	+ 34·1	+ 5·2
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	21·3	24·2	21·4	20·9	+ 36·3	+ 12·1	+ 5·5
3	3	3	3	Germany	2·2	2·3	1·9	1·8	+ 9·0	− 0·2	− 1·1
7	5	5	4	British India	1·0	1·4	1·2	1·3	+ 82·0	+ 25·5	+ 16·2
5	6	6	5	Australia	1·5	1·2	1·2	1·3	+ 23·3	+ 35·7	+ 15·0
39	29	15	6	British Straits Settlements	0·09	0·2	0·6	1·3	-	+618·4	+142·4
4	4	4	7	France	1·9	1·6	1·2	1·2	− 12·9	− 2·6	+ 4·2
10	12	12	8	Belgium	0·9	0·7	0·7	0·9	+ 39·8	+ 59·2	+ 41·0
6	7	13	9	British South Africa	1·2	0·8	0·7	0·9	− 2·8	+ 31·0	+ 37·8
18	24	19	10	British Guiana	0·6	0·3	0·5	0·8	+106·9	+242·5	+ 94·3
12	15	11	11	Jamaica	0·8	0·6	0·8	0·8	+ 35·0	+ 63·4	− 0·2
9	11	10	12	Netherlands	0·9	0·7	0·8	0·8	+ 14·6	+ 31·3	+ 2·0
				Percentages of Total Imports coming from above 12 Countries	89·6	88·9	89·1	88·8		-	

Exports to Principal Countries.—Percentages in the following statement, as in the import statement, are indicative of the predominance of the United Kingdom and the United States as our customers. The third country, Australia, in 1936, took from us only about 7 p.c. of the commodities taken by the United States. It may be noted that Belgium and the Netherlands were our best customers on the continent of Europe, surpassing France and Germany in this respect. The relative positions of these countries are in some measure due to the attitudes taken by them to imports of Canadian wheat. In the Orient, Japan retained fourth place in 1936. Among Empire countries the increasing proportions of our exports going to Australia and British South Africa are of special significance. Table **20** of this chapter gives actual figures of Canadian exports to all important British and foreign countries for the latest five fiscal years.

VIII.—PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO EACH OF TWELVE LEADING COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED MAR. 31, 1933-36

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1936.

Rank in—				Country.	Percentages of Domestic Export.				P.C. Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) 1936 Compared with—		
1933	1934	1935	1936		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.
					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	2	1	1	United States	37·3	33·0	40·3	42·4	+ 82·5	+ 63·7	+ 18·2
2	1	2	2	United Kingdom	34·9	43·3	38·4	37·9	+ 74·4	+ 11·4	+ 10·5
10	6	3	3	Australia	1·4	1·8	2·4	2·8	+227·8	+ 97·6	+ 32·6
6	4	4	4	Japan	2·0	2·1	2·2	1·7	+ 43·7	+ 7·5	− 12·4
13	9	5	5	British South Africa	0·8	1·1	1·7	1·7	+257·1	+ 86·0	+ 12·9
4	5	6	6	Belgium	2·7	1·9	1·5	1·3	− 23·7	− 11·8	− 6·1
15	12	9	7	New Zealand	0·7	0·7	1·0	1·2	+183·3	+128·1	+ 39·1
3	3	7	8	Netherlands	3·1	2·9	1·3	1·1	− 42·6	− 52·0	− 6·2
5	7	8	9	France	2·4	1·8	1·3	0·9	− 40·0	− 35·8	− 22·3
11	10	10	10	Newfoundland	1·1	0·9	0·8	0·8	+ 22·3	+ 12·6	+ 6·7
14	14	11	11	Norway	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·5	+ 23·9	+ 17·0	− 5·7
7	8	12	12	Germany	1·5	1·6	0·6	0·5	− 43·4	− 56·9	+ 1·9
				Percentages of Total Domestic Exports going to above 12 Countries	88·6	91·7	92·1	92·8	-		

Subsection 7.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

The commodities which make up Canada's external trade are shown in detail for the four latest fiscal years in Tables **12,** dealing with exports, and **13,** with imports.

Canada's Principal Imports.—Statement IX, which follows, shows the long-term trend of principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1936. In the interpretation of the trends in imports, shown in this statement, the effects of price changes and of fluctuations of the so-called business cycle should be kept in mind. Thus the Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices on the 1926 base was 59·3 in the calendar year 1889, 52·1 in 1899, 59·5 in 1909, 134·0 in 1919, 95·6 in 1929, and 72·1 in 1935, these calendar years approximating to the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1936. In the matter of business fluctuations, the fiscal year 1910 was influenced by the general development boom in Western Canada, 1920 was affected by the feverish activity which immediately followed the War, 1930 represented the end of the security inflation period and the beginning of the downturn, while in 1936 the effects of the depression and price decline were still being felt, although there was a distinct improvement as compared with 1933 and 1934.

IX.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1936.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1936.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Crude petroleum	–	23,244	1,189,071	20,306,693	50,951,202	35,564,978
2	Coal	8,013,156	11,012,223	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,812,418	33,834,971
3	Rolling-mill products	5,645,704	11,905,937	15,692,051	39,985,746	61,943,553	24,805,933
4	Automobile parts	–	–	269,586	12,674,823	35,746,929	22,706,931
5	Machinery, except farm	1,877,551	5,159,952	14,690,873	36,716,791	69,702,213	21,914,192
6	Fruits	2,400,851	3,133,407	8,316,462	33,463,270	34,277,882	20,298,885
7	Sugar and products	6,452,654	8,610,845	14,962,770	73,618,354	27,987,156	19,242,458
8	Raw cotton	3,539,249	4,229,198	9,384,801	33,854,457	21,682,463	17,209,781
9	Cotton goods	3,792,584	6,399,705	17,928,093	49,088,060	27,275,170	13,010,950
10	Vegetable oils	612,671	826,882	1,872,265	15,973,417	12,244,151	12,065,483
11	Woollen goods (including carpets)	10,900,600	9,427,575	20,767,010	45,545,127	32,632,927	11,512,265
12	Books and printed matter	1,404,583	1,588,432	4,127,179	11,228,018	18,130,779	9,882,572
13	Rubber and products	1,512,427	2,942,044	6,151,157	18,059,435	20,025,316	9,400,819
14	Electric apparatus	317,515	810,900	3,638,538	15,550,254	37,611,263	8,757,837
15	Flax, hemp and jute	1,416,217	3,551,037	5,340,312	15,923,836	14,995,198	8,423,237
16	Alcoholic beverages	1,695,161	1,938,112	4,459,566	9,135,536	45,026,487	8,392,380
17	Grain and grain products	3,034,049	8,298,884	7,806,665	9,086,073	25,082,671	8,375,007
18	Engines and boilers	188,759	778,364	2,019,558	12,997,757	15,146,437	8,240,278
19	Tea	3,073,643	3,604,027	5,347,854	8,336,163	10,694,379	8,153,748
20	Petroleum, refined	690,283	830,025	2,326,681	10,566,692	25,180,476	7,411,396
21	Clay and products	948,876	1,593,255	3,418,844	6,371,567	12,256,769	6,593,645
22	Noils, tops and waste wool	12,100	151,510	599,446	5,830,957	3,833,801	6,342,091
23	Farm implements and machinery	161,277	2,148,867	2,661,207	14,578,106	30,075,453	6,182,218
24	Furs	1,058,001	2,106,441	5,768,075	12,877,520	11,953,949	6,022,268
25	Paper	1,208,683	1,378,749	4,567,810	9,949,574	14,764,904	5,989,251
26	Glass and glassware	1,268,314	1,658,694	2,932,104	6,926,459	10,453,706	5,798,850
27	Dyeing and tanning materials	484,217	711,508	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,548,656	5,486,921
28	Raw silk	193,529	277,708	393,011	3,090,845	8,360,968	5,115,544
29	Leather	1,173,777	1,879,333	4,202,934	17,102,702	11,537,331	5,030,945
30	Vegetables	337,859	625,749	1,751,265	5,722,600	11,040,765	4,773,138
31	Hides and skins, raw	1,703,093	4,214,012	8,235,819	22,654,661	8,402,075	4,519,627
32	Stone and products	862,037	1,029,711	1,773,953	3,687,702	8,702,988	4,389,365
33	Wood, unmanufactured	1,444,727	3,775,240	8,324,585	14,112,391	15,348,150	4,307,124
34	Aluminium	159	12,543	794,490	2,747,385	6,058,864	4,224,716
35	Wool, raw	1,729,058	1,574,834	1,587,175	2,672,211	4,306,945	3,969,519
36	Paints and varnishes	672,885	1,012,535	1,376,023	3,821,880	5,957,078	3,620,464
37	Nuts, edible	231,449	400,441	1,237,292	5,889,573	5,095,109	3,470,937
38	Automobiles	–	–	1,732,215	15,035,545	34,464,666	3,304,828
39	Scientific and educational equipment	205,183	371,348	1,137,140	3,282,803	4,956,519	3,229,556

IX.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1936—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936
		$	$	$	$	$	$
40	Coffee, green	591,158	491,148	1,194,061	4,711,079	5,924,635	3,171,000
41	Wood, manufactured	1,355,230	824,195	3,085,079	7,893,284	12,711,307	3,092,684
42	Drugs and medicines	513,331	481,359	962,083	3,402,932	3,808,721	2,968,389
43	Iron ore	551	282,191	3,345,550	4,601,716	5,020,921	2,829,987
44	Settlers' effects	1,810,217	3,065,410	10,273,428	10,181,034	11,181,203	2,803,668
45	Coke	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	6,403,354	2,730,925
46	Silk goods	2,654,505	3,880,535	3,590,829	31,341,944	19,606,589	2,692,830
47	Woollen yarns	117,729	402,328	1,671,765	4,445,270	5,870,353	2,637,026
48	Cotton yarns	17,879	321,348	767,760	4,078,510	3,827,867	2,563,673
49	Manila, sisal, istle, etc., fibre	–	–	1,548,457	5,195,812	3,822,613	2,418,059
50	Hardware and cutlery	1,250,369	1,434,209	1,937,647	4,210,142	4,950,119	2,412,822
51	Brass and products	554,545	851,606	2,228,215	4,531,015	7,000,455	2,369,300
52	Castings and forgings, iron	268,463	538,549	1,029,525	6,519,188	4,497,406	2,331,413
53	Soda and compounds	329,084	624,873	785,524	2,982,371	4,410,621	2,304,046
54	Sulphur	44,276	215,433	430,632	1,296,458	3,823,245	2,290,127
55	Containers	456,478	609,171	2,148,076	2,233,208	6,285,755	2,283,950
56	Tin in blocks, etc	266,463	580,855	1,005,467	2,662,728	2,488,074	2,236,476
57	Fertilizers	14,444	88,974	5,395,423	1,796,752	5,033,592	2,147,182
58	Tobacco, raw	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,471,626	2,069,117
59	Artificial silk	–	–	–	–	13,418,910	1,945,377
60	Cocoa and chocolate	118,569	286,363	1,130,335	7,626,745	3,651,425	1,807,704
61	Seeds	478,397	1,916,994	1,167,321	4,210,782	5,061,255	1,780,603
62	Gums and resins	159,508	287,276	2,256,307	4,987,716	3,431,591	1,757,319
63	Clocks and watches	773,538	698,378	1,459,617	3,126,267	3,495,659	1,743,252
64	Fish	899,683	1,060,708	1,630,744	3,491,678	3,474,921	1,725,953
65	Tools	427,305	825,541	891,820	2,050,286	3,192,449	1,645,416
66	Binder twine	4,915	866,892	1,772,585	3,490,524	1,845,305	1,571,222
67	Tubes and pipe, iron	484,008	1,122,987	2,358,848	4,160,378	5,948,162	1,446,251
68	Wire, iron	387,490	1,844,788	3,530,226	5,843,623	3,658,798	1,363,451
69	Toys and dolls	172,782	196,087	498,304	1,534,728	2,691,408	1,342,485
70	Celluloid in lumps	18,311	27,136	120,002	743,856	2,042,941	1,268,817
71	Stamped and coated products	42,042	268,545	492,884	1,016,777	2,349,230	1,181,786
72	Meats	1,632,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	22,100,333	7,599,473	964,164
73	Diamonds, unset	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	865,700
74	Spices	213,677	242,597	428,075	1,130,902	1,478,575	845,829
75	Plants and trees	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,913,447	844,593
76	Nickel-plated ware	13,578	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	3,022,935	770,850
77	Copper and products	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	716,743
78	Animals, living	837,385	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,802,754	696,998
79	Pigs and ingots, iron	1,704,563	1,293,940	3,229,055	1,754,627	2,716,924	661,854
80	Musical instruments	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	578,121
81	Hats and caps	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	532,402
82	Salt	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	508,792
83	Soap	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,316,418	505,797

During the period of 46 years covered by the statement, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, due to developments both in the industrial organization of the country and the goods consumed by the people. Thus in 1890, many present-day leading imports such as crude petroleum, automobiles and parts, artificial silk, electric apparatus, aluminium, were either non-existent or formed very insignificant items of trade. Imports of farm implements in 1890 were valued at only $161,000 but, due to the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time, as well as to increasing mechanization of agricultural operations, imports of farm implements have grown to a large item in spite of the wide development of their manufacture within the country. On the other hand, a number of the leading imports of 1890, such as woollen goods and raw wool, sugar and products, silk goods, tea, grain products, and meats, have become relatively much less important as imports. Then again, there were certain leading imports in 1890, such as coal, rolling-mill products, machinery, and fruits, which still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high grade iron ore deposits in the central portion of Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits which cannot be grown in Canada.

Owing to the industrial development of Canada since the beginning of the century, many of the leading imports are now raw materials required by Canadian industries. The quantities of a number of these raw materials imported in each year since 1911 are shown in Table 9.

Among the factors affecting short-term fluctuations of imports, in distinction from the long-term trends outlined above, probably the greatest is the so-called business cycle. In periods of booming business activity capital expenditures are high as are also expenditures upon luxuries. The decline in capital expenditures from 1930 to 1936 is illustrated by greatly decreased imports of machinery, rolling-mill products, electrical apparatus, farm implements, automobiles, unmanufactured wood, etc., while decreased consumption of luxuries is indicated by the drop in imports of alcoholic beverages, silk goods, furs, diamonds, musical instruments, etc.

Canada's Principal Exports.—Statement X, which follows, gives Canada's leading domestic exports for the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1936, arranged in descending order of importance in 1936. In the interpretation of these figures of the main commodities exported, the same qualifications should apply regarding price changes and business fluctuations as cited above in the case of imports. Furthermore, since agriculture still constitutes the leading source of Canadian exports, variations in crop conditions here and in other parts of the world cause important fluctuations in the year to year volume and value of our exports.

Over the period of 46 years covered by the statement, the changes in Canada's exports have been very great, both in volume and in the relative importance of commodities. The great agricultural expansion of the Canadian West had scarcely begun in 1890. The leading exports then were sawmill and timber products, cheese, fish, cattle, barley, coal, and furs—indicating the large dependence of Canadian production at that time upon the eastern forests, mixed-farming areas, and fisheries. The five leading exports in 1936 were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in the statement in which wheat appears as the leading export, although this first occurred in 1906. The rise of the great pulp and paper industry to a leading position has been still more recent, and similarly with regard to the production of non-ferrous metals, automobiles, and rubber tires. The export of non-monetary gold bullion has been of sufficient importance for separate classification only since 1926. On the other hand, exports of the products of mixed-farming operations, such as cattle, hides, cheese and butter, while showing wide fluctuations, have not expanded proportionately, and in some cases were very little or no greater in 1936 than in 1890. Much of the new agricultural area developed since 1890 has been better adapted to grain growing than to mixed-farming operations, so that, owing to the growth of population, the production of the older mixed-farming districts is to a larger extent consumed within the country. The rapid progress during the past two decades of the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in this statement by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of non-monetary gold, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, lead, aluminium, and platinum. The part played by these industries in supporting Canada's export trade has increased since 1930 with the curtailment of world trade in agricultural products. Indeed, in 1936, these great mining and metallurgical industries provided exports almost equal to those of agriculture and greater than those derived from the forest resources of Canada. In this connection mention should be made of the influence of low-cost hydro-electric power. The direct effect of Canada's resources of water power may be traced in the statement not only in the growth of exports of pulp and paper and of electrical energy but also

in those of the non-ferrous metals, since the economy of the mining operations is dependent in large measure upon cheap electric power and the same factor is very important in the metallurgical processes. Similarly, the exports of artificial abrasives and of certain chemicals such as fertilizers, sodium compounds, and acids are largely due to cheap hydro-electric power.

X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1936.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1936.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Wheat	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,044,806	215,753,475	148,576,975
2	Newsprint paper	-	-	2,612,243	53,640,122	145,610,519	90,761,379
3	Gold bullion, non-monetary	-	-	-	-	-	83,414,854
4	Nickel	-	1,040,498	3,320,054	9,039,221	25,034,975	41,644,380
5	Wood pulp	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,383,482	44,704,958	28,103,970
6	Planks and boards	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	49,446,887	27,605,281
7	Fish	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,887,172	34,767,739	24,435,248
8	Meats	895,767	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	15,030,671	24,220,802
9	Automobiles	-	-	405,011	14,883,607	35,607,645	23,883,030
10	Copper in forms	-	-	-	541,338	48,181	23,697,792
11	Wheat flour	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	45,457,195	19,382,617
12	Whisky	25,383	396,671	1,010,657	1,504,132	25,856,136	16,388,585
13	Furs, raw	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	18,706,311	15,738,166
14	Silver ore and bullion	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	11,569,855	12,473,960
15	Fruits, chiefly apples	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	9,593,484	11,258,853
16	Aluminium in bars, etc	-	-	1,202,723	5,680,871	13,828,010	9,358,074
17	Zinc	-	-	-	950,082	8,366,712	8,418,199
18	Lead	2,000	688,891	529,422	1,193,144	10,637,887	8,286,782
19	Shingles, wood	340,872	1,131,506	2,331,443	10,848,602	6,704,494	7,692,956
20	Asbestos, raw	444,159	490,909	1,886,613	8,767,856	12,074,065	7,611,844
21	Cattle	6,949,417	8,704,523	10,792,156	46,064,631	13,119,462	7,360,179
22	Rubber tires	-	-	-	7,395,172	18,153,225	7,218,197
23	Pulpwood	80,005	902,772	6,076,628	8,454,803	13,860,209	6,943,102
24	Cheese	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	18,278,004	6,789,588
25	Farm implements and machinery	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	18,396,688	6,344,437
26	Copper ore and blister	133,251	1,387,388	6,023,925	11,871,039	37,735,413	6,198,407
27	Machinery, except farm	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	7,154,706	5,803,925
28	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group in concentrates or other forms	-	-	61,717	39,058	357,748	5,286,260
29	Vegetables	597,074	503,993	1,534,228	11,656,483	11,240,747	4,860,294
30	Gold, raw	657,022	14,148,543	6,016,126	5,974,334	34,375,003	4,802,029
31	Oats	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	4,055,855	4,520,822
32	Leather, unmanufactured	727,087	1,535,440	1,296,480	11,742,268	6,496,951	4,312,861
33	Fertilizers	4,291	51,410	371,315	6,694,037	7,990,313	4,282,833
34	Abrasives, artificial, crude	-	-	-	1,355,084	3,775,924	4,121,292
35	Paper board	-	-	-	4,568,066	2,506,496	4,020,789
36	Sodium compounds	-	-	-	-	4,208,518	4,019,629
37	Films	-	-	7,746	1,486,079	4,790,619	3,768,115
38	Rubber footwear	-	-	129,618	1,750,967	9,986,392	3,685,860
39	Barley	4,600,409	1,010,425	1,107,732	20,206,972	10,388,735	3,674,119
40	Cereal foods	-	-	1,689,648	1,087,901	2,431,137	3,554,774
41	Hides and skins, raw	506,402	1,396,907	5,508,185	19,762,646	7,730,914	3,454,341
42	Automobile parts	-	-	-	3,097,466	2,298,742	3,224,008
43	Electrical energy	-	-	-	-	4,028,154	3,160,817
44	Logs, wood	682,572	760,416	999,681	1,819,083	3,677,917	3,114,397
45	Bran and shorts	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,582,484	2,988,324
46	Electric apparatus	-	-	27,743	424,474	2,521,045	2,941,348
47	Malt	150,380	10,939	11,328	1,320,773	64,736	2,919,996
48	Settlers' effects	818,001	1,095,536	2,274,005	7,631,498	6,304,199	2,911,546
49	Pigs, ingots and blooms, iron	-	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	4,727,137	2,739,748
50	Oatmeal and rolled oats	254,857	474,991	1,123,861	4,283,772	2,440,968	2,670,864
51	Tobacco, raw	234	3,661	76,564	130,264	1,504,264	2,664,681
52	Acids	5,545	67	-	901,397	5,096,529	2,585,325
53	Doors, sashes, blinds (wood)	69,474	299,354	29,169	81,654	37,098	2,239,547
54	Milk, processed	-	-	541,372	8,517,771	3,262,101	2,215,410
55	Hardware and cutlery	84,109	278,054	100,085	7,730,826	1,743,096	2,108,350
56	Coal	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,998,692	1,970,367
57	Butter	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	1,795,784
58	Cotton products	108,822	471,439	442,493	6,148,697	842,588	1,736,169
59	Wool, raw	235,669	418,119	538,077	5,472,236	1,576,342	1,645,767

X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1936—concluded.

No	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
60	Sugar and products	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,481,776
61	Timber, square	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,309	1,477,822
62	Scrap iron and steel	26,172	273,840	324,516	4,300,663	1,424,071	1,163,261
63	Soap	3,733	15,959	29,224	1,000,722	731,614	1,152,439
64	Binder twine	-	-	-	5,530,908	1,502,921	1,077,961
65	Sausage casings	-	-	-	564,222	955,933	1,070,660
66	Petroleum products	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	986,735
67	Brass products	-	-	-	1,644,157	2,332,962	984,324
68	Tubes and pipe, iron		-	-	2,325,369	2,202,769	917,938
69	Wrapping paper	-	-	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	751,887
70	Laths, wood	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	743,847
71	Stationery	-	-	23,380	276,224	602,170	716,550
72	Seeds	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	681,103
73	Hay	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	613,215
74	Poles, telegraph and telephone	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	565,018
75	Rye	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	291,643

Subsection 8.—Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

The stage attained in the industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development the imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and the exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the opening of the twentieth century this has been almost reversed, a large percentage of the imports consisting of raw and semi-manufactured products for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, and the exports consisting predominantly of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. In fact, the leading manufactures of Canada are for the processing of raw materials in the production of which Canada excels, and many of these processed domestic products are marketed abroad. Furthermore, as the population of the country grows, the range of elaborated goods formerly imported, which may be manufactured on a competitive basis of mass production within the country, expands, so that there are now many industries in Canada, serving the domestic and even foreign markets, using imported raw materials such as rubber, cotton, and sugar. Since the opening of the present century, Canada has passed through much the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, although the trend in Canada has been more pronounced in increasing the proportion of partly and fully manufactured goods as compared with raw materials exported, rather than in increasing the proportion of raw materials compared with that of partly and fully manufactured goods imported. Since 1929, the rapid decline in commodity prices, which has affected raw materials more than manufactured goods, has tended to increase the percentages on a value basis of both imports and exports of manufactures.

Statement XI shows how Canada's imports and exports, analysed into the three categories of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, are distributed among the continents and leading countries of the world. The close of the analysis demonstrates that the imports into Canada from the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, consist chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products, while the exports to "Other Empire" are made up mainly of fully manufactured products (85·8 p.c. in 1936).

In trade with industrialized continents, such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and our exports raw materials or partly manufactured goods, while in trade with South America, Oceania, Africa and North America (if the United States be excluded) the situation is the reverse.

See also Table **15** of this chapter which shows the external trade classified by main groups according to origin and degree of manufacture.

XI.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—Values in thousands of dollars. Totals for continents include trade with countries other than those specified. Figures are preliminary.

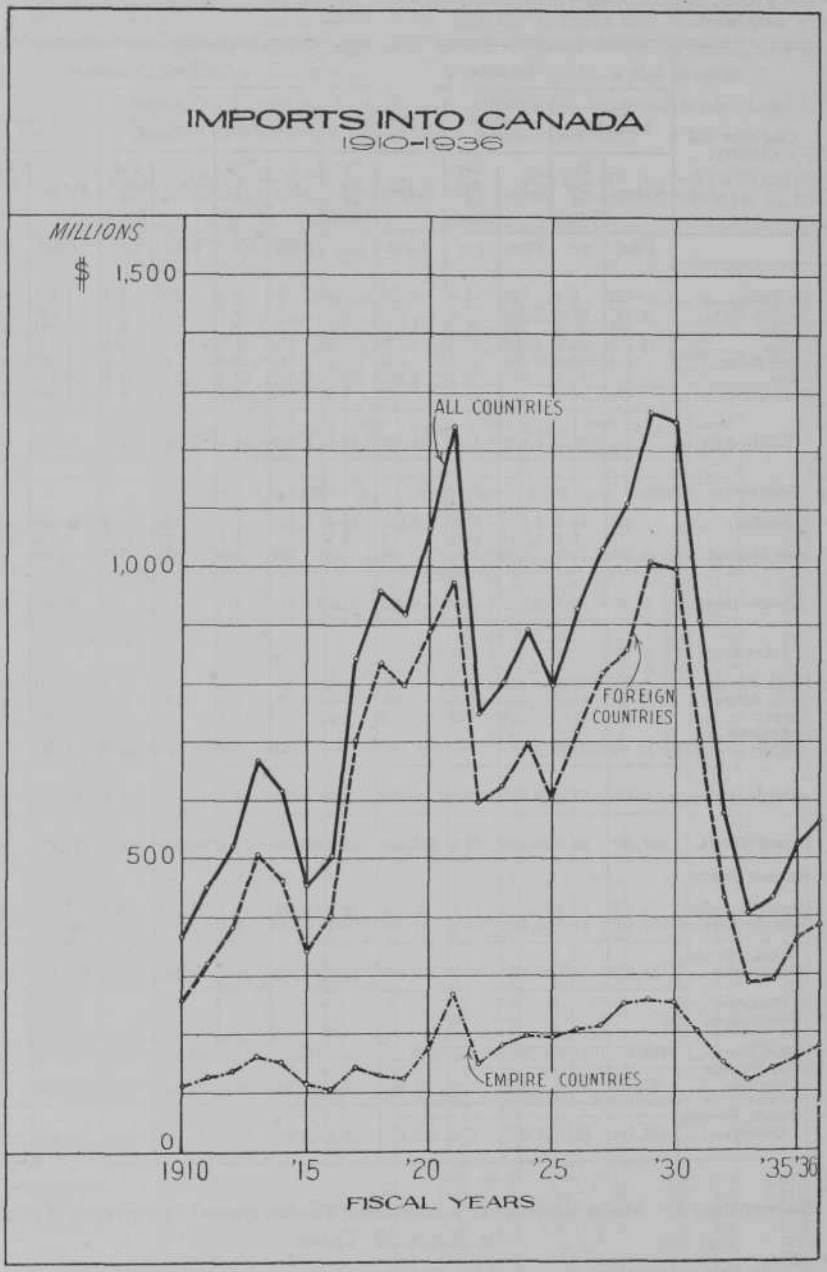
Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.
EUROPE.												
Belgium	620	12·2	759	14·9	3,715	72·9	9,062	81·9	1,337	12·1	662	6·0
Czechoslovakia	131	6·7	4	0·2	1,834	93·1	16	29·1	12	21·8	27	49·1
Denmark	45	40·9	5	4·5	60	54·6	969	70·5	153	11·1	253	18·4
France	766	11·4	238	3·5	5,714	85·1	3,006	39·3	3,364	44·0	1,278	16·7
Germany	1,044	10·6	351	3·5	8,513	85·9	1,652	36·2	2,514	55·2	394	8·6
Irish Free State	25	31·1	–	–	58	69·9	2,151	70·8	101	3·3	787	25·9
Italy	182	9·3	223	11·5	1,539	79·2	190	8·0	1,975	83·1	212	8·9
Netherlands	1,156	27·1	768	20·0	2,334	52·9	4,319	45·7	3,893	41·2	1,233	13·1
Norway	115	13·3	51	5·9	697	80·8	3,464	75·7	123	2·7	989	21·6
Spain	325	22·7	177	12·4	927	64·9	44	2·9	72	4·7	1,425	92·4
Sweden	35	2·0	30	1·7	1,693	96·3	304	13·2	1,069	46·6	922	40·2
Switzerland	10	0·4	36	1·4	2,527	98·2	22	2·9	428	55·9	315	41·2
United Kingdom	12,425	10·5	13,326	11·3	92,124	78·2	151,826	47·2	75,349	23·4	94,382	29·4
Totals, Europe	17,129	11·0	16,086	10·3	122,843	78·7	178,116	47·8	90,926	24·4	103,612	27·8
N. AMERICA.												
Bermuda	120	82·7	1	0·7	24	16·6	406	32·4	37	3·0	811	64·6
Br. W. Indies—												
Barbados	2	0·1	1,287	37·5	2,141	62·4	83	8·2	231	22·9	696	68·9
Jamaica	2,236	51·8	1,981	45·9	96	2·3	101	3·0	81	1·4	3,160	94·6
Trinidad-Tobago	457	17·6	2,025	78·1	111	4·3	156	6·7	117	5·1	2,040	88·2
Other B.W.I.	728	40·7	949	51·5	141	7·8	84	6·6	58	4·5	1,139	88·9
Cuba	320	72·4	40	9·0	82	18·6	324	27·5	90	7·6	763	64·9
Mexico	842	95·1	3	0·4	40	4·5	87	5·1	176	10·2	1,457	84·7
Newfoundland	1,449	71·8	14	0·7	556	27·5	1,668	24·1	80	1·2	5,155	74·7
United States	109,674	34·3	20,464	6·4	189,342	59·3	75,933	21·1	155,985	43·3	128,384	35·6
Totals, North America	116,535	34·7	26,775	8·0	192,628	57·3	79,195	20·7	157,019	41·2	145,578	38·1
S. AMERICA.												
Argentina	3,018	80·6	1	–	725	19·4	79	2·0	17	0·4	3,885	97·6
Brazil	704	78·1	7	0·8	190	21·1	36	1·0	362	9·7	3,313	89·3
Br. Guiana	149	3·1	4,427	93·1	182	3·8	130	11·8	34	3·1	935	85·1
Colombia	4,202	100·0	–	–	–	–	106	11·5	7	0·8	806	87·7
Peru	3,042	72·9	–	–	1,129	27·1	3	0·3	229	22·3	794	77·4
Venezuela	1,270	100·0	–	–	–	–	2	0·3	–	–	570	99·7
Totals, South America	12,513	64·3	4,480	23·0	2,473	12·7	387	3·0	700	5·4	11,848	91·6

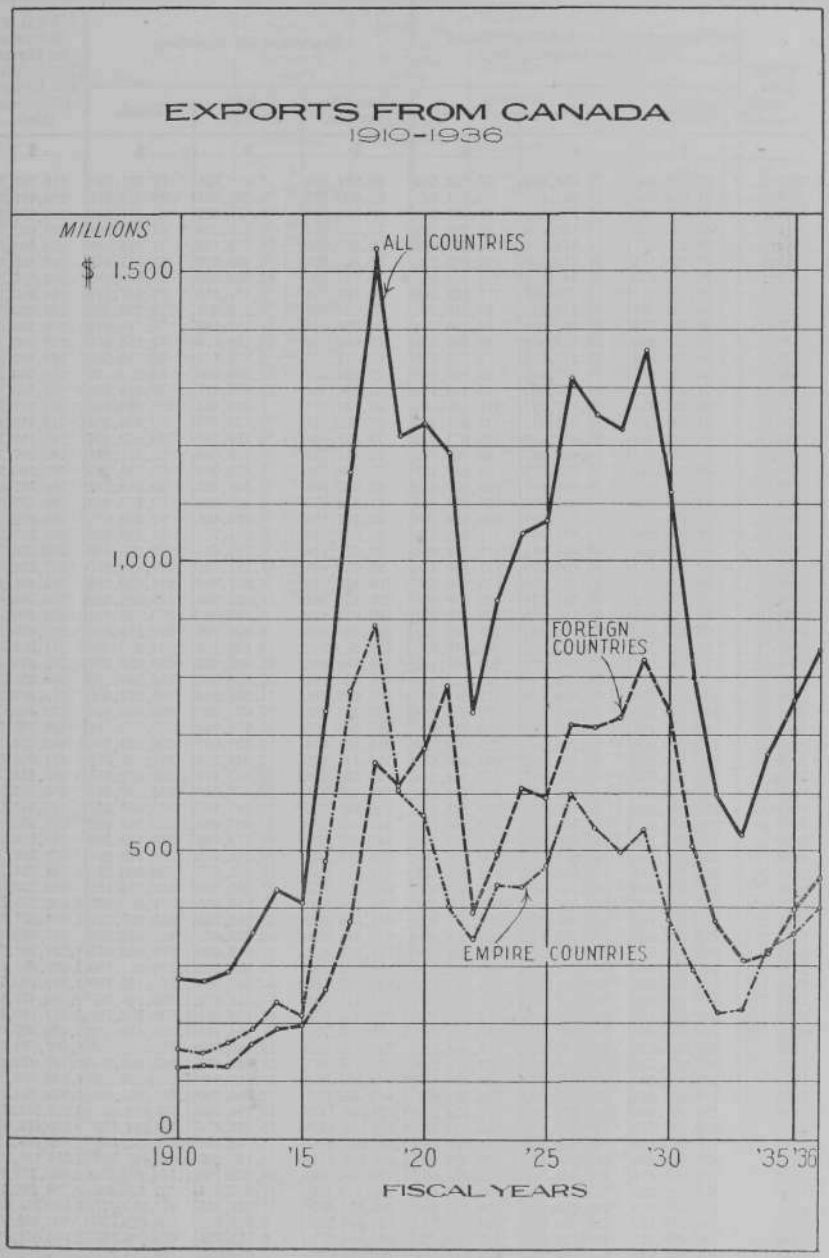
XI.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1936—concluded.

Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.	$'000	p.c.
ASIA.												
Br. India	632	8·4	79	1·1	6,747	90·5	29	0·9	138	4·4	2,967	94·7
Br. Str. Sett.	4,723	65·6	1,858	25·8	617	8·6	22	1·7	4	0·3	1,289	98·0
Ceylon	388	13·3	736	25·2	1,794	61·5	1	0·4	1	0·4	221	99·2
China	1,119	30·1	1,333	35·9	1,265	34·0	378	8·3	1,459	32·0	2,719	59·7
Hong Kong	375	31·6	455	38·4	355	30·0	45	3·1	82	5·6	1,340	91·3
Japan	616	17·8	325	9·4	2,525	72·8	3,440	23·2	7,278	49·0	4,126	27·8
Philippines	427	72·0	143	24·1	23	3·9	10	0·9	4	0·4	1,109	98·7
Totals, Asia	9,263	32·5	5,025	1·77	14,169	49·8	3,929	14·0	9,033	32·1	15,168	53·9
OCEANIA.												
Australia	763	10·5	2,540	34·9	3,974	54·6	1,495	6·2	2,129	8·9	20,350	84·9
Fiji	16	0·9	1,754	99·0	1	0·1	4	1·4	91	31·5	194	67·1
New Zealand	2,560	70·7	966	26·7	96	2·6	265	2·6	175	1·7	9,781	95·7
Totals, Oceania	3,382	26·5	5,272	41·2	4,132	32·3	1,785	5·1	2,456	7·0	30,949	87·9
AFRICA.												
Br. E. Africa	2,220	68·8	948	29·4	57	1·8	–	–	3	0·4	821	99·6
Br. S. Africa	3,151	66·1	1,425	29·9	193	4·0	121	0·9	494	3·7	12,887	95·4
Egypt	800	98·3	5	0·6	9	1·1	56	12·7	16	3·7	368	83·6
Portuguese Africa	45	100·0	–	–	–	–	55	3·2	235	13·7	1,425	83·1
Totals, Africa	6,729	67·2	2,984	29·8	301	3·0	416	2·3	828	4·5	17,086	93·2
Grand Totals	**165,551**	**29·4**	**60,622**	**10·8**	**336,546**	**59·8**	**263,828**	**31·1**	**260,962**	**30·7**	**324,241**	**38·2**
BRITISH EMPIRE.												
United Kingdom	12,425	10·5	13,326	11·3	92,124	78·2	151,826	47·2	75,349	23·4	94,382	29·4
Other Br. Empire	20,635	34·5	22,018	36·8	17,193	28·7	7,050	9·1	3,946	5·1	66,759	85·8
Totals, British Empire	33,060	18·6	35,344	19·9	109,317	61·5	158,876	39·8	79,295	19·9	161,141	40·3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.												
United States	109,674	34·3	20,464	6·4	189,342	59·3	75,933	21·1	155,985	43·3	128,384	35·6
Other Foreign Countries	22,817	34·8	4,814	7·5	37,887	57·7	29,019	32·5	25,683	28·7	34,715	38·8
Totals, Foreign Countries	132,491	34·4	25,278	6·6	227,229	59·0	104,952	23·3	181,668	40·4	163,099	36·3

Subsection 9.—Main Historical Tables and Tables Showing Current Trends in External Trade.

In this subsection are assembled, in summary form, the main tables of Canadian trade since Confederation, while the figures of trade in the latest years are given in greater detail by countries and commodities.


IMPORTS INTO CANADA
1910-1936
MILLIONS
$ 1,500
1,000
500
0
ALL COUNTRIES
FOREIGN COUNTRIES
EMPIRE COUNTRIES
1910
'15
'20
'25
'30
'35
'36
FISCAL YEARS


EXPORTS FROM CANADA
1910-1936
MILLIONS
$ 1,500
1,000
500
0
ALL COUNTRIES
FOREIGN COUNTRIES
EMPIRE COUNTRIES
1910
'15
'20
'25
'30
'35
'36
FISCAL YEARS

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Imports of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption.			Exports of Merchandise.			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870	45,127,422	21,774,653	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	169,268,048
1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678[1]	169,550,529
1879	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,188
1880	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1891	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,303,296
1900	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902	118,657,496	78,080,308	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907[1]	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,831
1909	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,516,562
1910	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,370
1919	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,186,832
1921	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922	495,626,323	252,178,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923	537,258,782	265,320,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925	516,014,455	280,918,082	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180
1926	583,051,670	344,277,062	927,328,732	1,320,568,147[2]	13,344,346	1,333,912,493[2]	2,261,241,225[2]
1927	659,897,013	370,995,492	1,030,892,505	1,254,168,897[2]	15,415,636	1,269,584,533[2]	2,300,477,038[2]
1928	710,050,228	398,906,238	1,108,956,466	1,233,903,994[2]	22,248,691	1,256,152,685[2]	2,365,109,151[2]
1929	821,075,430	444,603,661	1,265,679,091	1,368,259,131[2]	25,186,403	1,393,445,534[2]	2,659,124,625[2]
1930	819,230,474	429,043,108	1,248,273,582	1,120,258,302	24,679,768	1,144,938,070[2]	2,393,211,652
1931	574,090,230	332,522,465	906,612,695	799,742,667	17,285,381	817,028,048[2]	1,723,640,743
1932	388,498,048	190,005,856	578,503,904	600,031,812[2]	11,221,215	611,253,027[2]	1,189,756,931[2]
1933	256,377,100	150,006,644	406,383,744	528,064,278[2]	6,913,842	534,978,120[2]	941,361,864[2]
1934	250,476,412	183,322,213	433,798,625	665,954,071[2]	6,311,324	672,265,395[2]	1,106,064,020[2]
1935	301,245,922	221,185,231	522,431,153	756,625,925[2]	7,658,963	764,284,888[2]	1,286,716,041[2]
1936	309,933,096	252,785,967	562,719,063	849,030,417	13,441,659	862,472,076	1,425,191,139

[1] Nine months. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Values per Capita of Exports, Imports, and Total Trade, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Excess of Imports Entered for Consumption over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports Entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Total Exports to Imports Entered for Consumption.	Values per Capita.		
				Exports Canadian Produce.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.[1]
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1868	14,388,439	-	78·55	14·38	19·90	34·28
1869	6,898,368	-	89·07	15·35	18·50	33·85
1870	1,330,862	-	98·01	17·09	19·37	36·46
1871	16,731,120	-	80·13	16·38	23·94	40·32
1872	26,326,102	-	74·92	18·23	29·06	47·29
1873	38,565,194	-	69·03	20·87	33·94	54·81
1874	35,824,794	-	70·92	20·06	32·20	52·26
1875	40,561,426	-	64·45	17·93	30·21	48·14
1876	12,786,709	-	86·18	18·36	23·43	41·79
1877	18,984,740	-	79·83	16·97	23·45	40·42
1878	11,241,173	-	87·56	16·67	22·16	38·83
1879	7,915,850	-	89·94	15·06	18·98	34·04
1880	-	16,239,161	123·23	17·29	16·58	33·87
1881	-	6,831,489	107·05	19·36	20·86	40·22
1882	9,379,074	-	91·57	21·47	25·35	46·82
1883	24,407,292	-	79·97	19·78	27·49	47·27
1884	16,750,774	-	84·19	17·80	23·63	41·43
1885	12,544,394	-	87·42	17·43	21·98	39·41
1886	10,797,354	-	88·75	16·94	20·92	37·86
1887	15,596,968	-	85·16	17·46	22·66	40·12
1888	10,486,162	-	89·58	17·36	21·47	38·83
1889	21,187,285	-	79·93	16·94	23·02	39·96
1890	17,373,206	-	84·44	17·79	23·30	41·09
1891	14,063,585	-	87·39	18·31	23·02	41·33
1892	3,006,156	-	97·39	20·26	23·55	43·81
1893	740,176	-	99·36	21·37	23·33	44·70
1894	-	6,614,658	106·06	20·84	21·88	42·72
1895	-	8,637,593	108·58	20·43	20·00	40·43
1896	-	10,453,382	110·40	21·57	20·72	42·29
1897	-	27,839,876	126·11	24·04	20·73	44·77
1898	-	33,222,383	126·30	27·80	24·29	52·09
1899	-	5,458,464	108·65	26·12	28·41	54·53
1900	-	10,585,879	106·13	31·75	32·44	64·19
1901	-	16,578,224	109·32	32·84	33·13	65·97
1902	-	13,233,060	106·73	35·43	35·56	70·99
1903	-	134,952	100·06	37·79	39·68	77·47
1904	32,853,737	-	86·53	34·06	41·87	75·93
1905	50,492,153	-	79·96	31·85	42·05	73·90
1906	37,082,478	-	86·93	38·16	45·98	84·14
1907 (9 months)	58,138,602	-	76·77	28·65	39·70	68·35
1908	89,171,927	-	74·71	38·05	54·31	92·36
1909	28,671,830	-	90·06	36·24	43·10	79·34
1910	71,554,200	-	80·68	40·37	53·54	93·91
1911	162,724,393	-	64·06	38·06	62·82	100·88
1912	214,688,524	-	58·90	39·40	70·93	110·33
1913	294,138,879	-	56·18	47·26	89·17	136·43
1914	163,756,774	-	73·56	56·10	80·49	136·59
1915	-	5,486,601	101·20	52·08	57·99	110·07
1916	-	271,098,936	153·34	92·29	63·24	155·53
1917	-	332,760,222	139·31	140·75	103·48	244·23
1918	-	622,637,214	164·62	184·91	115·69	300·60
1919		349,053,580	137·95	143·48	108·48	251·96
1920	-	222,130,586	120·87	143·61	123·34	266·95
1921	29,730,763	-	97·60	135·32	141·20	276·52
1922	-	6,122,677	100·82	83·00	83·84	166·84
1923		142,716,593	117·78	103·39	89·09	192·48
1924		165,396,430	118·51	114·35	97·72	212·07
1925	-	284,429,106	135·69	115·04	85·76	200·80
1926	-	406,583,761[2]	144·50[2]	139·73[2]	98·12[2]	237·85[2]
1927		238,692,028[2]	123·22[2]	130·14[2]	106·97[2]	237·11[2]
1928		147,196,219[2]	113·25[2]	125·46[2]	112·76[2]	238·22[2]
1929	-	127,766,443[2]	110·08[2]	136·43[2]	126·20[2]	262·63[2]
1930	103,335,512	-	91·72	109·75[2]	122·28[2]	232·03[2]
1931	89,584,647	-	90·12	77·08	87·37[2]	164·45[2]
1932	-	32,749,123[2]	105·63[2]	57·11[2]	55·07[2]	112·18[2]
1933		128,549,376[2]	131·60[2]	49·44[2]	38·05	87·49[2]
1934	-	238,466,770[2]	154·98[2]	61·52[2]	40·08	101·60[2]
1935		241,853,735[2]	146·30[2]	69·11[2]	47·71[2]	116·82[2]
1936	-	299,753,013	153·15	76·51	50·71	127·22

[1]Not including exports of foreign produce. [2]Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,895,147	4,866,168	Nil	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869	4,247,229	4,218,208	Nil	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870	4,335,529	8,002,278	Nil	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871	2,733,094	6,690,350	Nil	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872	2,753,749	4,010,398	Nil	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873	3,005,465	3,845,987	Nil	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874	4,223,282	1,995,835	Nil	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875	2,210,089	1,039,837	Nil	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876	2,220,111	1,240,037	Nil	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877	2,174,089	Nil	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878	803,726	Nil	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879	1,639,089	Nil	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880	1,881,807	Nil	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881	1,123,275	Nil	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882	1,503,743	Nil	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883	1,275,523	Nil	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884	2,207,666	Nil	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885	2,954,244	Nil	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886	3,610,557	Nil	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887	532,218	Nil	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888	2,175,472	Nil	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889	575,251	Nil	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890	1,083,011	Nil	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	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901	3,307,069	Nil	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902	6,053,791	Nil	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903	8,695,707	Nil	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904	7,554,917	Nil	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905	9,961,340	Nil	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906	6,620,527	Nil	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 months)	7,029,047	Nil	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908	5,887,737	Nil	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910	5,514,817	Nil	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911	9,226,715	Nil	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912	25,077,515	Nil	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913	4,309,811	Nil	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919[1]	–	–	–	–	–
1920	50,463,494	230,117	49,815,279	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921	7,218,775	24,368,846	9,815,827	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922	4,788,246	18,085,901	5,251,430	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923	26,455,231	1,766,060	25,782,806	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265
1926	51,437,859	40,668,052[2]	25,242,303	65,910,355[2]	117,348,214[2]
1927	46,086,458	Nil[2]	43,040,819	43,040,819[2]	89,127,277[2]
1928	31,308,807	25,301,005[2]	31,031,311	56,332,316[2]	87,641,123[2]
1929	29,560,310	32,383,006[2]	58,299,998	90,683,004[2]	120,243,314[2]
1930	2,716,218	410,435	4,494,783	4,905,218	7,621,436
1931	39,126,924	80	44,996,512	44,996,592	84,123,516
1932	1,815,016	25,291,905[2]	22,860,214	48,152,119[2]	49,967,135[2]
1933	1,011,685	3,876,674[2]	6,842,342	10,719,016[2]	11,730,701[2]
1934	849,290	12,452,653[2]	2,749,629	15,202,282[2]	16,051,572[2]
1935	730,612	28,196[2]	803,782	831,978[2]	1,562,590[2]
1936	1,281,141	51,957	14,498,433	14,550,390	15,831,531

[1] No record of 1919 imports and exports. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

4.—Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-92, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1935, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, fiscal years 1868-1936.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For net customs revenue, see statistics of revenue from customs duties, in the historical revenue table in Chapter XXI on Public Finance.

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	$	$	p.c.		$	$	p.c.
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	5·99	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645	3·87
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	7·09	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028	3·33
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	5·41	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553	3·26
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	4·21	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448	3·96
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	4·04	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254	4·14
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	4·35	1886.....	20,726	19,427,398	4·10
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	4·55	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309	3·64
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	4·44	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869	3·81
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	5·61	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317	3·62
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	5·75	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234	3·63
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	5·58	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266	3·83
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	5·56	1892.....	108	20,550,474	4·39
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953	5·04				

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	$	p.c.		$	p.c.		$	p.c.
1893.....	21,161,711	4·26	1908...	58,331,074	3·30	1923...	133,803,370[1]	2·58
1894.....	19,379,822	4·75	1909...	48,059,792	4·15	1924...	135,122,345	2·49
1895.....	17,887,269	5·13	1910...	61,024,239	3·31	1925...	120,222,454	3·09
1896.....	20,219,037	4·43	1911...	73,312,368	2·98	1926...	143,933,111	2·83
1897.....	19,891,997	4·73	1912...	87,576,037	2·78	1927...	158,966,367	2·66
1898.....	22,157,788	4·37	1913...	115,063,658	2·74	1928...	171,872,768	3·09
1899.....	25,734,229	4·02	1914...	107,180,578	3·59	1929...	200,479,505	3·02
1900....	28,889,110	3·71	1915...	79,205,910[1]	4·77	1930..	199,011,628	3·30
1901.....	29,106,980	3·86	1916...	103,940,101[1]	3·55	1931...	149,250,992	4·45
1902.....	32,425,532	3·62	1917...	147,631,455[1]	2·54	1932...	113,997,851	4·87
1903.....	37,110,355	3·31	1918...	161,595,629[1]	2·51	1933...	77,271,965	3·86
1904.....	40,954,349	3·31	1919...	158,046,334[1]	3·13	1934...	73,154,472	3·37
1905.....	42,024,340	3·49	1920...	187,524,182[1]	2·49	1935...	84,627,472	2·97
1906.....	46,671,101	3·31	1921...	179,667,683[1]	3·36	1936...	82,784,317	3·20
1907[2]....	40,290,172	3·04	1922...	121,487,394[1]	3·22			

[1] Includes war tax. [2] Nine months.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States, and to Other Countries, of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.K. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.S. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	$
1868	17,905,808	36·9	25,349,568	52·3	5,249,433	48,504,809
1869	20,486,389	39·1	26,717,656	51·0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870	22,512,991	38·1	30,361,328	51·4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871	21,733,556	37·7	29,164,358	50·6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872	25,223,785	38·3	32,871,496	49·9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873	31,402,234	41·0	36,714,144	48·0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874	35,769,190	46·6	33,195,805	43·3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875	34,199,134	49·1	27,902,748	40·0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876	34,379,005	47·4	30,080,738	41·5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877	35,491,671	52·2	24,326,332	35·8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878	35,861,110	52·7	24,381,009	35·9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879	29,393,424	47·1	25,491,356	40·8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880	35,208,031	48·3	29,566,211	40·6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881	42,637,219	50·8	34,038,431	40·5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882	39,816,813	42·3	45,782,584	48·6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883	39,538,067	45·1	39,513,225	45·1	8,651,139	87,702,431
1884	37,410,870	46·9	34,332,641	43·0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885	36,479,051	46·1	35,566,810	44·9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886	36,694,263	47·2	34,284,490	44·1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887	38,714,331	47·8	35,269,922	43·6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888	33,648,284	41·3	40,407,483	49·6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889	33,504,281	41·7	39,519,940	49·2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890	41,499,149	48·7	36,213,279	42·5	7,545,158	85,257,586
1891	43,243,784	48·8	37,743,430	42·6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892	54,949,055	55·5	34,666,070	35·0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893	58,409,606	55·4	37,296,110	35·4	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894	60,878,056	58·6	32,562,509	31·4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895	57,903,564	56·3	35,603,863	34·6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896	62,717,941	57·2	37,789,481	34·4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897	69,533,852	56·2	43,664,187	35·3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898	93,065,019	64·4	38,989,525	27·0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899	85,113,681	62·0	39,326,485	29·0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900	96,562,875	57·1	57,996,488	34·2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901	92,857,525	52·3	67,983,673	38·3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	109,347,345	55·8	66,567,784	34·0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	58·4	67,766,367	31·6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	55·5	66,856,885	33·7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	50·9	70,426,765	36·9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	54·1	83,546,306	35·5	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 (9 months)	98,691,186	54·7	62,180,439	34·4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	51·1	90,814,871	36·8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	52·1	85,334,806	35·2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	50·0	104,199,675	37·3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	48·2	104,115,823	38·0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	50·7	102,041,222	35·2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	47·8	139,725,953	39·3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	49·9	163,372,825	37·9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	45·6	173,320,216	42·3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	60·9	201,106,488	27·1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	64·5	280,616,330	24·4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	54·9	417,233,287	27·0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919	540,750,977	44·5	454,873,170	37·4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920	489,152,637	39·5	464,028,183	37·4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921	312,844,871	26·3	542,322,967	45·6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922	299,361,675	40·4	292,588,643	39·5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923	379,067,445	40·7	369,080,218	39·6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924	360,057,782	34·4	430,707,544	41·2	254,585,730	1,045,351,056
1925	395,843,433	37·0	417,417,144	39·0	255,806,766	1,069,067,353
1926	508,237,560	38·5[1]	480,199,723[1]	36·4[1]	332,130,864	1,320,568,147[1]
1927	446,872,851	35·6[1]	468,434,180[1]	37·3	338,861,876	1,254,168,897[1]
1928	410,691,392	33·3[1]	483,700,034[1]	39·2[1]	339,512,568	1,233,903,994[1]
1929	429,730,485	31·4[1]	504,161,604[1]	36·8[1]	434,367,042	1,368,259,131[1]
1930	281,745,965	25·1[1]	515,049,763	46·0	323,462,574	1,120,258,302
1931	219,246,499	27·4	349,660,563	43·7	230,835,605	799,742,667
1932	174,043,725	29·0[1]	257,770,160[1]	42·9[1]	168,217,927	600,031,812[1]
1933	184,361,019	34·9[1]	197,424,723[1]	37·4[1]	146,278,536	528,064,278[1]
1934	288,582,666[1]	43·3[1]	220,072,810[1]	33·0[1]	157,298,595	665,954,071[1]
1935	290,885,237[1]	38·4[1]	304,721,354[1]	40·3[1]	161,019,334	756,625,925[1]
1936	321,556,798	37·9	360,302,426	42·4	167,171,193	849,030,417

[1]Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States, and from Other Countries, of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home Consumption.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	$
1868	37,617,325	56·1	22,660,132	33·8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869	35,496,764	56·2	21,497,380	34·0	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870	37,537,095	56·1	21,697,237	32·4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871	48,498,202	57·6	27,185,586	32·3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872	62,209,254	59·7	33,741,995	32·1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873	67,996,945	54·6	45,189,110	36·3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874	61,424,407	49·9	51,706,906	42·0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875	60,009,084	51·1	48,930,358	41·7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876	40,479,253	43·8	44,099,880	47·7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877	39,331,621	41·8	49,376,008	52·5	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878	37,252,769	41·2	48,002,875	53·1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879	30,967,778	39·3	42,170,306	53·6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880	33,764,439	48·3	28,193,783	40·3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881	42,885,142	47·4	36,338,701	40·6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882	50,356,268	45·3	47,052,935	42·3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883	51,679,762	42·4	55,147,243	45·3	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884	41,925,121	39·6	49,785,888	47·0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885	40,031,448	40·1	45,576,510	45·7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886	39,033,006	40·7	42,818,651	44·6	14,140,480	95,992,137
1887	44,741,350	42·6	44,795,908	42·6	15,569,952	105,107,210
1888	39,167,644	38·9	46,440,296	46·1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889	42,251,189	38·7	50,029,419	45·9	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890	43,277,009	28·8	51,365,661	46·0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891	42,018,943	37·7	52,033,477	46·7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892	41,063,711	35·7	51,742,132	44·9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893	42,529,340	36·9	52,339,796	45·4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894	37,035,963	34·0	50,746,091	46·5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895	31,059,332	30·9	50,179,004	49·8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896	32,824,505	31·2	53,529,390	50·8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897	29,401,188	27·6	57,023,342	53·5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898	32,043,461	25·4	74,824,923	59·2	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899	36,966,552	24·7	88,506,881	59·2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900	44,280,041	25·7	102,224,917	59·2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901	42,820,334	24·1	107,377,906	60·3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902	49,022,726	25·0	115,001,533	58·4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903	58,793,038	26·2	129,071,197	57·3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904	61,724,893	25·3	143,329,697	58·7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905	60,342,704	24·0	152,778,576	60·6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906	69,183,915	24·4	169,256,452	59·6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907 (9 months)	64,415,756	25·8	149,085,577	59·5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908	94,417,320	26·8	205,309,803	58·2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909	70,682,600	24·5	170,432,360	59·0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910	95,337,058	25·8	218,004,556	58·9	56,976,585	370,318,199
1911	109,934,753	24·3	275,824,265	60·8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912	116,906,360	22·4	331,384,657	63·4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913	138,742,644	20·7	436,887,315	65·0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914	132,070,406	21·4	396,302,138	64·0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915	90,157,204	19·8	297,142,059	65·2	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916	77,404,361	15·2	370,880,549	73·0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917	107,096,735	12·7	665,312,759	78·6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918	81,324,283	8·4	792,894,957	82·3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919	73,035,118	8·0	750,203,024	81·6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920	126,362,631	11·9	801,097,318	75·3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921	213,973,562	17·3	856,176,820	69·0	170,008,500	1,240,158,882
1922	117,135,343	15·7	515,958,196	69·0	114,710,793	747,804,332
1923	141,330,143	17·6	540,989,738	67·4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924	153,586,690	17·2	601,256,447	67·3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925	151,083,946	19·0	509,780,009	64·0	136,068,582	796,932,537
1926	163,731,210	17·6	608,618,542	65·6	154,978,980	927,328,732
1927	163,939,065	15·9	687,022,521	66·6	179,930,919	1,030,892,505
1928	186,435,824	16·7	718,896,270	64·9	203,624,372	1,108,956,466
1929	194,041,381	15·3	868,012,229	68·6	203,625,481	1,265,679,091
1930	189,179,738	15·2	847,442,037	67·9	211,651,807	1,248,273,582
1931	149,497,392	16·5	584,407,018	64·5	172,708,285	906,612,695
1932	106,371,779	18·4	351,686,775	60·8	120,445,350	578,503,904
1933	86,466,055	21·3	232,548,055	57·2	87,369,634	406,383,744
1934	105,100,764	24·2	238,187,681	54·9	90,510,180	433,798,625
1935	111,682,490	21·4	303,639,972	58·1	107,108,691	522,431,153
1936	117,874,822	20·9	319,479,594	56·8	125,364,647	562,719,063

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, to Totals of Dutiable and Free in the fiscal years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1927-28, p. 499.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31.	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.
1911	29·82	15·05	24·34	54·14	72·05	60·84
1912	26·69	14·72	22·42	58·72	71·74	73·37
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 61	86·29	82·27
1919	9·50	5·90	7·97	79·10	84·74	81·50
1920	13·44	8·93	11·87	72·04	81·26	75·25
1921	20·07	11·17	17·25	64·19	79·51	69·04
1922	19·20	8·72	15·66	62·97	80·88	69·02
1923	21·61	9·49	17·61	61·85	78·66	67·41
1924	21·32	9·12	17·19	60·20	81·21	67·30
1925	24·16	9·40	18·96	55·63	79·36	64·00
1926	22·83	8·89	17·65	57·97	78·94	65·76
1927	20·44	7·81	15·90	59·52	79·53	66·73
1928	21·13	8·98	16·76	58·59	76·06	64·87
1929	18·82	8·91	15·34	63·82	77·40	68·56
1930	18·14	9·45	15·16	63·88	75·55	67·89
1931	18·91	12·31	16·49	62·65	67·59	64·46
1932	20·51	14·04	18·39	59·11	64·23	60·78
1933	21·71	20·52	21·28	56·07	59·16	57·20
1934	22·77	26·22	24·22	55·85	53·56	54·88
1935	19·53	23·89	21·38	60·14	55·38	58·12
1936	18·07	24·48	20·97	61·25	51·27	56·78

8.—Average *ad valorem* Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable[2] and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States, and All Countries, fiscal years 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries.		Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries.	
	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	1903	23·3	16·7	24·9	13·3	27·1	16·5
1869	16·9	13·5	20·1	7·3	20·2	13·1	1904	24·1	17·6	25·2	13·6	27·5	16·8
1870	16·8	13·4	19·5	7·8	20·9	14·1	1905	24·8	18·5	26·1	13·5	27·8	16·7
1871	16·4	13·5	16·3	8·4	19·6	14·0	1906	24·6	18·7	24·8	13·1	27·0	16·4
1872	16·4	12·7	18·0	7·1	19·1	12·4	1907[1]	24·3	18·4	24·2	12·8	26·5	16·1
1873	15·6	10·9	17·7	6·5	18·3	10·4	1908	24·2	18·3	24·6	13·2	26·7	16·5
1874	16·5	12·8	17·4	7·1	18·9	11·7	1909	25·8	19·0	24·9	13·2	27·5	16·7
1875	18·1	14·8	17·3	7·9	19·6	13·1	1910	25·1	18·9	24·8	13·5	26·8	16·5
1876	18·8	15·0	19·2	9·3	21·3	13·9	1911	24·6	18·9	24·7	13·7	25·9	16·2
1877	19·4	16·2	18·7	7·9	20·6	13·3	1912	25·0	19·1	25·0	14·8	26·1	16·8
1878	20·1	17·3	20·4	9·4	21·4	14·2	1913	25·1	19·6	24·9	15·8	26·1	17·1
1879	20·5	18·0	23·2	13·1	23·3	16·4	1914	25·2	19·5	24·8	15·6	26·1	17·3
1880	24·0	20·0	23·1	16·0	26·1	20·2	1915	27·1	20·5	25·1	14·2	27·4	16·8
1881	24·5	20·5	22·0	15·5	25·8	20·4	1916	28·4	19·1	25·0	13·5	27·2	15·5
1882	24·1	19·9	21·5	15·0	25·3	19·5	1917	24·9	17·6	22·7	11·4	23·8	13·0
1883	24·3	19·2	21·1	14·8	25·3	19·0	1918	24·3	17·3	20·5	11·1	21·5	12·1
1884	24·4	19·1	20·7	14·9	25·2	19·0	1919	22·3	15·3	20·9	11·6	21·5	12·3
1885	24·8	19·0	21·2	14·5	26·1	19·2	1920	22·1	16·2	22·5	14·0	22·5	14·7
1886	25·7	20·0	22·8	15·8	27·5	20·2	1921	20·9	16·6	20·3	12·9	20·6	14·1
1887	26·1	20·8	23·8	16·2	28·7	21·3	1922	24·8	20·1	23·0	13·9	24·5	16·2
1888	29·1	22·9	26·2	15·3	31·8	22·0	1923	24·5	20·1	22·5	13·8	24·9	16·7
1889	29·3	22·4	25·4	14·7	31·9	21·8	1924	22·3	18·3	22·3	13·2	22·9	15·1
1890	28·8	22·1	26·6	15·8	31·0	21·4	1925	22·1	18·2	23·1	13·0	23·3	15·1
1891	29·0	21·7	26·0	14·9	31·4	21·0	1926	21·6	18·4	23·9	13·2	24·7	15·5
1892	29·4	22·1	26·5	16·1	29·7	17·8	1927	23·9	19·7	23·1	13·2	24·1	15·4
1893	29·8	22·3	26·7	14·6	30·3	18·4	1928	25·6	20·6	23·3	13·5	24·2	15·5
1894	30·0	22·3	27·0	13·7	30·9	17·8	1929	25·9	20·6	23·4	14·1	24·4	15·8
1895	30·1	22·6	26·7	13·7	30·5	17·8	1930	25·5	20·0	23·3	14·4	24·3	15·9
1896	30·2	22·4	26·7	14·5	30·0	19·2	1931	26·9	19·5	24·8	15·2	26·0	16·4
1897	30·7	21·1	26·7	14·3	30·0	18·7	1932	29·2	21·9	27·4	17·9	29·3	19·7
1898	29·5	20·8	26 1	13·3	29·7	17·5	1933	25·8	16·6	28·1	17·4	30·1	19·0
1899	26·6	19·8	26·3	13·2	28·8	17·2	1934	26·2	14·2	28·6	16·8	29·2	16·9
1900	25·6	18·2	25·0	13·2	27·7	16·7	1935	26·2	13·8	27·4	16·3	28·1	16·2
1901	24·7	18·3	24·8	12·4	27·5	16·4	1936	26·7	12·7	26·3	15·6	26·7	14·7
1902	24·0	17·2	25·2	13·2	27·3	16·5							

[1] Nine months. [2] See Statement IV, p. 509.

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, fiscal years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1902 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Raw.	Vegetable Oil for Soap Industry.	Crude Cotton-seed Oil.	Raw Rubber (including Balata).	Tobacco, Raw.	Hides and Skins.	Cotton, Raw (including Linters).	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed.	Silk, Raw, etc.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	$	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1911....	271,532	297,338	–	28,035	17,204,271	8,105,330	812,622	81,017	121,748
1912....	281,402	407,825	80,916	44,313	17,203,513	8,903,727	727,939	82,661	112,581
1913....	210,101	393,239	243,872	56,755	22,153,588	13,486,459	774,578	64,990	75,776
1914....	347,168	393,862	265,789	44,504	17,598,449	8,831,010	769,930	55,572	101,669
1915....	335,820	411,797	293,849	65,045	18,595,957	12,842,558	730,325	55,370	94,458
1916....	298,433	615,923	430,013	99,132	20,834,672	12,441,731	969,679	50,914	80,745
1917....	365,772	1,267,174	315,621	107,580	17,702,637	12,873,970	877,634	15,846	138,765
1918....	382,807	2,081,672	408,850	130,956	17,824,947	8,796,966	880,374	45,177	158,648
1919....	359,470	2,390,107	459,685	192,272	25,103,080	5,427,544	1,117,235	72,887	213,441
1920....	540,787	861,462	578,986	244,335	24,345,295	22,654,661	964,715	46,553	298,985
1921....	347,504	1,103,672	417,301	228,062	20,007,411	10,652,787	986,315	47,090	272,508
1922....	432,212	1,342,390	488,683	189,525	20,870,509	5,898,087	953,860	77,833	371,570
1923....	571,728	1,928,386	258,381	253,957	14,548,694	7,947,410	1,252,615	203,844	368,026
1924....	419,710	1,886,162	216,082	288,857	15,941,339	461,581[1]	955,966	340,402	335,495
1925....	419,371	1,692,744	213,201	344,509	13,712,885	502,586[1]	1,008,793	249,032	361,403
1926....	579,272	2,591,232	335,755	469,893	14,943,864	534,089[1]	1,355,738	281,639	529,446
1927....	564,779	3,177,800	297,706	502,312	17,446,774	579,085[1]	1,497,438	123,426	679,923
1928....	447,389	3,377,856	623,148	582,039	18,475,772	678,670[1]	1,462,246	99,503	938,459
1929....	409,585	4,182,659	302,197	777,169	18,726,618	507,773[1]	1,511,270	27,390	1,282,815
1930....	402,871	3,749,571	400,653	733,400	17,113,472	486,442[1]	1,260,699	42,620	1,668,972
1931....	415,090	3,982,440	174,711	595,591	16,580,394	345,439[1]	1,067,222	28,423	1,954,395
1932....	405,607	3,922,152	386,275	552,694	13,075,335	281,316[1]	1,009,023	18,348	2,539,133
1933....	311,365	3,610,175	407,055	410,939	10,199,212	268,355[1]	1,009,073	15,810	2,572,949
1934....	229,330	4,577,451	165,257	511,681	8,129,142	313,482[1]	1,394,536	23,498	2,505,200
1935....	321,025	4,287,377	130,743	636,347	9,414,889	333,013[1]	1,434,408	19,156	2,692,693
1936....	296,358	3,567,643	255,976	569,286	5,772,638	404,708[1]	1,425,413	19,324	3,001,902

Fiscal Year.	Wool, Raw.[2]	Noils and Worsted Tops.	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico.	Rags, Waste Paper and other Waste.	Iron Ore.	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite.	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Crude Petroleum for Refining.[3]
	cwt.	$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton.	cwt.	cwt.	'000 gal.
1911....	64,224	778,320	Nil	274,493	536,604	Nil	186,152	35,706	54,311
1912....	71,954	689,304	Nil	291,976	564,296	Nil	218,998	41,740	72,231
1913....	92,092	980,432	115,710	346,109	750,003	2,116,933	276,170	51,319	143,338
1914....	72,521	1,072,066	129,982	190,867	716,882	1,972,207	312,259	46,076	177,880
1915....	131,940	1,312,885	128,148	284,620	540,922	1,055,724	261,553	29,402	196,203
1916....	211,407	2,587,949	183,278	384,152	510,472	1,595,995	385,959	32,756	186,753
1917....	145,812	2,988,177	276,873	327,691	780,062	2,318,547	816,509	35,726	135,533
1918....	115,380	4,418,854	160,090	496,904	505,643	2,203,506	1,664,799	38,683	191,376
1919....	158,767	5,314,793	161,206	315,067	570,211	2,227,919	1,916,929	28,044	260,820
1920....	117,717	5,847,787	360,297	456,801	826,593	1,632,011	451,349	44,010	298,541
1921....	92,772	55,331[1]	512,109	457,497	1,142,850	1,950,291	1,198,605	42,727	311,719
1922....	125,867	72,254[1]	570,450	189,071	686,483	656,902	166,695	27,242	391,293
1923....	182,556	91,103[1]	933,791	219,591	870,542	1,044,999	792,210	39,258	397,604
1924....	193,217	86,062[1]	1,239,986	272,462	1,123,282	1,807,223	1,266,799	39,837	418,791
1925....	143,629	58,231[1]	1,684,811	258,804	1,232,567	911,586	1,358,148	43,535	440,672
1926....	134,344	61,421[1]	1,689,730	442,561	1,307,473	1,053,593	1,336,538	44,409	470,617
1927....	164,234	78,875[1]	1,516,448	523,074	1,364,897	1,445,504	1,647,244	50,858	596,467
1928....	138,957	81,331[1]	1,563,020	529,541	1,371,469	1,491,234	2,663,166	48,742	709,960
1929....	140,219	86,470[1]	2,240,704	770,936	1,314,494	2,272,130	3,444,911	58,928	865,336
1930....	103,343	62,939[1]	2,132,362	464,378	1,606,931	2,456,919	2,738,777	56,318	1,110,170
1931....	107,449	66,493[1]	2,569,574	487,035	1,254,557	1,428,970	2,221,550	49,727	994,385
1932....	96,245	73,694[1]	1,501,739	469,827	1,363,974	802,163	1,704,029	38,095	1,016,355
1933....	83,557	80,071[1]	958,047	753,350	792,085	66,514	745,455	28,763	845,588
1934....	172,153	119,317[1]	2,082,202	699,657	880,381	205,811	1,241,609	31,322	1,026,711
1935....	120,123	90,903[1]	965,341	424,579	1,132,684	1,060,843	1,856,059	42,283	1,058,729
1936....	192,191	137,474[1]	1,078,504	623,696	1,164,889	1,431,111	2,578,380	45,757	1,166,803

[1] Cwt.

[2] Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc.

[3] Prior to 1917 includes all crude petroleum.

10.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States, and to All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1933-36.

VALUES.

Class.	1933.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	114,201,252	3,905,813	203,370,418	112,497,846	22,312,739	205,804,526	127,657,646	43,148,070	226,233,097	154,261,975	44,663,210	242,861,877
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	29,952,648	13,948,692	54,333,047	44,707,074	18,435,329	75,151,480	54,567,585	19,922,848	86,848,144	54,592,114	34,058,519	100,932,110
Fibres, textiles and textile products	1,293,979	867,628	4,731,094	1,949,624	2,530,968	7,828,684	2,219,483	854,821	7,523,144	2,330,693	2,612,474	10,273,697
Wood, wood products and paper	11,301,796	93,914,355	120,886,796	20,403,201	102,156,637	143,142,398	25,451,969	108,724,794	160,932,709	28,772,934	125,247,878	181,831,743
Iron and its products	5,574,895	1,958,419	17,277,099	5,237,085	4,348,230	26,641,482	10,074,340	2,739,062	40,736,038	11,159,695	5,411,683	52,368,057
Non-ferrous metals and their products	14,598,651	68,071,904[1]	96,906,641[1]	96,816,118[1]	48,029,226[1]	168,375,134[1]	63,100,604[1]	105,236,847[1]	191,345,386[1]	61,821,441	121,783,549	212,547,372
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	1,290,055	4,937,126	9,215,837	1,897,685	9,217,668	14,808,912	2,053,754	9,214,868	15,654,323	2,207,869	11,566,497	19,083,643
Chemicals and allied products	2,893,574	4,668,260	11,099,814	3,130,678	6,429,888	13,843,829	3,030,908	7,333,756	15,270,064	3,212,081	7,458,104	16,018,391
Miscellaneous commodities	3,254,169	5,152,526	10,243,532	1,943,355	6,612,125	10,357,626	2,728,948	7,546,288	12,083,020	3,197,996	7,500,512	13,113,527
Totals	**184,361,019**	**197,424,723[1]**	**528,064,278[1]**	**288,582,666[1]**	**220,072,810[1]**	**665,954,071[1]**	**290,885,237[1]**	**304,721,354[1]**	**756,625,925[1]**	**321,556,798**	**369,302,426**	**849,030,417**

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	62·0	2·0[1]	38·5[1]	38·9[1]	10·1[1]	30·9[1]	43·9[1]	14·2[1]	29·9[1]	48·0	12·4	28·6
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	16·2	7·1[1]	10·3[1]	15·5[1]	8·4[1]	11·3[1]	18·8[1]	6·5[1]	11·5[1]	17·0	9·5	11·9
Fibres, textiles and textile products	0·7	0·4[1]	0·9[1]	0·7[1]	1·2[1]	1·2[1]	0·8[1]	0·3[1]	1·0[1]	0·7	0·7	1·2
Wood, wood products and paper	6·1	47·5[1]	22·9[1]	7·1[1]	46·4[1]	21·5[1]	8·7[1]	35·7[1]	21·2[1]	8·9	34·7	21·4
Iron and its products	3·0	1·0[1]	3·3[1]	1·8[1]	2·0[1]	4·0[1]	3·5[1]	0·9[1]	5·4[1]	3·5	1·5	6·2
Non-ferrous metals and their products	7·9	34·5[1]	18·4[1]	33·5[1]	21·8[1]	25·3[1]	21·7[1]	34·5[1]	25·3[1]	19·2	33·8	25·0
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	0·7	2·5[1]	1·7[1]	0·7[1]	4·2[1]	2·2[1]	0·7[1]	3·0[1]	2·1[1]	0·7	3·2	2·3
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	2·4[1]	2·1[1]	1·1[1]	2·9[1]	2·1[1]	1·0[1]	2·4[1]	2·0[1]	1·0	2·1	1·9
Miscellaneous commodities	1·8	2·6[1]	1·9[1]	0·7[1]	3·0[1]	1·5[1]	0·9[1]	2·5[1]	1·6[1]	1·0	2·1	1·5
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States, and from All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1933-36.

VALUES.

Class.	1933.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	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 and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	17,387,932	30,212,284	88,288,966	20,341,396	30,987,789	90,828,810	20,104,264	35,602,473	109,418,595	18,007,399	30,959,760	110,342,532
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	2,406,007	8,574,474	15,438,634	3,102,972	10,459,740	19,841,877	3,038,530	9,827,680	19,957,477	3,792,424	10,973,245	24,314,220
Fibres, textiles and textile products	25,580,195	22,479,022	61,214,824	35,123,319	28,553,731	79,372,470	36,537,696	30,562,261	81,798,280	40,594,719	32,094,435	89,814,164
Wood, wood products and paper	3,398,230	15,104,602	20,506,134	3,243,905	14,547,027	19,357,987	3,251,785	16,045,818	21,199,687	3,513,396	17,863,399	23,271,631
Iron and its products	11,996,542	43,934,110	58,917,834	16,711,935	49,098,932	69,126,641	18,600,768	77,477,564	100,056,145	20,551,388	88,428,437	114,253,715
Non-ferrous metals and their products	3,314,548	12,940,862	18,095,404	2,967,035	14,142,239	20,171,000	4,581,470	20,858,178	28,496,629	5,829,425	23,305,389	33,685,919
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	12,582,165	62,921,986	87,658,005	13,229,645	58,923,311	83,396,761	13,163,008	77,256,933	102,428,037	12,932,009	78,088,621	105,421,236
Chemicals and allied products	4,583,344	15,465,420	25,455,432	5,662,584	14,492,071	25,583,675	6,210,239	17,117,650	28,872,053	6,336,345	17,500,123	29,919,921
Miscellaneous commodities	5,217,092	20,915,295	30,808,511	4,717,973	16,982,841	26,119,404	6,194,730	18,891,409	30,204,250	6,317,717	20,266,185	31,695,725
Totals	**86,466,055**	**232,548,055**	**406,383,744**	**105,100,764**	**238,187,681**	**433,798,625**	**111,682,490**	**303,639,972**	**522,431,153**	**117,874,822**	**319,479,594**	**562,719,063**

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	p.c. 20·1	p.c. 13·0	p.c. 21·7	p.c. 19·3	p.c. 13·0	p.c. 20·9	p.c. 18·0	p.c. 11·7	p.c. 20·9	p.c. 15·3	p.c. 9·7	p.c. 19·6
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	2·8	3·7	3·8	3·0	4·4	4·6	2·7	3·2	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·3
Fibres, textiles and textile products	29·6	9·7	15·1	33·4	12·0	18·3	32·7	10·1	15·7	34·4	10·0	16·0
Wood, wood products and paper	3·9	6·5	5·0	3·1	6·1	4·5	2·9	5·3	4·1	3·0	5·6	4·1
Iron and its products	13·9	18·9	14·5	15·9	20·6	15·9	16·7	25·5	19·2	17·4	27·7	20·3
Non-ferrous metals and their products	3·8	5·6	4·4	2·8	6·0	4·7	4·1	6·9	5·4	4·9	7·3	6·0
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	14·6	27·0	21·6	12·6	24·7	19·2	11·8	25·4	19·6	11·0	24·4	18·8
Chemicals and allied products	5·3	6·6	6·3	5·4	6·1	5·9	5·6	5·7	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·3
Miscellaneous commodities	6·0	9·0	7·6	4·5	7·1	6·0	5·5	6·2	5·8	5·4	6·4	5·6
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·00**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.				
	A. Mainly Food.				
	Fruits—				
1	Apples, fresh ... brl.	1,677,220	3,057,897	1,807,398	2,202,053
	$	6,878,165	11,368,385	7,201,174	8,456,959
2	Fruits, canned ... lb.	9,403,604	16,886,316	24,082,578	22,726,011
	$	528,909	898,066	1,392,196	1,271,154
	Totals, Fruits[1] ... $	7,958,246	12,706,637	8,909,350	10,452,283
	Vegetables—				
3	Potatoes ... bush.	–		–	750
	$	–		–	225
4	Turnips ... bush.	–	–	14	–
	$	–	–	15	–
5	Canned vegetables ... lb.	4,557,634	14,212,760	15,634,099	31,317,592
	$	178,978	674,183	758,814	1,300,448
6	Pickles and sauces ... $	1,043,555	1,357,265	1,071,058	1,497,404
	Totals, Vegetables[1] ... $	1,222,565	2,031,538	1,829,935	2,803,197
	Grains and Products—				
	Grains—				
7	Barley ... bush.	5,758,394	1,398,043	3,344,273	5,179,377
	$	2,426,115	579,194	1,815,126	2,305,530
8	Oats ... bush.	8,522,742	4,009,382	7,973,704	9,900,380
	$	2,605,419	1,138,017	2,985,457	3,491,878
9	Rye ... bush.	1,287,472	241,820	111,425	405,235
	$	483,983	107,631	64,881	168,238
10	Wheat ... bush.	150,791,339	112,787,849	113,357,139	133,095,085
	$	79,636,390	75,699,056	90,191,151	111,656,432
	Totals, Grains[1] ... $	85,326,533	77,600,084	95,197,180	117,681,648
11	Bran, shorts and middlings ... cwt.	1,635,934	682,554	352,475	587,828
	$	1,226,559	517,894	386,800	548,109
12	Cereal foods ... $	2,260,207	2,795,236	3,107,135	3,388,607
13	Malt ... bush.	2,519	–	933	35,275
	$	2,968	–	988	42,276
14	Oatmeal and rolled oats ... cwt.	505,294	403,733	488,479	482,358
	$	1,727,523	1,430,565	2,009,442	2,218,638
15	Wheat flour ... brl.	2,400,747	2,551,249	2,426,437	2,428,389
	$	7,823,094	8,781,577	8,724,402	9,577,241
	Totals, Grains and Products[1] ... $	98,473,465	91,275,357	109,611,265	133,746,818
	Sugar—				
16	Confectionery ... $	44,168	74,423	77,422	106,968
17	Maple sugar ... lb.	25,944	32,928	30,925	30,179
	$	4,099	5,070	5,351	4,406
	Totals, Sugar[1] ... $	61,005	83,274	87,302	116,512
	Totals, A. Mainly Food[1] ... $	107,747,405	106,393,193	120,819,904	147,337,462
	B. Other than Food.				
	Beverages, Alcoholic—				
18	Whisky ... pf. gal.	19,899	12,770	18,361	14,021
	$	68,765	58,691	83,818	70,558
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1] ... $	69,183	58,931	84,013	72,364
	Rubber—				
19	Belting of rubber ... $	30,496	45,985	64,459	110,744
20	Canvas shoes, rubber soles ... pair	334,030	1,185,352	2,127,922	1,718,202
	$	184,754	592,841	1,111,009	800,607
21	Boots and shoes, rubber ... pair	879,182	1,538,054	1,350,392	1,891,306
	$	1,095,388	1,458,346	1,265,590	1,712,393
22	Heels and soles ... $	331,793	329,505	374,195	347,574
23	Motor vehicle tire casings ... $	10,634	72,163	12,550	6,659
24	Motor vehicle inner tubes ... $	112	2,285	1,247	49
	Totals, Rubber[1] ... $	1,894,514	2,878,563	3,315,602	3,436,653

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
17,074	3,213	4,493	2,834	1,780,026	3,476,114	2,059,618	2,288,010	1
89,032	8,427	10,029	7,923	7,352,912	12,823,785	8,218,846	8,821,752	
16,184	213,092	80,863	118,524	9,787,956	17,547,577	24,968,437	23,773,441	2
1,672	12,321	7,281	8,655	558,792	944,841	1,460,454	1,355,944	
271,523	227,446	380,420	251,105	8,676,256	14,607,881	10,496,002	11,258,853	
774,821	1,901,128	625,451	568,386	1,861,843	2,707,693	1,430,267	1,409,663	3
219,259	1,337,304	337,413	303,476	770,272	1,876,331	848,185	863,386	
1,937,288	1,920,249	1,815,207	2,375,906	1,950,482	1,949,022	1,855,158	2,387,891	4
358,543	630,679	396,478	634,991	362,214	638,733	405,191	639,259	
26,530	98,629	1,698,494	1,838,469	6,755,112	17,099,688	21,101,353	38,162,952	5
1,813	3,381	69,465	65,351	281,207	810,295	1,013,494	1,608,385	
961	813	44,580	408	1,080,851	1,433,524	1,178,640	1,601,844	6
657,720	2,042,592	894,071	1,042,514	2,686,598	4,911,728	3,591,664	4,860,294	
133	50	7,902,482	1,806,344	9,863,054	1,569,569	12,001,178	7,319,384	7
83	15	6,003,364	1,221,567	4,293,341	658,747	8,210,230	3,674,119	
18,897	120,905	3,514,848	787,085	13,824,449	5,707,502	12,873,595	12,739,083	8
7,088	44,043	1,334,794	212,645	4,300,592	1,747,650	4,915,135	4,520,822	
100	2,545,771	604,503	1,576	8,211,332	2,788,213	737,372	664,242	9
50	1,405,538	386,567	801	4,030,240	1,513,598	463,420	291,643	
51,910	431,449	13,933,191	21,583,831	239,373,255	175,534,255	165,701,983	179,124,180	10
26,578	261,505	11,195,828	16,660,253	130,546,365	118,969,445	132,441,685	148,576,975	
134,680	1,829,154	18,983,538	18,156,363	143,695,931	123,284,392	146,467,012	157,383,360	
426,266	1,829,932	2,599,358	2,613,665	2,142,785	2,598,860	3,013,465	3,240,413	11
232,439	1,416,635	2,799,416	2,398,136	1,531,524	2,015,610	3,259,579	2,988,324	
39,832	40,906	42,910	66,747	2,399,732	2,981,706	3,274,009	3,554,774	12
1,169,313	3,280,217	2,751,557	2,440,277	1,376,802	3,572,247	2,872,633	2,604,039	13
863,696	2,731,557	2,789,940	2,708,160	1,061,880	3,017,394	2,935,114	2,919,996	
402	–	4,658	16,505	568,731	463,245	550,733	573,412	14
526	–	11,966	32,767	2,000,807	1,705,451	2,330,784	2,670,864	
1,662	3,114	64,562	179,826	5,268,371	5,619,937	4,936,827	4,858,947	15
3,757	13,527	201,479	574,660	16,987,110	19,729,782	18,386,040	19,382,617	
1,372,145	6,223,536	25,647,214	24,287,603	168,050,881	153,318,519	177,929,662	189,850,047	
4,766	4,260	4,961	7,045	213,415	219,322	251,408	305,104	16
3,144,600	2,251,563	3,133,602	3,965,248	3,176,471	2,295,042	3,176,655	4,022,139	17
538,108	363,896	468,489	641,074	543,153	370,443	475,398	649,739	
601,723	444,823	641,461	1,031,801	1,223,214	1,568,353	1,324,583	1,481,776	
2,957,699	8,983,137	27,593,578	26,652,672	180,850,597	174,959,074	193,908,632	207,926,168	
–	1,659,962	2,134,858	2,915,796	1,992,059	2,543,225	2,201,515	2,991,354	18
–	11,553,409	13,085,161	15,918,595	9,920,907	16,028,484	13,407,076	16,288,585	
–	12,076,897	13,187,890	15,943,851	9,972,611	16,586,299	13,547,945	16,355,413	
114	583	293	20,170	176,243	286,412	495,227	552,921	19
60	166	48	46	1,172,944	1,966,921	3,118,539	2,435,352	20
60	161	47	53	641,806	1,029,381	1,649,255	1,205,264	
232	795	17,687	5,775	1,337,136	2,143,886	2,043,340	2,560,801	21
381	1,556	35,155	12,256	1,671,951	2,173,548	2,031,666	2,480,596	
30	–	–	103	379,238	370,560	434,884	400,596	22
156,406	6,125	9,788	298,564	3,022,931	4,002,561	6,325,367	6,666,294	23
1,318	213	285	42,392	181,783	304,724	491,130	551,903	24
185,847	95,879	128,966	477,406	6,645,869	8,968,722	12,425,465	12,901,311	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—conc.					
	B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.					
	Seeds—					
1	Clover seed	bush	34,305	54,009	9,006	22,933
		$	171,209	416,078	107,035	221,249
2	Grass seed	bush.	800	1,200	925	7,792
		$	376	1,092	1,777	9,790
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	224,211	493,396	179,732	340,423
3	Tobacco leaf	lb.	14,618,897	8,288,753	9,903,130	8,182,158
		$	3,880,096	2,083,988	2,710,918	2,531,612
4	Hay and fodder	$	242,642	436,528	393,926	438,103
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD[1]	$	6,453,847	6,104,653	6,837,742	6,924,513
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	$	**114,201,252**	**112,497,846**	**127,657 646**	**154,261,975**
	II. Animals and Animal Products.					
	Animals, Living—					
5	Cattle	No	24,301	54,448	47,861	2,811
		$	1,721,544	3,504,613	3,085,021	190,240
6	Horses	No	1	4	34	222
		$	200	550	5,900	49,525
7	Swine	No	-	-	-	5
		$	-	-	-	250
	Totals, Animals, Living[1]	$	1,724,674	3,509,487	3,117,191	241,456
	Fishery Products—					
	Fish, Fresh—					
8	Lobsters	cwt.	-	1	4	1
		$	-	21	85	23
9	Salmon	cwt.	32,135	51,416	44,189	48,453
		$	409,708	742,595	621,105	670,979
10	White fish	cwt	-	-	-	-
		$	-	-	-	
	Totals, Fish, Fresh[1]	$	412,563	792,041	832,406	917,965
	Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
11	Codfish, dried	cwt.	63	783	90	46
		$	328	3,337	600	425
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc.[1]	$	22,640	50,313	69,465	61,022
	Fish, Preserved—					
12	Lobsters, canned	cwt	30,849	30,374	27,521	25,131
		$	1,356,178	1,167,598	1,232,367	1,253,638
13	Salmon, canned	cwt.	102,201	129,223	142,637	192,223
		$	1,985,800	2,601,631	3,265,640	4,190,414
14	Sardines	cwt	1,004	200	43	-
		$	7,860	1,769	483	
	Totals, Fish, Preserved[1]	$	3,350,604	3,771,590	4,500,215	5,445,204
	Totals, Fishery Products[1]	$	3,785,807	4,613,944	5,402,086	6,424,191
	Furs—					
	Furs, Undressed—					
15	Beaver skins	$	458,862	348,808	370,333	240,177
16	Fox skins	$	4,187,785	5,551,527	6,598,136	6,710,773
17	Marten skins	$	181,817	172,736	185,471	175,396
18	Mink skins	$	395,104	707,858	754,153	506,217
19	Muskrat skins	$	784,929	701,055	1,020,602	672,447
	Totals, Furs, Undressed[1]	$	6,720,827	8,564,553	10,005,253	9,259,525
	Totals, Furs[1]	$	6,779,514	8,810,882	10,362,789	9,774,694

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936	
607	347	1,608	952	68,121	117,405	16,753	31,545	1
3,059	2,879	19,559	9,322	335,660	905,401	191,028	300,051	
8,043	21,288	77,645	86,399	13,732	27,351	84,768	103,181	2
5,471	17,462	358,931	224,686	8,819	24,482	369,840	252,713	
284,696	660,738	398,761	245,982	682,042	1,650,395	657,234	681,103	
2,401	533	382	3,720	14,748,069	8,460,639	10,294,600	8,884,737	3
562	139	98	410	3,902,244	2,110,265	2,773,452	2,664,681	
278,332	227,154	1,285,057	815,345	723,469	870,316	1,996,923	1,544,629	4
948,114	13,329,602	15,554,492	18,010,538	22,519,821	30,845,452	32,324,465	34,935,709	
3,905,813	**22,312,739**	**43,148,070**	**44,663,210**	**203,370,418**	**205,804,526**	**226,233,097**	**242,861,877**	
9,226	5,624	31,167	140,526	37,359	64,209	83,430	147,792	5
531,809	339,618	1,757,011	7,019,224	2,374,785	3,965,769	4,979,152	7,360,179	
5,124	5,946	3,490	10,703	5,229	6,175	3,906	11,257	6
201,674	298,646	405,981	1,216,246	215,282	333,586	455,004	1,311,191	
1,672	77	158	30,301	5,579	5,993	4,695	34,725	7
3,460	480	3,355	531,763	24,193	21,702	24,407	556,982	
928,683	771,818	2,358,492	9,078,806	2,829,953	4,471,870	5,710,296	9,577,305	
119,249	101,317	99,387	99,197	119,251	101,318	99,395	99,198	8
1,913,900	1,558,211	1,629,333	1,815,551	1,913,941	1,558,232	1,629,481	1,815,612	
28,741	51,922	58,605	61,940	76,756	117,209	112,889	119,697	9
231,916	392,927	486,888	483,009	731,732	1,268,352	1,219,661	1,256,453	
86,321	114,087	112,722	120,357	86,321	114,087	112,722	120,357	10
824,457	1,052,720	1,074,193	1,284,755	824,457	1,052,720	1,074,193	1,284,755	
6,185,819	6,742,282	7,368,480	8,916,554	6,730,552	7,737,482	8,355,079	9,984,674	
81,266	73,991	83,388	75,358	319,288	335,779	358,169	266,411	11
374,001	403,758	487,353	388,894	1,563,386	1,783,090	2,087,489	1,362,980	
813,760	1,031,808	1,266,859	1,172,006	3,216,397	4,110,530	4,750,960	4,031,658	
15,304	11,613	8,523	5,954	65,062	59,305	52,913	45,519	12
606,763	407,136	453,697	318,662	2,711,307	2,222,128	2,508,173	2,269,904	
8,735	39,633	323	39,977	288,286	503,037	392,321	513,301	13
47,199	226,853	5,708	235,113	3,603,628	5,773,403	5,989,887	7,344,642	
–	1	–	1	22,691	34,260	52,755	53,429	14
–	10	–	4	168,561	263,560	418,135	450,284	
811,942	766,253	671,794	747,768	6,693,467	8,456,921	9,305,374	10,418,916	
7,829,650	8,558,355	9,321,056	10,860,004	16,658,723	20,323,170	22,425,636	24,459,042	
374,343	470,359	262,737	413,793	836,648	837,707	640,447	662,645	15
504,890	780,685	1,274,950	1,287,022	6,082,387	7,289,002	8,559,455	8,707,437	16
94,981	137,800	115,304	207,672	278,573	313,916	303,116	389,639	17
798,368	1,465,397	1,120,480	1,622,049	1,198,096	2,202,563	1,895,932	2,154,509	18
117,524	449,879	311,800	663,679	916,422	1,174,684	1,368,245	1,386,059	19
2,460,115	4,402,752	4,097,853	5,623,071	10,633,750	14,030,007	14,897,986	15,738,166	
2,494,134	4,455,565	4,160,590	5,720,055	10,757,412	14,363,776	15,383,771	16,395,705	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
1	Hair	$	659	1,634	12,512	5,880
2	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	14,852	10,734	24,295	23,608
		$	62,441	85,337	171,815	158,823
3	Leather, unmanufactured	$	1,883,546	2,400,834	2,825,122	3,426,423
4	Leather, manufactured	$	129,414	265,271	560,424	592,824
	Meats—					
5	Bacon and hams	cwt.	366,077	945,597	1,270,529	1,186,509
		$	3,430,212	12,366,426	19,834,321	19,030,333
6	Beef, fresh	cwt	25,307	76,763	121,357	24,420
		$	100,378	410,066	671,918	157,316
7	Pork, fresh	cwt.	20,492	8,233	2,488	5,943
		$	174,619	86,632	29,786	85,282
8	Pork, dry salted, pickled	cwt.	20,005	9,448	6,250	2,403
		$	161,697	101,173	85,721	38,310
9	Poultry	lb.	1,248,363	1,428,753	2,831,867	1,582,543
		$	242,751	234,898	530,024	371,708
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	4,905,118	14,261,527	22,747,475	21,162,489
	Milk and Its Products—					
10	Butter	cwt.	21,022	37,185	4	71,358
		$	346,499	665,867	89	1,655,987
11	Cheese	cwt.	825,081	714,133	572,102	528,781
		$	8,344,304	7,710,667	6,065,948	6,001,637
12	Milk, processed	cwt.	193,326	171,151	190,019	160,615
		$	1,221,662	1,127,588	1,379,386	1,295,458
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	9,913,665	9,504,252	7,445,782	8,953,082
	Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
13	Fish and whale oil	gal.	199,730	74,166	400,153	592,108
		$	24,873	9,621	60,626	131,832
14	Lard and compounds	cwt.	35,546	17,979	28,922	181,797
		$	214,250	121,961	261,056	2,338,263
15	Tallow	cwt.	5,454	1,267	430	5
		$	16,613	4,138	1,565	40
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes[1]	$	289,891	149,837	350,397	2,539,908
16	Eggs	doz.	24,720	1,920,055	1,748,180	912,060
		$	3,972	397,749	393,169	235,292
17	Honey	lb.	2,457,003	1,853,093	2,203,322	1,542,807
		$	269,833	166,445	206,248	124,350
18	Sausage casings	$	121,496	386,629	662,454	667,054
19	Tankage	cwt.	11,984	10,835	33,725	-
		$	13,924	15,732	45,334	
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**29,952,648**	**44,707,074**	**54,567,585**	**54,592,114**
	III. Fibres and Textiles.					
20	Cotton	$	207,526	276,200	376,741	348,613
21	Silk and manufactures of, *n.o.p.*	$	3,474	76,637	76,814	55,729
22	Silk socks and stockings	doz.pr.	23,263	26,395	35,000	47,843
		$	183,164	213,328	258,305	327,304
	Wool—					
23	Wool, raw	lb.	3,434,265	2,604,343	3,671,981	3,176,279
		$	309,736	465,085	465,746	503,853
24	Woollen clothing	$	2,806	9,372	12,101	7,277
	Totals, Wool[1]	$	316,349	495,132	482,348	513,437
25	Silk, artificial	$	689	111,620	104,411	130,674
26	Binder twine	cwt.	51,645	61,521	65,133	67,737
		$	261,098	291,655	376,787	392,227
27	Felt manufactures	$	131,468	186,507	150,745	142,791
28	Rags	cwt.	7,324	9,184	7,060	6,773
		$	42,283	71,561	55,677	46,532
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**1,293,979**	**1,949,624**	**2,219,483**	**2,330,693**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
61,352	133,790	215,215	251,894	150,084	293,794	377,679	382,417	1
95,451	312,389	218,877	374,241	132,987	344,076	279,891	417,447	2
365,833	2,328,435	1,347,582	3,077,792	533,040	2,590,163	1,805,242	3,454,341	
306,220	435,108	243,616	463,906	2,428,693	3,289,695	3,514,834	4,312,861	3
52,601	76,292	41,317	53,649	221,810	384,829	684,726	823,790	4
12,685	7,335	3,291	6,889	402,101	960,178	1,276,051	1,201,012	5
321,943	197,409	114,751	213,710	4,023,518	12,683,273	19,998,575	19,407,285	
3,052	1,691	26,726	42,834	50,879	102,771	179,707	92,573	6
30,855	11,280	281,802	511,056	373,333	626,921	1,197,926	916,415	
14,507	3,667	5,837	57,177	38,315	14,098	9,908	65,223	7
156,873	48,333	80,366	885,613	364,072	161,044	132,022	1,002,572	
10,723	1,801	-	2,461	61,104	35,690	24,050	32,562	8
119,205	26,399	10	49,182	479,641	272,621	198,862	325,527	
49,203	9,149	40,923	97,913	1,552,375	1,688,919	3,164,790	2,064,402	9
8,398	1,684	7,564	19,782	307,205	285,962	596,365	488,431	
737,746	386,806	568,146	1,830,811	6,683,140	15,503,994	24,114,755	24,220,802	
345	44	50	661	32,060	44,019	4,466	76,911	10
6,150	1,042	1,171	16,609	589,537	818,996	104,758	1,795,784	
6,195	11,816	6,934	31,208	857,116	749,669	602,130	585,449	11
76,259	157,313	100,867	425,724	8,758,415	8,176,271	6,480,947	6,789,588	
4,506	5,126	7,233	15,356	276,851	234,806	264,302	243,574	12
98,031	102,533	148,323	178,129	2,211,751	1,853,897	2,277,088	2,215,410	
325,730	297,883	250,401	627,131	11,706,193	10,886,289	8,863,192	10,807,451	
559,586	362,944	773,090	647,203	1,527,414	447,068	1,703,920	1,679,765	13
102,944	161,623	186,571	196,112	225,606	174,011	325,898	424,034	
1,294	51	1,285	5,558	42,660	22,376	32,942	190,013	14
7,755	381	10,984	52,284	269,436	161,481	298,733	2,426,343	
1,418	2,598	57,425	100,002	15,021	10,744	58,477	100,080	15
4,947	8,508	301,331	655,919	39,433	34,591	305,257	656,679	
127,700	176,324	527,145	957,084	586,716	391,662	988,752	3,631,980	
9,314	539	60,374	7,173	270,340	2,122,904	2,006,633	1,140,856	16
1,961	172	9,050	1,539	66,400	448,236	455,509	304,789	
8,262	8,610	6,413	6,369	2,679,536	2,306,248	2,304,461	1,957,982	17
765	810	678	693	281,575	187,786	212,538	151,204	
200,236	274,409	317,882	242,947	524,241	1,046,010	1,220,679	1,070,660	18
225,393	226,745	228,131	250,146	249,316	242,044	264,934	250,171	19
174,835	288,264	266,109	346,693	199,796	310,846	316,286	346,748	
13,948,692	**18,435,329**	**19,922,848**	**34,058,519**	**54,333,047**	**75,151,480**	**86,848,144**	**100,932,110**	
13,101	83,382	7,055	5,906	1,096,140	1,345,459	1,819,350	1,736,169	20
2,630	2,220	18,524	112,786	60,566	159,536	184,324	301,326	21
3	469	24	306	132,360	208,972	271,000	331,397	22
22	2,766	137	2,039	959,250	1,404,244	1,772,981	2,118,917	
465,416	7,914,861	753,299	4,676,866	4,020,751	10,903,821	5,019,358	8,723,846	23
54,390	1,360,968	150,161	982,172	374,613	1,922,433	689,337	1,645,767	
22,259	23,606	40,960	103,542	75,621	107,847	175,701	306,843	24
90,487	1,431,380	231,973	1,153,446	474,585	2,094,259	929,941	2,055,046	
985	984	2,335	2,821	81,586	212,874	292,897	589,376	25
95,418	68,217	28,916	107,648	166,129	150,317	120,005	186,826	26
499,517	317,186	180,798	623,394	855,438	705,496	710,580	1,077,961	
2,643	4,652	4,879	5,473	396,807	461,226	387,182	336,464	27
65,786	104,599	83,149	169,020	77,638	118,968	102,255	194,937	28
98,171	349,154	309,829	613,982	164,801	455,612	419,090	748,154	
867,628	**2,530,968**	**854,821**	**2,612,474**	**4,731,094**	**7,828,684**	**7,523,144**	**10,273,697**	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.				
	Wood, Unmanufactured—				
	Logs and Round Timber—				
1	Logs, Douglas fir..... M ft	40		178	20
	$	596	-	1,528	225
2	Logs, hardwood..... M ft	4,218	8,143	9,847	6,923
	$	132,557	243,787	301,219	284,503
3	Poles, telegraph and telephone..... No	-	25	-	-
	$	-	100	-	-
4	Railroad ties..... No	2,000	800	67,806	320,203
	$	779	1,153	36,134	171,624
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber[1]... $	137,758	245,836	342,291	461,922
5	Laths..... M	1	-		5
	$	1	-		23
	Planks and Boards—				
6	Birch..... M ft	37,276	46,437	63,436	67,921
	$	929,605	1,280,097	1,761,029	1,846,250
7	Douglas fir..... M ft	91,783	266,633	333,649	390,946
	$	1,268,837	3,962,851	5,295,522	6,268,343
8	Pine..... M ft.	10,176	18,421	26,475	32,247
	$	467,248	699,175	1,025,677	1,296,120
9	Spruce..... M ft	51,715	224,347	297,714	188,852
	$	843,013	3,584,261	5,402,171	3,505,808
	Totals, Planks and Boards[1]..... M ft	197,807	595,647	766,578	712,516
	$	3,795,809	10,302,495	14,521,798	13,926,422
10	Pulpwood..... cord	-	21	2,904	
	$	-	116	22,984	-
11	Shingles..... squares	-	3,035	6,416	16,171
	$	4,427	8,441	13,032	38,243
12	Shooks..... $	152,274	148,400	150,391	162,884
13	Spoolwood..... M ft	8,000	5,947	6,699	7,349
	$	363,927	307,047	292,655	333,716
14	Timber, square..... M ft.	23,243	40,677	24,013	26,215
	$	445,226	646,473	451,301	571,980
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]..... $	5,066,974	11,946,193	16,393,243	16,273,650
	Wood, Manufactured—				
15	Doors, sashes, etc..... $	13,133	385,081	825,603	2,234,800
16	Match splints..... $	364,369	323,525	377,548	318,191
	Wood pulp—				
17	Chemical..... cwt.	264,182	417,055	646,899	699,710
	$	818,754	1,158,699	1,635,870	1,790,082
18	Mechanical..... cwt.	307,412	161,975	62,206	416,208
	$	373,422	153,315	66,123	426,603
	Totals, Wood pulp[1]..... cwt.	571,594	579,501	709,123	1,116,427
	$	1,192,176	1,313,243	1,702,028	2,217,830
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]..... $	1,851,265	2,374,905	3,470,224	5,296,334
	Paper—				
19	Pulp and fibre board..... cwt.	99,483	134,490	174,696	193,923
	$	329,522	407,178	521,088	598,102
20	Paper board, *n.o.p* ..... $	638,251	838,070	1,920,552	2,375,489
21	Book paper..... cwt.	3,680	4,081	11,746	18,143
	$	31,620	33,175	88,016	132,035
22	Newsprint paper..... cwt	1,433,137	2,393,452	1,502,533	2,269,553
	$	2,950,081	4,300,690	2,374,235	3,424,312
23	Wrapping paper..... cwt	17,870	9,600	5,753	7,660
	$	88,023	47,604	31,441	36,491
	Totals, Paper[1] ..... $	4,254,995	5,948,280	5,402,143	6,997,774
24	Books and printed matter..... ..... $	128,562	133,823	186,359	205,176
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]..... $	11,301,796	20,403,201	25,451,969	28,772,934

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
55,971	56,803	3,120	43,838	117,156	165,108	197,875	205,815	1
469,382	550,806	39,810	467,639	940,165	1,497,525	1,791,575	2,037,924	
1,268	1,844	3,152	4,253	5,695	11,562	16,346	16,810	2
24,929	26,997	49,870	63,480	163,103	290,783	379,149	424,289	
149,251	191,662	193,853	200,400	150,399	192,956	194,329	201,013	3
538,279	565,189	528,730	563,508	542,848	569,495	529,835	565,018	
288,981	394,177	298,295	197,421	303,606	874,586	504,507	966,358	4
210,367	402,098	241,679	135,170	216,691	600,165	420,696	513,820	
1,747,337	2,117,289	1,284,508	1,916,444	2,870,562	3,958,019	3,957,124	4,455,839	
163,104	167,050	150,333	278,075	165,175	172,504	160,564	284,470	5
429,108	412,779	392,882	727,597	435,007	425,616	415,058	743,847	
6,745	19,010	8,857	17,507	44,371	65,761	72,785	85,913	6
228,192	611,314	294,198	568,057	1,169,368	1,904,291	2,069,860	2,429,436	
23,454	22,655	3,075	91,589	228,491	486,498	530,158	646,878	7
252,806	394,934	70,031	1,414,427	2,791,433	6,801,454	8,059,056	10,179,725	
63,241	114,766	86,721	80,575	81,010	140,614	121,267	119,207	8
1,420,859	2,576,017	2,121,972	2,108,997	2,108,041	3,483,967	3,387,914	3,585,504	
122,223	151,491	124,669	166,497	181,172	389,241	450,092	368,540	9
2,449,730	3,079,038	3,004,298	3,953,726	3,511,320	6,969,184	9,024,183	7,896,565	
232,845	323,090	235,434	404,293	619,675	1,210,769	1,301,301	1,382,714	
4,874,777	7,150,097	5,912,329	9,448,877	11,098,960	21,258,286	24,900,902	27,605,281	
476,748	693,077	994,158	968,160	476,748	693,098	1,003,102	973,738	10
4,287,425	4,883,202	7,054,650	6,901,315	4,287,425	4,883,318	7,131,238	6,943,102	
–	1,726,795	1,388,285	2,828,836	–	1,762,363	1,427,227	2,867,885	11
2,350,129	3,689,405	3,427,462	7,609,429	2,400,310	3,764,415	3,505,425	7,692,957	
1,590	29,998	26,469	1,048	433,500	697,728	691,442	675,507	12
193	874	1,424	3,138	8,193	7,824	8,123	10,897	13
6,718	26,933	47,394	115,242	370,645	334,172	340,049	466,237	
2,653	602	905	2,968	100,978	129,827	119,163	89,346	14
31,698	14,379	23,067	52,447	1,269,351	1,716,051	1,707,425	1,477,822	
14,517,121	19,128,395	19,164,041	27,940,579	24,153,906	38,193,347	44,282,275	52,046,263	
1,994	1,631	728	344	21,576	401,953	833,607	2,239,547	15
–	–	–	–	450,774	323,720	377,548	318,191	16
4,785,052	7,329,889	6,971,856	8,280,235	6,342,370	9,699,586	9,403,860	10,339,190	17
11,873,835	17,112,390	17,206,402	20,053,432	15,232,173	21,791,075	22,567,432	24,547,748	
1,976,195	2,542,803	2,350,012	2,317,147	2,253,607	2,704,778	2,412,218	2,733,355	18
2,064,638	2,645,845	2,668,689	2,442,829	2,438,060	2,799,160	2,754,812	2,869,432	
6,909,688	10,345,358	9,746,030	11,210,106	8,786,823	12,906,150	12,249,540	13,722,878	
14,043,850	20,223,982	20,423,536	23,140,252	17,786,135	25,102,381	25,869,296	28,103,970	
14,102,629	20,858,753	20,621,899	23,246,887	18,975,702	27,320,883	28,411,698	31,872,820	
401	374	540	3,590	148,580	203,178	279,596	307,223	19
1,323	842	1,645	12,446	500,185	640,113	858,215	981,152	
357,179	429,651	361,007	445,609	1,129,764	1,451,924	2,514,140	3,039,637	20
359	401	331	336	21,307	43,903	50,702	61,296	21
4,750	5,807	3,616	3,563	176,496	296,339	351,254	435,014	
28,400,168	33,246,052	39,068,685	42,362,075	33,259,697	40,481,134	47,850,462	53,261,626	22
64,489,012	61,180,121	68,106,166	72,956,142	74,136,863	73,238,482	82,147,844	90,761,379	
628	14,901	19,465	18,386	160,095	186,701	245,953	251,291	23
1,575	24,487	27,685	27,881	598,719	519,662	690,446	751,887	
64,997,890	61,871,269	68,649,416	73,683,795	77,188,109	77,040,786	87,569,412	97,094,240	
296,715	298,220	289,438	376,617	569,079	587,382	669,324	818,420	24
93,914,355	**102,156,637**	**108,724,794**	**125,247,878**	**120,886,796**	**143,142,398**	**160,932,709**	**181,831,743**	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom. 1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	V. Iron and Its Products.					
1	Pigs, ingots and billets	ton	–	9,726	27,231	62,988
		$	–	193,035	636,396	1,353,852
2	Scrap iron or steel	ton	88	776	2,195	139
		$	1,327	6,674	21,289	2,318
3	Rolling-mill products	ton	240	9,622	41,539	46,053
		$	23,901	267,590	1,253,789	1,376,305
4	Tubes and pipes	$	13,562	22,213	25,426	34,490
5	Wire	$	12,595	95,112	315,841	385,710
6	Farm implements	$	217,495	292,816	593,915	774,526
7	Hardware and cutlery	$	529,103	860,737	1,112,607	1,266,901
	Machinery—					
8	Adding machines	$	40,794	60,726	114,627	205,313
9	Electric vacuum cleaners	$	1,257,663	307,060	230,885	540,029
10	Sewing machines	$	787	4,872	4,947	1,766
11	Washing machines and wringers	$	107,586	153,313	349,470	388,163
12	Typewriters and parts	$	879,422	11,119	12,965	13,962
	Totals, Machinery[1]	$	2,920,719	1,388,039	2,061,513	2,560,694
13	Tools	$	160,626	223,250	267,835	315,855
	Vehicles—					
14	Automobiles, freight	No.	13	6	4	7
		$	9,944	1,921	2,009	2,973
15	Automobiles, passenger	No.	1,875	2,471	5,277	3,943
		$	1,055,404	1,645,380	3,530,912	2,725,993
16	Automobiles, parts of	$	360,537	21,828	19,646	19,018
	Totals, Vehicles[1]	$	1,426,268	1,670,701	3,553,535	2,751,303
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	**5,574,895**	**5,237,085**	**10,074,340**	**11,159,695**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
17	Aluminium in bars, blocks, etc	cwt.	80,523	229,022	270,232	330,608
		$	1,216,537	4,069,258	4,629,061	5,745,538
18	Brass	$	550,427	602,141	464,225	363,439
	Copper—					
19	Copper ore	cwt.	107,105	170,205	28,697	10,884
		$	321,314	893,781	137,048	58,277
20	Copper blister	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Copper in ingots, bars, etc	cwt.	1,056,042	1,275,579	1,963,329	2,034,342
		$	5,828,109	9,810,054	14,398,141	16,102,177
	Totals, Copper[1]	$	6,193,147	10,881,661	14,741,154	16,381,403
22	Lead in ore	cwt.	–	–	–	29
		$	–	–	–	104
23	Lead in pigs, etc	cwt.	1,321,152	1,722,778	1,832,589	1,877,370
		$	1,812,774	3,289,246	3,185,588	5,234,242
	Nickel—					
24	Nickel in ore, matte, etc	cwt.	54,735	258,818	379,953	400,898
		$	982,835	4,657,310	6,838,730	7,218,434
25	Nickel, fine	cwt.	3,906	79,719	61,212	204,364
		$	140,426	3,827,623	2,748,981	9,064,223
26	Nickel, oxide	cwt.	1,335	1,856	3,193	2,644
		$	31,883	58,816	110,144	84,605
	Totals, Nickel	$	1,155,144	8,543,749	9,697,855	16,367,262
	Precious Metals—					
27	Gold-bearing quartz, dust, etc	oz.	–	–	–	21
		$	300	380	–	696
28	Gold bullion, other than monetary	oz.	–	1,950,543	486,449	73,024
		$	–	60,981,255	16,702,500	2,599,500
29	Platinum in concentrates	$	616,600	2,021,750	5,402,955	5,174,200
30	Silver in ore	oz.	–	–	–	61,558
		$	–	–	–	32,504
31	Silver bullion	oz.	50,047	482,352	2,464,911	1,552,802
		$	12,762	211,520	1,138,918	1,035,669
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	711,184	63,500,509	23,498,743	9,239,206

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
20,370	72,859	44,072	55,838	20,755	83,517	71,869	119,881	1
873,087	2,695,148	1,084,899	1,325,181	907,680	2,937,512	1,767,267	2,739,748	
15,546	81,505	46,917	88,389	38,621	143,747	89,652	128,371	2
75,711	487,278	371,600	815,811	199,707	889,558	742,285	1,163,261	
5,172	4,878	1,633	1,962	5,634	36,182	64,754	78,704	3
198,922	123,541	42,683	56,784	235,212	1,080,697	1,967,381	2,463,441	
168,662	256,109	83,146	92,759	613,739	805,114	886,287	917,938	4
318	2,618	670	856	65,254	356,711	850,834	1,065,028	5
220,794	322,519	603,040	2,467,203	1,324,776	1,819,826	3,567,253	6,344,437	6
31,636	8,756	55,371	161,763	896,735	1,363,473	1,823,704	2,108,350	7
3,157	65	1,777	675	50,237	63,207	134,573	322,019	8
215	1,068	3,487	2,230	1,305,998	338,367	295,277	669,701	9
1,332	19,112	1,646	3,217	435,549	649,051	1,907,814	1,552,803	10
170	498	645	588	134,429	162,616	393,271	541,996	11
1,605	3,659	3,253	1,207	992,950	290,340	389,115	181,323	12
150,808	216,359	213,204	130,472	3,938,433	2,923,526	5,368,997	5,803,925	
6,635	3,059	8,947	15,592	357,557	584,670	811,122	994,314	13
14	14	11	13	2,247	7,041	12,737	17,420	14
3,620	1,710	6,064	3,948	806,093	2,519,838	4,675,901	6,158,129	
287	330	357	388	11,121	21,360	36,083	49,911	15
82,116	84,535	75,437	118,300	4,989,438	8,934,250	14,516,269	17,727,901	
32,636	23,532	51,050	38,094	2,016,653	1,444,515	2,642,335	3,224,008	16
132,553	116,758	151,097	191,265	7,844,083	12,932,520	21,904,732	27,208,481	
1,958,419	**4,348,230**	**2,739,062**	**5,411,683**	**17,277,099**	**26,641,482**	**40,736,038**	**52,368,057**	
18,500	22,205	36,217	41,989	181,929	347,129	457,653	558,859	17
292,933	362,867	579,434	622,700	2,786,550	6,174,995	7,788,189	9,358,074	
42,197	89,420	57,470	194,978	675,658	1,002,979	920,565	984,323	18
178,893	191,579	223,125	255,178	312,029	402,039	331,611	378,973	19
536,679	1,006,094	973,889	1,364,610	936,090	2,109,770	1,454,256	2,024,180	
161,935	148,034	454,657	544,845	161,935	148,034	454,657	544,845	20
840,441	1,246,096	3,499,641	4,174,227	840,441	1,246,096	3,499,641	4,174,227	
364,295	–	29	36	1,785,253	2,013,093	2,558,417	2,986,166	21
2,231,920	–	405	587	10,118,191	15,254,562	18,750,596	23,697,792	
3,663,623	2,284,241	4,508,924	5,633,968	12,268,114	19,222,279	24,539,749	31,031,411	
37,133	40,620	19,183	1,146	37,133	135,817	219,939	79,502	22
148,518	161,665	76,726	4,581	148,518	400,809	459,703	231,624	
–	–	–	21	2,335,012	2,888,907	2,897,087	2,860,854	23
–	–	–	111	3,164,142	5,501,523	5,089,045	8,055,158	
32,335	89,726	85,831	96,484	156,587	437,394	598,277	661,947	24
581,482	1,618,268	1,543,184	1,737,027	2,815,425	7,878,026	10,766,952	11,907,860	
118,740	410,149	433,501	615,251	141,861	544,189	562,637	908,645	25
2,969,726	10,702,445	10,688,412	15,433,539	3,825,323	17,118,102	16,375,391	28,439,250	
5,631	16,018	7,367	10,251	27,159	84,838	34,111	38,660	26
117,940	340,255	150,102	203,377	823,752	3,202,110	1,280,516	1,297,270	
3,669,148	12,660,968	12,381,698	17,373,943	7,464,500	28,198,238	28,422,859	41,644,380	
–	–	117,645	138,689	–	–	117,877	139,686	27
3,797,051	2,628,966	3,718,241	4,767,713	3,797,351	2,629,346	3,725,211	4,802,029	
2,291,306	767,138	2,304,303	2,309,548	2,291,306	2,717,681	2,790,752	2,383,472	28
54,264,323	25,629,671	80,023,431	80,815,354	54,264,323	86,610,926	96,725,931	83,414,854	
–	–	–	600	684,450	2,110,949	5,522,018	5,286,260	29
3,479,351	3,424,823	1,280,929	1,226,111	3,479,351	3,467,576	1,453,079	1,732,537	30
966,944	1,145,062	548,738	771,664	966,944	1,161,942	628,071	1,053,213	
2,644,814	5,669,451	5,081,710	16,871,081	12,106,281	11,373,585	9,553,163	18,458,481	31
775,585	2,331,070	2,636,063	10,361,830	3,449,627	4,524,948	4,729,586	11,420,747	
60,020,473	31,989,242	87,232,749	97,136,587	63,460,819	97,578,188	111,891,463	106,793,429	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
	Zinc—					
1	Zinc ore	cwt.	–	–	68,578	10,580
		$	–	–	117,250	17,500
2	Zinc spelter	cwt	863,592	1,391,620	1,944,907	2,185,952
		$	1,897,565	4,299,743	5,264,044	6,690,035
	Totals, Zinc[1]	$	1,904,719	4,315,475	5,394,622	6,724,160
3	Electrical apparatus	$	456,246	615,592	562,796	620,339
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**14,598,651**	**96,816,118**	**63,100,604**	**61,821,441**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
	Asbestos—					
4	Asbestos	ton	1,518	4,786	4,437	4,792
		$	85,534	317,537	310,313	292,560
5	Asbestos sand and waste	ton	1,201	2,686	2,135	3,630
		$	27,115	51,919	45,985	74,921
	Totals, Asbestos[1]	$	144,983	427,908	449,871	476,045
6	Clay and products	$	46,961	18,916	13,916	4,976
	Coal and Its Products—					
7	Coal	ton	10,452	7,559	24,427	37,948
		$	64,503	43,104	132,760	224,786
8	Coke	ton	45	–	–	779
		$	3,000	–	–	29,080
9	Tar, pitch, and oils	$	73,030	101,141	10	–
	Totals, Coal and Its Products[1]	$	140,533	144,245	132,770	253,866
10	Petroleum and products	$	22,995	28,683	21,657	53,711
11	Abrasives, artificial, crude	cwt.	55,986	70,941	89,736	94,023
		$	419,178	529,527	709,172	752,513
12	Gypsum, crude	ton	–	–	31,895	65,024
		$	–	–	33,477	66,764
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**1,290,055**	**1,897,685**	**2,053,754**	**2,207,869**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
13	Acids	$	824,271	934,439	868,208	710,500
14	Cobalt oxide and salts	$	314,575	262,185	283,112	469,169
15	Drugs, medicinal	$	534,356	405,612	444,765	554,819
	Fertilizers—					
16	Ammonium sulphate	cwt.	20	33,600	–	
		$	15	28,560	–	
17	Cyanamid	cwt.	12	–	–	
		$	18	–	–	
	Totals, Fertilizers[1]	$	121	28,560	–	
18	Paints and varnishes	$	138,594	182,501	293,593	323,262
19	Soap	$	373,620	512,857	533,648	595,074
20	Sodium compounds	$	–	28,401	51,436	63,596
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**2,893,574**	**3,130,678**	**3,030,908**	**3,212,081**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
21	Containers (outside coverings)	$	8,951	7,817	10,454	12,037
22	Electrical energy	M. k.w.h.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
23	Films	$	2,159,244	1,048,693	1,382,831	1,868,619
24	Settlers' effects	$	420,497	438,842	487,470	454,419
25	Ships	$	–	–	–	–
26	Stationery, *n.o.p.*	$	362,194	311,359	475,478	517,879
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**3,254,169**	**1,943,355**	**2,728,948**	**3,197,996**
	Totals, Exports, Canadian Produce[1]	$	**184,361,019**	**288,582,666**	**290,885,237**	**321,556,798**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
-	-	61	8	22,540	180,922	353,632	160,468	1
-	-	276	30	14,008	304,720	602,928	288,665	
-	560	4,370	11,766	1,588,107	1,909,926	2,516,290	2,633,771	2
-	2,156	10,063	36,205	3,468,443	5,928,446	6,900,018	8,056,628	
176	5,497	10,339	39,353	3,494,765	6,284,375	7,545,793	8,418,199	
35,297	19,485	28,105	45,067	1,347,677	2,023,985	2,306,266	2,941,248	3
68,071,904	**48,029,226**	**105,236,847**	**121,783,549**	**96,906,641**	**168,375,134**	**191,345,386**	**212,547,372**	
27,321	55,572	43,991	64,354	43,728	87,767	81,494	109,270	4
1,225,316	2,658,116	2,040,464	3,321,538	2,107,563	4,432,855	4,021,968	5,865,136	
57,051	68,015	69,981	100,785	61,166	74,563	76,649	108,828	5
779,521	939,021	998,168	1,589,583	863,069	1,061,147	1,131,540	1,746,708	
2,011,992	3,599,312	3,040,400	4,911,947	3,044,851	5,585,001	5,299,825	7,778,782	
43,480	39,718	50,793	72,531	136,847	178,268	200,629	443,578	6
120,010	102,108	119,834	173,009	280,057	239,686	334,721	434,982	7
467,426	358,779	445,105	646,864	1,383,659	1,093,631	1,527,011	1,970,367	
21,650	23,638	40,113	29,815	22,012	24,416	41,903	33,325	8
233,662	314,485	548,901	271,144	238,613	325,061	571,058	350,267	
69,017	235,902	501,656	729,848	236,773	593,938	726,094	805,622	9
770,381	909,775	1,495,887	1,648,197	1,859,321	2,013,239	2,824,388	3,126,597	
506,691	1,033,726	316,676	252,804	1,326,374	1,734,940	1,001,223	986,735	10
184,257	784,787	1,186,028	1,340,606	241,444	866,997	1,306,215	1,455,723	11
541,856	2,239,034	2,970,756	3,295,236	967,040	2,821,805	3,781,372	4,121,292	
316,805	308,656	315,338	365,267	316,805	308,656	351,277	430,291	12
389,074	367,998	371,745	429,982	389,074	367,998	410,996	496,746	
4,937,126	**9,217,668**	**9,214,868**	**11,566,497**	**9,215,837**	**14,808,912**	**15,654,323**	**19,083,643**	
951,767	2,189,506	2,143,965	1,806,814	1,806,602	3,190,794	3,063,484	2,585,329	13
83,792	100,364	-	-	427,540	451,459	366,125	480,633	14
16,013	19,692	22,607	28,185	796,953	671,733	774,843	1,014,485	15
196,200	470,030	351,283	285,974	914,515	1,490,575	996,903	1,005,546	16
186,398	432,125	395,775	325,176	751,539	1,316,451	1,056,771	1,099,605	
1,336,867	1,384,896	2,016,986	2,209,296	1,358,135	1,409,244	2,165,982	2,275,723	17
1,701,426	1,469,924	2,162,583	2,290,663	1,726,105	1,499,489	2,340,884	2,384,610	
2,460,482	2,517,188	3,227,673	3,218,373	3,068,879	3,474,192	4,179,314	4,282,833	
37,542	23,103	29,361	58,375	377,095	436,904	633,734	723,313	18
231	162	419,596	391,462	506,277	645,592	1,115,906	1,152,439	19
992,378	1,439,492	1,150,628	1,484,119	2,698,143	3,314,348	3,375,974	4,019,629	20
4,668,260	**6,429,888**	**7,333,756**	**7,458,104**	**11,099,814**	**13,843,829**	**15,270,064**	**16,018,391**	
45,074	147,711	233,123	296,179	226,421	284,436	440,405	1,126,677	21
647,742	1,097,457	1,269,625	1,329,414	647,789	1,097,495	1,269,667	1,329,457	22
1,654,087	2,638,444	3,016,221	3,157,905	1,657,555	2,641,110	3,019,154	3,160,817	
632,134	755,361	1,110,903	1,414,532	3,500,250	2,713,905	3,026,341	3,768,115	23
2,445,585	2,479,348	2,459,746	2,173,530	3,066,981	3,128,615	3,238,124	2,911,546	24
6,000	93,200	110,245	8,235	322,875	232,208	269,845	78,235	25
26,930	16,107	14,551	30,326	487,887	435,070	619,263	716,550	26
5,152,526	**6,612,125**	**7,546,288**	**7,500,512**	**10,243,532**	**10,357,626**	**12,083,020**	**13,113,527**	
197,424,723	**220,072,810**	**304,721,354**	**360,302,426**	**528,064,278**	**665,954,071**	**756,625,925**	**849,030,417**	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
	Fresh Fruits— A. MAINLY FOOD.					
1	Bananas	stem	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	
2	Grapefruit	lb.	6,256	–	25,800	
		$	393	–	863	–
3	Grapes	lb.	143,328	22,628	55,630	103,790
		$	9,015	1,631	3,239	13,057
4	Lemons	box	16,488	6,507	3,123	787
		$	56,244	16,325	10,860	3,435
5	Oranges	cu. ft.	37,201	6,651	2,813	12,858
		$	63,790	8,916	6,121	19,033
6	Pears	lb.	4,000	6,700	–	12,200
		$	293	431	–	961
7	Strawberries	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$		–	–	
	Totals, Fresh Fruits[1]	$	131,755	28,686	21,337	37,103
	Dried Fruits—					
8	Currants	lb.	1,246	140,228	1,498	50,842
		$	187	11,319	275	4,526
9	Dates	lb.	3,927,838	5,333,806	4,069,247	2,387,383
		$	99,080	137,885	119,772	67,550
10	Prunes and dried plums	lb.	–	20	3,145	4,480
		$	–	2	234	159
11	Raisins	lb.	527,903	1,428,788	990,563	579,291
		$	35,823	89,297	57,880	35,838
	Totals, Dried Fruits[1]	$	175,469	292,651	287,398	143,923
	Preserved Fruits—					
12	Peaches, canned	lb.	120	–	29,368	
		$	10	–	2,476	–
13	Pineapples, canned	lb.	29,057	8,756	–	35,100
		$	782	607	–	892
	Totals, Preserved Fruits[1]	$	62,141	36,911	58,719	57,268
14	Fruit juices	$	8,505	9,493	16,726	9,150
	Nuts—					
15	Coco-nuts	$	–	–	–	–
16	Nuts, not shelled	lb.	959,971	1,106,391	1,320,880	1,217,319
		$	68,262	75,563	70,228	75,690
17	Nuts, shelled	lb.	98,501	53,161	82,830	50,949
		$	22,659	13,458	17,622	12,167
	Totals, Nuts[1]	$	91,246	89,021	87,850	88,560
	Vegetables—					
18	Onions	$	18,084	13,025	3,249	12,745
19	Potatoes, sweet	$	–	–	–	–
20	Potatoes, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Tomatoes, fresh	lb.	–	40,780	–	60
		$	–	2,316	–	7
22	Other fresh vegetables	$	269	185	140	674
23	Vegetables, canned	lb.	3,398	4,848	3,958	207
		$	408	392	417	117
24	Pickles and sauces	$	141,400	137,238	148,233	184,668
	Totals, Vegetables[1]	$	162,939	155,116	154,192	210,898
	Grains and Products—					
25	Biscuits	lb.	1,342,212	1,373,549	1,439,393	2,361,673
		$	171,901	156,424	156,544	321,962
26	Corn	bush.	62	125,397	36	38
		$	100	75,521	50	73
27	Rice	cwt.	2,715	1,278	8,337	3,042
		$	8,025	2,866	20,701	8,791
	Totals, Grains and Products[1]	$	276,427	468,487	728,857	651,516

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
339,980	429,315	235,235	324,317	2,967,845	2,474,096	3,223,648	2,967,234	1
618,264	775,526	379,508	527,845	1,353,125	1,522,706	1,687,818	1,767,092	
25,601,562	28,188,019	28,984,183	31,775,950	28,618,474	31,065,691	33,623,930	39,688,217	2
836,340	755,322	777,454	853,956	893,642	818,903	892,283	1,029,688	
16,959,420	15,636,300	18,401,757	19,088,754	17,300,229	15,973,756	18,724,357	19,420,406	3
586,681	554,278	738,646	629,828	608,183	570,064	756,828	653,770	
178,612	149,333	200,348	338,029	345,626	359,867	380,892	371,022	4
797,863	603,029	679,008	1,234,028	1,289,106	1,152,765	1,122,687	1,335,037	
3,592,047	3,654,768	3,744,151	4,260,658	4,124,934	4,149,783	4,561,162	4,904,674	5
4,487,868	4,137,452	4,946,136	5,239,209	5,095,381	4,733,848	6,028,259	5,772,238	
9,967,099	7,481,599	13,432,332	18,012,247	10,078,764	8,178,041	13,656,615	18,092,713	6
293,553	262,197	412,213	407,888	297,979	284,436	421,539	411,078	
4,380,786	5,204,951	5,986,144	4,988,431	4,380,786	5,204,951	5,986,144	4,988,431	7
393,164	375,360	416,180	391,012	393,164	375,360	416,180	391,012	
9,311,139	8,493,824	9,414,881	10,620,591	11,306,598	10,576,033	12,586,403	12,897,652	
-	-	1,500	250	5,546,566	3,480,586	5,044,972	5,625,746	8
-	-	180	32	440,639	300,216	471,679	521,438	
364,228	715,368	210,394	359,448	12,140,945	13,690,680	15,819,210	17,189,420	9
10,368	40,313	15,196	24,718	311,353	409,559	449,406	458,719	
15,489,047	16,531,952	17,354,938	19,310,460	15,489,187	16,771,803	17,448,433	19,318,665	10
588,309	913,644	935,195	786,951	588,327	930,958	942,745	787,459	
10,131,920	10,566,647	9,161,365	7,766,269	38,462,151	27,567,507	37,262,634	35,810,480	11
537,767	452,330	458,919	381,818	3,042,719	2,094,238	2,982,586	3,057,640	
1,469,961	1,757,233	1,689,090	1,553,809	4,913,221	4,325,923	5,517,990	5,496,178	
223,379	169,179	171,312	272,155	1,362,402	2,257,641	2,475,427	3,704,195	12
15,001	9,006	11,373	16,516	77,028	134,981	157,036	248,159	
97,648	83,886	155,164	195,897	11,666,090	14,720,631	20,073,368	19,239,113	13
10,247	8,452	14,433	17,335	455,427	451,609	638,306	642,196	
125,390	130,228	158,695	201,483	1,012,829	1,064,439	1,491,067	1,638,972	
104,087	45,867	87,875	189,830	124,226	75,173	156,538	266,083	14
1,229	677	394	345	106,886	133,155	151,479	196,666	15
5,509,118	2,043,225	1,444,300	1,624,887	28,392,850	32,379,813	44,286,729	39,193,302	16
251,225	153,349	122,137	189,967	1,049,817	1,145,561	1,127,291	1,407,446	
1,049,407	872,524	829,821	1,148,313	7,531,449	7,716,168	8,569,738	9,881,176	17
262,532	233,811	243,399	342,099	1,257,872	1,400,676	1,497,325	1,831,029	
515,222	387,842	365,930	532,467	2,454,729	2,713,675	2,812,416	3,470,937	
89,968	88,775	60,788	89,136	365,285	228,410	181,779	272,008	18
75,827	88,546	108,365	110,136	77,156	90,643	110,486	112,750	19
107,472	96,480	113,920	104,703	112,151	108,935	123,363	115,389	20
160,059	143,842	152,697	143,075	172,663	162,463	170,452	161,071	
7,809,198	9,054,635	11,290,788	6,148,044	30,280,706	26,161,389	30,612,570	32,242,753	21
415,062	421,318	345,266	317,018	1,309,716	800,532	885,391	1,028,059	
2,028,418	1,970,746	2,079,490	2,495,896	2,130,372	2,063,677	2,168,996	2,612,928	22
1,327,507	725,989	550,922	937,911	2,963,820	1,986,882	2,327,218	2,387,284	23
148,040	63,804	51,631	76,495	288,591	179,840	217,421	232,591	
89,036	53,200	41,899	51,914	303,399	261,286	270,213	310,784	24
3,020,218	2,843,206	2,857,690	3,302,454	4,696,649	3,818,476	4,039,296	4,773,138	
315,486	333,796	382,511	373,937	1,784,545	1,788,407	1,915,311	2,807,607	25
52,973	48,022	48,485	50,421	250,393	218,453	220,506	381,616	
3,214,556	3,505,984	3,151,220	292,449	7,614,684	5,669,371	7,957,211	8,307,618	26
1,181,811	1,886,541	2,208,598	307,611	2,910,476	2,738,601	4,988,051	4,958,387	
165,234	156,479	78,075	161,771	514,265	683,542	641,650	727,399	27
266,532	305,141	177,930	461,770	989,872	1,213,328	1,187,625	1,532,502	
2,854,278	3,047,023	3,256,246	1,613,249	5,803,602	5,499,468	8,455,658	8,375,007	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—continued.					
	A. Mainly Food—concluded.					
	Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
1	Olive oil	gal.	1,964	651	126	2,578
		$	2,402	784	119	775
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food[1]	$	110,560	116,107	122,917	148,632
	Sugar and Its Products—					
2	Confectionery	lb.	2,771,594	3,542,958	4,003,898	4,288,757
		$	429,183	446,126	492,598	538,480
3	Molasses and syrups	gal.	24,685	31,327	28,185	1,139,617
		$	19,642	24,996	19,979	106,924
4	Sugar, not above No. 16 D.S.	cwt	-	-	-	-
		$	-	-		
5	Sugar, for refining, above No. 16 D.S.	cwt	-	-		
		$	-	-	-	-
6	Sugar, above No. 16 D.S., other, *n.o.p.*	cwt.	15,559	476	42	72
		$	58,458	1,137	238	386
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products[1]	$	507,283	472,259	512,815	645,797
7	Cocoa and chocolate	$	74,969	37,211	91,754	201,112
8	Coffee and chicory	lb.	2,478,757	1,659,938	1,442,080	1,744,528
		$	429,069	253,433	209,800	220,191
9	Spices	$	365,471	321,386	337,672	311,696
10	Tea	lb.	10,368,187	12,684,404	91,119,398	10,675,961
		$	1,783,856	3,144,074	2,489,822	2,714,461
11	Yeast	lb.	66,009	190,926	248,487	304,755
		$	8,681	21,638	32,036	26,873
12	Hops	lb.	159,735	241,994	155,310	178,559
		$	22,587	47,157	51,639	48,400
13	Liquorice	lb.	2,420	1,093	1,823	1,393
		$	596	304	503	427
	Totals, A. Mainly Food[1]	$	4,265,628	5,536,914	5,245,863	5,554,113
	B. Other than Food.					
	Beverages, Alcoholic—					
14	Brandy	pf. gal.	384	840	99	57
		$	4,851	16,310	1,668	976
15	Gin	pf. gal.	56,794	58,607	46,607	66,177
		$	1,111,836	1,151,995	912,522	238,056
16	Whisky	pf. gal.	387,764	457,929	457,536	603,887
		$	8,242,030	9,541,922	9,578,598	3,710,956
17	Wines, non-sparkling and sparkling	$	133,259	143,419	165,130	168,298
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1]	$	11,080,107	12,516,036	12,434,625	6,476,669
18	Gums and resins	$	47,741	59,600	62,451	67,712
19	Oilcake and meal	cwt.	2,794	4,948	12,014	3,223
		$	4,673	7,204	19,514	4,308
	Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
20	Cotton seed oil, crude	cwt.	107,646	58,024	129,501	248,009
		$	519,808	245,973	463,316	1,438,251
21	Oil for soap	gal.	253,640	542,270	273,351	2,102,222
		$	119,373	228,236	107,263	939,285
22	Peanut oil, crude	cwt	3,597	55,302	19,398	264,384
		$	22,832	275,747	130,962	1,651,959
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food[1]	$	890,623	1,118,438	1,067,292	4,380,860
23	Plants, shrubs and trees	$	50,410	37,805	41,459	55,602
	Rubber and Products—					
24	Rubber, crude	lb.	1,402,019	105,329	19,579	282,453
		$	49,846	15,947	6,984	38,819
25	Recovered, powdered and substitute	cwt.	1,673	2,149	2,749	2,690
		$	23,094	48,277	64,301	60,622
26	Tires, pneumatic	$	20,914	31,022	54,332	30,664
	Totals, Rubber and Products[1]	$	441,219	447,505	411,302	751,285

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
10,612	8,978	7,517	2,048	384,609	331,793	339,416	390,257	1
13,998	11,720	10,469	5,322	389,953	381,435	438,265	473,498	
95,566	46,450	60,293	52,411	604,433	561,691	638,669	717,275	
172,587	219,711	265,759	295,464	4,250,622	4,636,706	4,971,289	5,513,832	2
41,351	43,460	46,885	59,802	592,507	563,408	598,240	669,800	
1,418,761	1,777,317	180,287	279,838	8,653,461	12,614,893	9,442,507	13,594,356	3
146,322	164,471	80,388	100,788	1,649,651	2,143,721	2,334,445	2,660,693	
-	-	-	-	6,227,302	4,586,593	6,420,492	5,927,162	4
	-	-	-	9,991,614	7,554,778	10,843,614	10,196,464	
	-	-	-	2,557,046	2,345,386	2,330,611	3,260,887	5
-	-	-	-	4,077,369	4,105,810	3,629,557	5,487,623	
13,500	19,782	42,061	42,518	47,195	49,896	51,660	44,322	6
58,306	88,252	184,799	207,864	162,091	154,360	206,223	211,561	
257,417	309,737	323,381	384,764	16,484,687	14,535,640	17,623,398	19,242,458	
298,882	366,277	308,921	298,272	1,307,961	1,472,174	1,594,487	1,807,704	7
764,383	711,838	758,619	1,036,684	33,332,123	33,117,206	33,349,420	36,795,544	8
432,719	325,621	316,611	413,556	4,085,845	3,519,261	3,822,952	3,573,157	
81,334	82,732	142,062	163,335	741,297	705,091	862,506	845,829	9
33,122	25,251	21,019	54,922	38,417,276	36,192,227	30,370,010	37,148,787	10
7,004	4,359	4,261	6,338	4,720,435	7,389,717	7,107,322	8,153,748	
1,415,054	1,355,751	1,392,259	1,127,873	1,487,781	1,548,230	1,643,955	1,476,843	11
269,417	239,381	234,413	186,124	280,731	261,679	267,647	229,138	
36,699	136,651	631,822	690,595	686,075	793,370	1,481,511	1,509,175	12
7,503	48,756	192,154	155,017	122,398	335,651	641,846	436,912	
1,205,289	1,113,572	1,183,707	971,593	1,222,901	1,147,664	1,245,865	1,107,593	13
169,045	141,289	141,437	109,545	172,809	147,955	153,216	129,568	
19,106,970	18,311,958	19,602,553	19,822,571	58,982,265	57,096,013	67,872,973	72,143,851	
-	-	1	34	128,584	66,808	74,447	109,841	14
-	-	15	457	945,343	541,854	662,731	795,516	
-	-	-	-	99,578	77,653	52,781	70,252	15
-	-	-	-	1,406,252	1,289,775	961,723	273,100	
-	1	15	11	388,310	458,006	458,735	604,340	16
-	4	215	46	8,250,624	9,542,682	9,596,079	3,719,490	
291	96	1,313	137	1,188,585	963,794	1,091,887	1,007,548	17
291	112	1,566	1,435	13,634,003	14,223,899	14,350,828	8,392,380	
1,042,068	1,246,371	1,367,343	1,339,981	1,194,523	1,573,726	1,692,344	1,757,319	18
67,301	107,856	39,107	132,274	88,814	131,132	94,516	209,154	19
56,651	127,234	63,650	153,453	90,453	161,506	126,571	232,218	
299,409	107,233	1,242	5	407,055	165,257	130,743	255,976	20
981,887	368,246	5,434	50	1,501,695	614,219	468,750	1,476,823	
2,608,405	1,871,821	2,628,070	1,193,697	3,718,754	4,984,361	7,100,083	9,788,338	21
949,782	595,342	897,791	593,436	1,361,965	1,616,107	2,048,848	3,786,356	
4,270	25,815	9,402	22,816	7,867	410,780	549,171	566,500	22
14,953	118,539	30,760	184,747	37,785	1,661,939	2,015,204	3,329,721	
2,823,288	2,102,439	2,107,340	2,510,019	4,228,061	5,566,620	6,787,237	11,348,208	
145,030	116,538	170,002	199,679	814,509	633,141	748,345	844,593	23
38,947,525	50,529,964	49,347,334	12,211,949	41,077,906	51,148,547	63,618,101	56,915,391	24
1,599,636	3,854,590	6,143,661	1,559,105	1,693,257	3,921,198	7,958,308	6,736,561	
58,217	83,196	106,069	115,810	59,901	85,406	109,178	119,291	25
198,477	272,266	432,294	474,485	221,792	322,330	509,203	558,104	
108,686	113,158	148,935	137,112	133,564	147,795	208,443	181,905	26
2,680,396	5,046,185	7,800,977	3,397,346	3,308,986	5,695,034	10,438,911	9,400,819	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products-concluded.					
	B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.					
	Seeds—					
1	Flaxseed	bush.	583	243	75	454
		$	1,622	784	375	1,955
2	Grass seed	lb.	48,288	20,191	93,460	69,300
		$	2,668	2,193	8,123	9,518
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	179,408	143,685	269,430	206,173
	Tobacco—					
3	Tobacco, raw	lb.	1,155	4,943	34,399	66,587
		$	1,416	7,343	91,654	39,622
4	Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	100,843	99,155	101,320	95,928
		$	331,523	320,462	329,176	314,232
	Totals, Tobacco[1]	$	332,939	327,805	420,830	353,854
5	Broom corn	$	–	–	–	1,845
6	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	1,619	530	499	819
		$	978	464	512	580
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD[1]	$	13,122,304	14,804,482	14,858,401	12,453,286
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$	**17,387,932**	**20,341,398**	**20,104,264**	**18,007,399**
	II. Animals and Animal Products.					
7	Animals, living	$	51,532	46,792	84,820	90,974
8	Bone, ivory and shell products	$	21,854	44,798	48,466	63,945
9	Feathers and quills	$	133,404	65,674	35,326	26,190
	Fish—					
10	Fish, fresh	$	2,108	1,353	816	492
11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	$	96,724	69,156	45,866	68,077
12	Fish, preserved or canned	$	48,764	35,341	42,643	48,286
	Totals, Fish[1]	$	147,596	105,850	89,325	116,855
	Furs—					
13	Furs, undressed	$	310,067	336,502	528,457	657,700
14	Furs, dressed	$	42,139	59,387	52,767	48,801
15	Hatters fur	$	5,330	48,020	68,648	122,330
	Totals, Furs[1]	$	377,321	455,516	663,767	845,699
16	Hair and bristles	$	9,457	11,838	13,749	23,431
17	Hides and skins, raw	cwt.	9,437	17,768	4,167	7,140
		$	60,394	146,609	44,663	80,994
	Leather, Unmanufactured—					
18	Glove leather	$	11,510	12,864	11,991	27,550
19	Tanned leather	$	31,349	39,926	56,721	121,992
20	Waxed or glazed leather	$	815,634	463,577	413,746	554,511
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured[1]	$	603,264	882,598	917,874	1,341,983
	Leather, Manufactured—					
21	Boots and shoes	pair	158,840	160,947	125,177	139,288
		$	282,983	256,843	237,294	260,379
22	Gloves and mitts	$	39,133	49,843	58,770	80,656
23	Harness and saddlery	$	53,285	44,952	64,788	56,441
	Totals, Leather, Manufactured[1]	$	480,861	458,066	473,040	529,699
	Meats—					
24	Canned meats	lb.	76,958	86,205	18,282	43,330
		$	32,343	24,101	10,295	10,824
25	Pork, in brine	lb.	36,267	–	–	–
		$	1,365	–	–	
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	119,662	127,247	87,947	219,745

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
1	160	85	141	416,859	229,900	840,662	797,917	1
4	348	233	352	309,262	283,170	935,883	876,505	
5,902,972	3,807,535	2,622,271	837,658	6,097,229	3,953,321	2,852,468	1,109,759	2
266,352	224,203	226,015	62,525	285,110	236,791	257,043	111,286	
485,113	466,117	644,790	312,003	1,179,715	1,149,847	2,286,168	1,780,603	
9,629,218	7,689,377	9,091,147	5,174,460	10,199,212	8,129,142	9,414,889	5,772,638	3
2,530,725	1,915,480	2,153,105	1,555,889	2,886,883	2,147,001	2,616,637	2,069,117	
69,781	52,854	45,811	46,491	196,587	175,545	166,995	160,147	4
106,031	72,629	60,728	61,316	483,549	429,801	430,124	412,172	
2,636,756	1,988,109	2,213,833	1,617,205	3,370,432	2,576,802	3,046,761	2,481,289	
161,702	291,876	379,676	301,504	161,826	297,590	424,012	333,546	5
851,421	975,377	928,073	930,809	853,042	975,922	928,572	931,708	6
384,816	477,153	450,788	424,863	385,796	477,750	451,300	425,657	
11,105,314	12,675,831	15,999,920	11,137,189	29,306,701	33,732,797	41,545,622	38,198,681	
30,212,284	**30,987,789**	**35,602,473**	**30,959,760**	**88,288,966**	**90,828,810**	**109,418,595**	**110,342,532**	
1,306,578	938,582	795,919	540,394	1,439,267	1,030,439	931,937	696,998	7
168,736	183,317	137,327	136,761	290,994	328,041	357,247	374,038	8
33,733	32,604	36,972	55,283	195,244	130,480	121,805	128,138	9
252,943	232,283	342,769	298,406	389,826	382,821	570,302	462,813	10
45,295	28,347	31,581	41,970	282,987	225,286	332,565	307,806	11
136,091	165,645	165,676	183,983	594,063	673,192	768,464	955,334	12
434,329	426,275	540,026	524,359	1,266,876	1,281,299	1,671,331	1,725,953	
1,740,119	3,147,925	1,739,385	2,691,503	2,230,248	3,770,095	2,694,578	3,965,185	13
353,835	471,371	476,071	690,233	634,152	826,320	947,566	1,096,830	14
55,469	52,414	76,888	241,777	238,357	381,467	429,027	886,838	15
2,178,812	3,707,497	2,334,148	3,674,730	3,167,232	5,046,441	4,135,464	6,022,268	
162,073	205,107	332,737	466,095	203,360	225,807	390,357	528,570	16
187,748	117,859	194,101	142,021	268,355	313,482	333,013	404,708	17
971,125	1,126,175	1,613,392	1,541,221	1,608,144	3,159,646	3,086,167	4,519,627	
123,285	192,829	312,949	403,847	139,201	207,533	340,490	434,053	18
25,625	32,296	21,314	27,875	59,062	74,122	78,574	150,107	19
881,633	965,497	1,039,571	1,159,201	1,377,680	1,513,647	1,492,682	1,782,926	20
1,144,351	1,308,349	1,486,330	1,701,539	1,950,878	2,289,195	2,467,457	3,132,509	
113,025	89,950	98,008	117,908	334,515	318,887	301,841	316,472	21
239,921	251,451	291,268	348,482	615,725	598,376	612,929	677,162	
2,908	3,342	3,931	6,574	651,701	728,778	799,351	771,546	22
26,473	27,093	38,253	37,479	80,937	74,195	106,933	95,599	23
453,250	479,381	537,098	594,593	1,651,538	1,726,280	1,851,392	1,898,436	
44,672	24,910	77,499	69,889	4,249,339	6,127,263	10,451,945	12,315,651	24
7,267	4,527	10,073	8,537	337,710	359,823	506,033	578,245	
2,318,277	4,133,175	3,557,691	617,325	2,354,544	4,133,175	3,557,691	617,325	25
119,596	225,575	261,983	66,376	120,961	225,575	261,983	66,376	
227,543	336,967	408,030	147,957	678,873	832,644	1,018,298	964,164	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
	Milk and Its Products—					
1	Butter	lb.	39,952	1,858,304	539,128	8,032
		$	7,425	279,701	84,401	1,345
2	Cheese	lb.	91,403	40,065	43,760	47,353
		$	27,253	13,277	14,035	15,026
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	37,821	294,582	100,986	21,312
	Oils, Fats, Greases—					
3	Fish oils	gal.	8,544	4,141	7,376	16,254
		$	15,495	13,588	28,133	32,288
4	Grease for soap and leather	cwt.	5,782	5,666	5,137	6,296
		$	17,402	13,926	15,886	20,915
5	Lard and compounds	lb.	13,648	15,340	8,871	17,516
		$	1,033	1,010	409	1,022
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases[1]	$	49,776	46,609	77,095	120,866
6	Eggs in the shell	doz.	26	96	48	29
		$	88	206	149	143
7	Eggs, *n.o.p.*	$	1,872	1,664	754	402
8	Gelatine, edible	lb.	519,061	704,787	876,534	614,734
		$	110,698	175,708	194,113	132,707
9	Sausage casings	$	52,902	84,448	60,734	4
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**2,406,007**	**3,102,972**	**3,038,530**	**3,792,424**
	III. Fibres and Textiles.					
	Cotton and Its Products—					
10	Cotton, raw	lb.	59,698	14,604	453,261	73,031
		$	8,773	1,781	68,759	14,131
11	Cotton linters	lb.	–	148,092	–	43,644
		$	–	953	–	3,090
12	Cotton yarn	lb.	2,302,631	3,596,007	4,605,901	4,707,644
		$	1,250,156	1,813,997	2,235,729	2,324,179
13	Fabrics, bleached	lb.	974,728	1,425,239	1,352,332	1,397,226
		$	525,754	703,349	705,652	682,013
14	Fabrics, unbleached	lb.	763,738	2,621,133	2,915,393	2,678,185
		$	281,967	836,967	901,463	810,584
15	Fabrics, piece dyed	lb.	1,998,220	2,714,357	3,105,587	3,380,584
		$	1,128,669	1,431,181	1,646,066	1,750,219
16	Fabrics, yarn dyed	lb.	170,314	446,390	667,341	735,444
		$	102,637	253,461	357,830	394,902
17	Fabrics, printed	lb.	1,515,851	1,806,002	2,033,356	2,012,025
		$	938,881	1,077,276	1,153,768	1,105,865
18	Velveteens and corduroys	lb.	333,812	489,047	482,060	509,388
		$	278,682	343,181	412,062	461,114
19	Embroideries	$	7,741	15,445	30,735	144,114
20	Handkerchiefs	$	355,842	330,531	407,433	459,653
21	Lace	$	303,792	366,062	456,451	452,555
22	Wearing apparel	$	186,979	176,846	210,767	269,294
	Totals, Cotton and Its Products[1]	$	6,211,060	8,373,034	10,246,727	10,794,963
	Flax, Hemp and Jute—					
23	Hemp, dressed or undressed	cwt.	–	350	224	–
		$	–	4,104	711	–
24	Flax, hemp and jute yarn	lb.	2,700,209	4,081,419	4,310,273	4,455,585
		$	281,528	407,226	458,968	514,448
25	Linen thread	lb.	190,797	273,679	248,172	322,029
		$	185,136	264,742	231,458	309,784
26	Fabrics of flax or hemp	$	817,568	930,528	910,931	1,024,614
27	Fabrics of jute	yd.	4,866,728	5,750,887	5,509,516	5,180,098
		$	370,652	416,720	451,176	445,882
28	Handkerchiefs	$	317,630	426,077	436,430	462,377
29	Towels	$	179,518	142,074	197,019	180,398
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute[1]	$	2,818,276	3,551,251	3,754,909	4,066,803

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
7,799	6,764	15,976	68,229	876,894	2,602,744	878,586	164,923	1
1,893	1,709	4,731	18,686	138,637	413,949	139,398	39,746	
104,991	142,631	131,795	151,962	1,103,391	957,478	967,472	1,292,169	2
36,610	52,357	39,122	53,713	296,725	271,879	262,189	326,886	
63,070	77,888	65,340	88,748	464,081	713,583	430,690	395,864	
39,117	48,442	46,222	42,996	276,708	253,394	281,155	346,221	3
31,447	30,655	41,312	47,295	154,175	169,145	225,115	259,594	
218,862	242,654	120,272	69,584	247,023	259,284	138,352	111,960	4
700,463	841,486	486,684	483,865	784,439	891,404	549,566	702,583	
1,410,894	3,424,426	1,590,602	27,716	1,590,252	3,440,086	1,755,447	728,560	5
62,421	169,372	63,531	3,647	69,924	170,424	70,375	59,275	
863,832	1,106,135	827,352	827,562	1,121,670	1,395,607	1,202,552	1,493,990	
19,541	13,069	21,563	94,564	30,294	23,894	31,363	101,602	6
11,535	7,148	11,602	29,786	15,507	11,109	15,322	32,434	
7,379	9,970	10,805	41,252	38,235	32,918	47,220	50,716	7
68,084	152,989	147,605	182,601	1,173,763	1,736,878	2,045,266	2,113,026	8
42,072	85,189	100,240	89,082	276,722	448,787	523,213	501,285	
119,613	170,544	278,119	189,465	380,316	634,342	1,101,363	1,178,476	9
8,574,474	**10,459,740**	**9,827,680**	**10,973,245**	**15,438,634**	**19,841,877**	**19,957,477**	**24,314,220**	
92,384,848	128,289,546	131,650,373	131,352,641	94,705,651	132,456,924	138,025,066	136,555,504	10
7,171,361	13,746,651	17,096,928	16,402,279	7,448,536	14,343,617	18,111,446	17,209,869	
6,201,677	6,802,928	5,083,562	5,604,362	6,201,677	6,996,747	5,290,802	5,849,244	11
166,947	245,631	288,157	323,301	166,947	247,777	301,397	338,557	
1,765,482	1,334,559	301,308	378,235	4,074,613	4,937,167	4,917,855	5,098,482	12
1,087,070	688,621	174,898	220,619	2,342,377	2,511,890	2,430,096	2,563,673	
596,761	442,508	419,608	410,704	1,600,545	1,949,365	1,822,349	1,829,750	13
277,467	243,441	232,105	217,454	842,411	1,100,611	1,025,520	928,676	
3,349,947	3,128,123	2,372,573	2,408,621	4,125,924	5,773,148	5,297,703	5,091,807	14
698,314	821,102	657,891	582,270	981,690	1,673,368	1,565,676	1,398,396	
687,977	593,359	549,979	831,107	3,430,866	4,015,833	4,217,379	5,044,944	15
434,924	390,283	420,612	534,197	1,876,968	2,183,044	2,380,295	2,662,660	
146,818	142,106	113,264	232,533	462,285	746,931	897,596	1,240,762	16
98,351	79,175	73,251	131,999	273,101	415,774	494,136	659,030	
621,114	416,128	387,030	394,840	2,263,729	2,332,401	2,517,800	2,528,904	17
495,330	404,833	360,726	311,266	1,518,459	1,576,135	1,586,190	1,488,849	
96,007	49,559	25,927	33,476	500,310	576,057	528,928	594,661	18
60,207	35,303	26,183	33,165	381,361	405,174	454,599	527,277	
7,057	6,615	4,518	17,563	55,032	77,536	83,498	242,464	19
2,357	2,374	2,535	8,951	568,914	477,262	513,180	599,435	20
56,356	22,418	22,616	24,567	516,326	631,303	635,107	545,571	21
205,326	176,823	198,521	242,694	1,041,061	975,905	1,121,838	1,213,638	22
11,387,256	17,538,117	20,415,256	19,986,613	19,845,323	28,609,485	33,514,397	33,572,292	
6,621	4,304	2,985	2,404	15,810	23,498	19,166	19,324	23
37,861	23,378	29,631	34,084	64,655	82,457	76,966	102,585	
50,349	52,122	80,541	90,888	2,871,009	4,270,001	4,484,477	4,692,048	24
13,616	11,556	17,618	18,272	311,561	442,788	493,963	554,673	
1,114	1,884	2,207	932	193,768	276,061	250,455	323,145	25
1,143	2,285	2,625	1,127	187,439	267,525	234,164	311,231	
4,533	5,275	13,183	15,521	905,875	949,326	936,033	1,047,646	26
408,631	445,609	346,670	477,808	60,866,988	72,331,707	75,518,443	80,574,104	27
17,956	23,927	17,239	21,743	2,113,542	3,084,921	3,255,533	3,297,923	
932	872	2,440	2,188	400,842	513,210	514,939	582,990	28
1,842	1,658	1,130	950	220,819	169,499	211,643	192,704	29
455,018	427,222	516,838	510,733	5,845,324	7,310,070	7,811,445	8,423,237	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded.					
	Silk and Its Products—					
1	Silk, raw	lb.	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	–
2	Velvets and plushes	$	16,286	16,043	20,889	34,847
3	Other silk fabrics	$	28,307	15,612	78,406	99,430
4	Wearing apparel	$	83,538	84,267	108,777	134,514
	Totals, Silk and Its Products[1]	$	237,660	278,639	328,963	416,080
	Wool and Its Products—					
5	Wool, raw	lb.	4,039,108	7,816,531	4,824,587	6,617,868
		$	922,808	1,903,520	1,139,922	1,624,398
6	Noils	lb.	766,070	942,606	580,854	701,616
		$	254,048	346,114	265,684	305,535
7	Worsted tops	lb.	6,105,381	9,143,174	7,269,135	10,290,698
		$	2,175,319	4,050,468	3,168,297	4,585,797
8	Woollen yarn	lb.	2,901,586	4,334,871	2,936,672	3,363,525
		$	2,077,335	3,212,535	2,317,695	2,587,173
9	Carpets and rugs	$	90,708	155,321	184,245	200,812
10	Dress goods to be dyed	lb.	676,050	1,114,752	1,304,232	1,330,830
		$	636,388	1,157,938	1,375,542	1,363,558
11	Overcoatings	lb.	164,324	94,074	171,730	812,028
		$	146,802	85,696	160,278	710,011
12	Tweeds	lb.	472,759	972,272	1,300,831	1,366,002
		$	463,071	901,528	1,194,655	1,227,214
13	Worsteds and serges	lb.	2,202,554	2,055,963	2,321,271	3,403,409
		$	2,549,643	2,542,081	2,985,839	3,942,599
14	Blankets	lb.	159,202	160,680	396,463	548,381
		$	78,923	74,324	185,379	250,127
15	Socks and stockings	doz. pr.	99,939	87,233	84,839	91,520
		$	391,022	340,516	340,617	357,127
16	Other wearing apparel	$	658,762	642,217	791,827	900,707
	Totals, Wool and Its Products[1]	$	11,855,783	18,084,105	16,875,396	19,785,339
	Silk, Artificial—					
17	Silk yarn, artificial	lb.	106,181	365,868	411,465	445,949
		$	83,687	314,442	317,744	337,469
18	Fabrics, artificial silk	$	1,202,232	1,035,973	809,469	469,951
	Totals, Artificial Silk[1]	$	1,355,141	1,411,276	1,204,626	892,689
19	Fibre, manila	cwt.	–	–	664	
		$	–	–	1,375	–
20	Fibre, sisal, istle, etc	cwt.	239	9,208	14,665	3,595
		$	3,377	36,139	47,271	14,084
21	Binder twine	cwt.	37,388	72,536	79,241	90,080
		$	239,713	476,881	534,084	567,701
22	Fishing lines	$	635,897	809,713	962,024	1,004,407
23	Gloves	$	112,621	100,874	135,507	179,616
24	Hats and caps	$	200,969	220,274	213,862	228,098
25	Oil cloth	lb.	964,373	824,351	1,688,581	2,367,755
		$	140,413	94,810	165,975	216,713
26	Rags and waste	cwt.	28,749	44,251	38,923	54,584
		$	82,033	123,745	195,136	344,682
27	Surgical dressings	$	146,632	176,078	138,424	230,386
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**25,580,195**	**35,123,319**	**36,537,696**	**40,594,719**
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
28	Logs	M ft.	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	
29	Railroad ties	No.	–	–	–	
		$	–	–	–	
30	Lumber	M ft.	14	7	15	8
		$	6,026	1,550	3,017	2,191
31	Veneers	$	3,409	3,656	6,276	5,862
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]	$	11,650	16,026	10,264	9,783

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
2,250,277	2,411,960	2,586,181	2,878,284	2,572,949	2,505,200	2,692,693	3,001,902	1
4,035,919	4,327,621	3,655,014	4,904,668	4,783,327	4,534,182	3,837,406	5,115,544	
16,902	27,129	292,949	298,921	550,870	664,161	646,731	577,332	2
117,836	144,065	359,642	365,168	732,884	762,640	1,235,524	1,237,443	3
517,205	522,136	521,641	371,984	854,582	778,095	810,927	649,718	4
5,065,905	5,371,147	4,990,911	6,123,129	7,829,712	7,585,217	6,915,313	8,066,547	
67,055	2,011	1,042	3,274	8,355,731	17,215,256	12,012,265	19,219,073	5
10,712	701	869	2,306	1,553,328	3,747,155	2,765,921	3,969,519	
979	–	215	–	775,588	1,211,721	630,471	780,671	6
1,223	–	114	–	256,538	406,158	278,665	326,624	
3,745	–	1,012	873	7,231,491	10,719,961	8,459,877	12,966,686	7
1,662	–	704	777	2,602,164	4,849,598	3,845,209	5,844,162	
56,995	12,371	4,614	4,533	3,011,734	4,370,779	2,956,781	3,380,525	8
48,013	15,021	7,784	7,927	2,193,754	3,273,695	2,368,962	2,637,026	
8,376	12,171	11,064	21,681	286,662	481,212	575,072	557,486	9
129	–	–	–	846,841	1,168,932	1,329,555	1,343,716	10
261	–	–	–	785,806	1,203,979	1,401,720	1,376,227	
16	509	245	380	185,501	99,804	180,243	830,557	11
20	904	588	647	165,428	97,038	183,757	733,315	
92	1,100	1,719	739	483,728	984,215	1,311,757	1,383,125	12
262	2,374	4,252	1,835	477,079	921,637	1,214,775	1,254,583	
2,142	5,976	2,992	3,267	2,529,948	2,118,048	2,356,906	3,441,185	13
5,940	16,100	8,473	8,544	2,895,502	2,644,730	3,060,219	4,027,717	
2,808	2,214	2,072	2,147	162,181	163,266	398,926	551,002	14
2,001	2,263	2,446	2,931	81,011	76,916	188,064	253,543	
176	57	89	193	102,641	88,860	85,911	92,749	15
969	343	499	794	403,778	349,705	348,323	364,090	
103,814	103,107	99,580	119,397	834,452	818,095	968,625	1,101,207	16
266,311	259,061	261,075	270,674	14,314,665	21,920,847	20,301,393	24,460,824	
21,448	23,712	128,868	300,550	958,047	2,082,202	965,341	1,078,504	17
25,809	32,680	108,841	195,671	540,159	1,323,782	662,553	670,349	
124,248	191,785	200,302	247,714	1,590,693	1,402,674	1,171,302	863,328	18
217,342	302,854	419,979	659,127	2,447,377	3,003,250	2,141,239	1,945,377	
58,721	75,835	48,977	10,718	73,524	126,119	134,334	99,525	19
230,681	268,998	187,025	38,509	282,544	440,248	464,907	467,341	
655,210	373,090	152,740	226,329	679,826	573,538	290,245	524,171	20
1,797,637	1,301,563	518,714	765,502	1,869,102	1,938,887	972,958	1,950,718	
56,144	14	400	8,632	252,649	201,470	196,904	266,363	21
383,410	80	2,950	59,389	1,445,810	1,163,819	1,244,504	1,654,697	
233,002	283,141	274,315	274,148	916,706	1,188,091	1,369,252	1,379,865	22
3,821	2,280	4,338	7,860	199,974	191,986	280,042	460,313	23
191,861	217,097	212,244	195,246	780,759	665,187	593,613	532,402	24
115,707	64,546	79,083	347,963	1,109,678	890,784	1,768,278	2,716,354	25
29,648	17,972	20,211	60,368	170,425	113,365	186,433	277,270	
137,927	220,518	282,416	317,798	196,681	313,159	372,882	442,112	26
596,327	1,034,682	1,133,652	1,344,854	805,259	1,385,510	1,592,444	2,041,364	
134,052	55,531	31,907	34,823	287,411	233,371	173,120	268,518	27
22,479,022	**28,553,731**	**30,562,261**	**32,094,435**	**61,214,824**	**79,372,470**	**81,798,280**	**89,814,164**	
3,691	25,762	28,615	8,973	3,692	25,762	29,143	9,075	28
66,419	379,408	385,792	158,581	66,448	379,408	389,274	160,796	
125,025	85,540	160,948	187,064	125,025	85,540	160,948	187,064	29
173,620	128,470	211,051	251,294	173,620	128,470	211,051	251,294	
33,549	48,510	57,705	73,153	33,828	48,761	58,370	73,630	30
1,429,639	2,051,059	2,376,311	2,865,014	1,452,222	2,071,345	2,407,248	2,897,853	
231,597	231,484	281,707	512,844	250,536	273,425	323,796	546,166	31
2,376,236	3,086,108	3,701,915	4,169,457	2,440,516	3,172,625	3,829,144	4,307,124	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concl.					
	Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cork manufactures	$	56,236	61,864	59,748	64,823
2	Furniture	$	83,874	75,504	99,180	104,085
3	Wood pulp	cwt.	-	-		200
		$	-	-		809
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]	$	253,685	215,885	235,417	247,255
	Paper—					
4	Boxes and containers	$	20,724	22,761	26,544	31,136
5	Paper board	lb.	365,517	458,160	394,925	601,511
		$	38,022	29,782	30,838	46,589
6	Printing paper	lb.	2,584,605	2,417,376	1,945,134	2,049,729
		$	204,764	177,379	148,777	153,961
7	Wrapping paper	lb.	769,633	971,711	455,582	547,809
		$	55,545	45,770	26,301	33,009
	Totals, Paper[1]	$	1,153,052	1,067,682	1,010,268	1,101,114
	Books and Printed Matter—					
8	Advertising pamphlets, etc.	lb.	360,149	429,716	365,795	384,537
		$	147,992	191,538	140,476	160,995
9	Bibles, prayer books, etc.	$	122,585	108,925	115,759	121,527
10	Newspapers and magazines	$	124,451	198,889	254,397	340,083
11	Photographs, chromos, etc.	$	29,170	37,238	49,526	55,556
12	Text books	$	443,345	388,416	404,685	408,839
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter[1]	$	1,979,843	1,944,312	1,995,836	2,155,244
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**3,398,230**	**3,243,905**	**3,251,785**	**3,513,396**
	V. Iron and Its Products.					
13	Iron ore	ton		-	33	288
		$	-	-	424	3,837
14	Pigs, ingots, etc.	cwt.	87,278	60,953	142,316	106,422
		$	87,448	77,169	152,154	115,129
15	Scrap iron or steel	ton	-	5	32	15
		$	-	75	80	41
16	Castings and forgings	$	294,021	225,185	421,706	512,606
	Rolling-mill Products—					
17	Band and hoop	cwt.	19,944	42,025	34,467	43,703
		$	85,465	178,553	208,511	251,189
18	Bars, including rails	cwt.	112,287	90,292	84,675	91,697
		$	402,059	389,332	529,097	585,755
	Plates and Sheets—					
19	Plates	cwt.	203,046	110,015	100,826	157,302
		$	410,372	230,046	204,278	326,961
20	Sheets, galvanized	cwt.	242,248	62,915	101,320	163,553
		$	724,026	202,054	325,828	530,183
21	Sheets for galvanizing	cwt	184,211	263,705	240,380	130,955
		$	377,592	593,381	596,088	319,528
22	Sheets for tinning	cwt.	33	38,910	178,190	204,401
		$	101	117,898	538,163	602,033
23	Sheets, other	cwt.	278,812	254,771	293,528	476,989
		$	745,954	674,231	814,402	1,285,702
24	Skelp	cwt.	49,573	16,402	10,941	21,918
		$	133,734	43,602	23,074	47,228
25	Tin plate	cwt.	782,602	1,663,436	1,594,349	1,537,085
		$	3,106,402	7,347,131	7,350,346	7,511,760
	Totals, Plates and Sheets[1]	cwt.	1,740,525	2,410,154	2,519,534	2,692,203
		$	5,498,181	9,208,343	9,852,179	10,623,395
26	Structural iron and steel	ton	7,222	6,190	8,810	14,234
		$	259,477	217,858	310,094	502,149
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products[1]	$	6,298,648	9,999,037	10,899,881	11,962,488

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
188,511	178,255	168,378	192,007	500,072	407,285	468,477	456,646	1
235,057	272,303	299,924	364,021	387,914	435,482	487,969	564,988	2
251,684	75,713	226,506	314,561	251,684	75,713	226,730	325,737	3
409,188	115,710	359,554	510,459	418,182	115,710	361,574	529,926	
2,009,027	1,994,217	2,050,518	2,394,086	2,717,234	2,570,567	2,736,176	3,092,684	
454,387	284,421	252,818	222,312	490,243	321,663	292,890	265,142	4
11,846,562	9,828,236	10,917,078	13,476,995	12,365,954	10,500,020	11,630,383	14,753,408	5
474,248	392,990	421,939	563,254	518,410	431,658	468,380	635,130	
7,032,099	5,916,182	4,241,286	4,676,617	10,334,180	9,211,787	7,178,007	7,957,532	6
633,210	407,266	398,904	434,276	897,641	657,540	634,855	680,612	
2,341,251	3,189,048	3,724,951	2,931,551	4,003,589	5,020,117	5,031,587	4,199,465	7
165,359	302,789	293,382	265,596	255,237	393,227	358,364	335,291	
4,002,399	3,456,692	3,699,850	4,015,053	6,179,897	5,242,168	5,600,024	5,989,251	
1,953,950	1,577,728	2,104,678	2,298,716	2,396,618	2,065,936	2,529,310	2,743,154	8
804,072	649,217	826,171	942,706	991,103	869,556	995,239	1,130,453	
139,650	122,443	108,927	135,160	361,043	329,560	338,311	365,260	9
2,682,910	2,469,629	2,539,724	2,927,171	2,819,639	2,675,982	2,803,524	3,275,745	10
269,783	193,341	206,941	249,964	315,664	243,636	267,952	321,304	11
525,248	462,469	455,576	478,969	1,045,065	944,508	954,198	977,527	12
6,716,940	6,010,010	6,593,535	7,284,803	9,168,487	8,372,627	9,034,343	9,882,572	
15,104,602	**14,547,027**	**16,045,818**	**17,863,399**	**20,506,134**	**19,357,987**	**21,199,687**	**23,271,631**	
58,396	176,369	686,857	764,262	66,514	205,811	1,060,843	1,431,111	13
143,311	344,682	1,260,915	1,572,932	180,911	402,034	1,975,532	2,829,987	
49,077	118,197	355,341	238,019	164,826	194,116	506,382	395,394	14
130,861	298,935	674,622	474,392	304,480	445,326	857,459	661,854	
52,314	52,427	60,558	101,051	61,135	52,576	67,453	101,997	15
335,391	359,690	435,984	600,822	375,550	360,442	470,444	607,406	
1,091,086	1,215,591	1,824,155	1,818,245	1,385,514	1,443,221	2,257,587	2,331,413	16
197,260	253,915	377,450	538,495	249,444	314,663	429,593	603,394	17
695,265	887,031	1,396,536	1,913,035	879,267	1,175,442	1,712,246	2,283,478	
234,211	361,201	629,465	548,595	434,896	503,951	773,189	737,996	18
634,907	947,922	1,578,975	1,487,210	1,194,963	1,488,562	2,319,202	2,358,703	
53,733	74,412	133,947	187,632	307,520	194,492	260,295	360,910	19
126,880	163,717	304,330	422,781	600,532	409,254	544,160	774,994	
26,095	34,018	34,700	87,032	272,019	103,030	137,290	258,504	20
108,547	119,365	135,864	333,014	843,135	338,762	466,310	883,923	
21,734	6,660	23,575	5,767	205,945	270,365	263,955	136,722	21
53,460	14,719	52,678	13,901	431,052	608,100	648,766	333,429	
276,108	18,427	35,550	13,115	276,141	57,337	213,740	217,516	22
1,038,275	66,058	135,888	45,854	1,038,376	183,956	674,051	647,887	
374,164	619,896	906,877	1,261,847	681,824	905,159	1,227,068	1,785,689	23
1,198,977	1,697,910	2,694,776	3,633,281	1,986,029	2,430,957	3,567,175	5,017,865	
458,241	612,634	1,270,477	1,450,979	863,012	992,542	1,372,652	1,735,994	24
808,180	1,051,717	2,298,927	2,590,297	1,272,266	1,523,062	2,431,917	2,955,046	
15,084	56,637	55,543	64,220	797,852	1,721,472	1,649,952	1,603,517	25
75,773	262,824	280,309	313,755	3,182,945	7,614,023	7,631,123	7,840,011	
1,225,159	1,422,684	2,465,669	3,070,592	3,404,313	4,244,397	5,124,952	6,098,852	
3,410,092	3,376,310	5,902,765	7,352,883	9,354,335	13,108,114	15,963,502	18,453,155	
11,599	11,363	24,588	26,519	23,987	19,913	35,600	44,466	26
494,800	438,239	1,003,741	1,075,319	884,721	733,333	1,379,388	1,674,505	
5,291,109	5,670,922	9,917,874	11,851,580	12,431,229	16,533,843	21,412,574	24,805,933	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
	Tubes and Pipes—					
1	Boiler tubes	$	155,773	135,741	170,191	183,113
2	Seamless tubing, 5c. per lb. and over	$	33,442	53,319	83,007	111,211
3	Wrought or seamless tubing	$	71,054	81,128	47,221	61,679
4	Fittings for pipe	$	3,707	1,799	533	251
	Totals, Tubes and Pipes[1]	$	345,112	293,575	310,584	362,708
5	Wire	$	400,200	652,972	982,810	1,057,495
6	Chains	$	51,950	63,065	106,324	120,056
	Engines and Boilers—					
7	Automobile engines	No.	180	43	109	5
		$	35,388	17,815	36,053	5,489
8	Marine engines	No.	22	4	16	9
		$	14,446	3,227	42,571	5,875
9	Engines, Diesel and parts	No.	56	102	166	424
		$	138,344	186,242	302,982	566,714
10	Other internal combustion engines	No.	138	82	428	485
		$	181,856	42,873	51,403	23,549
	Totals, Engines and Boilers[1]	$	334,920	304,476	501,192	759,976
	Farm Implements—					
11	Traction engines (farm)	No.	6	1	3	23
		$	1,765	1,384	3,199	12,271
12	Traction engine parts	$	3,830	10,578	26,561	15,632
	Totals, Farm Implements[1]	$	94,567	131,992	148,807	214,607
	Hardware and Cutlery—					
13	Cutlery	$	468,927	571,250	503,212	591,724
14	Needles and pins	$	222,560	232,645	242,208	269,369
15	Nuts and washers	$	12,287	12,979	13,082	7,949
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery[1]	$	743,835	856,619	811,709	926,544
	Machinery—					
16	*Adding machines*	$	13	1,569	239	34
17	Air-compressing machinery	$	45,914	23,359	55,026	66,914
18	Cranes and derricks	$	19	7,336	3,264	5,805
19	Logging equipment	$	–	1,499	1,222	181
20	Metal-working machinery	$	80,095	94,261	147,328	170,452
21	Mining machinery	$	385,151	490,894	543,408	548,317
22	Paper-mill machines	$	12,203	19,659	8,215	26,516
23	Printing presses	$	135,124	140,964	185,963	119,635
24	Pumps, power	$	36,241	16,695	44,574	26,901
25	Sewing machines	$	45,227	59,128	81,317	118,054
26	Textile machinery	$	419,772	627,790	694,832	554,384
27	Typewriting machines	$	8,742	3,594	7,767	6,409
28	Washing machines	$	1,175	10	149	–
	Totals, Machinery[1]	$	1,896,217	2,271,846	2,571,652	2,476,531
29	Stamped and coated products	$	178,218	178,464	160,593	184,073
30	Tools	$	159,634	221,217	298,759	346,401
	Automobiles and Parts—					
31	Freight	No.	41	162	81	94
		$	52,512	106,863	51,198	95,022
32	Passenger	No.	70	293	162	394
		$	100,248	273,643	175,867	257,735
33	Parts of	$	64,788	69,122	76,885	125,734
	Totals, Automobiles and Parts[1]	$	217,548	449,628	313,950	478,491
34	Railway cars and parts	$	15,421	31,737	17,837	14,274
35	Drums, tanks, cylinders	$	34,943	38,972	38,033	26,256
36	Furniture	$	11,265	4,554	7,911	6,461
37	Stoves (except electric)	$	3,356	3,196	4,430	2,614
38	Stoves and furnaces, electric	$	280	7,378	12,526	5,321
39	Valves	$	53,788	18,480	18,778	26,370
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	11,996,542	16,711,935	18,600,768	20,551,388

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
138,016	110,945	200,233	274,421	320,149	280,018	386,433	476,289	1
90,277	128,444	218,738	239,435	123,956	184,272	304,283	350,942	2
87,360	82,180	192,465	232,170	162,488	167,574	240,044	294,048	3
161,470	130,699	226,736	213,487	165,794	134,798	227,269	213,830	4
512,694	515,070	939,983	1,058,793	890,868	855,444	1,276,185	1,446,251	
135,773	232,721	367,020	278,741	695,981	923,493	1,380,577	1,363,451	5
61,044	105,468	172,734	258,668	117,154	174,690	289,299	389,502	6
21,289	20,684	24,543	27,389	21,470	20,727	24,652	27,394	7
3,814,114	3,706,151	5,364,021	5,242,396	3,851,321	3,724,272	5,400,582	5,249,292	
195	193	303	529	221	210	323	553	8
130,231	81,697	118,908	190,512	148,364	89,028	163,315	202,523	
51	24	99	107	164	208	341	606	9
247,180	121,790	376,076	365,099	457,475	463,421	844,925	1,120,397	
1,221	1,288	3,511	6,405	1,419	1,371	3,940	6,894	10
508,104	208,648	410,978	525,131	762,963	251,862	463,763	551,179	
4,879,166	4,948,596	7,105,113	7,272,560	5,297,109	5,417,082	7,781,902	8,240,278	
127	207	815	2,664	148	208	818	2,704	11
106,326	139,604	633,099	2,192,178	126,370	140,988	636,298	2,216,719	
682,298	620,473	1,163,198	1,580,654	703,482	632,273	1,190,922	1,602,687	12
1,997,286	2,017,558	3,341,370	5,712,752	2,208,028	2,283,771	3,716,319	6,182,218	
110,843	151,334	225,254	207,813	815,081	929,400	982,432	1,055,464	13
130,199	108,254	80,011	88,092	381,547	374,506	354,952	382,681	14
143,726	211,649	313,897	351,311	157,237	224,872	327,029	360,496	15
727,009	843,278	1,117,330	1,155,711	1,790,528	1,996,244	2,272,405	2,412,822	
347,150	482,804	652,931	876,876	351,464	487,612	664,740	892,734	16
101,474	133,487	293,883	310,982	147,561	158,633	349,045	378,279	17
40,413	20,472	41,304	88,367	40,432	27,808	44,568	98,544	18
50,311	173,271	391,116	458,472	51,225	191,648	401,896	473,572	19
1,386,518	654,707	1,660,169	2,196,866	1,496,469	768,732	1,824,931	2,397,248	20
886,126	1,127,118	1,683,812	1,715,217	1,310,457	1,633,433	2,284,069	2,301,847	21
200,308	246,443	214,108	292,399	233,492	293,625	257,580	363,931	22
524,205	317,163	893,032	736,367	708,610	495,409	1,116,478	903,287	23
234,356	191,168	336,779	360,622	270,807	208,548	381,817	392,168	24
158,490	166,462	217,352	320,634	214,444	237,014	304,246	452,815	25
1,592,583	2,243,525	2,222,840	2,371,642	2,088,556	3,095,628	3,063,283	3,216,411	26
143,991	139,185	249,900	147,930	153,364	142,880	257,667	155,240	27
232,023	183,228	210,922	272,314	233,327	183,238	211,071	272,354	28
11,519,475	10,766,912	15,808,013	18,562,224	13,997,759	13,847,326	19,127,704	21,914,192	
845,292	750,575	887,657	949,891	1,105,421	984,413	1,091,240	1,181,796	29
368,495	537,705	835,631	960,631	709,361	967,225	1,422,119	1,645,416	30
225	683	856	994	266	848	940	1,091	31
193,722	438,586	624,579	837,026	246,244	554,384	679,130	939,896	
841	949	2,285	3,055	912	1,245	2,447	3,451	32
565,462	563,539	1,451,318	2,106,130	667,550	841,235	1,627,185	2,364,932	
9,889,555	13,677,898	22,100,263	22,580,553	10,022,832	13,760,242	22,178,231	22,706,931	33
10,648,739	14,680,023	24,176,160	25,523,709	10,936,626	15,155,861	24,484,546	26,011,759	
232,938	174,431	230,933	323,313	249,017	206,168	250,053	339,152	34
234,356	155,299	304,716	197,145	333,534	235,796	382,907	244,580	35
154,517	119,880	170,894	208,996	172,061	130,734	182,983	221,647	36
343,452	269,631	396,868	493,514	351,035	278,791	405,902	500,461	37
30,240	162,842	203,845	254,335	30,930	171,639	216,799	259,919	38
253,841	164,531	315,669	281,108	308,594	183,281	334,447	307,696	39
43,934,110	**49,098,932**	**77,477,564**	**88,428,437**	**58,917,834**	**69,126,641**	**100,056,145**	**114,253,715**	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
	Aluminium—					
1	Alumina, bauxite and cryolite	cwt.	264,069	224,536	315,104	337,436
		$	496,722	430,348	817,606	861,254
2	Aluminium ingots, etc.	cwt.	10,713	10,862	11,979	14,397
		$	268,640	306,429	326,717	392,888
3	Aluminium kitchen-ware	$	4,946	4,811	3,826	2,629
	Totals, Aluminium[1]	$	857,896	780,643	1,221,603	1,389,096
4	Brass and manufactures	$	338,024	302,845	294,808	361,238
5	Copper and manufactures	$	114,373	115,884	127,322	156,579
6	Lead and manufactures	$	34,329	41,784	43,306	53,070
7	Nickel and manufactures	$	137,825	84,465	104,424	109,648
	Precious Metals and Manufactures—					
8	Electro-plated ware	$	249,582	207,036	244,453	259,583
9	Silver, unmanufactured	$	87,126	71,489	508,966	893,711
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	438,143	411,237	899,039	1,355,098
10	Tin (totals)	$	195,802	290,788	626,421	894,962
11	Tin in blocks, pigs, etc.	cwt.	5,497	5,808	12,180	18,015
		$	156,933	255,507	612,065	878,869
12	Zinc	$	5,158	5,455	7,330	8,177
13	Alloys	$	38,015	95,833	70,958	83,944
14	Clocks and watches	$	26,745	17,299	45,675	48,526
	Electrical Apparatus—					
15	Batteries, storage	$	92,105	29,242	38,829	48,119
16	Dynamos, generators	$	23,866	21,385	33,041	65,689
17	Fixtures, electric light	$	9,997	12,912	9,338	9,823
18	Lamps, incandescent	$	1,162	1,021	1,090	1,472
19	Motors	$	168,576	128,244	190,675	239,806
20	Spark plugs, etc.	$	48,110	14,191	9,865	4,376
21	Switches, etc.	$	26,344	40,139	42,292	47,828
22	Telephones	$	49,379	29,759	33,760	84,091
23	Transformers	$	242,900	12,113	39,597	15,786
24	Tubes, radio	$	5,409	223	1,001	12,228
25	Wireless apparatus	$	36,192	63,609	82,278	77,742
	Totals, Electrical Apparatus[1]	$	854,283	537,963	699,970	1,022,964
26	Gas apparatus	$	3,534	4,294	4,885	3,586
27	Metallic articles for agr. implements, *n.o.p.*	$	12,294	7,215	16,097	11,437
28	Manganese oxide	cwt	28	22	83	72
		$	85	68	212	199
29	Ores of metals, *n.o.p.*	$	603	2,202	1,598	5,998
30	Printing materials	$	14,762	20,324	22,050	20,900
31	Vessels, equipment for	$	89,659	61,870	181,499	115,053
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**3,314,548**	**2,967,035**	**4,581,470**	**5,829,425**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
32	Asbestos	$	100,431	180,217	220,218	241,362
	Clay and Clay Products—					
33	Bricks, fire	$	104,686	112,636	141,150	193,583
34	China clay	cwt	224,458	263,912	400,021	369,276
		$	86,882	108,700	158,365	161,367
35	Tableware of china	$	2,282,861	2,090,897	2,214,922	2,538,470
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products[1]	$	2,873,325	2,618,084	2,846,834	3,173,324
	Coal and Coal Products—					
36	Anthracite coal	ton	1,456,715	1,576,562	1,608,620	1,487,490
		$	7,283,189	7,939,706	7,404,623	6,745,004
37	Bituminous coal	ton	357,447	357,680	330,646	347,894
		$	851,169	880,758	867,523	961,765
38	Coal for ships	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
39	Coke for fuel	ton	40,399	22,120	27,860	8,643
		$	153,208	76,143	114,974	40,022
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products[1]	$	8,309,104	8,901,363	8,420,489	7,754,952

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
370,888	635,244	1,363,339	1,745,761	745,455	1,241,609	1,856,059	2,578,380	1
725,139	738,152	1,398,212	1,911,057	1,416,321	2,026,589	2,553,076	2,902,275	
4,647	715	2,251	3,749	15,360	11,578	14,234	18,146	2
90,576	26,671	77,009	129,481	359,216	333,149	403,828	522,369	
73,543	61,356	84,376	76,366	86,841	68,788	92,639	80,747	3
1,454,313	1,251,550	2,032,171	2,646,866	2,619,797	2,967,437	3,655,202	4,224,716	
1,345,321	1,231,806	1,640,781	1,891,077	1,836,598	1,699,857	2,082,637	2,369,300	4
461,930	361,196	432,299	530,805	584,458	497,919	575,028	716,743	5
46,902	47,081	60,620	66,666	112,611	105,112	115,876	135,443	6
739,442	914,775	897,267	899,085	1,045,900	1,159,769	1,180,239	1,176,315	7
43,417	68,714	132,402	280,888	308,636	288,603	393,208	558,753	8
430,256	714,538	2,917,262	3,454,885	517,382	786,027	3,426,228	4,937,115	9
540,084	1,090,524	3,252,437	3,948,805	1,025,075	1,545,244	4,200,135	5,943,967	
577,582	1,215,244	1,248,147	473,601	822,642	1,581,483	2,206,062	2,307,535	10
21,363	23,942	23,531	8,423	28,763	31,322	42,283	45,757	11
543,757	1,168,970	1,210,654	418,638	749,017	1,499,613	2,153,515	2,236,476	
313,918	309,341	372,978	465,995	380,001	403,525	473,214	566,026	12
35,317	36,032	51,940	64,422	107,805	184,748	260,196	283,239	13
256,622	262,006	395,758	589,213	918,240	1,024,092	1,390,852	1,743,170	14
76,596	80,738	117,715	86,346	168,709	110,114	156,770	134,556	15
158,672	150,551	200,143	209,956	187,159	429,093	247,896	284,058	16
160,138	149,768	207,607	219,810	187,947	176,764	232,788	251,484	17
38,915	63,946	132,949	127,335	76,984	81,982	155,997	155,554	18
683,543	543,039	878,186	925,886	878,384	682,806	1,116,480	1,184,393	19
208,572	203,546	303,720	213,948	261,190	218,915	316,888	220,937	20
369,469	302,436	405,709	503,300	404,121	343,803	452,986	555,917	21
315,783	177,458	375,006	332,297	367,603	207,906	411,960	417,668	22
51,084	34,518	52,623	65,084	294,425	47,440	94,166	81,401	23
56,039	97,400	153,926	264,811	61,448	97,667	154,977	277,039	24
1,005,459	1,244,416	1,518,552	1,649,208	1,043,345	1,308,472	1,603,330	1,729,158	25
5,029,203	5,036,487	7,076,653	7,597,602	6,048,542	5,915,024	7,943,639	8,757,837	
95,538	79,943	104,746	118,502	100,125	90,677	115,433	125,465	26
361,127	577,807	1,045,367	1,598,090	358,272	588,469	1,070,395	1,646,682	27
24,956	28,090	27,853	36,633	36,997	679,454	619,709	737,754	28
65,774	66,219	63,975	82,892	71,303	291,645	235,453	357,866	
97,872	151,635	208,709	182,404	98,485	182,377	256,287	433,780	29
625,744	560,534	730,177	639,594	642,852	585,448	755,757	664,260	30
82,035	102,034	183,445	200,509	179,699	178,638	387,273	330,456	31
12,940,862	**14,142,239**	**20,858,178**	**23,305,389**	**18,095,404**	**20,171,000**	**28,496,629**	**33,685,919**	
313,493	328,085	465,075	480,995	428,232	518,965	695,323	733,499	32
491,503	967,045	1,346,821	1,417,685	596,671	1,079,884	1,488,587	1,612,408	33
116,696	293,912	245,495	345,872	341,163	560,248	646,613	715,664	34
57,828	117,715	94,600	127,916	144,723	229,525	254,424	289,755	
15,211	16,058	18,072	25,565	2,831,422	2,538,943	2,694,903	3,042,463	35
1,441,180	1,877,971	2,532,232	2,711,582	5,072,380	5,178,936	6,094,940	6,593,645	
1,558,819	1,558,781	1,750,853	1,701,101	3,068,423	3,135,351	3,449,139	3,499,857	36
10,947,796	9,937,742	10,431,064	9,959,785	18,399,913	17,877,489	18,112,854	17,788,829	
7,326,532	7,811,916	8,762,949	8,250,148	7,683,981	8,169,740	9,093,959	8,598,046	37
9,304,081	9,987,474	16,087,803	14,476,215	10,155,274	10,868,735	16,956,561	15,438,056	
290,357	347,625	280,366	306,039	290,357	347,625	280,366	306,039	38
423,925	445,972	536,174	586,511	423,925	445,972	536,174	586,511	
547,923	599,660	598,283	476,474	588,377	622,034	626,383	495,708	39
2,587,169	2,844,505	3,370,983	2,639,016	2,740,699	2,921,707	3,487,284	2,730,925	
23,755,958	23,971,756	31,708,568	29,306,212	32,265,615	32,874,722	40,429,524	38,197,232	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
	Glass—					
1	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc.	$	43,909	65,161	45,378	52,570
2	Common window glass	sq. ft.	1,491,822	7,247,061	8,125,661	9,591,316
		$	55,913	232,600	294,910	330,884
3	Plate glass	sq. ft.	588,176	810,902	833,928	700,683
		$	220,043	298,016	324,618	256,391
4	Tableware of glass	$	33,841	47,260	56,079	68,362
	Totals, Glass[1]	$	502,921	845,266	947,902	925,033
5	Graphite and its products	$	29,657	35,517	48,019	52,552
	Petroleum and Asphalt—					
6	Asphalt	$	533	41	119	54
7	Crude petroleum	gal.	15,122	27,194	34,259	19,833
		$	1,632	2,938	5,254	3,168
8	Fuel oil for ships	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
9	Gasolene	gal.	–	–	–	450
		$	–	–	–	180
10	Kerosene, refined	gal.	–	–	4	4,640
		$	–	–	7	887
11	Lubricating oils	gal.	123,913	97,872	88,529	94,520
		$	67,405	50,909	36,609	34,674
	Totals, Petroleum and Asphalt[1]	$	81,409	66,791	63,889	55,761
12	Diamond dust or bort	$	7,879	10,888	23,891	122,176
13	Sand, silica	cwt.	123	441	–	–
		$	256	799	–	–
14	Carbons, electric	$	981	1,939	1,552	726
15	Diamonds, unset	$	114,400	62,399	98,378	103,261
16	Salt	cwt.	579,899	599,631	653,179	574,482
		$	261,102	244,413	203,935	168,530
17	Sulphur	cwt.	68	196	779	1,337
		$	185	666	1,270	2,571
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**12,582,165**	**13,229,645**	**13,163,008**	**12,932,009**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
18	Acids	$	228,050	371,149	325,940	448,848
19	Cellulose products (totals)	$	83,235	100,659	121,842	137,749
	Drugs and Medicines—					
20	Medicinal preparations	$	609,584	585,168	597,425	584,963
21	Preparations for spraying	$	88,854	99,492	92,224	86,171
	Totals, Drugs and Medicines[1]	$	815,866	834,851	860,572	897,396
	Dyeing and Tanning—					
22	Aniline and coal tar dyes	lb.	357,625	575,199	534,987	565,619
		$	208,942	326,831	369,520	357,470
23	Oak, quebracho and similar extracts	lb.	348,340	172,118	255,465	534,175
		$	13,517	6,179	7,255	18,089
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning[1]	$	440,119	637,291	603,011	603,024
24	Explosives	$	16,872	20,700	12,464	19,795
25	Fertilizers	$	7,273	12,508	8,628	3,396
26	Glycerine	lb.	78,171	114,010	1,740,018	101,964
		$	7,300	12,655	190,001	10,270
	Paints and Varnishes—					
27	Carbon black	lb.	4,676	1,110	239	56,784
		$	385	189	27	3,098
28	Lithopone	lb.	2,503,820	6,557,250	6,557,943	7,417,130
		$	83,419	218,938	228,728	256,732
29	Ready-mixed paints	gal.	31,721	26,493	25,287	27,483
		$	43,029	33,945	35,141	38,374
30	Varnish	gal.	10,342	10,849	10,595	5,832
		$	20,393	19,323	20,013	11,021
31	Zinc white	lb.	5,499,101	9,805,232	10,449,275	10,410,360
		$	226,954	414,988	408,608	398,292
	Totals, Paints and Varnishes[1]	$	752,317	1,108,280	1,196,499	1,346,596

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
448,822	374,740	365,947	505,911	606,510	563,600	569,255	702,119	1
58,228	30,194	117,360	74,637	24,254,560	23,243,659	28,988,021	33,622,574	2
2,860	2,153	6,203	4,127	653,656	623,700	873,637	903,983	
1,105,084	2,045,794	2,183,837	2,315,312	1,960,611	3,057,502	3,186,661	3,510,746	3
400,509	652,203	637,551	649,814	707,097	1,031,661	1,039,801	1,046,865	
282,382	275,801	488,063	558,913	490,110	493,834	751,519	884,786	4
2,241,144	2,440,371	2,967,887	3,318,732	4,069,147	4,365,249	5,341,828	5,798,850	
61,961	73,056	91,935	78,828	92,537	109,822	141,878	135,731	5
191,506	114,284	134,655	133,495	193,655	114,589	136,422	137,330	6
657,786,357	732,182,095	815,897,638	898,669,739	897,580,215	1,063,629,697	1,091,352,582	1,198,116,475	7
19,053,714	16,660,116	24,969,947	27,408,732	26,878,125	25,010,663	32,500,727	35,564,978	
23,802,389	24,339,038	23,981,591	18,643,709	29,521,703	27,369,216	24,170,241	18,643,709	8
687,762	662,338	605,132	540,300	793,251	714,768	608,773	540,300	
72,931,439	54,358,251	52,133,131	44,681,047	93,864,758	59,524,173	64,616,691	64,587,586	9
6,809,400	3,847,984	3,434,206	3,111,680	7,983,845	4,119,509	4,063,625	4,401,377	
1,716,883	1,674,799	2,038,210	1,282,973	1,720,174	1,676,675	2,039,950	1,292,271	10
133,234	121,380	153,243	114,532	134,059	121,777	153,598	116,807	
10,840,539	9,846,227	10,604,832	13,377,559	10,978,826	9,954,828	10,708,468	13,489,156	11
2,841,775	2,537,721	2,332,997	2,643,633	2,915,319	2,593,587	2,375,752	2,685,733	
30,361,936	24,504,053	32,337,858	34,778,301	39,623,104	33,368,473	40,855,283	44,489,337	
111,341	602,643	1,511,318	1,624,119	120,429	613,638	1,537,869	1,785,554	12
984,093	1,287,004	1,803,097	2,330,415	1,151,743	1,423,947	1,944,581	2,623,959	13
139,043	153,835	216,902	227,526	155,357	172,048	235,636	281,228	
253,171	283,091	368,552	398,279	261,812	287,868	371,217	401,166	14
5,523	65,581	40,221	49,637	326,563	388,126	649,474	865,700	15
712,554	1,067,296	913,960	931,597	2,015,010	2,786,338	2,809,141	2,532,358	16
209,393	259,723	213,758	205,742	586,490	659,535	596,113	508,792	
2,122,572	2,853,896	3,070,292	2,715,426	2,128,505	2,858,749	3,072,115	2,717,959	17
2,044,061	2,551,591	2,496,926	2,285,191	2,054,563	2,559,159	2,500,514	2,290,127	
62,921,986	**58,923,311**	**77,256,933**	**78,988,621**	**87,658,005**	**83,396,761**	**102,428,037**	**105,421,236**	
357,794	538,872	552,832	571,054	807,321	1,115,116	1,096,667	1,318,389	18
1,684,326	1,466,430	1,589,756	1,642,216	2,174,126	1,655,043	1,871,289	1,864,591	19
735,702	675,921	757,856	885,474	1,752,086	1,673,709	1,763,631	1,925,168	20
313,271	321,496	330,183	300,371	444,529	545,745	510,738	412,901	21
1,131,925	1,067,087	1,186,447	1,345,613	2,577,291	2,621,563	2,715,920	2,968,389	
1,240,127	1,545,102	2,138,001	2,387,013	3,033,331	3,944,647	4,267,888	4,585,399	22
820,095	885,393	1,083,803	1,225,588	2,029,704	2,823,456	3,211,123	3,536,124	
19,650,998	25,451,463	22,629,774	19,993,995	23,847,941	31,758,810	25,282,050	30,129,002	23
510,501	614,834	606,091	572,465	624,239	775,920	681,006	909,427	
1,768,012	2,018,283	2,141,493	2,289,751	3,510,598	4,853,532	4,853,908	5,486,921	
171,236	280,171	386,653	283,997	208,833	318,017	420,263	324,828	24
664,380	1,037,806	1,549,394	1,235,863	1,942,712	1,989,498	2,484,724	2,147,182	25
38,460	21,170	337,986	1,602,639	270,199	762,059	2,681,659	2,004,996	26
4,047	1,827	34,142	212,371	21,194	49,584	267,435	246,172	
6,276,110	10,750,945	12,789,237	12,748,100	6,285,226	10,755,975	12,789,576	12,808,870	27
203,639	350,695	612,895	600,567	204,473	351,168	612,927	603,919	
3,691,763	2,208,571	3,431,609	3,092,544	14,046,315	12,071,365	16,570,839	15,377,770	28
173,805	98,074	141,131	137,594	487,520	432,008	577,817	558,114	
48,427	61,405	97,782	106,817	85,017	89,435	125,792	137,285	29
86,227	94,095	156,482	172,870	137,994	130,323	198,412	217,575	
47,886	63,365	64,862	83,925	58,642	75,933	76,022	90,507	30
89,272	100,824	117,583	161,491	110,735	124,917	139,342	174,704	
830,247	624,489	1,255,138	1,135,212	8,955,975	11,130,960	12,198,705	11,976,847	31
58,692	41,866	85,518	59,690	381,887	489,173	520,577	475,356	
1,231,947	1,353,655	1,954,822	1,987,443	2,412,204	2,723,858	3,484,897	3,620,464	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concl					
1	Perfumery	$	168,583	101,686	101,677	105,145
	Soap—					
2	Laundry soap	lb.	58,086	395,247	198,785	258,247
		$	4,817	26,683	14,564	17,200
3	Toilet soap	$	95,463	42,084	39,255	51,500
	Totals, Soap[1]	$	115,817	80,601	69,655	85,044
	Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*—					
4	Sulphate of alumina	cwt	86,365	57,873	75,735	82,885
		$	86,219	54,627	63,052	64,638
5	Ammonia and its compounds	$	46,375	102,820	192,256	146,756
6	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead	lb.	-	-	-	
		$	-		-	
7	Chlorine, liquid	lb.			-	
		$	-	-	-	-
8	Calcium chloride	cwt.	48,053	48,055	61,225	1,179
		$	62,446	63,352	99,556	1,289
9	Potash and potassium compounds	$	91,564	78,271	128,833	97,509
10	Soda and sodium compounds	$	660,068	787,664	836,544	935,842
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, *n.o.p.*[1]	$	1,371,492	1,589,730	1,875,509	1,725,016
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**4,583,344**	**5,662,584**	**6,210,239**	**6,336,345**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
	Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
11	Films	$	109,240	131,717	65,448	57,257
12	Dolls	$	3,213	1,133	2,144	5,548
13	Toys	$	162,062	142,785	155,382	189,825
	Totals, Amusem't and Sporting Goods[1]	$	507,711	504,481	468,032	540,510
14	Brushes	$	99,188	105,405	125,751	129,438
15	Containers (outside coverings)	$	1,321,591	1,155,568	1,151,079	1,234,653
	Household and Personal Equipment—					
16	Buttons	$	11,665	13,156	10,823	14,457
17	Cases and boxes, fancy	$	86,271	74,987	100,159	114,688
18	Jewellery, *n.o.p.*	$	61,690	52,580	33,411	40,010
19	Pocket books, etc	$	172,974	126,726	144,265	158,102
20	Refrigerators	$	3,685	863	925	1,099
21	Tobacco pipes, etc	$	113,416	103,114	128,125	121,711
	Totals, Household etc., Equipment[1]	$	795,494	736,091	746,114	794,512
22	Musical instruments	$	31,762	31,531	46,210	57,731
	Scientific and Educational Equipment—					
23	Philosophical and scientific apparatus	$	85,283	178,777	54,712	99,175
24	Surgical instruments, etc	$	164,328	171,735	270,167	302,107
	Totals, Scientific and Educational Equipment[1]	$	362,579	464,368	440,015	565,617
25	Ships and vessels	$	29,152	5,469	7,998	23,343
26	Vehicles, *n.o.p.*	$	79,969	63,212	58,764	147,475
27	Works of art	$	159,520	177,650	177,679	218,518
28	Special imports	$	945,223	722,107	2,099,535	1,647,293
29	Cartridges	$	77,599	12,061	36,226	21,442
30	Electrical energy	k.w.h.	-	-	-	-
		$	-	-	-	-
31	Express parcels	$	1,121	1,336	5,958	7,426
32	Pencils, lead	$	81,122	48,472	56,209	72,875
33	Post Office parcels	$	288,126	290,042	311,653	373,231
34	Precious stones	$	26,949	35,318	58,678	86,026
35	Settlers' effects	$	232,862	175,687	214,810	179,705
36	Waste paper clippings	cwt	7,867	25,264	23,429	40,909
		$	4,160	15,869	15,963	26,410
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**5,217,092**	**4,717,973**	**6,194,730**	**6,317,717**
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	$	**86,466,055**	**105,100,764**	**111,682,490**	**117,874,822**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1933-36—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	
284,877	201,958	233,641	231,622	611,838	436,309	429,737	418,559	1
7,615,428	2,135,729	3,640,759	4,087,338	7,722,493	2,593,412	3,910,635	4,599,156	2
581,355	142,156	222,220	252,255	589,111	172,773	240,948	284,214	
30,811	19,220	19,641	19,692	150,728	78,740	70,951	85,015	3
665,840	219,355	294,470	349,239	870,080	381,189	437,597	505,797	
378,276	465,852	452,701	491,048	479,712	530,400	534,053	582,492	4
474,019	509,290	473,573	532,925	579,166	569,675	540,634	604,813	
68,270	43,149	41,727	45,928	164,322	167,410	272,069	233,965	5
1,723,737	1,398,928	1,866,148	2,545,346	1,723,737	1,398,928	1,866,148	2,545,346	6
1,681,699	981,064	1,062,182	1,322,283	1,681,699	981,064	1,062,182	1,322,283	
6,120,737	12,581,630	10,683,705	10,405,676	6,120,737	12,581,630	10,683,705	10,405,676	7
129,544	253,204	219,220	223,668	129,544	253,204	219,220	223,668	
325,762	292,617	427,635	285,419	390,895	3 4,543	493,761	289,939	8
423,722	318,734	423,335	273,665	498,790	391,97	526,057	277,109	
51,544	42,390	46,719	56,918	318,198	404,861	373,128	415,103	9
1,483,661	1,342,584	1,428,698	1,201,329	2,337,067	2,179,82.	2,409,537	2,304,046	10
5,031,238	4,285,590	4,213,696	3,993,864	6,995,241	6,377,076	6,661,127	6,373,544	
15,465,428	**14,492,071**	**17,117,656**	**17,500,123**	**25,455,432**	**25,583,67**	**28,872,053**	**29,919,921**	
366,525	313,027	304,424	284,826	550,295	504,622	453,489	440,356	11
13,427	9,912	21,839	21,383	130,815	114,568	92,090	124,727	12
323,011	289,413	428,994	489,374	1,077,769	955,967	1,072,175	1,217,758	13
1,289,245	1,049,266	1,402,079	1,749,221	2,627,558	2,317,166	2,593,797	3,078,753	
67,462	66,208	85,182	112,404	297,924	266,242	305,217	302,832	14
407,067	580,189	569,701	350,252	2,409,441	2,339,708	2,391,737	2,283,950	15
68,930	86,942	118,017	139,306	202,309	186,391	251,623	228,353	16
138,945	116,790	145,740	160,095	372,816	302,284	351,880	396,137	17
231,856	270,562	396,659	415,494	670,598	585,518	636,290	621,921	18
137,580	157,879	207,407	256,258	499,866	437,570	488,770	552,395	19
276,298	123,803	216,092	330,250	279,983	124,666	217,017	331,349	20
6,043	5,901	21,174	44,915	299,005	292,212	397,349	426,984	21
1,914,311	1,685,372	2,133,355	2,557,102	4,019,788	3,603,445	4,300,884	4,485,080	
193,904	198,057	249,459	331,999	316,004	347,596	446,878	578,121	22
275,899	238,780	328,654	351,247	432,361	468,477	455,408	541,392	23
842,504	575,969	744,135	841,300	1,189,315	913,269	1,173,795	1,293,050	24
1,829,657	1,478,688	2,000,594	2,219,488	2,558,770	2,282,103	2,844,583	3,229,556	
92,049	201,501	416,748	198,817	126,948	209,837	425,151	256,736	25
229,556	155,380	401,041	328,446	367,869	221,759	463,399	478,516	26
110,621	137,862	276,251	210,648	387,666	457,502	673,636	575,448	27
4,536,007	4,320,699	4,604,538	5,204,711	5,977,646	5,602,388	7,501,915	7,768,446	28
86,395	58,984	97,564	126,965	165,139	71,196	134,652	148,905	29
3,737,563	3,319,689	3,665,161	4,940,659	3,737,563	3,319,689	3,665,161	4,940,659	30
73,102	66,880	68,110	75,292	73,102	66,850	68,110	75,292	
1,065,162	1,014,412	1,168,575	1,327,653	1,076,341	1,025,575	1,185,592	1,347,768	31
114,677	39,171	41,432	63,905	278,424	148,176	153,004	193,649	32
1,680,061	1,633,731	1,764,823	1,843,415	1,968,281	1,923,933	2,076,582	2,217,327	33
34,086	42,088	81,427	50,937	132,168	143,175	208,153	210,191	34
6,350,646	3,370,697	2,535,645	2,454,626	6,716,111	3,714,401	2,915,858	2,803,668	35
586,871	541,308	736,068	667,857	595,404	567,222	759,892	709,330	36
316,506	381,973	339,249	301,489	322,070	398,872	355,632	328,837	
20,915,295	**16,892,841**	**18,891,409**	**20,266,185**	**30,803,511**	**26,119,404**	**30,204,250**	**31,695,725**	
232,548,015	**238,187,681**	**303,639,972**	**319,479,594**	**406,383,744**	**433,798,625**	**522,431,153**	**562,719,063**	

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Class.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
IMPORTS.					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Dutiable	93,306,851	64,429,763	64,731,623	74,225,634	68,478,004
Free	35,292,470	23,859,203	26,097,187	35,192,961	41,864,528
Totals for Group	**128,599,321**	**88,288,966**	**90,828,810**	**109,418,595**	**110,342,532**
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Dutiable	13,471,114	8,274,423	8,986,263	9,796,173	10,477,850
Free	11,092,356	7,164,211	10,855,614	10,161,304	13,836,370
Totals for Group	**24,563,470**	**15,438,634**	**19,841,877**	**19,957,477**	**24,314,220**
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Dutiable	52,367,785	33,039,457	35,918,439	36,788,973	38,575,440
Free	31,511,577	28,175,367	43,454,031	45,009,307	51,238,724
Totals for Group	**83,879,362**	**61,214,824**	**79,372,470**	**81,798,280**	**89,814,164**
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Dutiable	21,453,844	14,197,304	11,570,874	12,938,798	13,948,545
Free	10,576,263	6,308,830	7,787,113	8,260,889	9,323,086
Totals for Group	**32,030,107**	**20,506,134**	**19,357,987**	**21,199,687**	**23,271,631**
Iron and Its Products—					
Dutiable	84,502,393	48,280,297	49,509,704	71,529,016	79,531,376
Free	13,795,229	10,637,537	19,616,937	28,527,129	34,722,339
Totals for Group	**98,297,622**	**58,917,834**	**69,126,641**	**100,056,145**	**114,253,715**
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Dutiable	26,731,318	13,307,378	12,940,794	17,171,874	19,684,599
Free	8,071,032	4,788,026	7,230,206	11,324,755	14,001,320
Totals for Group	**34,802,350**	**18,095,404**	**20,171,000**	**28,496,629**	**33,685,919**
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Dutiable	57,382,379	45,599,875	38,522,548	46,902,200	45,951,658
Free	44,764,968	42,058,130	44,874,213	55,525,837	59,469,578
Totals for Group	**102,147,347**	**87,658,005**	**83,396,761**	**102,428,037**	**105,421,236**
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Dutiable	17,197,862	15,207,419	15,314,270	16,264,427	16,568,065
Free	13,533,483	10,248,013	10,269,405	12,607,626	13,351,856
Totals for Group	**30,731,345**	**25,455,432**	**25,583,675**	**28,872,053**	**29,919,921**
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Dutiable	22,084,502	14,041,184	12,981,897	15,628,827	16,717,559
Free	21,368,478	16,767,327	13,137,507	14,575,423	14,978,166
Totals for Group	**43,452,980**	**30,808,511**	**26,119,404**	**30,204,250**	**31,695,725**
Total Imports—					
Dutiable	388,498,048	256,377,100	250,476,412	301,245,922	309,933,096
Free	190,005,856	150,006,644	183,322,213	221,185,231	252,785,967
Totals, Imports	**578,503,904**	**406,383,744**	**433,798,625**	**522,431,153**	**562,719,063**
Totals, Duties Collected[1]	**113,997,851**	**77,271,965**	**73,154,472**	**84,627,473**	**82,784,317**

[1] Includes the following additional and special duties which cannot be apportioned by groups of commodities: 1932, $2,918,194; 1933, $4,683,735; 1934, $2,342,895; 1935, $1,903,854; 1936, $2,058,956.

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Class.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
EXPORTS.					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Canadian produce	204,398,365	203,370,418	205,804,526	226,233,097	242,861,877
Foreign produce	1,499,705	1,027,989	760,655	838,613	1,192,224
Totals for Group	**205,898,070**	**204,398,407**	**206,565,181**	**227,071,710**	**244,054,101**
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Canadian produce	68,798,683	54,333,047	75,151,480	86,848,144	100,932,110
Foreign produce	672,339	433,305	492,675	401,058	604,061
Totals for Group	**69,471,022**	**54,766,352**	**75,644,155**	**87,249,202**	**101,536,171**
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Canadian produce	5,512,130	4,731,094	7,828,684	7,523,144	10,273,697
Foreign produce	755,397	367,207	383,167	414,579	788,925
Totals for Group	**6,267,527**	**5,098,301**	**8,211,851**	**7,937,723**	**11,062,622**
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Canadian produce	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398	160,932,709	181,831,743
Foreign produce	322,358	236,928	191,127	288,761	242,904
Totals for Group	**176,062,627**	**121,123,724**	**143,333,525**	**161,221,470**	**182,074,647**
Iron and Its Products—					
Canadian produce	15,462,977	17,277,099	26,641,482	40,736,038	52,368,057
Foreign produce	2,962,695	1,894,056	1,702,969	2,042,729	2,465,602
Totals for Group	**18,425,672**	**19,171,155**	**28,344,451**	**42,778,767**	**54,833,659**
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Canadian produce	92,760,398[1]	96,906,641[1]	168,375,134[1]	191,345,386[1]	212,547,372
Foreign produce	616,070	413,991	329,235	982,250	5,003,508
Totals for Group	**93,376,468**[1]	**97,320,632**[1]	**168,704,369**[1]	**192,327,636**[1]	**217,550,880**
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Canadian produce	13,456,701	9,215,837	14,808,912	15,654,323	19,083,643
Foreign produce	662,479	294,292	468,557	302,786	711,448
Totals for Group	**14,119,180**	**9,510,129**	**15,277,469**	**15,957,109**	**19,795,091**
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Canadian produce	10,535,038	11,099,814	13,843,829	15,270,064	16,018,391
Foreign produce	294,047	270,542	279,267	187,378	414,842
Totals for Group	**10,829,085**	**11,370,356**	**14,123,096**	**15,457,442**	**16,433,233**
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Canadian produce	13,367,251	10,243,532	10,357,626	12,083,020	13,113,527
Foreign produce	3,436,125	1,975,532	1,703,672	2,200,809	2,018,145
Totals for Group	**16,803,376**	**12,219,064**	**12,061,298**	**14,283,829**	**15,131,672**
Total Exports—					
Canadian produce	600,031,812[1]	523,064,278[1]	665,954,071[1]	756,625,925[1]	849,030,417
Foreign produce	11,221,215	6,913,842	6,311,324	7,658,963	13,441,659
Totals, Exports	**611,253,027**[1]	**534,978,120**[1]	**672,265,395**[1]	**764,284,888**[1]	**862,472,076**
Total Trade—					
Imports, merchandise	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	522,431,153	562,719,063
Exports, merchandise	611,253,027[1]	534,978,120[1]	672,265,395[1]	764,284,888[1]	862,472,076
Totals, External Trade	**1,189,756,931**[1]	**941,361,864**[1]	**1,106,064,020**[1]	**1,286,716,041**[1]	**1,425,191,139**

[1] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see page 504).

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin—						
1.—Canadian Farm Products—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	556,062	9,122,647	18,186,942	130,156,011	20,938,972	174,442,511
Partly manufactured	1,662	105,200	276,670	44,882	2,714,947	2,931,589
Fully or chiefly manufactured	8,437,108	3,103,090	13,843,069	20,548,321	20,131,828	52,057,176
Totals, Canadian Field Crops	8,994,832	12,330,937	32,306,681	150,749,214	43,785,747	229,431,276
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	1,818,660	2,896,186	10,450,800	2,987,186	15,327,475	19,991,436
Partly manufactured	6,441,755	2,693,178	12,409,640	3,426,423	895,581	4,744,925
Fully or chiefly manufactured	14,651,248	1,722,811	19,400,404	32,115,084	1,946,878	36,320,136
Totals, Canadian Animal Husbandry	22,911,663	7,312,175	42,260,844	38,528,693	18,169,934	61,056,497
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	2,374,722	12,018,833	28,637,742	133,143,197	36,266,447	194,433,947
Partly manufactured	6,443,417	2,798,378	12,686,310	3,471,305	3,610,528	7,676,514
Fully or chiefly manufactured	23,088,356	4,825,901	33,243,473	52,663,405	22,078,706	88,377,312
Totals, Canadian Farm Products	**31,906,495**	**19,643,112**	**74,567,525**	**189,277,907**	**61,955,681**	**290,487,773**
2.—Foreign Farm Products—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	505,084	28,817,882	46,192,260	Nil	8,064	9,671
Partly manufactured	4,119,608	2,010,046	26,590,005	3,407	282,188	292,764
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,086,165	9,380,224	54,568,195	4,250,452	1,220,582	16,265,772
Totals, Foreign Field Crops	26,710,857	40,208,152	127,350,460	4,253,859	1,510,834	16,568,207
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	219,235	5,292,302	5,813,046	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	59,084	84,137	174,375	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	393,946	1,221,834	2,928,838	383,033	114,825	2,420,243
Totals, Foreign Animal Husbandry	672,265	6,598,273	8,916,259	383,033	114,825	2,420,243
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	724,319	34,110,184	52,005,306	Nil	8,064	9,671
Partly manufactured	4,178,692	2,094,183	26,764,380	3,407	282,188	292,764
Fully or chiefly manufactured	22,480,111	10,602,058	57,497,033	4,633,485	1,335,407	18,686,015
Totals, Foreign Farm Products	**27,383,122**	**46,806,425**	**136,266,719**	**4,636,892**	**1,625,659**	**18,988,450**
3.—All Farm Products—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials	1,061,146	37,940,529	64,379,202	130,156,011	20,947,036	174,452,182
Partly manufactured	4,121,270	2,115,246	26,866,675	48,289	2,997,135	3,224,353
Fully or chiefly manufactured	30,523,273	12,483,314	68,411,264	24,798,773	21,352,410	68,322,948
Totals, All Field Crops	35,705,689	52,539,089	159,657,141	155,003,073	45,296,581	245,999,483

[1] In this classification the expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced, in their original state, on Canadian farms. In the case of imports, it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original forms, *e.g.*, cane sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, silk, etc.

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936—concluded.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin—concluded.						
3.—All Farm Prod'ts-concl.						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	2,037,895	8,188,488	16,263,846	2,987,186	15,327,475	19,991,436
Partly manufactured	6,500,839	2,777,315	12,584,015	3,426,423	895,581	4,744,925
Fully or chiefly manufactured	15,045,194	2,944,645	22,329,242	32,498,117	2,061,703	38,740,379
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	23,583,928	13,910,448	51,177,103	38,911,726	18,284,759	63,476,740
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	3,099,041	46,129,017	80,643,048	133,143,197	36,274,511	194,443,618
Partly manufactured	19,622,109	4,892,561	39,450,690	3,474,712	3,892,716	7,969,278
Fully or chiefly manufactured	45,568,467	15,427,959	90,740,506	57,296,890	23,414,113	107,063,327
Totals, Farm Origin	**59,289,617**	**66,449,537**	**210,834,244**	**193,914,799**	**63,581,340**	**309,476,223**
Wild Life Origin—						
Raw materials	451,289	2,150,596	2,809,331	9,246,589	5,681,895	15,793,586
Partly manufactured	48,465	619,151	997,867	497,907	28,961	564,023
Fully or chiefly manufactured	69,701	67,395	151,929	17,262	68,026	93,516
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**569,455**	**2,837,142**	**3,959,127**	**9,761,758**	**5,778,882**	**16,451,125**
Marine Origin—						
Raw materials	16,192	390,686	652,897	952,383	9,116,398	10,298,434
Partly manufactured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured	192,986	560,289	1,902,680	5,862,717	2,246,187	15,286,032
Totals, Marine Origin	**209,178**	**950,975**	**2,555,577**	**6,815,100**	**11,362,585**	**25,584,466**
Forest Origin—						
Raw materials	1,730	413,416	476,536	296,123	9,520,590	11,734,921
Partly manufactured	12,931	5,107,384	5,233,641	18,319,464	32,941,217	59,811,921
Fully or chiefly manufactured	3,533,938	14,368,287	19,996,245	10,210,665	82,793,540	110,382,725
Totals, Forest Origin	**3,548,599**	**19,889,087**	**25,706,422**	**28,826,252**	**125,255,347**	**181,929,567**
Mineral Origin—						
Raw materials	8,856,881	60,590,307	80,968,919	8,188,042	15,339,869	31,557,900
Partly manufactured	2,256,463	8,436,116	12,792,200	53,009,932	118,508,394	191,868,893
Fully or chiefly manufactured	31,620,766	130,229,710	176,489,214	15,291,110	10,996,114	71,829,043
Totals, Mineral Origin	**42,734,110**	**199,256,133**	**270,250,333**	**76,489,084**	**144,844,377**	**295,255,836**
Mixed Origin—						
Raw materials	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured	385,743	1,408,680	2,147,507	46,532	613,982	748,154
Fully or chiefly manufactured	11,138,120	28,688,040	47,265,853	5,703,273	8,865,913	19,585,046
Totals, Mixed Origin	**11,523,863**	**30,096,720**	**49,413,360**	**5,749,805**	**9,479,895**	**20,333,200**
Recapitulation—						
Raw materials	12,425,133	109,674,022	165,550,731	151,826,334	75,933,263	263,828,459
Partly manufactured	13,325,711	20,463,892	60,621,905	75,348,547	155,985,270	260,962,269
Fully or chiefly manufactured	92,123,978	189,341,680	336,546,427	94,381,917	128,383,893	324,239,689
Grand Totals	**117,874,822**	**319,479,594**	**562,719,063**	**321,556,798**	**360,302,426**	**849,030,417**

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—An analysis of external trade upon the purpose classification in greater detail for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, will be found at pp. 794-796 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
FOODS, BEVERAGES AND SMOKERS SUPPLIES (ready for consumption or not)....	14,955,237	21,234,133	89,411,644	184,567,146	56,120,498	285,795,165
Foods.....	4,916,446	20,428,158	67,398,651	184,198,086	40,141,896	268,040,791
Beverages and infusions...	9,429,278	687,254	20,564,333	368,394	15,973,956	16,723,676
Smokers supplies.....	609,513	118,721	1,448,660	666	5,652	30,698
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES (finished goods).....	16,349,093	19,682,743	46,052,201	8,567,888	3,204,251	21,179,045
Books, printed matter, stationery, educational supplies.....	2,711,548	8,090,354	11,610,704	734,557	463,625	1,621,775
Clothing.....	4,501,996	1,811,443	8,978,143	3,876,255	236,822	8,446,341
Household utilities.....	7,257,239	5,858,170	15,923,248	1,844,246	519,412	5,998,895
Jewellery, personal ornaments and timepieces...	309,491	1,124,372	3,508,614	90,175	5,894	445,876
Personal utilities.....	792,166	966,364	2,460,448	646	27	77,139
Recreation equipment and supplies.....	776,653	1,832,040	3,571,044	2,022,009	1,978,471	4,589,019
ELECTRICAL ENERGY.....	Nil	75,292	75,292	Nil	3,157,905	3,160,817
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.....	1,030,373	8,094,241	9,289,450	765,202	609,770	3,874,287
PRODUCERS EQUIPMENT.....	15,710,934	69,372,105	90,463,743	4,568,649	10,455,682	25,394,880
PRODUCERS MATERIALS (except unmftrd. foods)....	61,512,315	136,438,564	250,485,823	112,771,034	201,294,183	379,345,838
Building and construction materials.....	2,912,832	9,144,430	13,506,615	19,127,736	18,599,125	46,197,583
Farm materials.....	876,270	2,097,501	6,177,879	4,351,487	8,956,833	15,135,825
Manufacturers materials..	57,723,213	125,196,633	230,801,329	89,291,811	173,738,225	318,012,430
TRANSPORTATION.....	1,165,135	33,854,100	35,101,802	2,761,916	563,937	34,684,071
Vehicles.....	1,103,822	33,369,884	34,514,667	2,761,079	541,170	34,567,439
Vessels.....	61,313	484,216	587,135	837	22,767	116,632
MEDICAL SUPPLIES.....	1,631,329	3,222,173	6,058,747	574,464	106,884	1,139,162
ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND WAR STORES.....	275,278	511,026	826,550	1,687	1,000	186,839
GOODS FOR EXHIBITION.....	196,468	2,611,318	2,985,683	Nil	152,840	152,840

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—The values of imports and exports at the several ports of entry given in the following table indicate that merchandise of the value stated was entered inwards, or passed outwards, at the ports mentioned, but it is not to be inferred that the imports were all for consumption at such ports or that the exports originated there.

Province and Port.	1935.			1936.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island.						
Totals, P.E. Island	**424,081**	**790,792**	**64,979**	**579,083**	**626,225**	**70,440**
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax	53,465,540[2]	12,368,919	1,535,182	50,152,483	13,267,517	1,128,232
Liverpool	3,310,907	109,755	6,705	3,226,757	117,861	9,461
North Sydney	1,697,919	211,290	11,051	2,107,284	206,637	11,437
Sydney	3,678,401	1,727,407	118,476	5,418,528	2,197,789	112,133
Yarmouth	1,587,257	557,619	30,009	1,708,806	856,713	28,906
Totals, Nova Scotia[1]	**67,880,242**[2]	**16,774,923**	**1,891,797**	**67,834,971**	**18,592,197**	**1,507,219**
New Brunswick.						
Campbellton	4,287,191	265,230	22,970	4,148,603	420,430	18,808
Fredericton	–	816,379	154,727	–	594,234	174,835
McAdam Junction	2,288,854	76,969	17,297	2,993,464	31,959	2,237
Moncton	379,774	824,556	171,560	304,287	868,795	169,471
Saint John	44,283,362[2]	9,163,105	1,545,101	53,346,876	9,327,545	1,096,687
Woodstock	4,158,606	273,526	35,496	4,791,111	230,487	27,181
Totals, New Brunswick[1]	**57,339,785**[2]	**12,718,504**	**2,071,541**	**67,325,392**	**12,499,336**	**1,594,510**
Quebec.						
Athelstan	7,278,753	524,643	65,413	7,725,035	665,173	75,767
Chicoutimi	9,248,055	2,355,562	48,620	11,540,796	2,873,428	58,839
Coaticook	2,699,304	192,501	15,278	2,024,866	191,564	17,592
Drummondville	57,215	2,490,807	146,921	53,865	2,625,753	167,114
Granby	–	844,867	90,206	4,257	690,008	97,948
Hull	–	1,388,537	94,855	–	1,281,313	87,599
Montreal	141,653,327[2]	125,851,514	19,817,490	150,654,457	137,328,953	18,490,205
Quebec	20,153,171[2]	7,723,113	894,545	13,811,891	7,468,434	809,087
Rock Island	2,148,948	1,012,193	60,621	2,939,699	1,184,450	60,785
St. Armand	8,966,144	127,812	13,773	11,090,767	128,630	12,853
St. Hyacinthe	150	2,735,665	87,365	248	2,450,637	73,415
St. Johns	107,794,477[2]	4,589,636	717,489	121,341,145	4,579,087	643,730
Shawinigan Falls	–	2,014,017	76,503	–	1,824,856	109,477
Sherbrooke	268,351	3,018,463	335,535	325,364	4,017,010	382,529
Sorel	5,259,366	1,205,596	31,843	3,476,885	914,156	44,494
Sutton	3,999,612	102,412	21,741	6,686,551	116,692	23,635
Three Rivers	4,704,281	3,897,885	222,078	5,680,597	3,493,542	175,341
Totals, Quebec[1]	**316,675,253**[2]	**162,268,848**	**22,791,349**	**339,038,748**	**174,000,329**	**21,393,542**
Ontario.						
Amherstburg	58,543	898,388	178,145	54,676	704,879	136,153
Belleville	–	895,614	222,456	131	975,459	234,962
Brantford	8,888	2,476,147	309,861	10,300	3,366,764	331,628
Brockville	57,935	441,805	65,070	117,861	742,766	83,843
Chatham	215	3,220,741	829,264	30,673	2,833,770	684,631
Cobourg	539,903	1,190,148	227,611	855,374	1,004,708	170,813
Cornwall	653,030	2,380,502	192,636	987,241	2,140,908	140,951
Fort Erie (Bridgeburg)	32,875,383	2,911,287	450,770	40,228,195	3,011,286	441,006
Fort Frances	6,917,363	701,843	151,816	9,403,169	936,411	193,234
Fort William	19,526,075	1,874,079	574,086	20,952,881	2,149,185	561,732
Galt	2,787	2,827,324	229,024	2,580	3,674,139	265,401
Guelph	4,108	2,414,594	197,983	17,958	2,771,545	183,968
Hamilton	191,950	21,212,064	3,029,550	141,049	22,742,424	3,049,551
Kingston	70,923	801,520	119,867	51,041	948,275	119,598
Kitchener	6,069	4,772,627	461,064	8,011	5,233,381	515,030

[1] Totals include other smaller ports. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Province and Port.	1935.			1936.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded.						
London	–	5,342,230	953,375	–	5,152,819	969,298
Niagara Falls	37,135,726	5,465,837	943,923	42,399,429	6,539,347	1,080,837
North Bay	–	2,230,871	307,044	–	2,360,831	320,942
Oshawa	11,008	8,285,303	1,908,665	1,121	7,917,902	1,548,072
Ottawa	76	5,491,405	937,286	1,392	5,492,942	951,686
Parry Sound	415,768	957,122	334,240	503,056	885,961	356,655
Peterborough	528	2,591,796	319,423	358	3,134,675	382,646
Port Arthur	37,746,375	752,967	152,886	45,013,714	636,241	56,574
Prescott	2,530,764	1,955,734	404,130	3,304,787	966,451	375,423
St. Catharines	3,847,989	2,749,515	469,635	3,776,481	3,796,458	662,887
St. Thomas	1,755	1,025,724	195,827	2,157	1,041,738	200,940
Sarnia	15,226,200	10,659,480	770,410	20,539,884	11,908,847	746,418
Sault Ste. Marie	4,591,952	2,627,454	676,432	5,608,222	2,976,799	665,683
Stratford	–	839,028	134,584	–	973,494	137,436
Sudbury	–	2,668,205	121,342	–	2,516,235	128,660
Tillsonburg	7,411	610,748	208,609	9,493	573,509	217,320
Toronto	773,890	103,229,298	19,300,534	1,086,782	111,640,461	19,400,068
Welland	661,737	6,498,131	457,822	1,027,425	7,578,612	463,952
Windsor	27,547,726	33,963,777	8,199,355	31,011,622	36,326,686	7,946,981
Woodstock	195	836,101	96,163	41	998,029	110,727
Totals, Ontario[1]	**191,544,919**	**256,021,489**	**44,956,412**	**227,369,906**	**275,376,699**	**44,688,808**
Manitoba.						
Brandon	120,938	642,495	49,237	168,304	679,987	50,624
Emerson	7,063,957	748,629	75,578	9,723,229	980,144	111,904
Winnipeg	4,160,147	14,618,669	3,003,581	2,174,596	16,488,062	3,276,054
Totals, Manitoba[1]	**11,449,820**	**16,057,531**	**3,134,190**	**12,128,307**	**18,220,367**	**3,442,511**
Saskatchewan.						
Moose Jaw	10,743	1,056,623	129,596	31,100	861,477	116,503
North Portal	2,907,453	92,680	11,700	7,041,777	157,968	32,289
Regina	311,099	2,923,619	522,585	102,613	3,499,638	579,079
Saskatoon	–	975,345	192,338	–	1,596,279	228,140
Totals, Saskatchewan[1]	**3,229,295**	**5,148,575**	**881,569**	**7,175,490**	**6,331,090**	**982,332**
Alberta.						
Calgary	–	3,322,603	563,715	–	3,488,865	628,745
Edmonton	–	2,881,289	784,317	105,809	2,871,214	798,365
Lethbridge	510,584	2,894,874	125,226	779,520	4,289,437	167,052
Totals, Alberta[1]	**510,584**	**9,219,263**	**1,490,972**	**885,329**	**10,805,910**	**1,619,442**
British Columbia.						
Nanaimo	4,871,952	240,332	23,133	6,398,931	157,421	31,085
Nelson	248,281	607,119	75,541	202,762	1,079,755	94,942
New Westminster	23,938,731	1,820,494	266,050	33,448,337	1,792,653	241,482
Prince Rupert	7,232,606	568,250	96,919	9,054,898	646,405	109,199
Vancouver	73,448,060	35,998,887	5,737,617	84,924,374	38,458,107	5,906,176
Victoria	4,377,296	3,541,283	807,515	4,596,531	3,297,894	744,414
Totals, British Columbia[1]	**114,809,429**	**43,204,210**	**7,070,033**	**139,984,899**	**45,980,509**	**7,217,767**
Yukon.						
Totals, Yukon	**421,480**	**212,709**	**49,330**	**149,951**	**270,427**	**63,979**
Prepaid postal parcels, duty received through P.O. Department		14,309	3,294	–	15,974	3,483
Customs duty stamps	–	–	222,006	–	–	200,282
Grand Totals	**764,284,888**[2]	**532,431,153**	**84,627,473**	**862,472,076**	**562,719,063**	**82,784,317**

[1] Totals include other smaller ports. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. (see p. 504).

18.—Imports of Canada, by Values Entered for Consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries, Dutiable and Free, under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Country.	Dutiable under—			Free under—			Total Imports.
	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire.							
United Kingdom	1,134,817	54,178,146	654,267	13,170,059	48,737,025	508	117,874,822
Irish Free State	47	47,733	3,343	5,174	26,569	Nil	82,866
Africa—British East	4,932	949,680	1,952	485,811	1,782,867	Nil	3,225,242
British South	1,519	1,406,751	84,430	876,291	2,380,656	19,356	4,769,003
British West	2,551	30	189,204	259,262	551,727	Nil	1,002,774
Australia	7,683	998,721	554,006	439,290	5,199,670	77,729	7,277,099
British East Indies—							
British India	30,858	3,786,525	525	523,417	3,116,800	Nil	7,458,125
Ceylon	41,021	1,783,341	129	337,631	755,757	Nil	2,917,879
Straits Settlements	675	596,527	1,345	5,637,246	962,476	Nil	7,198,269
British Guiana	20	4,454,406	1,115	119,714	182,682	Nil	4,757,937
British West Indies—							
Barbados	696	1,299,259	2,537	2,459	2,125,056	Nil	3,430,007
Jamaica	6,367	2,028,503	1,662	33,116	2,243,681	Nil	4,313,329
Trinidad and Tobago	1,302	2,025,998	22,351	1,756	541,889	Nil	2,593,296
Other	5,539	938,099	1,448	29,688	843,321	Nil	1,818,095
Fiji	1,269	1,754,625	Nil	121	14,420	Nil	1,770,435
Hong Kong	515,364	Nil	10,023	659,754	Nil	Nil	1,185,141
Newfoundland	9,132	3,784	Nil	1,999,618	6,748	Nil	2,019,282
New Zealand	10,348	15,923	59,627	872,224	2,616,918	47,358	3,622,398
Totals, British Empire[1]	**1,820,673**	**76,290,177**	**1,588,444**	**25,519,965**	**72,357,100**	**144,951**	**177,721,310**
Foreign Countries.							
Argentina	1,064,102	Nil	429,376	2,250,584	Nil	Nil	3,744,062
Belgium	1,763,412	Nil	1,480,659	1,846,812	Nil	2,895	5,093,778
China	3,122,217	Nil	Nil	594,964	Nil	Nil	3,717,181
Colombia	635,233	Nil	Nil	3,566,964	Nil	Nil	4,202,197
Czechoslovakia	301,973	Nil	1,578,510	89,015	Nil	146	1,969,644
Denmark	21,329	Nil	56,247	32,401	Nil	Nil	109,977
France	653,281	Nil	4,666,838	1,293,892	Nil	103,657	6,717,668
Germany	4,140,081	Nil	4,082,463	1,681,039	Nil	4,102	9,907,685
Italy	341,567	Nil	1,231,216	369,288	Nil	1,845	1,943,916
Japan	1,053,147	Nil	1,356,736	757,527	Nil	298,671	3,466,081
Netherlands	1,303,070	Nil	902,529	2,052,378	Nil	520	4,258,497
Norway	57,708	Nil	534,167	270,769	Nil	Nil	862,644
Peru	58,328	Nil	Nil	4,112,908	Nil	Nil	4,171,236
Spain	257,847	Nil	976,986	114,718	Nil	79,433	1,428,984
Sweden	400,010	Nil	943,485	405,745	Nil	8,428	1,757,668
Switzerland	1,299,855	Nil	659,330	611,779	Nil	2,112	2,573,076
United States	155,924,715	Nil	33,913,721	127,597,746	Nil	2,043,412	319,479,594
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**176,271,090**	Nil	**53,962,712**	**152,216,953**	Nil	**2,546,998**	**384,997,753**
Totals, Imports Entered for Consumption	**178,091,763**	**76,290,177**	**55,551,156**	**177,736,918**	**72,357,100**	**2,691,949**	**562,719,063**

[1] Totals include other minor countries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire.					
United Kingdom	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490	117,874,822
Irish Free State	45,511	36,360	31,761	34,922	82,866
Aden	6,155	3,091	8,021	6,837	2,563
Africa—British East	1,436,338	724,978	928,543	1,330,089	3,225,242
British South	4,323,169	4,907,064	3,641,261	3,296,780	4,769,003
Southern Rhodesia	Nil	Nil	936	163,431	Nil
British West	323,678	169,075	507,159	587,069	1,002,774

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—continued.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—concluded.					
Bermuda	95,729	182,740	163,066	147,706	145,229
British East Indies—British India	5,099,736	4,094,201	5,941,863	6,414,944	7,458,125
Ceylon	1,573,916	1,081,022	1,409,959	2,092,512	2,917,879
Straits Settlements	550,777	386,424	1,001,878	2,970,415	7,198,269
Other	14,519	1,855	7,730	23,938	37,715
British Guiana	4,541,922	2,299,814	1,389,183	2,449,442	4,757,937
British Honduras	105,780	50,519	144,820	48,276	131,360
British Sudan	8,068	5,511	5,655	12,919	28,905
British West Indies—Barbados	2,673,435	2,856,835	3,126,857	4,861,463	3,430,007
Jamaica	4,406,024	3,194,364	2,640,286	4,304,770	4,313,329
Trinidad and Tobago	3,124,902	2,428,252	1,986,716	1,357,030	2,593,296
Other	1,560,516	1,235,476	1,357,089	1,381,744	1,818,095
Hong Kong	660,939	515,614	624,336	676,243	1,185,141
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo	1,026	429	142	801	226
Newfoundland	1,483,881	545,527	630,070	1,588,973	2,019,282
Oceania—Australia	5,696,770	5,902,587	5,406,582	6,327,175	7,277,099
Fiji	2,606,430	2,218,351	1,647,324	1,799,959	1,770,435
New Zealand	1,080,230	969,704	2,575,158	2,534,678	3,622,398
Palestine	20,753	108,476	126,747	91,865	59,313
Totals, British Empire[1]	**147,811,993**	**120,384,324**	**140,403,886**	**156,186,471**	**177,721,310**
Foreign Countries.					
Abyssinia	28,007	7,973	11,879	12,873	5,741
Argentina	2,608,363	894,982	2,049,563	2,790,923	3,744,062
Austria	322,872	179,707	216,557	280,986	331,482
Belgium	5,047,721	3,642,518	3,200,168	3,613,538	5,093,778
Brazil	982,544	591,141	626,586	835,546	900,877
Chile	109,935	21,443	8,323	67,860	59,169
China	3,725,558	1,605,452	2,330,559	2,345,570	3,717,181
Colombia	5,035,311	3,365,508	3,569,707	4,563,821	4,202,197
Costa Rica	27,361	43,222	35,774	47,921	60,978
Cuba	981,091	705,824	1,063,239	929,267	441,942
Czechoslovakia	2,759,864	1,769,044	1,403,472	2,310,315	1,969,644
Denmark	89,266	126,605	294,470	126,383	109,977
Greenland	170,200	1,918	183,259	Nil	Nil
Ecuador	399	5,024	15,715	20,765	75,418
Egypt	269,503	407,581	701,155	956,491	814,138
Finland	56,578	53,976	42,088	36,315	48,374
France	13,570,141	7,712,558	6,895,411	6,443,695	6,717,668
French Africa	130,168	52,091	85,266	35,400	63,643
French East Indies	19,249	3,405	3,823	22,672	86,097
St. Pierre and Miquelon	107,081	86,652	191,039	291,579	42,786
Germany	11,657,869	9,088,905	9,922,704	10,014,434	9,907,685
Greece	104,492	45,041	49,405	39,938	48,019
Guatemala	14,914	14,629	6,330	5,210	16,131
Haiti	45	336	1,029	62,001	56,811
Honduras	290	1,256	24,990	53,711	96,056
Hungary	18,802	24,274	58,987	67,898	45,955
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	98,340	150,024	189,229	254,427	345,358
Italy	4,193,437	2,806,361	2,579,950	2,714,878	1,943,916
Japan	5,990,401	3,860,911	3,311,687	4,424,654	3,466,081
Latvia	5,451	4,676	12,060	4,664	10,243
Mexico	788,447	880,841	404,943	494,184	885,039
Morocco	55,045	78,642	14,786	23,237	14,867
Netherlands	5,827,969	3,715,998	3,241,669	4,343,945	4,258,497
Dutch East Indies	340,807	224,997	561,251	398,093	780,755
Dutch West Indies	1,499,701	1,557,788	867,486	Nil	273,019
Nicaragua	4,278	586	Nil	668	Nil
Norway	548,998	452,903	531,287	713,577	862,644
Panama	3,441	3,207	9,674	91,799	42,460
Paraguay	27,057	Nil	15	13,307	52,082
Persia	38,848	71,493	130,752	129,119	156,245
Peru	3,515,589	2,573,521	3,579,726	3,430,387	4,171,236
Poland and Danzig	72,555	84,861	66,094	154,309	115,818
Portugal	341,218	175,368	129,197	199,846	154,213
Azores and Madeira	130,015	135,253	87,235	123,912	173,637
Roumania	21,867	4,730	4,380	5,396	144,413
Russia	18,001	539,419	104,760	265,039	279,441

[1] Totals include other minor countries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise, Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—concluded.					
Santo Domingo	522,884	101,310	189,006	1,314,939	126
Siam	Nil	Nil	22,595	52,040	158,272
Spain	1,476,630	1,160,753	1,128,755	1,374,755	1,428,984
Canary Islands	5,046	10,989	2,759	1,640	15,679
Sweden	879,476	704,193	1,138,443	1,704,892	1,757,668
Switzerland	3,687,517	2,399,635	2,808,308	2,335,297	2,573,076
Syria	24,142	4,620	2,704	4,559	4,093
Turkey	256,720	171,010	174,000	206,188	287,558
United States	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681	303,639,972	319,479,594
Alaska	63,292	37,799	34,552	99,581	60,115
Hawaii	115,505	42,186	40,490	84,904	116,387
Philippines	118,437	155,787	365,472	496,105	592,465
Puerto Rico	1,437	1,201	1,194	1,296	22,791
Uruguay	131,344	7,104	19,908	166,975	206,663
Venezuela	329,026	861,835	396,533	834,848	1,270,437
Yugoslavia	12,080	7,908	33,005	93,817	87,966
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**430,691,911**	**285,999,420**	**293,394,739**	**366,244,682**	**384,997,753**
Grand Totals, Imports	**578,503,904**	**406,383,744**	**433,798,625**	**522,431,153**	**562,719,063**
Imports, by Continents.					
Europe—United Kingdom	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	111,682,490	117,874,822
Other Europe	50,898,616	34,873,626	34,000,977	37,026,683	38,183,295
North America	369,322,592	246,478,559	251,249,768	320,722,090	335,938,367
South America	17,281,500	10,620,427	11,055,811	15,207,035	19,465,458
Asia	18,539,314	12,444,578	16,212,647	20,610,821	28,456,913
Oceania	9,498,935	9,133,325	9,671,789	10,746,716	12,786,319
Africa	6,591,168	6,367,174	5,906,869	6,435,318	10,013,889

[1] Totals include other minor countries not specified.

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire.					
United Kingdom	174,043,725	184,361,019	288 582,666[2]	290 885,237[2]	321,556,798
Irish Free State	2,661,421	2,247,162	3,514,785	4,120,524	3,039,231
Aden	9,519	18,692	34,753	40,879	119,667
Africa—British East	372,388	409,276	525,434	634,578	824,031
British South	8,401,496	4,001,538	7,286,544	12,127,704	13,502,138
Southern Rhodesia	Nil[1]	Nil	393,902	528,777	789,610
British West	400,062	303,296	348,097	348,736	610,158
Bermuda	1,948,898	1,587,002	1,146,065	1,121,606	1,254,249
British East Indies—British India	3,041,522	2,414,586	3,743,360	4,118,175	3,133,869
Ceylon	59,183	62,744	109,411	237,085	223,086
Straits Settlements	340,072	388,438	681,682	1,493,894	1,314,927
British Guiana	778,469	806,550	800,578	927,198	1,098,866
British Honduras	1,008,412	665,922	256,869	209,759	252,938
British Sudan	1,576	318	52,402	1,662	70,045
British West Indies—Barbados	1,092,425	1,049,944	1,056,146	1,027,173	1,009,658
Jamaica	2,634,699	2,430,410	2,633,019	3,088,267	3,342,343
Trinidad and Tobago	2,147,637	1,773,239	1,997,460	2,206,914	2,313,583
Other	2,398,372	1,714,122	1,353,324	1,312,310	1,281,720
Gibraltar	9,622	10,272	9,935	15,375	7,311
Hong Kong	1,434,659	1,062,243	1,253,866	1,300,083	1,466,955
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo	297,312	101,540	188,871	207,134	416,210
Newfoundland	7,705 876[2]	5,644,225	6,130,698	6,468,918	6,902,882
Oceania—Australia	5,387,982	7,312,574	12,138,869	18,081,847	23,974,094
Fiji	123,376	101,397	176,741	197,946	288,571
New Zealand	3,724,225	3,608,500	4,480,219	7,344,785	10,221,205
Palestine	29,043	35,220	99,621	135,523	274,156
Totals, British Empire[1]	**220,060,411[2]**	**222,118,927**	**339,006,389[2]**	**358,199,478[2]**	**399,311,479**

[1] Totals include other minor countries not specified. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries.					
Argentina	4,344,735	2,509,585	2,793,801	4,014,974	3,981,453
Austria	101,143	6,623	31,268	25,810	44,808
Belgium	14,036,437	14,490,939	12,538,143	11,780,088	11,061,409
Belgian Congo	47,957	20,691	37,979	50,355	44,681
Bolivia	91,704	65,557	245,225	192,595	95,471
Brazil	979,854	1,394,230	1,758,380	2,769,578	3,711,283
Chile	405,359	138,581	276,533	557,303	852,292
China	5,908,133	7,669,228	5,395,970	4,461,465	4,555,726
Colombia	533,891	389,296	421,184	797,370	919,192
Costa Rica	45,078	46,442	71,219	66,322	83,640
Cuba	1,637,676	830,177	993,019	1,203,854	1,177,131
Czechoslovakia	173,098	111,891	71,910	39,015	55,278
Denmark	3,875,680	2,694,212	2,160,467	2,012,197	1,375,236
Ecuador	29,846	24,753	60,300	140,461	159,550
Egypt	173,201	186,008	179,578	297,984	440,085
Finland	666,459	262,728	328,539	345,367	722,258
France	17,954,321	12,730,226	11,907,478	9,842,294	7,648,440
French Africa	343,758	91,199	61,223	97,114	123,567
French Guiana	43,338	46,369	60,620	69,085	86,588
French Oceania	753,642	899,806	81,940	38,857	57,676
French West Indies	249,904	129,409	82,151	94,496	159,164
St. Pierre and Miquelon	8,642,119	7,593,203	4,346,925	350,799	362,255
Germany	10,405,256	8,057,105	10,588,450	4,474,158	4,559,594
Greece	2,412,035	341,521	138,313	5,341	429,992
Guatemala	153,543	91,596	122,975	154,157	89,488
Haiti	83,299	77,637	151,528	175,033	103,756
Honduras	111,058	108,906	115,228	105,641	130,590
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	5,231	4,236	30,578	129,231	115,907
Italy	4,265,324	4,126,362	3,543,315	3,630,630	2,376,533
Japan	16,555,690	10,327,492	13,802,760	16,935,869	14,844,137
Korea	10,237	2,248	112,407	9,326	1,999
Mexico	1,366,947	1,311,236	1,680,766	1,885,330	1,719,634
Morocco	71,709	161,314	58,252	65,774	82,968
Netherlands	13,502,157	16,457,910	19,655,271	10,071,978	9,445,227
Dutch East Indies	507,258	292,991	412,180	564,273	660,472
Dutch Guiana	63,356	40,764	45,224	56,908	51,108
Dutch West Indies	53,225	71,202	76,487	124,743	141,727
Nicaragua	22,363	18,810	20,003	34,187	57,194
Norway	3,324,772	3,695,335	3,912,408	4,788,736	4,576,786
Panama	336,323	113,047	233,430	239,717	312,402
Persia	–	5,393	14,225	68,493	176,561
Peru	628,167	721,262	926,453	744,730	1,026,433
Poland and Danzig	35,089	31,340	71,343	402,067	511,929
Portugal	81,472	141,112	86,616	95,257	134,735
Azores and Madeira	44,743	26,330	27,853	17,996	7,018
Portuguese Africa	1,063,283	842,446	952,519	1,372,743	1,715,147
Roumania	22,548	57,866	14,209	151,582	22,726
Russia	55,197	1,776,946	16,722	21,712	1,201
Salvador	22,619	12,673	26,061	59,090	60,195
Santo Domingo	262,273	180,965	178,017	261,275	131,304
Siam	6,222	4,075	4,326	6,853	7,294
Spain	566,103	2,481,717	1,822,626	2,626,984	1,540,740
Canary Islands	23,264	14,017	45,151	50,159	56,870
Sweden	2,385,789	2,636,400	1,441,030	1,637,603	2,295,087
Switzerland	280,090	212,267	275,539	622,264	765,295
Syria	26,825	25,785	33,254	33,712	101,962
Turkey	7,714	32,206	1,363	8,657	488
United States	257,770,160[2]	197,424,723[2]	220,072,810[2]	304,721,354[2]	360,302,426
Alaska	364,147	173,388	114,469	146,564	148,249
Hawaii	201,083	434,540	620,675	600,193	626,510
Philippines	296,931	347,368	616,979	833,623	1,123,277
Puerto Rico	450,184	268,045	353,809	431,296	409,365
Uruguay	424,927	71,721	140,273	231,445	368,508
Venezuela	549,827	351,777	401,306	484,510	571,687
Yugoslavia	4,185	2,016	670	1,246	6,172
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**379,971,401[2]**	**305,945,351[2]**	**326,947,682[2]**	**398,426,447[2]**	**449,718,938**
Grand Totals, Canadian Exports	**600,031,812[2]**	**528,064,278[2]**	**665,954,071[2]**	**756,625,925[2]**	**849,030,417**
Exports, by Continents.					
Europe—United Kingdom	174,043,725	184,361,019	248,582,666[2]	290,885,237[2]	321,556,798
Other Europe	77,223,644	72,712,079	72,374,404	56,963,021	51,096,279
North America	290,511,073[2]	223,319,965[2]	242,225,666[2]	325,520,323[2]	381,792,744
South America	8,890,776	6,562,273	7,930,034	10,989,314	12,934,902
Asia	28,242,090	22,696,286	26,353,284	30,379,721	28,129,651
Oceania	10,198,618	12,364,161	17,508,431	26,279,369	35,190,081
Africa	10,921,886	6,048,495	9,979,586	15,608,940	18,329,962

[1] Totals include other minor countries not specified. [2] Due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold bullion, these figures have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book (see p. 504).

21.—Values and Percentages of Canadian Imports and Exports, from and to Stated Countries, passing through the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Country whence Imported and to which Exported.	Merchandise Imported through United States.				Merchandise Exported through United States.			
	1935.		1936.		1935.		1936.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
British Empire.								
United Kingdom	73,048	0·1	97,126	0·1	43,284,102	14·9[2]	53,238,852	16·6
Irish Free State	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	29,753	0·7	12,952	0·4
Australia	2,289	0·0	1,032	0·0	4,731,209	26·2	7,222,192	30·1
Bermuda	Nil	Nil	4,177	2·9	38,900	3·5	84,743	6·8
British South Africa	657	0·0	5,575	0·1	3,207,444	26·4	2,319,439	17·2
British East Africa	12,855	1·0	8,205	0·3	183,043	28·8	397,320	48·2
British West Africa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	279,154	80·0	411,519	67·4
British India	34,883	0·5	19,602	0·3	324,522	7·9	480,817	15·3
Ceylon	24,496	1·2	Nil	Nil	27,269	11·5	65,602	29·4
British Guiana	1,357	0·1	112	0·0	54,580	5·9	92,840	8·4
British Honduras	600	1·2	Nil	Nil	60,637	28·9	2,777	1·1
British West Indies	5,207	0·0	14,437	0·1	458,785	6·0	438,376	5·5
Hong Kong	2,774	0·4	3,863	0·3	178,880	13·8	119,763	8·2
Newfoundland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,248	0·2	15,922	0·2
New Zealand	1,142	0·0	24,150	0·7	1,371,821	18·7	1,802,627	17·6
Palestine	86	0·1	7,160	12·1	55,477	41·0	231,367	84·4
Straits Settlements	532,253	17·9	58,635	0·8	1,248,864	83·6	819,195	62·3
Totals, British Empire[1]	**693,511**	**0·3**	**245,120**	**0·1**	**55,829,491**	**15·6[2]**	**68,229,185**	**17·1**
Foreign Countries.								
Argentina	742,171	26·6	1,628,196	43·5	1,918,729	47·8	1,631,399	41·0
Austria	4,695	1·7	17,584	5·3	18,444	71·4	32,812	73·2
Belgium	185,573	5·1	197,168	3·9	218,123	1·9	379,832	3·4
Brazil	225,705	27·0	258,609	28·7	2,030,619	73·3	2,148,309	57·9
Chile	3,368	3·5	15,845	26·8	315,390	56·6	437,022	51·3
China	524,956	22·4	766,338	20·6	459,569	10·3	482,938	10·6
Colombia	331,615	7·3	172,922	4·1	421,946	53·0	630,752	68·6
Cuba	231,803	25·0	255,061	57·7	722,615	60·0	554,680	47·1
Czechoslovakia	14,010	0·6	20,382	1·0	26,121	66·0	15,903	28·8
Denmark	2,557	2·0	4,885	4·4	186,787	9·3	218,640	15·9
Egypt	60,071	6·3	30,429	3·7	226,125	75·9	313,203	71·2
France	36,944	0·6	139,309	2·1	529,334	5·4	1,001,463	13·1
French Africa	3,781	10·7	20,746	32·6	29,237	30·1	56,513	45·7
French West Indies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24,171	25·6	23,674	14·9
Germany	373,942	3·7	62,550	0·6	230,436	5·1	346,079	7·6
Greece	10,744	26·9	24,057	50·1	2,851	53·4	136,985	31·9
Italy	206,767	7·6	142,935	7·4	1,172,919	32·3	1,427,942	60·1
Japan	231,440	5·2	118,136	3·4	903,746	5·3	782,507	5·3
Mexico	279,955	56·7	559,581	63·2	1,404,154	74·4	1,618,386	94·1
Netherlands	312,529	7·2	510,231	12·0	1,652,397	16·4	2,590,439	27·4
Dutch East Indies	112,312	28·2	234,994	30·1	71,[illegible]61	12·7	242,903	36·8
Norway	273	0·0	1,886	0·2	407,348	8·5	549,298	12·0
Peru	Nil	Nil	449	0·0	267,914	36·0	376,895	36·7
Philippine Islands	223,849	45·2	230,415	38·9	210,577	25·3	229,892	20·5
Portugal	267	0·1	4,791	3·1	56,061	58·8	110,817	82·2
Portuguese Africa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	515,026	37·5	854,554	49·8
Russia	3,620	1·4	3,241	1·2	2,112	9·7	1,201	100·0
Santo Domingo	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	90,662	34·7	98,489	75·0
Spain	29,011	2·1	35,901	2·5	2,516,065	95·7	1,371,202	89·0
Sweden	24,258	1·4	11,810	0·7	359,760	22·0	581,079	25·3
Switzerland	29,756	1·3	42,085	1·6	63,038	10·1	68,971	9·0
Turkey	126,941	61·5	127,942	44·5	6,192	71·5	389	79·7
Venezuela	18,916	2·3	20,070	1·6	439,607	90·8	533,277	93·3
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**4,666,637**	**7·5**	**6,037,144**	**9·2**	**19,394,756**	**20·7**	**21,867,711**	**24·5**
Grand Totals	**5,360,148**	**2·4**	**6,282,264**	**2·6**	**75,224,247**	**16·6[2]**	**90,096,896**	**18·4**

[1] Totals include other countries not specified but are exclusive of trade with the United States.
[2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 10.—Comparison of the Volume of Imports and Exports.*

The statistics of the external trade of Canada have not, until lately, been analysed in detail to reveal the physical volume of external trade as well as the dollar value of that trade, and have therefore been somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, Table **1** of this chapter is examined, it seems to show stagnation in our external trade between the early 70's and the middle 90's of last century and a very rapid growth thereafter. Yet we know that the apparent stagnation was partly due to the fall in general prices between the '70's and the middle '90's, while the rapid growth of the later figures is exaggerated by the rise of prices after 1897, especially in the war period, 1914 to 1921. Since 1929 another precipitate decline in prices has exaggerated the actual decrease of trade. Thus the figures as published give us no true measure of the volume of our external trade, yet, of the commodities that satisfy human needs, it is the *volume* rather than the *value* with which the masses of the population are more intimately concerned. Volume is, from many points of view, a more important consideration than value, and it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. This objective is attempted with regard to world trade in Subsection 1 of this chapter in which the internationally familiar term "quantum" has the same significance as "volume" here. Table **22** which follows serves the same purpose with regard to Canadian external trade.

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1926—and to revalue the quantities of each commodity imported or exported in any given year at the average import or export value of that commodity in the standard or base year. Where quantities are not available, the values of items are assumed to have moved in the same direction and in the same proportions as closely related commodities. For this reason the results must not be regarded as of great precision but, since the value of goods not returned by quantity and of those not comparable over a limited series of years is small in comparison with the total trade, the amount of error introduced on their account is inconsiderable. By this method it is comparatively easy to compare the volume of the trade in a particular year with that in a recent year and the margin of error is fairly small. When, however, a comparison of the volume of trade in a particular year with that of a more remote year is undertaken, the margin of error is very much greater. Certain new commodities have come into existence in the course of the period, while the qualities of others have been materially changed; further, various new items have been added to the customs classifications, and it is not always possible to say just what customs items of 1936 correspond with those of 1914. For these reasons comparisons with the pre-war fiscal year ended 1914 have been discontinued since 1929. This comparison for 1929 and certain previous years appeared on pp. 581–583 of the 1930 Year Book.

In Table **22** the values and volumes of imports and exports respectively for the years 1931 to 1936 are compared with 1926, for the main groups, as follows: the imports and exports are first shown at the values at which the trade was recorded; the same imports and exports are then shown at the value they would have had if the average price or unit value had been the same in each year as it was in 1926. In other words, the figures on the basis of 1926 average values enable a comparison to be made of the imports or exports for the given years on the basis of variations

*Further information as to the methods adopted in making the following analyses will be found on p. 798 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

in quantity only, variations due to different prices having been eliminated. Index numbers of declared values, that is, the total declared values of the imports or exports in each year expressed as percentages of 1926, are then given. These are followed by the index numbers of average values, which show the prices at which goods were imported or exported in each year expressed as percentages of the prices in 1926. Finally, the index numbers of physical volume show the relative quantity of merchandise imported or exported in each year expressed as a percentage of the quantity of the same merchandise in 1926.

For an analysis in greater detail, dealing similarly with sub-groups imported and exported, the reader is referred to pp. 800–801 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for 1936 published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The physical volume of imports has been fairly well maintained throughout the depression in those groups comprising goods which enter more or less directly into consumption, such as vegetable products and textiles, while the volumes of imported chemicals and non-metallic minerals (chiefly petroleum products and coal) have averaged higher than in 1926. On the other hand, the volume of imports of durable or capital goods, largely comprised within the iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products groups, was at a very low level in 1933 and 1934 but has shown an encouraging tendency to recover since then.

In the latter half of Table 22, dealing with exports, the part which non-ferrous metals (including gold*) have played in maintaining Canadian production and exports throughout the depression is very strikingly shown. Exports of wood and paper have been showing healthy recovery since 1933 and in the latest year the volume was well above the base year, 1926. Agricultural products (chiefly grains) were still only about two-thirds the volume of those of 1926 but showed a change to an upward trend in 1936. Exports of animal products reached their lowest volume in 1931 and the recovery of this group has advanced somewhat further than that of agricultural products. Large increases are shown in exports of chemicals and textiles but these are small groups and have less significance for Canadian economy than the large groups mentioned above.

*See p. 504 regarding a recent change in the treatment of exports of refined gold from Canadian mines.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1931-36.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Values as Declared.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	203,417	177,598	128,599	88,289	90,829	109,419	110,342
Animals and Their Products	49,186	45,996	24,563	15,439	19,842	19,957	24,314
Fibres and Textiles	184,762	130,717	83,879	61,215	79,372	81,798	89,814
Wood and Paper	40,403	46,073	32,030	20,506	19,358	21,200	23,272
Iron and Its Products	181,197	192,614	98,298	58,918	69,127	100,056	114,254
Non-Ferrous Metals	47,693	61,899	34,802	18,095	20,171	28,497	33,686
Non-Metallic Minerals	139,034	153,579	102,147	87,658	83,397	102,428	105,421
Chemicals and Allied Products	28,404	35,651	30,731	25,455	25,584	28,872	29,920
Miscellaneous	53,233	62,486	43,455	30,809	26,119	30,204	31,696
Totals	**927,329**	**906,613**	**578,504**	**406,384**	**433,799**	**522,431**	**562,719**
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	203,417	266,869	242,388	186,257	195,402	221,304[1]	231,279
Animals and Their Products	49,186	58,386	34,161	30,109	34,916	34,453	37,390
Fibres and Textiles	184,762	212,295	171,561	207,573	157,451	150,953	164,043
Wood and Paper	40,403	51,883	35,341	24,233	24,847	29,648	31,754
Iron and Its Products	181,197	193,926	100,276	61,080	84,649	117,462[1]	129,997
Non-Ferrous Metals	47,693	72,024	45,765	24,262	26,201	33,202[1]	38,861
Non-Metallic Minerals	139,034	193,863	165,211	133,136	143,840	145,838[1]	162,145
Chemicals and Allied Products	28,404	40,035	34,368	30,323	30,926	34,585	36,144
Miscellaneous	53,233	80,302	67,013	52,872	44,790	47,231[1]	49,362
Totals	**927,329**	**1,169,583**	**896,084**	**749,845**	**743,022**	**814,676[1]**	**880,975**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 581.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1931-36—continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.	(1926=100.)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	87·3	63·2	43·4	44·1	53·8	54·2
Animals and Their Products	100·0	93·5	50·0	31·4	40·3	40·6	49·4
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	70·7	45·4	33·1	43·0	44·3	48·6
Wood and Paper	100·0	114·0	79·3	50·8	47·9	52·5	57·6
Iron and Its Products	100·0	106·3	54·2	32·5	38·2	55·2	63·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	129·8	73·0	37·9	42·2	59·8	70·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	110·5	73·5	63·0	60·0	73·7	75·8
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	125·5	108·2	89·6	90·1	101·6	105·3
Miscellaneous	100·0	117·4	81·6	57·9	49·1	56·7	59·5
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**97·7**	**62·4**	**43·8**	**46·8**	**56·3**	**60·7**
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	66·5	53·1	47·4	46·6	49·4[1]	47·7
Animals and Their Products	100·0	78·8	71·9	51·3	56·8	57·9	65·0
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	61·6	48·9	29·5	48·5	54·2	54·8
Wood and Paper	100·0	88·8	90·6	84·6	77·5	71·5	73·3
Iron and Its Products	100·0	99·3	98·0	96·5	81·7	85·2[1]	87·9
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	85·9	76·0	74·6	76·6	85·8[1]	86·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	79·2	61·8	65·8	58·0	70·2[1]	65·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	89·0	89·4	83·9	77·5	83·5	82·8
Miscellaneous	100·0	77·8	64·8	58·3	57·7	63·9[1]	64·2
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**77·5**	**64·6**	**54·2**	**57·7**	**64·1[1]**	**63·9**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	100·0	131·2	119·2	91·6	96·1	108·8[1]	113·7
Animals and Their Products	100·0	118·7	69·5	61·2	71·0	70·0	76·0
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	114·9	92·9	112·3	85·2	81·7	88·8
Wood and Paper	100·0	128·4	87·5	60·0	61·5	73·4	78·6
Iron and Its Products	100·0	107·0	55·3	33·8	46·7	64·8[1]	71·7
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	151·0	96·0	50·9	54·9	69·6[1]	81·5
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	139·4	118·8	95·8	103·5	104·9[1]	116·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	140·9	121·0	106·8	108·9	121·8	127·2
Miscellaneous	100·0	150·9	125·9	99·3	84·1	88·7[1]	92·7
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**126·1**	**96·6**	**80·9**	**80·1**	**87·9[1]**	**95·0**

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Values as Declared.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	292,280	204,398	203,371	205,805	226,234	242,862
Animals and Their Products	190,976	83,715	68,799	54,333	75,151	86,848	100,932
Fibres and Textiles	8,940	6,504	5,512	4,730	7,829	7,523	10,274
Wood and Paper	278,675	230,604	175,740	120,887	143,142	160,933	181,832
Iron and Its Products	74,735	38,938	15,463	17,277	26,641	40,736	52,368
Non-Ferrous Metals	102,688[2]	95,652	92,761[2]	96,906[2]	168,375[2]	191,345[2]	212,547
Non-Metallic Minerals	24,713	21,108	13,456	9,216	14,809	15,654	19,084
Chemicals and Allied Products	17,354	12,826	10,536	11,100	13,844	15,270	16,018
Miscellaneous	16,428	18,116	13,367	10,244	10,358	12,083	13,113
Totals	**1,320,568[2]**	**799,743**	**600,032[2]**	**528,064[2]**	**665,954[2]**	**756,626[2]**	**849,030**
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	487,385	440,104	482,703	401,896[2]	383,588	410,015
Animals and Their Products	190,976	86,906	109,631	101,859	124,218	133,244	149,378
Fibres and Textiles	8,940	10,608	10,544	9,770	13,527	11,533	16,271
Wood and Paper	278,675	270,812	231,675	185,133	248,376	281,219	316,787
Iron and Its Products	74,735	59,256	20,105	21,670	43,639	69,029	87,268
Non-Ferrous Metals	102,688[2]	118,576	162,246[2]	174,389[2]	217,294[2]	255,262[2]	234,770
Non-Metallic Minerals	24,713	22,521	14,874	11,883	18,831	19,930	22,806
Chemicals and Allied Products	17,354	17,571	16,616	17,554	25,357	26,587	28,167
Miscellaneous	16,428	24,197	23,220	21,059	18,833	20,608	19,976
Totals	**1,320,568[2]**	**1,097,832**	**1,029,015[2]**	**1,026,020[2]**	**1,111,971[2]**	**1,201,000[2]**	**1,285,438**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 581.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1931-36—concluded.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	(1926=100.)						
Index Numbers of Declared Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	48·2	33·7	33·6	34·0	37·3	40·1
Animals and Their Products	100·0	43·8	36·0	28·5	39·4	45·5	52·9
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	72·8	61·7	52·9	87·6	84·1	114·9
Wood and Paper	100·0	82·8	63·1	43·4	51·4	57·7	65·2
Iron and Its Products	100·0	52·1	20·7	23·1	35·6	54·5	70·1
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	93·1[2]	90·3[2]	94·4[2]	164·0[2]	186·3[2]	207·0
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	85·4	54·4	37·3	59·9	63·3	77·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	73·9	60·7	64·0	79·8	88·0	92·3
Miscellaneous	100·0	110·3	81·4	62·4	63·1	73·6	79·8
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**60·6[2]**	**45·4[2]**	**40·0[2]**	**50·4[2]**	**57·3[2]**	**64·3**
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	60·0	46·4	42·1	51·2[2]	59·0	59·2
Animals and Their Products	100·0	96·3	62·8	53·3	60·5	65·2	67·6
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	61·3	52·3	48·4	57·9	65·2	63·1
Wood and Paper	100·0	85·2	75·9	65·3	57·6	57·2	57·4
Iron and Its Products	100·0	65·7	76·9	79·7	61·0	59·0	60·0
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	80·7	57·2[2]	55·6[2]	77·5[2]	75·0[2]	90·5
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	93·7	90·5	77·6	78·6	78·5	83·7
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	73·0	63·4	63·2	54·6	57·5	56·9
Miscellaneous	100·0	74·9	57·6	48·6	55·0	58·6	65·6
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**72·8**	**58·3[2]**	**51·5[2]**	**60·0[2]**	**63·0[2]**	**66·0**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	80·4	72·6	79·6	66·3[2]	63·3	67·7
Animals and Their Products	100·0	45·5	57·4	53·3	65·0	69·8	78·2
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	118·7	117·9	109·3	151·3	129·0	182·0
Wood and Paper	100·0	97·1	83·1	66·4	89·1	100·9	113·7
Iron and Its Products	100·0	79·3	26·9	29·0	58·4	92·4	116·8
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	115·5[2]	158·0[2]	169·8[2]	211·6[2]	248·6[2]	228·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	91·1	60·2	48·1	76·2	80·7	92·3
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	73·0	95·7	101·2	146·1	153·2	162·3
Miscellaneous	100·0	147·3	141·3	128·2	114·6	125·4	121·6
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**83·1[2]**	**77·9[2]**	**77·7[2]**	**84·2[2]**	**90·9[2]**	**97·3**

[1] *Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book.* [2] See p. 504 regarding the recent change in the treatment of exports of refined gold from Canadian mines.

Section 4.—The Tourist Trade of Canada.*

Tourist Expenditures in Canada.—In recent years the tourist trade has become an important source of revenue in certain sections of the Dominion, materially affecting the balance of trade. It represents the economic disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich, namely: its picturesque scenery; its invigorating climate; its opportunities for hunting, fishing, and boating, as well as for winter sports—for the exploitation of which a considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways and other attractions. Those entering from the United States in automobiles are by far the most important class of tourists. The business accruing to the Dominion in this manner represents some return for expenditures on highways which have been very large in the period since the War. In order to attract this traffic, highways have been built through regions of picturesque scenery, such as the Rocky Mountains, northern Ontario, and the Laurentians and Gaspe in Quebec. A further asset for Canada arises from the fact that these scenic regions with their invigorating climate are at their best in the summer holiday season when motorists are most ready to travel. The expenditure of travellers coming to Canada from other countries on business has the same effect, in so far as its influence on the balance of trade is

*Abridged from "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1920-26", and reports for each year from 1927 to 1936 inclusive, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and obtainable on application. These reports contain a full explanation of the methods used in making the estimates.

concerned, as the export of additional commodities would have. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, our exportable surplus of such commodities is reduced.

It is impossible to obtain a direct record of expenditures of this kind. Moreover, even a rough estimate of the total is extremely difficult to make, visitors to Canada being of all classes, engaging in widely different activities or forms of recreation, remaining for varying periods, with expenditures undoubtedly ranging from very small to very large amounts.

Tourists who enter Canada may be divided into two broad classes: (1) those coming in *via* ocean ports; (2) those entering from the United States, the latter subdivided into entries by (a) automobile, (b) rail or steamer, (c) other modes of travel as bus, aeroplane, ferry, etc. In 1936 these classes are estimated to have expended in Canada (1) $10,446,000, and (2) $245,317,000, respectively, with entries under (a), $159,473,000, (b) $64,844,000, and (c) $21,000,000.

The Department of National Revenue records the number of tourists entering Canada in automobiles from the United States through each of the ports of entry along the border. Estimates of the expenditures of tourists of this class in 1936, according to the provinces by which they entered, are as follows: Maritime Provinces, $9,948,000; Quebec, $33,163,000; Ontario, $101,678,000; Manitoba, $1,999,000; Saskatchewan, $959,000; Alberta, $1,039,000; and British Columbia, $10,687,000.

Expenditures of Canadian Tourists Abroad.—Canadian tourists visiting other countries travel in the main to the British Isles and other European countries on visits home, or as sightseers. Again, many of them, especially elderly or delicate persons, go to Florida, Bermuda or the West Indies. These tourists may be classified in the same way as those entering Canada. The total expenditures of such Canadian tourists to other countries were estimated in 1936 to be as follows: to overseas countries, $18,336,000; to the United States by automobile, $43,811,000; to the United States by rail or steamer, $23,658,000; and to the United States by other modes of travel, $14,000,000; a total of $99,805,000.

Summary.—For the years 1924 to 1936 the total estimated expenditures of tourists from other countries in Canada, as compared with those of Canadian tourists in other countries, are given in Table 23.

23.—Estimated Tourist Expenditures in Canada and of Canadians Abroad, calendar years 1924-36.

Year.	By Tourists from Other Countries in Canada.					By Canadian Tourists in Other Countries.	Excess by Tourists from Other Countries.
	Via Ocean Ports.	*Via* Automobile from U.S.	*Via* Rail or Boat from U.S.	*Via* Bus, Aeroplane, etc. from U.S.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1924.....	17,012,000	76,662,000	79,328,000	[1]	173,002,000	84,973,000	88,029,000
1925.....	15,430,000	98,416,000	79,328,000	[1]	193,174,000	86,160,000	107,014,000
1926.....	12,235,000	109,604,000	79,328,000	[1]	201,167,000	98,747,000	102,420,000
1927.....	14,444,000	153,768,000	70,265,000	[1]	238,477,000	108,750,000	129,727,000
1928.....	13,735,000	188,974,000	72,521,000	[1]	275,230,000	107,522,000	167,708,000
1929.....	13,794,000	215,577,000	80,008,000	[1]	309,379,000	121,645,000	187,734,000
1930.....	12,955,000	202,409,000	63,874,000	[1]	279,238,000	100,389,000	178,849,000
1931.....	12,018,000	188,129,000	50,629,000	[1]	250,776,000	76,452,000	174,324,000
1932.....	10,543,000	159,838,000[2]	42,067,000[2]	[1]	212,448,000[2]	57,403,000	155,045,000
1933.....	7,763,000	77,250,000[2]	32,111,000[2]	[1]	117,124,000[2]	50,860,000	66,264,000
1934.....	9,455,000	86,259,000	34,260,000	16,000,000	145,974,000[3]	63,658,000[3]	82,316,000[3]
1935.....	10,117,000	132,162,000[3]	53,499,000[3]	19,000,000	214,778,000[3]	91,600,000[3]	123,178,000[3]
1936.....	10,446,000	159,473,000	64,844,000	21,000,000	255,763,000	99,805,000	155,958,000

[1] Information not available on a comparable basis for the years 1924-33. [2] Converted into Canadian funds at average rates of exchange for the period. [3] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Until the depression made itself felt in 1930, there was a steady increase in the amounts spent both by tourists from other countries in Canada and by Canadians in other countries. During the years 1930-32 the tourist trade, in spite of successive declines, exhibited a surprising vitality as compared with the generally depressed state of trade and industry. In each of these years the expenditures of tourists in Canada (and in the latter two the balance after deducting the corresponding expenditures of Canadians in foreign countries) constituted an "invisible" export of greater value than any single commodity exported. A marked contraction in both volume of travel and tourist expenditures occurred in 1933 and conditions in 1934 were very little better. A pronounced improvement in tourist trade took place in 1935 and again in 1936

Section 5.—Balance of International Payments, 1920-36.*

"Balance of Trade" figures are frequently misinterpreted owing to the persistence of the doctrine long ago exploded that a nation's trade is necessarily in a healthy state when exports exceed imports, necessitating an import of gold to make up the difference. Trade was then said to show a "favourable" balance. This theory only took account of the "visible" or commodity items of trade, whereas the true balance of a nation's trade can only be known when not only the commodity items are considered, but also the "invisible" items such as interest, freight, immigrant remittances, financial services, tourist traffic, etc. In short, all debit and credit transactions must be set down in order to find out the true balance. If all the visible and invisible items are thus tabulated the debit or credit difference will be a final invisible item—capital import or export—and this will bring the nation's trade account into a state of balance.† Thus, the commodity trade balance of a country cannot be understood by itself but only as it is interpreted in the light of the invisible items of a country's international transactions. In the light of such data, it will be found that a so-called favourable or unfavourable balance will mean an entirely different thing at different times in a country's history. The balance of international payments, which takes account not only of commodity trade but of all transactions, reveals the meaning of the trade balance. It shows, for example, that in 1920, 1921 and 1922 our international accounts were balanced by large imports of capital, although our commodity trade balance was favourable in 1920 and 1922. During these years Britain repaid us war funds as follows: 1920, $104,000,000; 1921, $128,000,000; 1922, $84,000,000. From 1923-28, however, the international accounts show a credit balance after allowing for interest payments and maturities, thus denoting capital exports. In these years Canada became temporarily a capital-exporting country and, therefore, the explanation of our favourable commodity trade balance was quite different from that for the period 1894 to 1903, when it was explained by payments of interest and maturities.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an estimated balance of international payments is indispensable to the understanding of trade accounts. It has, however, a great many other important uses, among which the following may be mentioned: (1) to give a comprehensive picture of our international debits and credits and how they are balanced; (2) to show the extent of our international borrowings and lendings; (3) to show the magnitude of individual invisible items, such as interest,

*Abridged from the annual report "Canada's Balance of International Payments", by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report includes explanatory data on the methods followed in computing these statistics.

†It is impossible to obtain absolute completeness and accuracy in estimates of invisible items; hence, part of the difference will be due to errors and omissions.

freights, tourist traffic, etc., in our international transactions; (4) to explain exchange disturbances and the effect of international financial difficulties; and (5) to furnish data for guidance in the formulation of international fiscal, financial, and commercial policy.

As already stated, from 1923 to 1928 we had on balance an export of capital to our credit, though at the same time other countries, particularly the United States, continued to invest large sums in the Dominion. In contrast to this there were debit balances in 1929 and 1930, considering both visible and invisible items of $107,000,000 and $195,000,000, respectively, while in 1931 the balance was favourable by only a little over $2,000,000. In the light of all available information, it appears that these balances in 1929 and 1930 represented a net movement of capital into Canada for investment. In each year from 1931 to 1935, a net outward movement of capital funds is indicated again. In these latter years, however, the outward movement of capital funds appears to have been in the main not for investment but for the purpose of retiring maturing issues and for repurchases. The credit balances from 1932 to 1936, respectively, were approximately $27,000,000; $55,000,000; $81,000,000; $169,000,000; and $318,000,000.

Capital Movements in 1936.—The international trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries totalled $818 million. This total trade was divided almost equally between sales and purchases. The sales of securities to investors in other countries were $410·5 million, while purchases of securities abroad by residents of Canada were $408·0 million. Most of these security transactions were between Canada and the United States, although transactions with Great Britain were a substantial part of the trade. Canadian purchases from the United States exceeded sales, whereas in the trade with Great Britain purchases by Canadians were exceeded by sales. Although most of these dealings were in Canadian securities, the volume of transactions in other securities was large, particularly in United States common and preference stocks.

In addition to this international trade in outstanding securities, there was the important retirement of $255 million Canadian bonds and debentures held abroad. Part of these were refinanced at prevailing low interest rates by the receipt of $110 million from the sale of new issues of Canadian bonds and debentures mostly in the United States. Besides these, there were sales of new issues of securities in the United States for the purpose of developing the operations of Canadian companies in the United States which have not been included in these totals.

These retirements effected a reduction of the indebtedness principally to the United States, of some Canadian governments and corporations. Refinancing of part of the retired issues by securities at lower interest rates will also reduce future annual service payments on Canada's foreign-owned bonded debt. This reduction in future payments of interest abroad constitutes a most important long-run consequence of the capital operations during 1936.

Table 24 shows the preliminary estimates of the balance of international payments for 1935 and 1936. Figures for 1920-26 were given at pp. 601-602 of the 1929 Year Book, although these have since been somewhat revised in later estimates. Figures for 1927-28 will be found at p. 501 of the 1932 Year Book, those for 1929-32 at p. 601 of the 1933 Year Book, those for 1933 at p. 639 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and those for 1934 at p. 605 of the 1936 Year Book.

24.—Estimated Balance of International Payments, 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—If the estimates of the current and capital items below were absolutely correct and all inclusive, the balancing item of the current account and the balancing item of the capital account would be equal. The difference between these two amounts in the statement ($153·2 million in 1935 and $90·7 million in 1936) represents either errors in the computations or the omission of transactions which could not be traced at the time the tables were prepared. Figures for both years are preliminary.

Item.	1935.			1936.		
	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (−) or Credit (+).	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (−) or Credit (+).
CURRENT ITEMS OF GOODS, SERVICES AND GOLD.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Commodity trade (adjusted)	740·0	542·0	+ 198·0	953·9	627·0	+ 326·9
Exports and imports of gold coin and bullion[1]	112·4	1·7	+ 110·7	126·8	1·0	+ 125·8
Freight receipts and payments, *n.o.p.*	55·0	84·0	− 29·0	50·0	68·0	− 18·0
Tourist expenditures[2]	202·3	79·4	+ 122·9	250·0	85·0	+ 165·0
Interest and dividend receipts and payments	98·0	317·0	− 219·0	80·0	330·0	− 250·0
Immigrant remittances	6·0	6·7	− 0·7	7·0	9·0	− 2·0
Government expenditures and receipts	5·9	10·0	− 4·1	6·5	12·0	− 5·5
Charitable and missionary contributions	2·6	1·5	+ 1·1	1·0	1·5	− 0·5
Insurance transactions (net figure)		8·0	− 8·0		16·0	− 16·0
Advertising transactions	2·0	1·5	+ 0·5	2·3	1·8	+ 0·5
Motion picture earnings		2·8	− 2·8		3·0	− 3·0
Capital of immigrants and emigrants	1·8	3·0	− 1·2	1·9	3·5	− 1·6
Earnings of Canadian residents employed in the United States (net figure)	1·2		+ 1·2	1·6		+ 1·6
Miscellaneous payments, including direct magazine subscriptions, entertainers' earnings, etc. (net figure)[3]			−		5·0	− 5·0
Totals, Current Items of Goods, Services and Gold	1,227·2	1,057·6	+ 169·6	1,481·0	1,162·8	+ 318·2
Differences between credits and debits as above (these differences are made up of capital movements and errors and omissions)		169·6			318·2	
	1,227·2	1,227·2		1,481·0	1,481·0	
CAPITAL MOVEMENTS.						
Sales and purchases of securities	301·8	250·7	+ 51·1	410·5	408·0	+ 2·5
Retirements		190·0	− 190·0	−	255·0	− 255·0
New series (including refinancing)	116·5		+ 116·5	110·0		+ 110·0
Direct investments (long-term)[4]	6·0		+ 6·0			
Other known capital movements (net)[4]					85·0	− 85·0
Balancing items—Net outflow of capital funds (algebraic sums of third columns)	16·4			227·5	−	
	440·7	440·7	−	748·0	748·0	

[1] Includes "earmarked" gold. Gold-bearing quartz is included in commodity trade. [2] Provisional estimate. Final figures may differ substantially. [3] Information on this item not available for 1935. [4] "Direct investments" shown for 1935 only are included in the item "Other known capital movements" shown for 1936 but this item also includes net movement of funds resulting from the operations of British and foreign branch plants in Canada and the branches of Canadian firms abroad, including the transactions of trust companies and known short-term movements of funds, *n.o.p.*

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE.

This treatment of trade within the Dominion commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade, followed by sections dealing with the statistics of the grain trade and of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of cold storage facilities and of commodities in cold storage are next in order. Following these will be found sections relating to various administrative services connected with trade, including: the payment of bounties; the granting of patents, copyrights and trade marks; and weights and measures, electricity and gas inspection. The concluding section of the chapter deals with the statistics of wholesale and retail merchandising collected at the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, and estimates made subsequently.

Section 1.—Interprovincial Trade.*

Canada may be divided into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering, and Mining Region,* comprising the river valley and gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other words, the greater part of the Maritime Provinces, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava), and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region,* comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region,* extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canada-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining, and Lumbering Region,* comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of Yukon.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region,* extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards, and from the boundary of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan Boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support or for exchange with the fur-trading companies, and with individual whalers and traders who visit the region.

Great differences exist between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Interprovincial trade in what is now Canada had its beginning, many years before Confederation, in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Upper and Lower Canada for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. Although a large part of British Columbia lumber, minerals, fish, and fruits, Prairie Provinces agricultural products, Ontario minerals, Quebec wood pulp, paper, asbestos,

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and Maritime Provinces lumber, potatoes, fruit, and fish are exported to foreign countries and the central manufacturing provinces import the greater part of their coal, there is a large trade of manufactured and raw materials between the economic regions of the Dominion. This trade is carried principally on the railways and, to a lesser extent, on the St. Lawrence river and Great Lakes and in late years an increasing amount is being carried by motor trucks.

Monthly railway traffic reports and an annual summary report are published by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total *revenue* freight traffic of all railways, divided into 76 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province, and are of use in computing the net imports and exports of each province for each of the 76 classes of commodities. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces having water transportation. Summary figures for all commodities are given in Table 1.

The revenue freight traffic movement on the steam railways of Canada fluctuates to a certain extent with the yield of the crops and with activity in the mining and construction industries involving heavy movements of low-grade freight. The general trend from 1921 to 1928 was upward, increasing from 83,814,436 tons of freight carried in 1921 to 119,227,758 tons in 1928. In 1929, however, a decrease to 114,600,778 tons was reported and, with the industrial depression, there were still greater decreases to 57,099,111 tons in 1933, but traffic began to improve during the last six months of 1933 and each month of 1934 showed increases over 1933 and the total for the year was 18 p.c. greater than for 1933. The same rate of improvement was not maintained during the first half of 1935 but the last six months, particularly October and December, showed substantial increases and the year ended 10 p.c. above the 1934 total. Each month in 1936 also recorded increases over 1935 and the total at the end of October was 8 p.c. above the corresponding total in 1935.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Province.	Originating in Canada or Specified Province.		Received from Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Originating.[1]	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	194,629	231,013	1,364	176	195,993	231,189
Nova Scotia	6,330,423	6,123,028	115,222	120,271	6,445,645	6,243,299
New Brunswick	1,659,283	1,731,056	385,428	384,171	2,044,711	2,115,227
Quebec	7,362,735	7,756,547	2,889,957	2,903,861	10,252,692	10,660,408
Ontario	13,297,004	14,153,264	14,256,779	14,225,258	27,553,783	28,378,522
Manitoba	3,572,822	3,584,771	133,168	143,142	3,705,990	3,727,913
Saskatchewan	5,572,700	5,719,438	260,824	185,934	5,833,524	5,905,372
Alberta	7,384,298	7,247,605	137,881	237,223	7,522,179	7,484,828
British Columbia	3,895,255	3,824,218	231,727	297,839	4,126,982	4,122,057
Totals	**49,269,149**	**50,370,940**	**18,412,350**	**18,497,875**	**67,681,499**	**68,868,815**

For footnote, see end of table, p. 588.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Province.	Terminating in Canada or Specified Province.		Delivered to Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Terminating.[1]	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	224,369	275,971	9,636	8,221	234,005	284,192
Nova Scotia	5,254,266	5,262,485	677,207	594,684	5,931,473	5,857,169
New Brunswick	1,531,725	1,537,664	1,091,430	1,056,853	2,623,155	2,594,517
Quebec	6,470,463	6,379,204	3,674,168	3,709,109	10,144,631	10,088,313
Ontario	19,778,775	19,598,621	12,573,073	13,858,811	32,351,848	33,457,432
Manitoba	3,248,811	3,740,491	283,824	271,614	3,532,635	4,012,105
Saskatchewan	3,464,749	3,391,342	164,951	293,042	3,629,700	3,684,384
Alberta	2,816,134	2,683,434	418	549	2,816,552	2,683,983
British Columbia	2,674,366	2,797,517	2,600,261	2,514,399	5,274,627	5,311,916
Totals	**45,463,658**	**45,666,729**	**21,074,968**	**22,307,282**	**66,538,626**	**67,974,011**

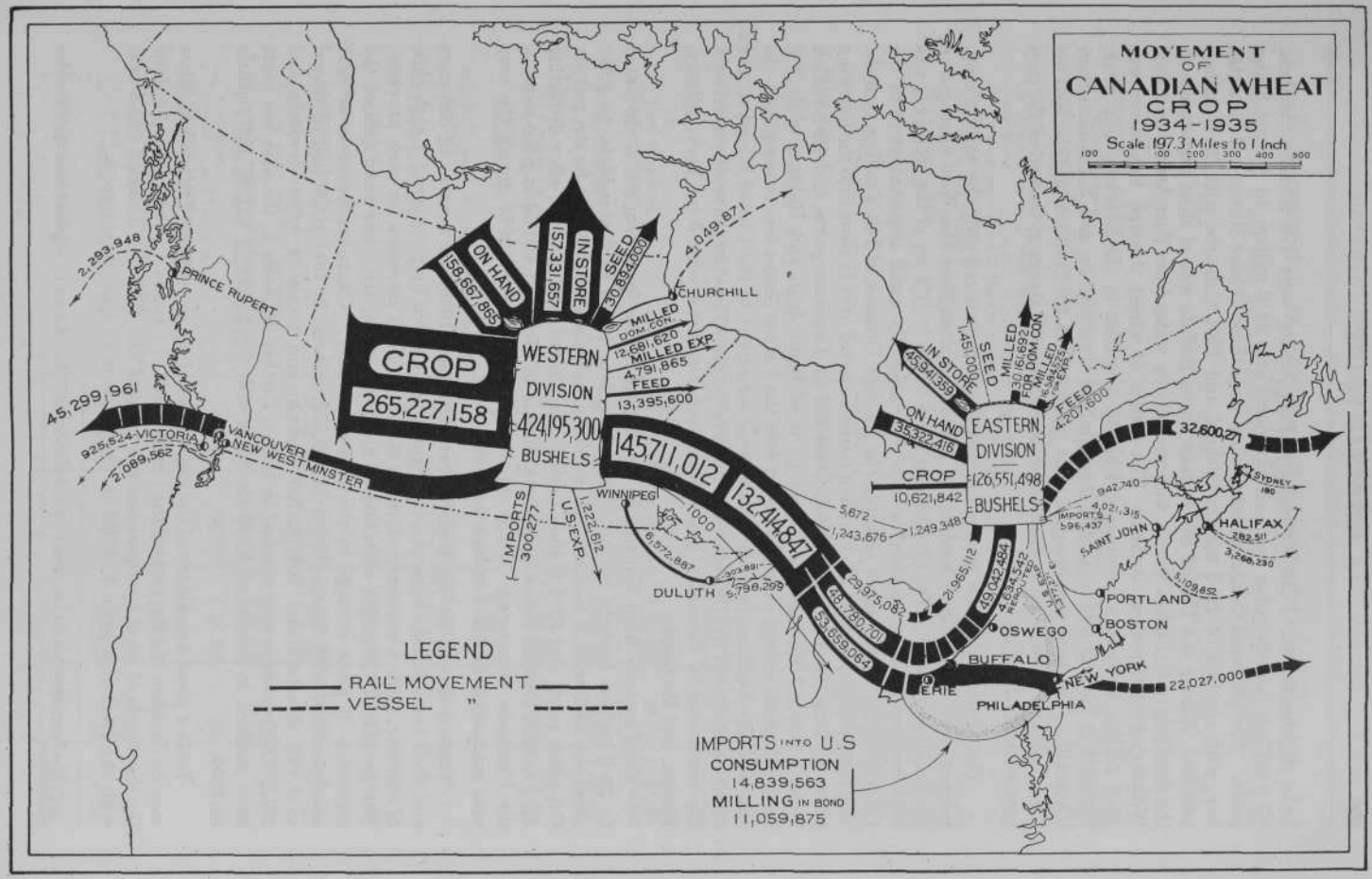
[1] The freight originating and that terminating will not agree because that which originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year. On the other hand, some which terminated in 1935, for instance, originated within the previous year.

Section 2.—Grain Trade Statistics.*

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pp. 581-583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act, and an outline of the Canada Grain Act of 1925 appeared at p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book. The 1929 amendments were dealt with at pp. 1047-1048 of the 1930 Year Book, and the Canada Grain Act, 1930, at p. 1101 of the 1931 Year Book.

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1935-36.—A résumé of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the crop of the Western Inspection Division. The wheat crop of 1935 marketed in the Western Division during the crop year from Aug. 1, 1935, to July 31, 1936, amounted to 265·5 million bushels. A carry-over of 157·3 million bushels from the previous crop year, together with some minor items, brought the stock of the Western Division to a total for the year of 423·1 million bushels. As for distribution, 261·2 million bushels were commercially disposed of, the chief items of which were 114·9 million bushels exported to the United Kingdom and 86·1 million bushels shipped to the Eastern Division. The direct exports to the United States were 26·3 million bushels and to other countries 16·0 million bushels. The total shipments from the Western Division were thus 243·4 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17·8 million bushels, of which 12·9 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the Western Division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 212·1 thousand bushels.

* Revised by Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.


MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT CROP 1934-1935
Scale 197.3 Miles to 1 Inch
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
CROP
265,227,158
WESTERN DIVISION
424,195,300
BUSHELS
ON HAND
158,667,865
IN STORE
157,331,657
SEED
30,894,000
CHURCHILL
MILLED DOM. CON.
12,681,620
MILLED EXP.
4,791,865
FEED
13,395,600
145,711,012
132,414,847
IMPORTS
300,277
U.S. EXP.
1,222,612
WINNIPEG
DULUTH
6,572,887
5,798,299
1000
5,672
1,243,676
1,249,348
29,975,082
48,780,701
53,659,064
21,965,112
49,042,484
4,634,542
REROUTED
U.S. EXP.
EASTERN DIVISION
126,551,498
BUSHELS
CROP
10,621,842
ON HAND
35,322,416
IN STORE
45,941,359
SEED
1,451,000
MILLED
30,161,692
FOR DOM. CON.
MILLED
16,584,525
FOR EXP.
FEED
4,207,600
32,600,271
SYDNEY
180
942,740
4,021,315
IMPORTS
596,437
SAINT JOHN
HALIFAX
282,511
3,268,230
5,109,852
PORTLAND
BOSTON
OSWEGO
BUFFALO
ERIE
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
22,027,000
PRINCE RUPERT
2,293,948
45,299,961
925,524
VICTORIA
2,089,562
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
LEGEND
RAIL MOVEMENT
VESSEL "
IMPORTS INTO U.S
CONSUMPTION
14,839,563
MILLING IN BOND
11,059,875

Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 178·9 million bushels, 85·9 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 92·3 million to United States ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 29·3 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 21·0 million bushels. Among the United States lake ports, Buffalo was of chief importance in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 74·0 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 53·8 million bushels, as compared with 45·3 million in the previous crop year; 3·2 million bushels were exported through New Westminster, and 2·4 million from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 32·1 million bushels, feed for live stock and poultry at 14·6 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 82·2 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 16·3 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 86·1 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 45·9 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 148·4 million bushels. The distribution included 27·1 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 57·2 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 12·8 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax, while 2·7 million bushels moved over the border into the United States for consumption. In addition, 73·4 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both Divisions were New York, Albany, Boston, and Portland.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 29·0 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 162·9 million bushels, to other countries 69·0 million bushels; 140·8 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 62·1 million bushels *via* United States ports, after deducting 11·2 million bushels transhipped from Buffalo to Montreal and adding the same to the Canadian movement. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 232·0 million bushels.

Table **3** shows, for the licence years 1935 and 1936, the number of elevators and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for each class of elevator, with a summary showing the total of all elevators for each province. The growth of Canadian elevators in number and capacity has accompanied the expansion of grain acreage in the present century. Canadian elevators in 1901 numbered 426 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1911 these had increased to 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and totals of 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels were reached in 1921. Further increases in the past few years have resulted in a total of 5,856 elevators with a capacity of 421,855,620 bushels in 1936.

Table **4** gives a summary of the inspections of grain, 1933-36. Detailed statistics may be found in the Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada.* Tables **5** and **6** show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1935 and 1936 and Tables **7** and **8** deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators.

* The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1935, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1936.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1. On Hand, Aug. 1, 1935—					
In farmers' hands	7,861,200	20,071,000	2,022,000	4,200	77,900
In Eastern elevators	42,764,795	589,803	900,893	–	439,334
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	6,620,177	561,591	829,473	28,812	25,816
In interior terminals, Western Division	1,107,438	24,517	1,359	63	164
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	8,849,001	58,565	56,860	52	43,229
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	29,917	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,389,404	–	–	–	–
In country and private terminals	47,237,453	869,256	409,960	76,279	214,634
In Fort William and Port Arthur	71,449,768	3,703,320	977,754	177,289	2,124,561
In Eastern Division—afloat	4,516,712	176,942	218,853	–	69,910
In flour mills	2,024,253	282,574	75,721	335	27,274
In transit	8,422,898	133,135	66,663	25,949	114,350
Totals on Hand	203,273,016	26,470,703	5,559,536	312,979	3,137,172
2. Crops, 1935	281,935,000	394,348,000	83,975,000	1,666,600	9,606,000
3. Shipped in from U.S.A. and other countries	291,510	355,786	2,723	883,961	44
4. Totals, annual stocks (sum of 1, 2, and 3)	485,499,526	421,174,489	89,537,259	2,863,540	12,743,216
5. Shipped Out to—					
U.S.A.	29,078,723	525,880	878,502	88	368,892
United Kingdom	162,920,206	9,355,908	6,406,373	19,138	1,077,257
Other countries	40,020,720	2,099,518	390,874	135	1,009,692
Totals Shipped Out	232,019,649	11,981,306	7,675,749	19,361	2,455,841
6. Milled—					
For domestic consumption	44,864,847	8,418,523	1,039,568	1,874,098	156,778
For export	22,405,126	3,532,827	–	–	3,493
Consumed in malting and brewing establishments	–	–	5,885,900	–	
7. Totals disposed of commercially (sum of 5 and 6)	299,289,622	23,932,656	14,601,217	1,893,459	2,616,112
8. Feed for live stock and poultry	20,939,000	–	–	–	
9. Used for seed	33,487,000	32,796,000	8,865,000	233,875	952,500
10. In Store, July 31, 1936—					
In farmers' hands	5,520,000	31,186,000	4,199,200	7,600	270,600
In Eastern elevators	22,368,381	1,198,655	761,969	–	367,111
In Eastern Division—afloat	2,488,013	389,066	165,781	–	–
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	5,481,979	1,143,856	1,393,244	9,819	39,515
In interior terminals, Western Division	589,027	496,528	61,957	26	170
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	7,709,229	329,086	19,221	309	12,464
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	1,027,676	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,478,657	–	–	–	
In country and private terminals, Western Division	30,760,751	3,017,646	1,564,385	99,722	1,038,027
In public and private terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur	25,485,743	1,697,639	1,271,448	136,205	1,341,627
In transit	2,456,566	546,240	366,134	15,516	110,630
In flour mills, Eastern Division	3,069,955	375,144	42,147	90	14,225
Totals in Store	109,435,977	40,379,860	9,845,486	269,287	3,194,369

2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1936—concluded.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
11. Totals accounted for (sum 7, 8, 9, and 10).	463,151,599	97,108,516	33,311,703	2,396,621	6,762,981
12. Losses in cleaning	4,080,000	233,000	96,000	106,000	37,000
13. Grain, not merchantable	9,869,300	11,323,000	2,249,700	17,750	93,700
14. Balances, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in, and moved out of, Canada through other channels	8,398,627	312,509,973	53,879,856	148,169	5,849,535
15. Totals (sum 11 to 14)	485,499,526	421,174,489	89,537,259	2,668,540	12,743,216
16. Amounts inspected	219,806,060	27,419,527	15,082,900	880,000	1,970,500
17. Percentages inspected	77·9	6·9	17·9	52·8	20·4
18. Percentages of commercial grain inspected (line 16 of 11)	47·46	28·24	45·28	36·72	29·14
19. Commercial grain from season's crop (10 and 7-1-3)	205,161,073	37,485,847	18,884,444	965,806	2,673,265
20. Percentages of crop commercial grain (line 19 of 2)	72·77	9·51	22·49	57·95	27·83
21. Values of crop $	173,065,000	93,409,000	24,465,000	1,991,300	2,634,000

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for 1919 to 1924 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549-550. For 1925 and 1926 see p. 616 of the 1927-28 Year Book; for 1927 and 1928, see p. 609 of the 1929 Year Book; for 1929 and 1930, p. 624 of the 1931 Year Book; for 1931, p. 508 of the 1932 Year Book; and for 1932 and 1933, p. 608 of the 1933 Year Book.

Division, Elevator, and Province.	1935.		1936.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
WESTERN DIVISION.				
Country Elevators—				
Ontario	1	40,000	1	40,000
Manitoba	714	22,711,150	710	22,522,150
Saskatchewan	3,228	102,031,700	3,232	101,216,150
Alberta	1,770	65,547,900	1,762	65,404,500
British Columbia	12	370,000	13	425,000
Totals, Country Elevators	5,725	190,700,750	5,718	189,607,800
Private Country Elevators—				
Manitoba	5	125,000	5	232,000
Saskatchewan	3	105,000	2	55,000
Alberta	4	137,000	4	137,000
Totals, Private Country Elevators	12	367,000	11	324,000
Mill Elevators—				
Ontario	1	185,000	1	180,000
Manitoba	4	152,500	4	152,500
Saskatchewan	9	148,000	8	133,000
Alberta	3	63,000	3	63,000
British Columbia	12	477,720	12	468,110
Totals, Mill Elevators	29	1,026,220	28	996,610
Private Terminal—				
Ontario	6	1,890,000	6	1,890,000
Manitoba	11	4,087,000	10	4,006,000
Saskatchewan	6	4,560,500	6	4,560,500
Alberta	15	4,660,000	14	4,090,000
British Columbia	2	570,000	2	570,000
Totals, Private Terminals	40	15,767,500	38	15,116,500

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Division, Elevator and Province.	1935.		1936.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
WESTERN DIVISION—concluded.				
Public Terminal Elevators—				
Saskatchewan	2	11,000,000	2	11,000,000
Alberta	3	6,250,000	3	6,250,000
British Columbia	1	1,715,000	1	1,715,000
Totals, Public Terminals	6	18,965,000	6	18,965,000
Semi-Public Terminal Elevators—				
Ontario	27	92,542,210	27	92,542,210
Manitoba	2	3,500,000	2	3,500,000
Alberta	–	–	1	520,000
British Columbia	9	19,108,000	9	19,158,000
Totals, Semi-Public Terminals	38	115,150,210	39	115,720,210
Totals, Western Division	**5,850**	**341,976,680**	**5,840**	**340,730,120**
EASTERN DIVISION.				
Eastern Elevators—				
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800
Quebec	8	22,537,000	8	22,537,000
Ontario	18	50,100,000	18	52,100,000
Totals, Eastern Division	**30**	**77,913,800**	**30**	**79,913,800**
Summary by Provinces—				
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800
Quebec	8	22,537,000	8	22,537,000
Ontario	53	144,757,210	53	146,752,210
Manitoba	736	30,575,650	731	30,312,650
Saskatchewan	3,248	117,845,200	3,250	116,964,650
Alberta	1,795	76,657,900	1,787	76,464,500
British Columbia	36	22,240,720	37	22,336,110
Grand Totals for Canada	**5,880**	**419,890,480**	**5,870**	**420,643,920**

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1933-36.

Grain.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	323,436,540	366,555	323,803,095	228,014,700	4,000	228,018,700
Winter wheat	195,650	391,713	587,363	107,280	75,000	182,280
Totals, Wheat	323,632,190	758,268	324,390,458	228,121,980	79,000	228,200,980
Oats	26,866,375	346,562	27,212,937	31,520,720	102,137	31,622,857
Barley	12,543,855	45,550	12,589,405	13,413,400	7,500	13,420,900
Flax	1,714,500	–	1,714,500	351,820	–	351,820
Rye	2,693,420	198,916	2,892,336	1,306,965	–	1,306,965
Corn	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buckwheat	3,000	375,940	378,940	2,000	268,582	270,582
Peas	–	1,000	1,000	–	–	–
Speltz	–	–	–	–	–	–
Screenings	11,000	–	11,000	38,000	–	38,000
Mixed grains	180,830	–	180,830	211,665	6,097	217,762
Totals, Grain	**367,645,170**	**1,726,236**	**369,371,406**	**274,966,550**	**463,316**	**275,429,866**

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1935-36—concluded.

Grain.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	231,027,500	25,000	231,052,500	217,620,910	375,243	217,996,153
Winter wheat	502,500	113,000	615,500	519,090	1,290,817	1,809,907
Totals, Wheat	231,530,000	138,000	231,668,000	218,140,000	1,666,060	219,806,060
Oats	28,195,000	1,247,453	29,442,453	25,008,500	2,411,027	27,419,527
Barley	14,840,000	1,092,292	15,932,292	14,745,000	337,900	15,082,900
Flax	429,000	–	429,000	880,000	–	880,000
Rye	1,021,500	4,000	1,025,500	1,958,500	12,000	1,970,500
Corn	–	86,400	86,400	9,600	474,000	483,600
Buckwheat	–	428,325	428,325	–	280,280	280,280
Peas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speltz	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sample grain	–	–	–	–	37,732	37,732
Mixed grains	132,500	216,304	348,804	91,000	115,172	206,172
Totals, Grain	**276,148,000**	**3,212,774**	**279,360,774**	**260,832,600**	**5,334,171**	**266,166,771**

5.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1935 and 1936.

Grain.	1935.			1936.		
	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.
Wheat.....bush.	91,887,238	74,497,328	166,384,566	89,581,223	76,084,090	166,809,142[1]
Oats..... "	11,116,740	980,807	12,097,547	11,818,939	124,638	11,943,577
Barley..... "	6,207,956	1,435,817	7,643,773	7,257,733	12,519,246	19,776,979
Flaxseed..... "	482,832	–	482,832	404,928	165,055	569,983
Rye..... "	419,276	310,000	729,276	1,099,819	3,284,212	4,565,082[1]
Totals..... "	**110,114,042**	**77,223,952**	**187,337,994**	**110,162,642**	**92,177,241**	**293,604,763[1]**
Screenings.....ton.	10,939	40,980	51,919	11,188	52,656	63,844
Mixed feed (oats groats) "	750	–	750	484	–	484
Barley malt..... lb.	14,083,680	–	14,083,680	9,363,170	–	9,363,170

[1]Includes 1,143,829 and 181,051 bushels of wheat and rye, respectively, exported direct to Europe.

6.—Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1935 and 1936.

Grain.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Lake.	Rail.	Total.	Lake.	Rail.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard	6,111,509	5,001	6,116,510	7,727,275	2,310	7,729,585
No. 1 Northern	45,056,884	7,167	45,064,051	66,554,431	133	66,554,564
No. 2 Northern	42,749,039	–	42,749,039	15,988,719	699	15,989,418
No. 3 Northern	6,931,243	4,500	6,935,743	18,631,374	2,068	18,633,442
No. 4	7,895,481	4,857	7,900,338	18,996,980	8,721	19,005,701
Old grade No. 2 Northern	–	–	–	11,088,390	–	11,088,390
Other grades	23,589,916	101,592	23,691,508	39,664,811	225,031	39,889,842
Totals, Wheat	**132,334,072**	**123,117**	**132,457,189**	**178,651,980**	**238,962**	**178,890,942**
Oats	9,102,818	1,157,982	10,260,800	14,704,062	1,766,570	16,470,632
Barley	12,798,705	70,467	12,869,172	9,504,885	249,170	9,754,055
Flaxseed	369,695	6,324	376,019	528,010	109,096	637,106
Rye	1,090,274	165	1,090,439	2,752,734	2,850	2,755,584
Mixed grains	11,309	21,075	32,384	14,021	39,153	53,174
Totals, Other Grain	**23,372,801**	**1,256,013**	**24,628,814**	**27,503,712**	**2,166,839**	**29,670,551**

7.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by crop years ended July 31, 1930-36.

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922 to 1929 are shown at p. 626 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total Grain.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts and Carry over—						
1929-1930	132,356,863	15,932,469	8,381,291	658,303	3,226,137	160,555,063
1930-1931	178,120,479	20,874,442	37,555,371	1,710,059	6,226,473	244,486,824
1931-1932	151,395,023	17,063,934	17,109,737	1,012,939	15,210,866	201,792,499
1932-1933	233,419,639	17,367,890	7,797,343	1,116,223	3,921,887	263,622,982
1933-1934[1]	164,248,854	17,949,649	7,496,255	631,973	837,076	191,163,807
1934-1935[1]	116,415,429	10,851,457	10,045,694	485,990	933,244	138,731,814
1935-1936[1]	164,427,961	20,967,752	14,403,239	582,309	2,033,088	202,414,349
Shipments—						
1929-1930	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1930-1931	163,730,581	19,086,592	36,485,055	1,693,439	4,378,874	225,374,541
1931-1932	133,610,498	15,706,287	16,807,097	974,649	13,738,895	180,837,426
1932-1933	200,254,656	15,662,256	6,929,791	1,027,504	2,836,333	226,710,540
1933-1934	166,952,408	16,824,993	6,325,712	720,692	1,204,467	192,028,272
1934-1935	105,273,843	13,027,608	11,047,771	485,990	1,306,106	131,141,318
1935-1936	184,120,242	19,563,798	14,652,637	582,309	2,103,700	221,022,686

[1] Receipts only.

8.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1935.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1934	14,895,101	826,656	322,743	–	69,492	16,113,992
Receipts—Water	29,542,460	2,261,148	322,128	105,326	159,910	32,390,972
Rail	600	–	–	–	–	38,649 [1]
Totals handled	44,438,161	3,087,804	644,871	105,326	229,402	48,543,613 [1]
Shipments—Water	3,372,410	426,830	164,810	–	191,917	4,192,807 [1]
Rail	18,592,702	2,655,187	448,462	105,326	37,146	21,839,909 [1]
Total shipments	21,965,112	3,082,017	613,272	105,326	229,063	26,032,716 [1]
In store, July 31, 1935	22,508,356	6,788	31,599	–	–	22,546,743
Lower Lake Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1934	5,798,972	612,632	824,878	–	151,531	7,388,013
Receipts—Water	37,721,412	2,397,852	3,703,465	189,720	191,135	44,214,342 [1]
Rail	108,473	566,922	474,270	–	172,508	1,396,599 [1]
Totals handled	43,628,857	3,577,406	5,002,613	189,720	515,174	52,998,954 [1]
Shipments—Water	27,421,270	2,558,461	4,138,828	109,068	90,361	34,330,840 [1]
Rail	10,310,177	968,590	570,574	80,652	174,251	12,170,925 [1]
Total shipments	37,731,447	3,527,051	4,709,402	189,720	264,612	46,501,765 [1]
In store, July 31, 1935	5,896,193	45,125	185,283	–	249,768	6,376,369
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1934	8,059,702	1,259,071	832,491	–	407,397	10,558,661
Receipts—Water	41,568,844	4,512,219	3,342,050	190,944	385,297	50,048,935 [1]
Rail	2,227,074	827,998	39,634	–	24,394	3,411,170 [1]
Totals handled	51,855,620	6,599,288	4,214,175	190,944	817,088	64,018,766 [1]
Shipments—Water	32,613,265	4,509,881	4,546,229	–	575,950	42,464,671 [1]
Rail	4,980,370	1,656,966	983,862	190,944	51,573	7,949,998 [1]
Total shipments	37,593,635	6,166,847	5,530,091	190,944	627,523	50,414,669 [1]
In store, July 31, 1935	14,074,292	426,315	684,008	–	189,565	15,374,180
Maritime Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1934	3,023,050	75,047	32,983	–	184,908	3,315,988
Receipts—Water	282,511	117,857	–	–	–	400,368
Rail	4,964,055	167,461	164,147	–	–	5,476,846 [1]
Totals handled	8,269,616	360,365	197,130	–	184,908	9,193,202 [1]
Shipments—Water	7,956,796	162,191	176,644	–	17,143	8,493,808 [1]
Rail	26,853	89,502	18,362	–	167,765	302,482
Total shipments	7,983,649	251,693	195,006	–	184,908	8,796,290 [1]
In store, July 31, 1935	285,954	111,571	–	–	–	397,525

[1] Includes minor quantities of Ontario corn and buckwheat.

8A.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1936.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1935	22,508,356	6,788	31,599	–	–	22,546,743
Receipts—Water	29,302,968	5,859,663	955,732	121,945	93,341	36,333,649
Rail	47,244	–	–	–	–	47,244
Totals handled	51,858,568	5,866,451	987,331	121,945	93,341	58,927,636
Shipments—Water	7,268,598	269,114	283,026	25,380	–	7,846,118
Rail	38,486,352	5,337,828	658,248	96,565	82,885	44,661,878
Total shipments	45,754,950	5,606,942	941,274	121,945	82,885	52,507,996
In store, July 31, 1936	6,102,387	259,508	46,058	–	10,455	6,418,408
Lower Lake Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1935	5,896,193	45,125	185,283	–	249,768	6,376,369
Receipts—Water	46,632,856	3,984,481	4,356,834	132,727	793,915	55,900,813
Rail	1,098,686	320,952	610,661	–	8,009	2,038,308
Totals handled	53,627,735	4,350,558	5,152,778	132,727	1,051,692	64,315,490
Shipments—Water	36,549,280	3,230,753	4,238,246	65,603	627,448	44,711,330
Rail	12,249,673	855,792	725,453	67,124	212,022	14,110,064
Total shipments	48,798,953	4,086,545	4,963,699	132,727	839,470	58,821,394
In store, July 31, 1936	4,826,973	269,227	299,633	–	210,795	5,606,628
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1935	14,074,292	426,315	684,008	–	189,565	15,374,180
Receipts—Water	61,378,300	7,552,430	7,963,074	327,637	1,100,434	78,321,875
Rail	11,415,646	2,195,331	202,863	–	37,389	13,851,229
Totals handled	86,868,238	10,174,076	8,849,945	327,637	1,327,388	107,547,284
Shipments—Water	72,223,785	7,315,141	6,688,136	–	1,132,287	87,359,349
Rail	5,175,122	2,189,449	1,745,453	327,637	49,058	9,486,719
Total shipments	77,398,907	9,504,590	8,433,589	327,637	1,181,345	96,846,068
In store, July 31, 1936	4,468,250	669,175	416,278	–	145,861	5,699,564
Seaboard Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1935	285,954	111,571	–	–	–	397,525
Receipts—Rail	14,552,261	254,895	314,075	–	–	15,121,231
Totals handled	14,838,215	366,466	314,075	–	–	15,518,756
Shipments—Water	12,837,488	319,877	314,075	–	–	13,471,440
Rail	29,944	45,844	–	–	–	75,788
Total shipments	12,867,432	365,721	314,075	–	–	13,547,228
In store, July 31, 1936	1,970,771	745	–	–	–	1,971,516

Flour-Milling in 1935.—The flour- and grist-milling industry in Canada in 1935 showed a decrease of 183 mills from 1934, and their capacity was decreased by 864 barrels of flour a day from the 1934 figure. Capital investment was $56,475,315. The mills were distributed by provinces as shown in Table 9. Statistics of the employees, value of products, etc., for both flour and feed mills, for the latest year available will be found in Table 7 of the chapter on manufactures, pp. 426-427 of this volume.

9.—Flour Mills of Canada, with Their Equipment and Capacities, by Provinces, 1935, with Totals, 1934.

Province.	Flour and Grist Mills.	Chopping Mills.	Total Mills.	Rolls.	Stones.	Capacity of Flour Mills.
	No.	No.	No.	pairs.	pairs.	brl. per day.
Prince Edward Island	10	1	11	52	10	450
Nova Scotia	2	9	11	5	–	33
New Brunswick	8	19	27	63	1	460
Quebec	88	135	223	538	154	13,129
Ontario	126	515	641	1,987	42	51,424
Manitoba	32	6	38	542	5	11,505
Saskatchewan	60	20	80	616	16	14,566
Alberta	53	35	88	644	7	12,899
British Columbia	5	3	8	49	3	774
Totals, 1935	**384**	**743**	**1,127**	**4,496**	**238**	**105,240**
Totals, 1934	**435**	**875**	**1,310**	**4,601**	**296**	**106,104**

Section 3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products.*

The estimated value of animals sold for meat in Canada in 1935 was $120,078,000. In addition, the 1935 wool production was worth $2,232,000 and the farm value of poultry and eggs produced was $50,434,000. Live stock makes a very important contribution to farmers' income and also provides the basis for a large slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Canada. Since the War the slaughtering and meat-packing industry has been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

10.—Animals in Canada, Animals Killed or Sold by Farmers and Wool Produced in Canada, by census years, 1871-1931.

Year.	Animals in Canada.			Animals Killed or Sold.			Wool Produced.
	Cattle.[1]	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.[1]	Sheep.	Swine.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.
1871	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881	3,382,396	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901	5,576,451	2,510,239	2,353,828	1,086,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,657,597
1911[2]	6,526,083	2,174,300	3,634,778	1,752,792[3]	949,039[3]	2,771,755[3]	6,933,955
1921[2]	8,519,484	3,203,966	3,404,730	2,097,390	1,217,987	2,972,331	11,338,268
1931[2]	8,099,883	3,627,116	4,774,828	2,046,428	1,296,158	3,770,524	12,795,634

[1] Figures for 1871-91 do not include work oxen. [2] Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses were taken in April, so that the proportion of young animals is greater than for years previous to 1911. [3] Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. The following figures are comparable with data given for other years, the amounts being partly estimated: cattle, 1,915,059; sheep, 1,097,015; swine, 4,282,624.

In Table 11 statistics are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1921 to 1936, expressed as percentages of the average numbers on farms during the period 1921 to 1925.

11.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1921-36.

(Average number for 1921-25=100.)

Year.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1921	105·1	99·9	110·6	121·4	88·9
1922	100·6	100·2	102·2	107·8	90·3
1923	97·3	97·8	95·5	91·0	101·6
1924	98·9	99·7	98·0	88·7	117·0
1925	98·0	102·5	93·7	91·0	102·1
1926	93·7	102·7	80·9	103·8	100·6
1927	94·3	103·8	90·1	107·8	108·3
1928	93·1	101·1	85·3	112·9	103·8
1929	93·1	98·5	87·9	120·1	101·1
1930	90·8	98·5	89·8	122·1	92·3
1931	85·8	90·2	78·7	119·8	108·4
1932	85·2	96·1	84·1	120·4	107·0
1933	82·3	98·8	88·6	111·9	87·7
1934	80·9	103·3	87·0	113·0	84·3
1935	80·8	102·9	85·0	112·3	81·9
1936	80·5	103·6	84·6	111·3	95·5

Live Stock Marketings, 1935.—The numbers of cattle and calves sold at stockyards showed increases in 1935 as compared with 1934, while hogs and sheep and lambs showed decreases. Cattle sold numbered 838,894 in 1935 and 700,817

* Revised by the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For more detailed information on this subject, see: Canada Year Book, 1922-23, pp. 594-595; Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and The Annual Market Review, published annually by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Statistics of live stock and poultry are given at pp. 249 to 253 of this volume.

in 1934, calves 409,074 and 371,110, hogs 832,949 and 964,311, and sheep and lambs 439,339 and 459,275, respectively.

Table 12 shows the receipts for sale at the various stockyards and a partial disposition of the live stock sold in 1934 and 1935.

12.—Total Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Slaughter and Store Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Market and Item.	1934.				1935.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (total)	274,700	114,932	212,617	205,689	324,732	119,530	175,666	199,856
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	193,945	76,845	204,490	169,960	195,693	68,883	165,328	161,156
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	33,220	33,021	7,468	31,262	31,630	34,448	7,621	35,912
3. Store stock to country points	32,847	4,485	–	–	78,471	8,617	–	–
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (total)	72,855	122,041	153,886	105,306	56,906	120,151	158,429	106,880
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	43,317	54,048	103,171	85,799	36,819	67,526	98,655	82,051
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	27,497	65,219	61,201	20,953	19,450	51,636	61,321	22,908
3. Store stock to country points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (total)	12,308	32,252	21,801	7,626	13,638	30,793	25,306	7,634
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	294	2,096	2,344	648	956	2,161	3,712	584
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	11,766	30,065	19,351	6,987	12,831	28,609	21,791	7,247
3. Store stock to country points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (total)	225,346	70,113	275,028	78,843	294,169	97,610	215,697	69,502
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	148,654	47,334	203,639	64,832	157,953	66,213	144,020	58,919
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	30,462	12,141	10,106	8,770	32,055	17,375	7,976	4,765
3. Store stock to country points	20,500	2,405	–	–	40,361	2,276	–	–
Calgary—								
Receipts (total)	50,450	11,109	91,423	14,787	59,625	15,237	84,000	13,304
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	42,875	[1]	77,993	13,172	47,060	[1]	71,352	12,368
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	6,311	[1]	976	496	6,221	[1]	696	377
3. Store stock to country points	10,901	–	–	–	16,759	50	–	
Edmonton—								
Receipts (total)	35,138	7,876	75,421	16,071	50,206	13,064	77,561	18,215
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	22,750	5,301	66,630	11,608	27,510	8,165	69,678	11,632
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	2,727	1,315	3,175	2,211	2,695	1,589	2,317	2,466
3. Store stock to country points	5,551	615	–	–	12,636	624	–	–
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (total)	3,811	640	32,084	1,764	6,479	945	28,549	1,765
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	1,061	273	29,921	1,602	2,198	505	27,095	1,526
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	251	99	44	18	360	178	45	14
3. Store stock to country points	1,122	172		–	2,265	58	–	
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (total)	11,422	4,266	24,337	19,600	16,048	3,883	19,862	16,020
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	10,501	3,228	22,504	11,190	11,227	2,998	17,658	7,061
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	18	11	1	60	4	–	9	20
3. Store stock to country points	771	967	–	–	3,928	750	–	–
Saskatoon—								
Receipts (total)	9,210	4,928	50,464	6,424	9,752	4,204	32,104	4,192
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	4,591	2,972	41,244	5,383	5,444	2,975	26,425	3,634
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	3,199	1,970	2,486	956	2,871	1,387	2,134	490
3. Store stock to country points	1,308	53	–	–	1,009	68	–	–
Regina—								
Receipts (total)	5,577	2,953	27,250	3,165	7,339	3,657	15,685	1,971
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter stock to packers	3,212	1,199	21,859	2,259	4,857	2,019	13,074	1,530
2. Slaughter stock to butchers	2,047	1,692	1,881	932	1,997	1,584	1,140	412
3. Store stock to country points	148	35	–	–	250	14	–	–

[1] Included with cattle.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1935 shows increases in all classes except hogs. Total shipments in 1935 with comparative figures for 1934 in parentheses were as follows: cattle 584,642 (415,872); calves 191,128(155,272); swine 891,266 (969,426); and sheep 249,451 (235,228).

The marketings of live stock through stockyards, by direct shipment to packers, or by export according to provinces of origin for the calendar year 1935 are given in Table **13.** In Table **14** are given the statistics of the grading of animals from several provinces marketed through the stockyards in 1935.

13.—Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stockyards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1935.

Live Stock.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—							
Total to stockyards	422	26,534	272,717	116,016	231,087	167,769	814,545
Direct to packers	1,981	10,758	79,075	24,487	29,838	58,843	204,982
Direct for export	3,578	3,687	17,639	808	10,042	31,170	66,924
Totals, Cattle	**5,981**	**40,979**	**369,431**	**141,311**	**270,967**	**257,782**	**1,086,451**
Calves—							
Totals to stockyards	9,310	89,625	156,809	47,390	60,324	33,264	396,722
Direct to packers	4,718	28,129	95,691	29,545	3,662	44,553	206,298
Direct for export	1,158	143	4,268	359	819	5,337	12,084
Totals, Calves	**15,186**	**117,897**	**256,768**	**77,294**	**64,805**	**83,154**	**615,104**
Hogs—							
Totals to stockyards	4,010	95,191	248,391	99,374	218,278	278,355	943,599
Direct to packers	16,370	53,716	808,063	112,451	222,140	675,140	1,887,880
Direct for export	2,227	82	8,284	83	Nil	257	10,933
Totals, Hogs	**22,607**	**148,989**	**1,064,738**	**211,908**	**440,418**	**953,752**	**2,957,621**[1]
Sheep—							
Totals to stockyards	4,402	104,657	157,513	35,515	63,438	80,017	445,542
Direct to packers	12,074	28,910	112,484	53,277	15,732	145,602	368,079
Direct for export	1,148	28	2,800	Nil	33	26	4,035
Totals, Sheep	**17,624**	**133,595**	**272,797**	**88,792**	**79,203**	**225,645**	**817,656**
Store cattle purchased	230	986	157,061	13,410	4,686	21,235	197,608

[1] Includes 115,209 hog carcasses graded.

14.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1935.

Live Stock and Grade.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cattle—							
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice	7	293	20,221	5,501	6,734	7,537	40,293
Medium	19	1,027	22,461	8,227	15,345	11,064	58,143
Common	71	1,598	10,275	5,801	13,610	10,057	41,412
Steers over 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice	56	788	20,781	3,824	6,357	9,226	41,032
Medium	34	674	18,020	2,831	9,014	8,314	38,887
Common	1	505	2,072	937	3,324	3,973	10,812

14.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1935—concluded.

Live Stock and Grade.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cattle—concluded.							
Heifers—							
Good and choice	1	124	16,506	4,217	7,635	7,595	36,078
Medium	2	412	19,873	9,065	19,357	9,818	58,527
Common	64	1,116	10,533	7,412	14,610	8,742	42,477
Fed Calves—							
Good and choice	Nil	7	10,819	1,663	2,806	2,854	18,149
Medium	1	20	19,394	1,757	3,424	4,988	29,584
Cows—							
Good and choice	5	1,246	18,704	4,458	10,358	11,925	46,696
Medium	21	3,997	17,321	11,113	16,118	7,664	56,234
Common	49	4,794	14,328	5,807	8,375	4,491	37,844
Canners and cutters	27	5,226	19,325	7,381	7,641	2,977	42,577
Bulls—							
Good	1	160	3,573	1,081	1,869	643	7,327
Common	60	3,968	7,879	1,843	2,424	1,525	17,699
Stocker and Feeder Steers—							
Good	Nil	26	5,465	8,787	24,017	16,248	54,543
Common	Nil	182	8,737	14,316	30,063	18,867	72,165
Stock Cows and Heifers—							
Good	Nil	Nil	81	2,617	5,155	3,285	11,138
Common	Nil	Nil	76	4,273	6,182	3,547	14,078
Milkers and springers	3	359	5,173	911	546	153	7,145
Unclassified	Nil	12	1,100	2,194	16,123	12,276	31,705
Totals	**422**	**26,534**	**272,717**	**116,016**	**231,087**	**167,769**	**814,545**
2. Calves—							
Veal—							
Good and choice	3	3,133	46,758	14,840	16,518	11,020	92,272
Common and medium	384	46,134	100,773	31,383	40,389	20,371	239,434
Grass	8,923	40,358	9,278	1,167	3,417	1,873	65,016
Totals	**9,310**	**89,625**	**156,809**	**47,390**	**60,324**	**33,264**	**396,722**
3. Hogs—[1]							
Select bacon	4,070	23,874	334,688	39,040	71,571	176,937	650,180
Bacon	5,051	51,570	527,232	83,698	151,717	372,139	1,191,407
Butchers	5,394	33,907	100,120	29,908	106,283	287,858	563,470
Heavies	717	4,984	25,269	6,359	14,835	19,026	71,190
Extra heavies	616	3,310	4,087	2,879	7,122	4,994	23,008
Lights and feeders	3,333	27,280	39,941	40,629	65,203	61,013	237,399
Sows No. 1	480	1,429	3,092	4,858	13,348	12,421	35,628
Sows No. 2	600	2,348	18,328	3,737	8,188	16,874	50,075
Roughs	59	68	2,180	348	1,326	1,364	5,345
Stags	60	137	1,517	369	825	869	3,777
Totals	**20,380**	**148,907**	**1,056,454**	**211,825**	**440,418**	**953,495**	**2,831,479**
4. Lambs and Sheep—							
Lambs—							
Good handyweights	1,730	58,259	114,978	24,874	29,684	51,227	280,752
Good heavies	24	1,743	1,684	506	1,377	2,361	7,695
Common, all weights	1,078	24,330	15,689	7,125	8,521	10,498	67,241
Bucks	648	12,738	6,195	225	6,585	647	27,038
Sheep—							
Good heavies	16	314	2,908	34	1,727	1,856	6,855
Good handyweights	433	3,915	10,355	1,328	3,889	2,906	22,826
Common	473	3,358	5,704	1,361	891	2,751	14,538
Unclassified	Nil	Nil	Nil	62	10,764	7,771	18,597
Totals	**4,402**	**104,657**	**157,513**	**35,515**	**63,438**	**80,017**	**445,542**

[1] Including shipments direct to packers.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—This industry has become one of the most important branches of manufacturing in Canada. Its growth, shown by the statistics of Table **15**, has been accompanied by a concentration of the major part of the production of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments, thereby facilitating the utilization of by-products and greater efficiency of operation. The large increase in the number of establishments in 1931 is due to the inclusion of wholesale butchers operating small plants engaged in slaughtering

only. The addition of these small establishments does not affect materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1934 and 1935 are shown in Table **16.**

15.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1871-1921, annually 1930-35.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.[1]	1911.[1]	1921.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80	84
Capital invested..... $	419,325	1,449,677	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088	58,459,555
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214	9,711
Salaries and wages..... $	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518	13,547,778
Cost of materials..... $	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761	113,389,835
Value of products..... $	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076	153,136,289
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments.....No.	76	147[2]	141	135	147	139
Capital invested..... $	60,778,996	62,481,905	53,227,929	54,590,398	56,765,624	58,207,715
Employees.....No.	9,290	9,294	9,101	9,289	10,119	10,674
Salaries and wages..... $	12,114,667	11,626,678	10,349,315	10,103,744	11,608,338	12,448,347
Cost of materials..... $	129,004,327	91,276,842	65,575,957	70,467,544	98,417,162	108,191,810
Value of products..... $	164,029,953	117,596,697	91,246,523	92,366,137	122,112,406	133,379,312

[1] Figures for these years cover establishments employing five hands and over only. [2] See the text preceding this table.

16.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1934 and 1935.

Month.	1934.				1935.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	63,133	28,221	40,244	269,531	67,716	28,142	40,448	281,689
February.....	53,800	30,675	36,313	262,834	53,401	29,947	37,241	254,944
March.....	56,365	49,549	38,133	258,824	56,234	49,246	39,932	242,820
April.....	54,694	64,251	33,762	251,847	57,189	72,252	43,308	255,666
May.....	61,496	71,587	32,391	266,541	63,713	76,381	37,710	244,893
June.....	57,544	58,020	55,783	222,709	52,063	65,056	54,008	194,613
July.....	57,652	49,074	74,536	177,997	56,047	57,360	73,468	191,088
August.....	67,396	43,804	96,545	169,231	66,679	47,505	97,190	175,542
September.....	76,392	40,119	112,935	178,769	72,313	46,007	105,083	176,786
October.....	100,323	47,276	191,756	230,054	92,844	49,115	170,537	262,599
November.....	94,339	35,863	94,808	289,268	88,942	39,515	108,475	256,361
December.....	61,156	24,403	47,016	294,375	62,570	26,325	53,828	268,824
Totals.....	**804,290**	**542,842**	**854,222**	**2,871,980**	**789,711**	**586,851**	**861,228**	**2,805,825**

Consumption of Animal Products.—The figures of Table **17** provide an indication of the standard of the diet of the people of Canada. Animal products such as meat, butter, and eggs are generally regarded as features of the diet of people with a high standard of living. In Canada there is a relatively high per capita consumption of beef, pork, butter, and eggs but a relatively low per capita consumption of mutton and lamb, and cheese. During the depression years, the per capita consumption of these products was not affected as much as might have been expected. Changes in the per capita consumption of various animal products occur as a result of changes in price relationships. These, in turn, are related to cycles of over-and-under-production particularly marked in the case of the meat products of hogs and cattle. Beef and pork, particularly, interchange in leadership as regards the amount consumed, according to the price relationships between them. In 1935, 66·18 pounds of beef were consumed per capita as compared with 62·01 pounds of pork. In 1933, pork consumption was 75·02 pounds per capita and beef consumption 55·50 pounds per capita.

17.—Total and Per Capita[1] Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1931-35.

Item.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Beef and Veal—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	1,698,442	1,669,197	1,715,424	2,137,492	2,035,698
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	602,946,910	592,564,935	608,975,520	758,809,660	722,672,790
On hand, Jan. 1	"	13,380,358	11,406,063	9,821,741	16,127,300	25,396,292
Imports of beef	"	393,933	411,322	179,875	196,258	13,959,458
	"	616,721,201	604,382,320	618,977,136	775,133,218	762,028,540
Exports of beef	"	3,756,700	4,466,400	10,009,700	15,092,200	13,512,600
	"	612,964,501	599,915,920	608,967,436	760,041,018	748,515,940
On hand, Dec. 31	"	11,406,063	9,821,741	16,127,300	25,396,292	24,836,592
Totals, consumption	"	601,558,438	590,094,179	592,840,136	734,644,726	723,679,348
Consumption per capita	"	57·98	56·17	55·50	67·87	66·18
Pork—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	6,164,658	6,286,195	5,813,799	5,590,673	5,415,289
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	875,381,436	942,929,250	872,069,850	838,600,950	812,293,350
On hand, Jan. 1	"	19,587,205	30,336,676	29,552,198	24,759,461	28,116,841
Imports of pork	"	5,138,400	2,525,477	3,774,034	4,147,727	430,348
	"	900,107,041	975,791,403	905,396,082	867,508,138	840,840,539
Exports of pork	"	17,538,400	46,061,200	79,302,600	123,750,200	132,435,300
	"	882,568,641	929,730,203	826,093,482	743,757,938	708,405,239
On hand, Dec. 31	"	30,336,676	29,552,198	24,759,461	28,116,841	30,335,225
Totals, consumption	"	852,231,965	900,178,005	801,334,021	715,641,097	678,070,014
Consumption per capita	"	82·13	85·68	75·02	66·12	62·01
Mutton and Lamb—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	1,811,673	1,820,716	1,691,072	1,708,598	1,696,061
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	72,466,920	72,828,640	67,642,880	68,343,920	67,842,440
On hand, Jan. 1	"	6,989,216	8,709,869	5,293,237	7,200,802	7,480,457
Imports of mutton and lamb	"	1,293,672	701,816	296,581	37,764	83,162
	"	80,749,808	82,240,325	73,232,698	75,582,486	75,406,059
Exports of mutton and lamb	"	332,700	348,100	406,500	378,800	315,500
	"	80,417,108	81,892,225	72,826,198	75,203,686	75,090,559
On hand, Dec. 31	"	8,709,869	5,293,237	7,200,802	7,480,457	5,578,415
Totals, consumption	"	71,707,239	76,598,988	65,625,396	67,723,229	69,512,144
Consumption per capita	"	6·91	7·29	6·14	6·26	6·36
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—						
Beef and veal	lb.	57·98	56·17	55·50	67·87	66·18
Pork	"	82·13	85·68	75·02	66·12	62·01
Mutton and lamb	"	6·91	7·29	6·14	6·26	6·36
Totals, Consumption of All Meats Per Capita	"	**147·02**	**149·14**	**136·66**	**140·25**	**134·55**
Butter—						
On hand, Jan. 1	lb.	22,171,213	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655	32,422,719
Production—Creamery	"	225,955,246	214,002,127	219,232,546	234,852,961	240,918,799
Home-made	"	103,310,000	106,936,400	106,485,000	109,918,000	106,949,000
Imports	"	2,821,317	238,145	1,377,137	2,873,562	148,541
	"	354,257,776	345,562,063	348,783,527	369,671,178	380,439,059
Exports	"	10,680,500	3,505,700	4,437,200	428,300	7,697,000
	"	343,577,276	342,056,363	344,346,327	369,242,878	372,742,059
On hand, Dec. 31	"	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655	32,422,719	32,302,519
Totals, consumption	"	319,191,885	320,367,519	322,319,672	336,820,159	340,439,540
Consumption per capita	"	30·76	30·49	30·18	31·12	31·13
Cheese—						
On hand, Jan. 1	lb.	16,529,556	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921	17,196,375
Production—Factory	"	113,956,639	120,524,243	111,146,493	99,346,617	100,427,390
Home-made	"	901,300	1,027,100	943,300	1,011,300	1,018,300
Imports	"	1,446,147	1,166,506	967,613	946,401	1,274,130
	"	132,833,642	134,398,422	126,337,263	117,278,239	119,916,195

17.—Total and Per Capita[1] Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1931-35—concluded.

Item.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cheese—concluded.						
Exports	lb.	84,788,400	86,939,900	74,168,600	61,167,800	55,718,700
On hand, Dec. 31	"	48,045,242	47,458,522	52,168,663	56,110,439	64,197,495
	"	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921	17,196,375	24,562,606
Totals, consumption	"	36,364,669	34,178,665	36,194,742	38,914,064	39,634,889
Consumption per capita	"	3·50	3·25	3·39	3·60[3]	3·62
Eggs—						
On hand Jan. 1	doz.	7,544,226	6,192,318	4,064,732	2,875,825	5,097,164
Production—Farm	"	237,131,000	229,461,000	222,254,000	223,272,000	223,540,000
Other	"	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000	20,500,000
Imports	"	818,954	795,001	260,510	1,153,715	364,570
	"	265,994,180	256,948,319	247,079,242	247,801,540	249,501,734
Exports	"	634,140	272,818	1,987,612	2,001,024	1,300,744
On hand, Dec. 31	"	265,360,040	256,675,501	245,091,630	245,800,516	248,200,990
	"	6,192,318	4,064,732	2,875,825	5,097,164	3,315,007
Totals, consumption	"	259,167,722	252,610,769	242,215,805	240,703,352	244,885,983
Consumption per capita	"	24·98	24·04	22·68	22·24	22·39
Poultry—[2]						
On farms	No.	65,152,607	64,080,200	59,324,400	59,798,700	56,768,800
Elsewhere	"	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000	5,675,000
Totals	"	70,827,607	69,755,200	64,999,400	65,473,700	62,443,800
Marketings	"	19,737,598	22,911,425	27,596,210	33,863,555	38,125,350
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	113,397,235	130,662,105	154,627,165	186,141,585	205,628,940
On hand, Jan. 1	"	5,217,429	10,126,989	6,969,908	10,729,147	11,228,878
	"	118,614,664	140,789,094	161,597,073	196,870,732	216,857,818
Estimated exports	"	1,041,906	1,898,699	1,352,183	2,585,606	2,991,356
	"	117,572,758	138,890,395	160,244,890	194,285,126	213,866,462
On hand, Dec. 31	"	10,126,989	6,969,908	10,729,147	11,228,878	11,435,954
Totals, consumption	"	107,445,769	131,920,487	149,515,743	183,056,248	202,430,508
Consumption per capita	"	10·36	12·56	14·00	16·91	18·51

[1] For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 153. [2] Fowl, turkeys, ducks, and geese. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Export and Import Trade in Live Stock and Live-Stock Products.—The exports of live stock and live-stock products from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, the United States, and all countries, are shown for the four fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36, in Table **12** of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 536-539, and imports in Table **13** at pp. 550-553. Exports and imports by calendar years 1931-35, may be found at pp. 73, 75 and 76 of the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1935" At pp. 76-98 of the report on "Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), Calendar Year 1935" figures are given of exports of "Animals and Animal Products" for 1934 and 1935 and imports of this class for the same calendar years will be found at pp. 219-243 of the same report.

Section 4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), now consolidated as c. 25, R.S.C., 1927, subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government toward 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 **18** shows for 1936 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space.

18.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1936.

NOTE.—The figures in this table were supplied through the courtesy of J. F. Singleton, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Creameries with mechanical refrigeration are not now included although for years previous to 1936 they were considered as cold storage warehouses in these tables.

Province.	Subsidized Public Warehouses.				Total Warehouses.	
	Number.	Refrigerated Space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.	Number.	Refrigerated Space.
		cu. ft.	$	$		cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island	5	273,698	130,674	39,202	10	338,002
Nova Scotia	12	2,559,730	2,805,262	833,579	22	3,197,533
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773	22	1,106,027
Quebec	8	367,474	333,787	100,136	64	11,366,060
Ontario	36	4,581,017	2,037,415	605,201	127	17,183,295
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600	36	5,386,703
Saskatchewan	4	437,596	268,707	80,612	21	1,879,291
Alberta	2	351,059	242,000	72,600	16	4,164,294
British Columbia	22	5,124,060	2,333,602	700,080	73	10,005,943
Yukon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	44,900
Totals	**92**	**14,503,295**	**8,376,024**	**2,498,783**	**392**	**54,672,048**

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of cold storage reports is published annually as a separate statement and the same data are included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually. In Table **19** are included statistics by months, for 1935 and 1936, of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure for various important commodities.

19.—Stocks of Food Commodities on Hand in Cold Storages and Dairy Factories, by Months, 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month as published by the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Month.	Eggs.	Creamery Butter.	Factory Cheese.	Beef.		
				Fresh, Not Frozen.	Fresh, Frozen.	Cured or in Cure.
	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1935.[1]						
January	5,097,164	31,980,087	17,196,375	4,549,404	17,825,470	483,507
February	3,101,204	22,655,810	15,330,780	6,285,549	14,513,639	574,969
March	1,804,447	15,043,571	13,033,786	5,177,012	11,256,812	509,153
April	1,666,483	7,103,184	13,023,829	5,176,200	9,187,203	543,378
May	4,043,937	3,722,698	11,216,501	5,317,637	7,868,546	779,543
June	8,887,574	6,193,940	12,002,854	5,138,856	5,674,479	564,394
July	12,277,537	23,278,162	19,087,215	4,468,790	4,230,312	507,969
August	13,054,419	40,840,023	29,598,282	4,974,569	3,331,265	504,820
September	13,619,128	52,646,831	34,480,619	5,103,802	3,982,444	490,546
October	12,637,172	55,613,578	29,574,690	6,148,031	5,702,531	452,209
November	9,027,924	48,396,176	28,277,334	7,591,925	11,631,407	401,106
December	5,709,297	40,615,898	25,186,765	7,004,438	17,376,619	472,491
1936.						
January	3,315,007	32,081,722	24,562,606	4,684,151	16,735,182	557,029
February	2,350,489	24,964,113	22,216,782	6,324,808	13,342,795	643,129
March	1,187,302	16,429,074	19,344,121	6,255,241	9,980,027	726,136
April	1,210,331	8,797,312	16,748,107	5,742,926	10,152,754	763,395
May	3,774,693	4,824,048	14,170,257	5,443,034	9,187,759	807,193
June	9,129,881	10,305,845	15,860,150	4,883,335	7,876,677	1,096,974
July	13,311,463	27,948,331	24,183,601	5,548,806	6,255,490	1,029,626
August	13,810,298	41,555,603	30,700,229	5,113,578	5,611,696	1,008,089
September	14,483,019	50,488,127	34,031,775	5,826,942	6,060,843	873,212
October	13,759,249	55,375,933	38,623,581	6,671,898	9,115,509	728,646
November	10,092,939	53,162,252	33,044,012	7,251,244	14,322,361	609,211
December	6,113,565	44,388,158	22,775,299	7,521,109	18,051,006	413,808

19.—Stocks of Food Commodities, on Hand in Cold Storages and Dairy Factories, by Months, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Month.	Veal.	Pork.			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Poultry.
		Fresh, Not Frozen.	Fresh, Frozen.	Cured or in Cure.			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1935.[1]							
January	2,537,911	2,359,226	10,237,651	15,519,964	2,743,406	7,480,457	11,883,323
February	1,852,551	3,884,863	9,971,437	15,845,466	2,407,466	6,092,377	11,111,280
March	1,286,606	4,204,313	12,942,113	16,599,994	3,377,727	5,459,206	9,440,022
April	1,115,612	3,512,498	14,932,642	18,190,976	3,567,352	4,479,280	7,621,389
May	1,656,422	3,971,740	17,632,513	16,103,884	3,852,578	3,322,518	5,742,842
June	1,649,426	3,280,035	16,211,702	16,470,474	3,679,584	1,749,577	4,331,589
July	1,845,242	2,694,761	13,520,397	15,960,673	3,405,688	1,039,109	3,599,102
August	2,182,977	2,585,613	9,657,134	14,570,556	3,699,884	900,538	2,901,426
September	2,087,201	2,130,338	6,813,546	13,102,124	3,232,430	830,023	2,232,036
October	2,556,473	1,831,399	5,183,829	13,065,272	3,072,195	1,530,881	1,983,850
November	3,407,712	3,178,396	5,668,618	14,618,154	2,441,135	4,513,961	2,810,900
December	3,618,028	3,164,695	7,722,231	15,185,711	2,603,167	5,883,396	5,970,871
1936.							
January	2,860,230	2,771,191	12,390,313	15,173,721	3,437,438	5,578,415	12,055,251
February	2,188,654	3,423,632	13,438,547	16,199,163	3,668,097	4,778,272	11,138,380
March	1,633,598	3,421,409	14,921,732	17,328,753	2,770,156	3,621,293	9,983,832
April	1,488,049	3,561,311	15,502,256	17,918,022	2,912,686	2,822,427	8,812,214
May	1,934,575	4,101,961	16,837,436	16,923,903	3,470,503	1,660,734	6,783,167
June	2,559,990	3,287,827	16,874,093	17,860,779	3,780,486	761,306	5,431,885
July	3,166,106	3,888,526	15,374,014	17,767,675	3,297,667	676,309	4,628,886
August	3,660,896	3,176,582	11,205,252	16,169,557	3,223,744	678,106	4,213,133
September	3,817,491	3,037,693	8,348,283	16,401,037	2,306,967	766,902	3,694,090
October	4,602,709	4,103,055	7,678,621	16,393,488	2,203,033	1,767,082	3,997,416
November	5,315,710	4,191,461	11,999,141	19,949,769	2,363,477	5,670,284	5,380,982
December	5,051,778	5,034,360	20,040,936	18,024,649	2,202,841	7,420,341	8,883,048

[1] Most of the figures for 1935 have been revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 5.—Bounties.*

In cases where it is considered advisable for the Government to encourage the production of a particular commodity, bounties paid by the Government are recognized substitutes for protective duties. In the past they have been made use of by Canada to a considerable degree, but the only bounties which involved payments in the past few years were those on copper bars and rods, hemp and bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The Copper Bounty Act expired on June 30, 1931, and the Hemp Bounty Act expired on Dec. 31, 1932, and a statement of the bounties paid under these Acts was given on p. 662 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The bounty on bituminous coal was the outcome of a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the use of Canadian coal in the manufacture of iron and steel and the payments have been as follows:—

Paid in the fiscal year—

1930-31	273,148 tons at 49½c.	$ 135,209·23
1931-32	126,356 tons at 49½c.	62,546·18
1932-33	118,783 tons at 49½c.	58,797·54
1933-34	213,841 tons at 49½c.	105,851·25
1934-35	336,849 tons at 49½c.	166,740·02
1935-36	390,168 tons at 49½c.	193,133·12
1936-37 to Sept. 30, 1936	241,372 tons at 49½c.	119,479·10
Totals	1,700,517 tons	$ 841,756·44

* Revised by L. T. Lett, Chief Accountant, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, on lead, on crude petroleum, on manila fibre, on zinc, and on linen yarns, but the bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, on linen yarns in 1923 and on crude petroleum in 1927. The total amounts paid in bounties on these commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration were: iron and steel, and manufactures of (1896-1912), $16,785,827 (Canada Year Book 1915, p. 460); lead (1899-1918), $1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc, $400,000; linen yarns, $17,523; manila fibre (1903-13), $367,962; crude petroleum (1905-27), $3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. (For quantities of crude petroleum and bounties paid in each year, see table on p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.) Total payments for expired bounties between 1896 and 1932, including the $611,763 paid on copper bars and rods and the $26,847 for hemp, aggregated $23,646,311, which, with the $841,756 paid for coal, make a total of $24,488,067. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gave a description of the bounties that had 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. For details of the bounties on zinc, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Section 6.—Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.*

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and earlier, are a purely statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. The earliest Act was one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision was made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who were British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. In 1849, after the Union, a consolidating Act was passed applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of c. 150, R.S.C., 1927 (as amended by c. 4, 1928, c. 34, 1930, c. 21, 1932, and c. 32, 1935), and application for protection relating to the same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

Invention means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter.

The growth of Canadian inventions is shown by the fact that the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to $218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, there were 12,580 applications, with fees amounting to $386,542, as shown in Table **21.** Of the patents for 1936, 5,010 or 64 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 792 to Canadians and 802 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 482, France with 187, Holland with 87, and Sweden with 77 followed in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued. Applications for patents were distributed over the whole field of invention, but there was a notable increase in those related to the field of organic chemistry especially in connection with artificial resin dyes, chemicals for treating textiles, etc.

* Revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

20.—Numbers of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-36.

Province.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island...	2	2	5	3	1	3	3	2	Nil	1	2	2
Nova Scotia.....	26	30	19	24	16	17	14	18	14	16	9	17
New Brunswick.....	24	24	21	12	17	16	18	6	14	8	7	5
Quebec.....	302	272	320	298	293	282	265	272	257	236	227	207
Ontario.....	559	561	499	537	538	500	491	504	462	475	429	365
Manitoba.....	66	68	89	71	61	72	74	47	71	42	34	49
Saskatchewan.....	101	90	68	100	93	81	66	55	37	52	45	30
Alberta.....	95	95	82	88	98	71	76	63	35	48	43	52
British Columbia.....	127	150	129	152	148	126	101	117	113	104	89	65
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	**1,302**	**1,292**	**1,232**	**1,285**	**1,265**	**1,169**	**1,109**	**1,084**	**1,003**	**982**	**885**	**792**

21.—Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Applications for patents.....No.	13,299	11,940	10,145	9,267	9,404	12,580
Patents granted..... "	11,262	11,124	10,241	9,124	8,713	7,791
Certificates for renewal fees..... "	52	40	11	10	12	2
Caveats granted..... "	352	383	470	466	445	394
Assignments..... "	9,190	9,001	7,354	6,577	6,840	8,145
Fees received, net..... $	472,636	444,110	393,067	362,146	353,460	386,542

Copyrights and Trade Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and applications for protection relating to same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (amended in 1923 and consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out in Section 4 the qualifications for a copyright, and in Section 5 its duration: "Copyrights shall subsist in Canada . . in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was, at the date of the making of the work, a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the additional Protocol . . or resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death".

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films and other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union, and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

The Trade Mark and Design Act (c. 201, R.S.C., 1927) was amended by c. 10 of the Statutes of 1928, bringing the Act into agreement with the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as amended at The Hague in 1925 with regard to refusal to register certain trade marks. The renewal of expired trade mark registration was also provided for, while it was also enacted that in certain cases interested parties might apply to the Exchequer Court of Canada for the cancellation of a trade mark at any time within three years from its registration. The Unfair Competition Act, 1932, (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38), repealed all parts of the above Act relating to trade marks and all trade marks are now registered under and protected by the new Act.

22.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended March 31, 1931-36.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,008	2,812	2,684	2,537	3,060	3,403
Trade marks registered..... "	2,848	2,186	2,950	2,066	1,686	1,574
Industrial designs registered..... "	495	371	409	331	430	363
Timber marks registered..... "	24	6	4	6	4	3
Assignments registered..... "	1,703	1,661	1,416	1,143	1,090	1,394
Fees received, net..... $	87,009	81,138	146,274	67,196	72,217	68,220

Financial Statistics.—The following table gives the receipts, expenditures and surplus on account of patents, copyrights and trade marks for the fiscal years 1930-36.

23.—Receipts, Expenditures and Surplus on Account of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-36.

NOTE.—For figures from 1921 to 1929, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 624.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.				Surplus.
		Civil Government.	Patent Record.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930	574,918	169,339	34,946	31,622	235,907	339,011
1931	559,646	174,458	35,000	32,000	241,458	318,188
1932	525,248	173,370	35,000	37,893	246,263	278,985
1933	539,341	155,465	25,000	24,829	205,293	334,047
1934	429,342	152,624	32,860	22,649	208,133	221,209
1935	425,677	145,859	26,259	23,630	195,748	229,928
1936	454,762	151,629	24,468	50,583	226,680	228,082

Section 7.—Weights and Measures.*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of the legal standards of the country in industry and commerce, to protect the public from short weight and measure and the trading com munity from unfair competition arising from such practices.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under Section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was passed in the session of 1872-73; its provisions closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures was greatly simplified. This Act established as the primary legal standards for Canada the imperial pound, gallon, and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.) it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal sub-multiples are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is the Weights and Measures Act (c. 212, R.S.C., 1927), as amended by c. 48, 1935.

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada

* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.

and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918 the Service was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into 19 districts, each in charge of a district inspector. The chief rules of administration are as follows:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed on the market.
(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.
(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.
(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.
(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following table is a summary of the articles and machines inspected in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936. The total revenues collected by the Service in the fiscal years ended 1935 and 1936 amounted to $407,303 and $404,860, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, totalled $291,983 and $327,229, respectively.

24.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Article.	1935.				1936.			
	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights (Dominion)	94,956	92,050	2,906	3·06	102,905	95,495	7,410	7·20
Weights (metric)	1,348	1,321	27	2·00	1,187	1,165	22	1·85
Measures of capacity	51,398	50,936	462	0·89	59,429	59,044	385	0·65
Measures of length	8,519	8,497	22	0·25	10,351	10,326	25	0·24
Milk-cans	69,202	69,060	142	0·20	56,851	56,807	44	0·08
Ice-cream containers	36,682	36,682	Nil	–	42,279	42,279	Nil	–
Measuring devices	51,715	44,109	7,606	14·70	50,276	42,789	7,487	14·84
Tank wagons	759	730	29	3·82	681	650	31	4·55
Babcock glassware	36,732	36,616	116	0·31	40,703	40,580	123	0·30
Weighing machines	181,317	159,673	21,644	11·38	183,301	159,297	24,004	13·10
Weighing machines (metric)	727	666	61	8·39	767	729	38	4·95
Domestic scales	20,283	20,059	224	1·10	14,413	14,179	234	1·62
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	Nil	–	16,913	16,885	28	0·16
Totals	**553,638**	**520,399**	**33,239**		**580,056**	**540,225**	**39,831**	

Section 8.—Electricity and Gas Inspection.*

The Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce administers three Acts: the Electricity Inspection Act (c. 22, 1928), the Gas Inspection Act (c. 82, R.S.C., 1927), and the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act (c. 54, R.S.C., 1927).

The latest report of the Branch shows 481,687 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, as compared with 465,478 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was $326,439 as compared with an expenditure of $219,292. The Branch also collected $306,610 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only $385.

Other related statistics collected in the administration of the last-named Act will be found on p. 395, in the Water Power chapter of the Year Book. Here,

* Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

however, are given statistics, also collected by the Branch in the process of administration, showing a phenomenal increase in the number of consumers of electricity in the past 22 years, from 505,597 to 1,788,522 (Table **25**); a lesser increase in the gas meters in use from 267,454 in 1916 to 665,895 in 1936 (Table **26**); and the number of cubic feet of gas sold in Canada from 1920 to 1936 classified as carburetted water gas, coal gas, coke oven gas, natural gas, acetylene gas and butane (Table **27**).

25.—Numbers of Electricity Meters in Use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-36.

Fiscal Year.	Number.	Fiscal Year.	Number.	Fiscal Year.	Number.
1915	505,597	1923	1,046,831	1931	1,653,922
1916	517,629	1924	1,094,639	1932	1,704,197
1917	594,737	1925	1,165,664	1933	1,722,697
1918	661,403	1926	1,240,752	1934	1,720,997
1919	717,776	1927	1,314,428	1935	1,760,262
1920	743,468	1928	1,412,521	1936	1,788,522
1921	860,379	1929	1,499,872		
1922	945,599	1930	1,582,505		

26.—Numbers of Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-36.

Fiscal Year.	Manufactured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Manufactured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1916	199,514	67,940		–	267,454	1927	462,496	90,302	358	–	553,156
1917	314,915	55,697		–	370,612	1928	482,076	98,915	357	–	581,348
1918	325,244	88,795		–	414,039	1929	504,500	107,504	116	–	612,120
1919	336,388	91,056	–	–	427,444	1930	520,788	118,390	117	–	639,295
1920	350,777	85,004	513	–	436,294	1931	530,909	125,550	67	205	656,731
1921	361,479	98,494	577	–	460,550	1932	540,277	128,194	66	230	668,767
1922	366,840	101,785	430	–	469,055	1933	532,139	128,282	80	285	660,786
1923	379,459	102,007	438	–	481,904	1934	522,484	134,710	49	369	657,612
1924	390,548	105,804	425	–	496,777	1935	517,948	139,763	14	638	658,363
1925	405,471	106,861	404	–	512,736	1936	505,946	158,827	14	1,108	665,895
1926	443,067	85,752	425		529,244						

27.—Quantity of Each Kind of Gas Sold in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-36.

Fiscal Year.	Carburetted Water Gas.	Coal Gas.	Coke Oven Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.
1920	4,487,512	6,787,370		17,117,100	1,670		28,393,652
1921	5,331,442	7,096,222		–	–		–
1922	4,668,392	8,433,861	–	11,289,592	1,005		24,392,850
1923	6,632,962	7,637,114	132	12,238,837	1,165		26,510,210
1924	5,214,843	8,042,882	3,189	14,866,619	1,194		28,128,727
1925	5,254,803	7,824,193	91,628	10,525,604	1,266		23,697,494
1926	4,835,613	8,149,894	1,449,795	13,004,470	1,211		27,440,983
1927	5,804,504	8,405,556	1,049,978	17,863,366	1,247		33,124,651
1928	6,883,635	7,488,965	1,680,237	20,365,049	1,325		36,419,211
1929	4,550,829	6,273,275	6,097,920	25,491,446	647		42,414,117
1930	4,456,997	5,802,653	8,153,473	31,880,845	847	–	50,294,815
1931	4,214,554	6,249,190	7,792,047	28,534,604	875	9,137	46,800,407
1932	4,267,074	6,385,622	7,235,463	27,244,803	790	6,600	45,140,352
1933	3,821,680	7,491,005	5,908,231	27,342,696	4,982	11,930	44,580,524
1934	3,349,893	7,652,344	5,331,047	26,423,633	4,737	13,268	42,774,922
1935	2,256,568	8,378,714	6,267,577	25,051,664	5,729	12,576	41,972,828
1936	1,972,511	7,876,353	6,637,103	29,334,639	6,774	16,976	45,844,356

Section 9.—Merchandising and Service Establishments.*

A comprehensive census of business carried on by trading and service establishments was undertaken for the first time in 1931 in connection with the Seventh Decennial Census. A partial survey of trading establishments had been made in 1924, but the results of this initial survey, while indicative of the extent of domestic trade, suffered from the incompleteness of the canvass made. The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, covered not only the operations of retail and wholesale merchandising establishments in 1930 but also those of service establishments, including hotels. In addition, information was collected to show the initial channels (manufacturers' wholesale branches, other wholesalers, retailers, industrial consumers, export sales, etc.) through which goods manufactured in Canada are distributed and the proportion of the total value of production sold through each channel. The results of the census have been published in several series of reports and in Volumes X and XI of the Census of 1931.

Annual Statistics.—An outgrowth of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, has been an annual survey of wholesale and retail trade based on reports from larger concerns in the respective fields. In the case of wholesale trade, the annual survey is confined to wholesalers proper and reports are secured from firms which had a volume of sales of $100,000 or more in 1930 together with firms of a similar size which have commenced business since 1930. The survey of retail trade is based on the reports of all chain stores and of independent stores with a turnover of $20,000 or more in 1930. Reports are also secured from newly-established independent stores. While the annual figures for merchandising are not based on such a comprehensive survey as that made in connection with the decennial census, they provide the most reliable indicators available of recent trends in merchandise trade as they cover more than two-thirds of the dollar volume of business.

Monthly Statistics.—As a further development from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, it has been possible to place the monthly index of retail sales, published in recent years by the Bureau, on a permanent basis. A description of this index appears in Subsection 2 of this chapter.

Subsection 1.—Wholesale and Other Bulk or Non-Retail Merchandising.

Under this heading there appeared at pp. 670-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book a summary of trade in the wholesale field, as derived from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, and tables showing, for 1930, bulk merchandising statistics (1) by provinces, and (2) by type of distributor. The interested reader is referred to that material which is the latest available. Supplementary data for the chief cities in Canada are given below.

Wholesale Trade in Canadian Cities.—Summary figures for all wholesale establishments and for wholesalers proper in cities of over 20,000 population are shown for 1930 in Table **28.** Included in the figures for all wholesale establishments are data for agents, brokers, manufacturers' sales branches and other specialized wholesale agencies. Wholesalers proper embrace only regular wholesale houses, such as wholesale merchants, importers and exporters. The importance of such cities as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver as wholesale centres is clearly shown by the figures in Table **28.**

* Prepared by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Internal Trade".

28.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail) in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930.

City.	All Establishments.						Wholesalers Proper.	
	Population, 1931.	Establishments.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales (1930).	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).	Establishments.	Net Sales (1930).
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	$
Montreal	818,577	1,838	21,400	35,649,800	766,832,800	68,043,000	1,035	287,176,800
Toronto	631,207	1,835	19,891	33,743,000	691,738,400	60,106,000	971	227,375,400
Vancouver	246,593	761	5,712	9,757,200	211,111,800	23,059,900	341	78,382,100
Winnipeg	218,785	768	8,379	14,215,600	635,722,200	25,522,100	314	72,862,800
Hamilton	155,547	191	1,778	2,904,800	47,755,800	5,578,800	119	21,314,200
Quebec	130,594	249	2,416	3,167,800	75,180,800	6,981,000	144	33,497,800
Ottawa	126,872	199	1,660	2,447,600	41,592,300	5,587,600	114	26,254,000
Calgary	83,761	261	2,818	4,916,100	92,127,900	11,715,600	114	30,499,000
Edmonton	79,197	200	1,832	3,115,700	63,940,100	8,193,500	82	24,701,200
London	71,148	147	1,269	2,145,000	32,059,000	3,565,000	83	15,503,400
Windsor	63,108	92	725	1,155,400	19,141,800	1,818,700	56	9,819,700
Verdun	60,745	6	15	22,400	592,700	28,900	6	592,700
Halifax	59,275	163	1,462	2,181,600	42,676,900	3,998,200	84	20,439,600
Regina	53,209	148	1,991	3,260,700	46,877,500	9,713,200	60	17,637,300
Saint John	47,514	181	1,964	2,889,500	49,538,200	4,974,800	83	17,995,700
Saskatoon	43,291	115	1,426	2,283,500	39,312,400	6,323,200	51	17,316,000
Victoria	39,082	65	487	725,700	13,704,000	1,839,400	36	8,114,300
Three Rivers	35,450	30	165	215,300	5,083,500	866,700	16	2,700,700
Kitchener	30,793	51	245	395,500	7,391,400	624,500	32	3,428,400
Brantford	30,107	36	300	417,200	7,184,400	879,200	22	3,583,100
Hull	29,433	11	53	75,200	1,138,500	86,200	6	310,300
Sherbrooke	28,933	41	355	540,500	9,452,200	1,145,100	20	7,146,600
Outremont	28,641	9	167	292,000	4,572,300	814,700	5	1,127,500
Fort William	26,277	41	433	650,400	15,627,100	2,760,100	27	7,897,900
St. Catharines	24,753	25	110	158,700	2,641,200	237,500	12	1,378,300
Westmount	24,235	7	173	302,400	2,059,200	426,100	5	1,208,000
Kingston	23,439	39	280	407,400	7,351,100	1,400,700	29	4,582,100
Oshawa	23,439	19	286	1,039,500	16,689,600	226,800	8	1,021,800
Sydney	23,089	31	165	247,500	6,857,000	600,900	20	5,316,200
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	20	139	195,300	4,997,100	501,600	14	3,433,000
Peterborough	22,327	25	136	188,100	3,874,100	291,200	13	2,031,400
Moose Jaw	21,299	37	320	497,700	9,980,700	1,048,400	19	5,969,900
Guelph	21,075	21	138	196,300	3,430,600	501,300	16	2,580,800
Glace Bay	20,706	6	18	18,000	478,700	73,200	4	386,800
Moncton	20,689	36	287	342,000	6,195,800	911,300	16	3,254,200

Annual Wholesale Statistics.—In constructing an annual index of wholesale sales, the chief objective has been to obtain the most representative measure of wholesale trade and particularly of the pre-retail business. This annual index is confined to wholesalers proper. Wholesalers proper are mainly wholesale merchants, importers, exporters, and supply and machinery distributors. From this group are excluded such distributors as agents and brokers, manufacturers' sales branches and other types of specialized distributors. However, in order to attain the above-mentioned objective of a representative measure of wholesale trade, it has been necessary to make some alterations in the classifications used in presenting the results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931. The principal alterations* have been to include with wholesalers proper shown here certain bulk distributors of petroleum products and head-office domestic sales of meat-packing plants which were not included with wholesalers proper in the presentation of the census statistics for 1930. Other minor changes have also been made. The net result has been to increase the value for 1930 sales of wholesalers proper from $1,111,319,200 as shown on pp. 671-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book to $1,370,066,000 as shown in Table **29.**

Total sales and indexes are there shown by provinces and kinds of business; the 1930 figures are those of the census, while those for 1931-35 are estimates based

* These alterations are described in detail in the bulletin "Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, 1933", obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

on the results of the annual surveys. Wholesale trade in Canada during 1935 totalled $1,080,742,000 compared with $1,370,066,000 in 1930. While sales were still 21·1 p.c. below the 1930 level, the improvement which commenced during 1933 was continued, an increase of 5·6 p.c. over the amount of trade recorded for 1934 bringing the index for 1935 within 4 p.c. of that for 1931. The largest increases in sales in 1934 were reported by firms dealing in industrial equipment and supplies which had suffered the most severe losses in trade between 1930 and 1933. To what extent movements in the value of wholesale sales are due to changes in prices or to variations in the physical volume of goods handled cannot be determined accurately.

29.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales made by Wholesalers Proper, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-35.

Province or Kind of Business.	Total Net Sales.				Indexes of Sales. (1930=100.)						Per cent Change, 1934-35.
	1930.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933.	1934.	1935.	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000							p.c.
Prince Edward Island....	7,518	4,662	5,315	5,309	100·0	83·5	57·2	62·0	70·7	70·6	− 0·1
Nova Scotia.....	46,464	32,812	37,425	39,031	100·0	85·6	73·5	70·6	80·5	84·0	+ 4·3
New Brunswick.....	38,320	25,192	28,304	29,761	100·0	85·9	68·9	65·7	73·9	77·7	+ 5·1
Quebec.....	386,229	254,696	288,417	299,999	100·0	83·7	69·4	65·9	74·7	77·7	+ 4·0
Ontario.....	471,618	324,828	374 288	392,730	100·0	84·4	70·9	68·9	79·4	83·3	+ 4·9
Manitoba.....	98,960	64,461	72,992	80,099	100·0	77·7	68·5	65·1	73·8	80·9	+ 9·7
Saskatchewan.....	90,210	48,555	53,580	59,206	100·0	66·2	59·5	53·8	59·4	65·6	+ 10·5
Alberta.....	99,333	61,872	68,844	72,436	100·0	74·6	67·2	62·3	69·3	72·9	+ 5·2
British Columbia.....	131,414	83,418	94,131	102,171	100·0	81·9	64·8	63·5	71·6	77·7	+ 8·5
Canada.....	**1,370,066**[1]	**900,496**	**1,023,296**	**1,080,742**	**100·0**	**81·6**	**68·7**	**65·7**	**74·7**	**78·9**	**+ 5·6**
Amusement, photographic and sporting goods...	4,278	2,464	2,739	2,933	100·0	82·9	67·7	57·6	64·0	68·6	+ 7·1
Automotive.....	20,990	13,473	15,618	16,913	100·0	84·3	65·3	64·2	74·4	80·6	+ 8·3
Chemicals and paints....	8,387	7,743	9,061	9,852	100·0	84·1	74·7	92·3	108·0	117·5	+ 8·7
Drugs and drug sundries.	27,973	22,139	23,340	24,814	100·0	96·3	85·2	79·1	83·4	88·7	+ 6·3
Coal and coke.....	50,252	42,881	51,047	52,227	100·0	87·9	83·9	85·3	101·6	103·9	+ 2·3
Dry goods and apparel...	102,358	64,396	73,283	75,450	100·0	79·0	65·3	62·9	71·6	73·7	+ 3·0
Electrical.....	22,982	9,973	12,997	14,940	100·0	78·4	52·2	43·4	56·6	65·0	+ 14·9
Farm supplies.....	16,037	8,719	10,849	11,153	100·0	87·2	64·8	54·4	67·6	69·5	+ 2·8
Foods.....	540,820	377,670	422.162	444,529	100·0	83·4	70·6	69·8	78·1	82·2	+ 5·3
Groceries.....	*238,838*	*184,436*	*196,509*	*208,245*	*100·0*	*87·7*	*79·4*	*82·4*	*87·8*	*90·8*	+ 3·4
Dairy and poultry products.....	*48,771*	*32,185*	*32,436*	*36,373*	*100·0*	*81·4*	*69·4*	*66·0*	*66·5*	*74·4*	+ *11·8*
Fruits and vegetables..	*99,102*	*63,176*	*72,266*	*75,480*	*100·0*	*88·5*	*70·1*	*63·7*	*72·9*	*76·2*	+ *4·4*
Meats and fish.....	*169,109*	*97,873*	*120,957*	*129,581*	*100·0*	*78·4*	*59·6*	*57·9*	*71·5*	*76·6*	+ *7·1*
Furniture and house furnishings.....	13,632	7,293	8,751	9,404	100·0	76·7	58·0	53·5	64·2	69·0	+ 7·5
General merchandise....	13,478	8,668	10,256	11,097	100·0	78·1	69·0	64·3	76·1	82·3	+ 8·2
Hardware.....	65,943	38,025	46,209	49,260	100·0	76·5	59·4	57·7	70·1	74·7	+ 6·6
Jewellery and optical goods.....	10,858	6,935	8,397	9,711	100·0	85·8	67·8	63·9	77·3	89·4	+ 15·7
Leather and leather goods.....	7,377	5,325	5,965	6,512	100·0	76·8	67·2	72·2	80·9	88·3	+ 9·2
Lumber and building materials.....	51,872	18,912	24,869	27,584	100·0	73·8	44·1	36·5	47·9	53·2	+ 10·9
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	59,321	21,789	28,121	33,757	100·0	55·1	40·7	36·7	47·4	56·9	+ 20·0
Metals and metal work...	14,059	6,817	9,761	11,122	100·0	71·2	52·0	48·5	69·4	79·1	+ 13·9
Paper and paper products	22,462	17,263	19,140	20,103	100·0	92·7	82·3	76·9	85·2	89·5	+ 5·0
Petroleum products.....	230,169	163,315	176,097	178,367	100·0	83·8	78·0	71·0	76·5	77·5	+ 1·3
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.	14,512	5,508	6,803	7,554	100·0	75·5	44·1	38·0	46·9	52·1	+ 11·0
Tobacco and confectionery.....	45,870	32,165	35,447	38,568	100·0	89·1	76·5	70·1	77·3	84·1	+ 8·8
Waste materials.....	10,118	6,335	8,404	9,721	100·0	78·7	52·3	62·6	83·1	96·1	+ 15·7
All other.....	16,318	12,688	13,980	15,171	100·0	86·2	79·6	77·8	85·7	93·0	+ 8·5

[1] The difference between this total and that shown under the heading of wholesalers proper on pp. 671-672 of the 1934-35 Year Book is due to a reclassification of some firms as between wholesalers proper and other bulk distributors.

Subsection 2.—Retail Trade and Service Establishments.*

As complete a review of the retail merchandising and service statistics as will appear in the Year Book from the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, was given at pp. 673-690, inclusive, of the 1934-35 Year Book. This review gave detailed analyses of such trade, annual net sales and employees engaged, by provinces, business groups and kinds of business, and by manner of operation (*i.e.*, independents, two-store multiples, three-store multiples, voluntary and other types of chains, etc.). Since these statistics will stand until the next census is taken, it has been considered unnecessary to reprint them in this edition of the Year Book. In this edition, therefore, the only table reprinted, and this merely in part, is that showing the retail trade in Canadian cities, which appears now as Table **30.** There is, however, additional new matter presented dealing with: (1) total sales and indexes of sales, by provinces and kinds of business, 1930-35 (figures for 1930 being from the census and those for other years estimates based upon returns secured for the annual surveys); (2) the growth of the chain store; (3) the new monthly index of retail sales which has lately assumed permanent form and in which corrections have been made to allow for variations in number of business days and for seasonal changes; and (4) detailed statistics showing the importance of the motion picture industry, recently made available as a result of a special study of this field.

Retail Merchandise Trade in Canadian Cities.—The retail merchandise trade in Canadian cities of over 20,000 population during 1930 as shown by the Census of 1931, is shown in Table **30.**† The cities are arranged in descending order according to their 1931 census populations. A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different cities in the relationship between population and retail sales. In general, per capita sales are high for cities which form distributing centres for large or populous areas, while such sales are lowest in residential or industrial cities adjacent to larger centres, as in the case of Verdun, Outremont, Westmount and Hull.

* A review of retail trade for the period 1923-30 was given at pp. 637-639 of the 1936 Year Book. This was summarized from a special study report "A Decade of Retail Trade" published in bulletin form in 1935 by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† A similar table showing retail merchandise trade in cities of over 10,000 population was published at pp. 684-685 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

30.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930.

City.	Population, 1931.	Establishments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
Montreal, Que.	818,577	11,959	27,144	12,622	40,171,900	369,471,200	52,939,200
Toronto, Ont.	631,207	8,725	23,601	13,473	44,548,300	372,682,900	46,777,000
Vancouver, B.C.	246,593	3,845	7,911	4,288	13,516,200	122,830,900	18,660,700
Winnipeg, Man.	218,785	2,486	8,164	5,513	15,379,600	131,480,200	15,542,700
Hamilton, Ont.	155,547	2,117	3,831	2,082	6,528,500	68,512,800	9,605,200
Quebec, Que.	130,594	1,742	3,824	1,437	4,696,900	48,172,200	9,555,600
Ottawa, Ont.	126,872	1,525	3,896	1,978	6,205,700	59,702,200	10,449,800
Calgary, Alta.	83,761	1,136	2,686	1,262	4,809,600	43,389,800	7,143,100
Edmonton, Alta.	79,197	1,054	2,235	1,176	4,011,200	37,555,900	6,202,600
London, Ont.	71,148	1,074	2,135	985	3,426,300	35,596,000	4,883,600

30.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1930—concl.

City.	Population, 1931.	Establishments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
Windsor, Ont.	63,108	903	1,938	615	3,300,600	30,122,400	4,539,000
Verdun, Que.	60,745	588	938	297	1,163,300	12,774,300	1,678,100
Halifax, N.S.	59,275	900	1,682	1,125	2,709,300	29,843,200	4,190,300
Regina, Sask.	53,209	569	2,016	951	3,407,200	33,105,600	5,555,800
Saint John, N.B.	47,514	822	1,465	846	2,160,100	21,435,100	3,233,700
Saskatoon, Sask.	43,291	546	1,536	760	2,639,500	25,364,200	4,277,200
Victoria, B.C.	39,082	809	1,790	914	2,944,900	27,108,500	4,998,900
Three Rivers, Que.	35,450	456	719	312	960,100	10,079,700	1,857,200
Kitchener, Ont.	30,793	399	725	343	1,211,300	13,770,500	2,005,700
Brantford, Ont.	30,107	451	809	375	1,230,300	13,966,900	1,937,100
Hull, Que.	29,433	443	645	133	663,800	7,776,900	1,319,300
Sherbrooke, Que.	28,933	428	737	258	977,400	10,959,900	2,050,600
Outremont, Que.	28,641	129	365	45	455,100	4,306,700	487,900
Fort William, Ont.	26,277	333	544	300	830,300	10,003,300	1,723,000
St. Catharines, Ont.	24,753	437	802	383	1,328,500	14,664,800	2,340,200
Westmount, Que.	24,235	128	504	116	727,500	6,330,100	600,500
Kingston, Ont.	23,439	376	858	328	1,214,500	12,873,200	2,079,000
Oshawa, Ont.	23,439	278	584	159	802,900	8,498,500	1,192,900
Sydney, N.S.	23,089	340	445	258	637,100	8,136,700	1,483,900
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	23,082	357	436	231	682,400	9,984,500	1,783,400
Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	383	688	317	969,500	11,132,500	1,706,600
Moose Jaw, Sask.	21,299	308	611	248	993,100	9,688,400	1,574,600
Guelph, Ont.	21,075	309	497	241	792,200	9,194,400	1,388,200
Glace Bay, N.S.	20,706	232	200	156	277,300	4,268,100	680,000
Moncton, N.B.	20,689	302	920	699	1,621,700	20,751,400	2,290,700

Annual Retail Statistics.—As in the case of wholesale merchandising, annual statistics of retail sales are based on the complete census covering 1930, supplemented by an annual survey of all the more important retail establishments, such establishments having accounted for over two-thirds of the total value of sales in 1930. In Table **31**, therefore, the figures for 1930 are the results of the comprehensive census, while the figures for later years are estimates calculated from the annual surveys.

It is impossible to measure accurately the effect of the general decline in prices as a factor in the decrease in the total sales from 1930 to 1933. It probably was the principal factor in the food and apparel groups. On the other hand, the prices of more durable goods have not declined so much as food prices, so that the greater reduction in sales of groups handling durable goods is, no doubt, due much more to reduced volume.

The improvement in retail trade, evident in Canada since the spring months of 1933, was continued in 1935 when the value of sales was 5 p.c. greater than in the preceding year and 15 p.c. greater than in 1933. The index of retail sales for 1935 on the base 1930 equals 100 stands at 73·9. Increases over 1934 were recorded in all provinces, these increases ranging from 2·5 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 9·1 p.c. in British Columbia.

31.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise

No	Province or Kind of Business.	Total Sales.		
		1930.	1931.	1932.
		$'000	$'000	$'000
1	Prince Edward Island	13,774	11,538	9,261
2	Nova Scotia	99,520	89,772[1]	73,945[1]
3	New Brunswick	84,372	71,691	56,926
4	Quebec	651,138	562,393	464,959
5	Ontario	1,099,990	950,891	786,082
6	Manitoba	189,244	153,978	131,025
7	Saskatchewan	189,181	134,032	111,997
8	Alberta	176,537	135,095	115,354
9	British Columbia	248,598	207,552	162,951
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories	3,216	2,910	2,198
	Canada	**2,755,570**	**2,319,852[1]**	**1,914,698[1]**
	Food Group.			
11	Bakery product stores (manufacturing bakeries not included)	11,028	9,697	8,002
12	Candy and confectionery stores	54,176	43,933	36,661
13	Dairy product dealers (other than manufacturing dairies)	37,174	33,226[1]	28,317[1]
14	Fruit and vegetable stores	16,293	14,611	13,346
15	Grocery and combination stores	405,403	360,873	315,825
16	Meat markets (including sea foods)	83,026	66,035	53,595
17	Other food stores	8,376	6,721	5,481
	Totals, Food Group	**615,476**	**535,096[1]**	**461,227[1]**
18	**Country General Stores**	**228,804**	**185,399**	**158,634**
	General Merchandise Group.			
19	Department stores	355,259	312,739	253,831
20	Dry goods stores	31,706	27,555	22,976
21	General merchandise stores	20,366	17,073	14,071
22	Variety stores	44,212	43,564	39,627
	Totals, General Merchandise Group	**451,543**	**400,931**	**330,505**
	Automotive Group.			
23	Motor vehicle dealers	253,608	186,876	136,370
24	Accessories, tires and batteries	10,956	8,918	7,732
25	Filling stations	66,449	60,465	54,401
26	Garages	47,560	38,967	34,208
27	Other automotive establishments (including motorcycles, bicycles and supplies)	3,386	2,604	2,018
	Totals, Automotive Group	**381,959**	**297,830**	**234,729**
	Apparel Group.			
28	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings (includes custom tailors)	72,111	58,708	46,786
29	Family clothing stores	42,144	37,009	31,818
30	Women's apparel and accessories stores	69,806	61,239	49,416
31	Shoe stores	35,908	31,999	27,445
	Totals, Apparel Group	**219,969**	**188,955**	**155,465**
	Building Materials Group.			
32	Hardware stores	70,891	59,316	47,335
33	Lumber and building materials	66,201	48,356	34,811
34	Other building materials (including roofing materials)	9,597	8,455	4,876
35	Electrical shops (without radio), Heating and plumbing shops, Paint and glass stores	15,548	12,929	9,220
	Totals, Building Materials Group	**162,237**	**129,056**	**96,242**
	Furniture and Household Group.			
36	Furniture stores	41,017	34,963	25,930
37	Household appliance stores	17,798	14,243	10,883
38	Other home furnishings (including floor coverings, curtains, etc.)	8,957	6,864	5,161
39	Radio and music stores	33,894	26,194	16,913
	Totals, Furniture and Household Group	**101,666**	**82,264**	**58,887**
40	**Restaurants, Cafeterias and Eating Places**	**75,977**	**62,041**	**47,673**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

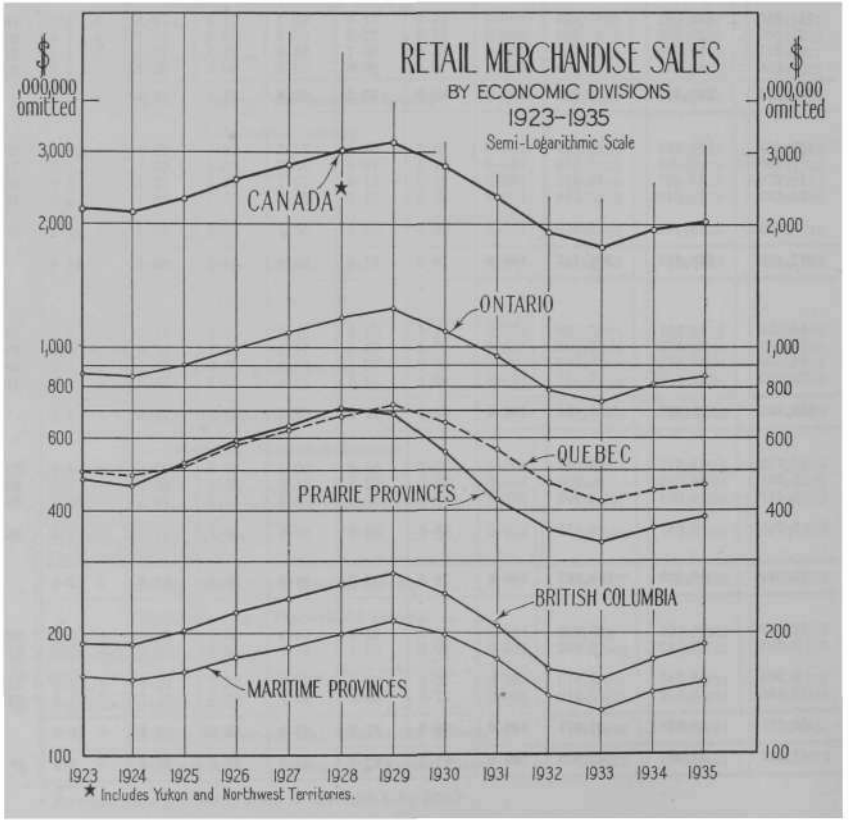
Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-35.

Total Sales.			Indexes of Retail Sales. (1930=100.)						Per cent Change, 1934-35.	No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.		
$'000	$'000	$'000							p.c.	
8,873	9,649	9,886	100·0	83·8	67·2	64·4	70·1	71·8	+ 2·5	1
68,274[1]	76,124[1]	80,409	100·0	90·2[1]	74·3[1]	68·6[1]	76·5[1]	80·8	+ 5·6	2
52,249	58,016[1]	61,318	100·0	85·0	67·5	61·9	68·8[1]	72·7	+ 5·7	3
421,139	447,093[1]	461,864	100·0	86·4	71·4	64·7	68·7[1]	70·9	+ 3·3	4
735,861	814,994[1]	848,014	100·0	86·4	71·5	66·9	74·1[1]	77·1	+ 4·1	5
121,224	129,847[1]	137,533	100·0	81·4	69·2	64·1	68·6[1]	72·7	+ 5·9	6
103,051	111,637[1]	119,137	100·0	70·8	59·2	54·5	59·0	63·0	+ 6·7	7
108,431	120,413[1]	128,202	100·0	76·5	65·3	61·4	68·2	72·6	+ 6·5	8
154,751	171,609[1]	187,257	100·0	83·5	65·5	62·2	69·0	75·3	+ 9·1	9
1,765	2,088	2,197	100·0	90·5	68·3	54·9	64·9	68·3	+ 5·2	10
1,775,618[1]	**1,941,470[1]**	**2,035,817**	**100·0**	**84·2**	**69·5**	**64·4**	**70·5**	**73·9**	**+ 4·9**	
7,727	8,343	8,883	100·0	87·9	72·6	70·1	75·7	80·6	+ 6·5	11
33,010	33,880	35,202	100·0	81·1	67·7	60·9	62·5	65·0	+ 3·9	12
26,451[1]	28,607[1]	31,027	100·0	89·4[1]	76·2[1]	71·2[1]	77·0[1]	83·5	+ 8·5	13
12,394	13,076	13,360	100·0	89·7	81·9	76·1	80·3	82·0	+ 2·2	14
297,307	307,478	312,197	100·0	89·0	77·9	73·3	75·8	77·0	+ 1·5	15
50,090	*55,578*	*58,712*	*100·0*	*79·5*	*64·6*	*60·3*	*66·9*	*70·7*	+ *5·6*	16
5,039	5,233	5,580	100·0	80·2	65·4	60·2	62·5	66·6	+ 6·6	17
432,018[1]	**452,195[1]**	**464,961**	**100·0**	**86·9[1]**	**74·9[1]**	**70·2**	**73·5**	**75·5**	**+ 2·8**	
151,233	**167,216**	**172,456**	**100·0**	**81·0**	**69·3**	**66·1**	**73·1**	**75·4**	**+ 3·1**	18
241,850	254,001	258,653	100·0	88·0	71·4	68·1	71·5	72·8	+ 1·8	19
21,000	23,006	23,365	100·0	86·9	72·5	66·2	72·6	73·7	+ 1·6	20
13,217	14,729	15,433	100·0	83·8	69·1	64·9	72·3	75·8	+ 4·8	21
37,256	40,041	42,409	100·0	98·5	89·6	84·3	90·6	95·9	+ 5·9	22
313,323	**331,777**	**339,860**	**100·0**	**88·8**	**73·2**	**69·4**	**73·5**	**75·3**	**+ 2·4**	
129,889	179,139	216,309	*100·0*	73·7	*53·8*	*51·2*	70·6	*85·3*	+ 20·7	23
7,200	7,068	6,975	100·0	81·4	70·6	65·7	64·5	63·7	− 1·3	24
48,278	48,037	48,987	100·0	91·0	81·9	72·7	72·3	73·7	+ 2·0	25
30,230	31,640	31,784	100·0	81·9	71·9	63·6	66·5	66·8	+ 0·5	26
1,899	2,141	2,382	100·0	76·9	59·6	56·1	63·2	70·3	+ 11·3	27
217,496	**268,025**	**306,437**	**100·0**	**78·0**	**61·5**	**56·9**	**70·2**	**80·2**	**+ 14·3**	
44,435	49,901	53,166	100·0	81·4	64·9	61·6	69·2	73·7	+ 6·5	28
31,582	35,575	37,702	100·0	87·8	75·5	74·9	84·4	89·5	+ 6·0	29
44,699	47,474	47,565	100·0	87·7	70·8	64·0	68·0	68·1	+ 0·2	30
25,989	27,002	27,431	100·0	89·1	76·4	72·4	75·2	76·4	+ 1·6	31
146,705	**159,952**	**165,864**	**100·0**	**85·9**	**70·7**	**66·7**	**72·7**	**75·4**	**+ 3·7**	
42,732	47,917	50,043	100·0	83·7	66·8	60·3	67·6	70·6	+ 4·4	32
29,331	34,302	36,904	100·0	73·0	52·6	44·3	51·8	55·7	+ 7·6	33
3,417	4,054	4,495	100·0	88·1	50·8	35·6	42·2	46·8	+ 10·9	34
7,765	*8,657*	*9,125*	*100·0*	*83·2*	*59·3*	*49·9*	*55·7*	*58·7*	+ *5·4*	35
83,245	**94,930**	**100,567**	**100·0**	**79·5**	**59·3**	**51·3**	**58·5**	**62·0**	**+ 5·9**	
23,073	26,765	29,229	100·0	85·2	63·2	56·3	65·3	71·3	+ 9·2	36
9,208	10,742[1]	12,454	100·0	80·0	61·1	51·7	60·4[1]	70·0	+ 15·9	37
5,006	5,797	5,872	100·0	76·6	57·6	55·9	64·7	65·6	+ 1·3	38
13,440	15,524	17,516	100·0	77·3	49·9	39·7	45·8	51·7	+ 12·8	39
50,727	**58,828[1]**	**65,071**	**100·0**	**80·9**	**57·9**	**49·9**	**57·9[1]**	**64·0**	**+ 10·6**	
41,667	**44,087**	**45,825**	**100·0**	**81·7**	**62·7**	**54·8**	**58·0**	**60·3**	**+ 3·9**	40

31.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales of Retail Merchandise

No.	Province or Kind of Business.	Total Sales.		
		1930.	1931.	1932.
	Other Retail Stores.	$'000	$'000	$'000
1	Farmers' supplies	45,760	35,810	30,423
2	Book stores	8,837	7,426	6,070
3	Coal and wood yards	86,047	76,296	70,675
4	Drug stores	76,849	70,610	63,989
5	Florists	9,265	7,699	6,405
6	Jewellery stores	26,663	20,960	16,396
7	Office, school, and store supplies and equipment dealers	19,830	15,373	11,463
8	Tobacco stores and stands	30,703	27,183	23,879
9	Government liquor stores	100,694	86,375	67,106
10	Unclassified kinds of business	113,291	90,548	74,930
	Totals, Other Retail Stores	**517,939**	**438,280**	**371,336**

Chain Stores.—During the past decade the chain store has come to occupy an important place in the field of distribution. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics classifies as chains all retail organizations operating four or more branches, excepting departmental concerns. The number of chains reported in any year thus depends not only on the rise or disappearance of firms but also on the number of units operated.



Trade, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930-35—concluded.

Total Sales.			Indexes of Retail Sales. (1930=100.)						Per cent Change, 1934-35.	No.
1933.	1934.	1935.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.		
$'000	$'000	$'000							p.c.	
29,160	34,239	35,309	100·0	78·3	66·5	63·7	74·8	77·2	+ 3·1	1
5,405	5,622	5,898	100·0	84·0	68·7	61·2	63·6	66·7	+ 4·9	2
70,384	71,690	72,486	100·0	88·7	82·1	81·8	83·3	84·2	+ 1·1	3
57,253	59,458	61,353	100·0	91·9	83·3	74·5	77·4	79·8	+ 3·2	4
5,570	5,905	6,097	100·0	83·1	69·1	60·1	63·7	65·8	+ 3·3	5
15,044	16,819	18,238	100·0	78·6	61·5	56·4	63·1	68·4	+ 8·4	6
10,003	12,269	13,746	100·0	77·5	57·8	50·4	61·9	69·3	+ 12·0	7
21,586	22,551	23,129	100·0	88·5	77·8	70·3	73·4	75·3	+ 2·6	8
54,869	56,207	56,830	100·0	85·8	66·6	54·5	55·8	56·4	+ 1·1	9
69,930[1]	79,700[1]	81,690	100·0	79·9[1]	66·1[1]	61·7[1]	70·3[1]	72·1	+ 2·5	10
339,204	**364,460**	**374,776**	**100·0**	**84·6**	**71·7**	**65·5**	**70·4**	**72·4**	+ 2·8	

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

As a minimum of four stores is required before a firm is classified as a chain, the reduction in branches below this number automatically removes a firm from the chain store group. In an effort to obtain some comparative information for chain stores, a careful check was made of census and other records for the year 1923. The data secured do not provide complete figures for chain stores in the early year, but the figures in Table 32 give some indication of the growth in chain stores between 1923 and 1930 for the trades in which chains hold important positions.

32.—Numbers of Chains and Chain Stores in Selected Kinds of Business, 1923, 1930, 1934 and 1935.

Kind of Business.	1923.		1930.		1934.		1935.	
	Chains.	Chain Stores.	Chains.	Chain Stores.	Chains.	Chain Stores.	Chains.	Chain Stores.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Candy and confectionery	6	65	14	163	10	166	9	167
Grocery and combination	32	640	66	2,004	74	2,159	73	2,090
Meat markets	13	154	21	214	12	151	13	151
Dry goods	4	18	10	94	7	64	6	62
Variety, 5-and-10, and to-a-dollar	3	122	15	313	14	360	14	377
Automobile dealers	4	36	10	76	5	41	4	36
Filling stations	5	177	28	646	27	732	27	611
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings (including tailors)	8	68	22	176	13	138	14	150
Family clothing	1	4	13	55	12	66	12	67
Women's apparel and accessories (including millinery)	5	37	28	183	15	153	18	158
Shoes	5	35	17	193	22	278	24	303
Hardware	8	37	13	70	14	72	12	64
Furniture	2	51	8	90	8	76	8	65
Radio and music	5	51	7	73	2	19	5	28
Drugs	22	193	31	284	29	298	29	307
Jewellery	1	6	3	23	2	24	2	26
Office equipment	10	75	16	171	12	138	12	140
Tobacco	9	159	9	210	11	237	11	230
Sub-Totals	143	1,928	331	5,038	289	5,172	293	5,032
Lumber and building materials	49	1,012	46	1,018	42	850	38	814
Totals	**192**	**2,940**	**377**	**6,056**	**331**	**6,022**	**331**	**5,846**

The sales of chain stores formed 17·7 p.c. of the total retail merchandise trade in 1930 and 17·9 p.c. in 1935. Grocery and combination store chains had 29·5 p.c. of the total sales for these businesses in 1930 and 32·5 p.c. in 1935. The proportion of chain sales to total sales in some other important lines of trade for the year 1935 were: filling stations, 25·3 p.c.; shoe stores, 30·8 p.c.; drug stores, 19·8 p.c.; and furniture stores 15·6 p.c. Summary figures for all chain stores in Canada are given in Table 33.

33.—Principal Statistics for Chain Stores, 1930-35.

Year.	Chains.	Chain Stores (average number).	Value of Sales.
	No.	No.	$
1930	518	8,097	487,336,000
1931	506	8,188	434,199,700
1932	486	8,066	360,806,200
1933	461	7,900	328,902,600
1934	445	7,804	348,384,200
1935	445	7,666	364,129,800

Retail Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada.—Statistics on new motor vehicle sales in Canada are collected monthly from Canadian manufacturers and assemblers, and from manufacturers in the United States of vehicles made for sale in this country. Number of units sold and retail selling value are both reported. The retail value is the price paid by an individual purchaser at the Canadian point of manufacture and includes sales and excise taxes, charges for standard accessories, dealers' commissions, etc. Freight charges from factory to place of purchase are excluded. Duty is included in the retail selling value of imported cars.

Sales in 1936 were up 14·1 p.c. in number and 18·0 p.c. in value over the preceding year. More than two and one-half times as many new vehicles were sold in 1936 as in 1933 when the lowest point was reached. Passenger model sales registered increases of 13·7 p.c. in number and 17·2 p.c. in value over 1935, while the improvement for commercial vehicles was even greater, resulting in increases of 15·9 p.c. in number and 21·6 p.c. in value over the preceding year.

34.—Retail Sales of New Motor Vehicles in Canada, calendar years, 1932-36, with Total for 1930.

NOTE.—The first year for which details are available is 1932. The total for 1930 was secured in connection with the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments.

Year.	Passenger Cars.		Trucks and Buses.		Totals.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1930	1	1	1	1	1	122,165,000
1932	38,621	38,919,015	7,249	6,341,727	45,870	45,260,742
1933	39,568	39,692,630	5,764	5,757,600	45,332	45,450,230
1934	61,503	63,566,402	11,855	12,219,059	73,358	75,785,461
1935	83,242	83,429,114	18,219	18,313,335	101,461	101,742,449
1936	94,642	97,782,912	21,117	22,266,385	115,759	120,049,297

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada.—Financing corporations play an important part in the retail distribution of both new and used motor vehicles in Canada. They extend credit facilities to customers who could not enter the market if required to pay with cash and to others who, though in a position to pay cash find it more convenient to budget their expenditures on the instalment basis. They also provide a service to the motor dealers by assuming the risks and inconveniences connected with instalment sales, thus permitting the dealers to operate on a smaller capital outlay than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistics on financing are compiled monthly from returns secured from all large finance companies in Canada which are engaged in purchasing accounts, contracts or notes arising out of retail sales of motor vehicles. Aggregates of the monthly data show that sales of 137,514 motor vehicles (including both new and used models) were financed to the extent of $54,859,812 in 1936. These figures reveal increases of 37·3 p.c. in number and 36·3 p.c. in amount over the 100,178 vehicles which were financed for $40,251,521 in 1935. New vehicles numbering 42,863 were financed for $29,887,861 or an average of $697 each. There were also 94,651 used vehicles whose sales were financed to the extent of $24,971,951 or for $264 each.

A comparison of sales and financing of new motor vehicles is shown in Table 35; 37·0 p.c. of all new motor vehicle sales in Canada in 1936 passed through the hands of financing corporations. The corresponding amount of financing amounted to 24·9 p.c. of the total selling value of all new models. Total sales of used vehicles not being available, a similar comparison for these types cannot be made.

35.—Comparison of Sales and Financing of New Motor Vehicles in Canada, 1932-36.

Year.	New Vehicles Sold.		New Vehicles Financed.			
			Units.		Financing.	
	Number of Units.	Retail Value.	Number.	Per cent of Total Sold.	Amount.	Per cent of Total Sales.
		$			$	
1932	45,870	45,260,742	21,293	46·4	12,741,179	28·2
1933	45,332	45,450,230	15,880	35·0	10,030,368	22·1
1934	73,358	75,785,461	23,264	31·7	16,364,735	21·6
1935	101,461	101,742,449	31,950	31·5	22,410,656	22·0
1936	115,759	120,049,297	42,863	37·0	29,887,861	24·9

Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales.—In recent years the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published monthly indexes of the dollar value of retail sales based upon reports received from department stores and from chain organizations operating in thirteen lines of business. While these reports cover only a part of the field and relate only to the business of department and chain stores, they embrace a sufficiently large number of stores to provide a fairly accurate indication of the current movements in retail sales for the kinds of business which are included.

Two sets of figures are shown for the general indexes of retail trade in Table 36; in the first set no adjustments have been made, while in the second, corrections are

incorporated to allow for variations in number of business days and for seasonal influences. This general index of retail sales shows that the low point in retail trade was reached in the early part of 1933. Since that time there has been a gradual improvement in the dollar volume of sales. It has already been pointed out in connection with the annual merchandising figures that the dollar value of retail sales is greatly affected by changes in price levels. This factor should be borne in mind when considering the monthly indexes of retail sales.

A comparison of the unadjusted indexes of retail sales based upon the aggregate monthly figures of the reporting firms reveals wide seasonal swings in most lines of retail business. In general, retail sales are lowest in January and February and are highest for the year in December. A secondary peak in the spring months is followed by a recession during July and August which brings the level of trade almost to the low point of January and February. Seasonal swings are not similar in extent or timing for all lines of business. The variations are least for those kinds of business which deal chiefly in commodities subject to regular and continuous demand, while the seasonal effects are greatest in those lines of trade dealing in merchandise for which the demand is subject to definite conventional or seasonal influences. Drug stores, grocery and meat stores, and restaurants belong to the first group, while clothing, shoe, radio and music, hardware, and furniture stores belong to the latter.

The indexes of retail sales for the individual lines of business mentioned in Table 37 are corrected to allow both for variations in the number of business days in different months and for usual seasonal influences.

36.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, by months, 1929, 1930 and 1932-36.

NOTE.—The general indexes are composite figures secured by weighting the indexes of sales for the thirteen kinds of business in proportion to their relative position in the total trade.

(Average for 1930=100.)

Month.	Unadjusted Indexes.							Adjusted Indexes.						
	1929.	1930.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.[1]	1936.[2]	1929.	1930.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.[1]	1936.[2]
Jan.....	94·7	93·7	66·3	54·7	57·7	57·8	59·1	111·8	110·0	77·9	66·9	68·5	68·3	69·4
Feb.....	91·4	86·8	65·5	51·9	56·2	56·4	60·8	112·2	106·5	78·0	63·7	68·9	69·2	69·4
Mar.....	110·0	94·7	73·1	62·1	69·3	64·9	65·2	111·0	102·7	74·6	66·9	67·6	69·6	71·8
April.....	109·8	107·8	77·7	67·6	67·4	73·0	73·4	110·2	102·4[1]	74·5	63·7	69·6	69·6	70·8
May.....	115·2	109·1	75·6	70·9[1]	75·1[1]	72·3	77·8	108·8	102·3	74·1	67·6	71·3[1]	68·3	72·9
June.....	111·1	97·4	73·6	69·1	72·6	72·0	74·7	109·2	99·6	72·6	68·6	68·7	70·8	74·2
July.....	103·2	90·3	63·6	59·1	60·5[1]	62·5	66·3	114·3	99·6	69·7	67·4	69·1	69·3	72·7
Aug.....	107·3	90·2	62·2	61·3[1]	63·4	65·3	67·9	114·4[1]	99·2	69·6	68·2	69·9	69·6	75·5
Sept.....	109·7	97·3	69·6	69·9	69·7	69·6	76·3	114·2	98·2	69·2	67·3	69·8	72·5	76·9
Oct.....	126·7	107·8	75·8	73·7	77·7	80·9	88·6	114·3	96·6	68·4	68·9	70·5	73·0	76·9
Nov.....	119·7	98·6	73·1	71·4	74·9	80·1	78·6	108·3	92·5	68·9	67·0	69·9	72·5	76·6
Dec.....	139·1	126·3	90·5[1]	89·4	96·1[1]	98·9	108·9	107·8[1]	95·1	64·7	66·0	71·7[1]	76·8	81·8
Averages for year.	111·5	100·0	72·2	66·8	70·1[1]	71·1	74·8	111·4	100·4	71·9	66·9	69·6	70·8	74·1

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [2] Subject to revision.

37.—Adjusted Index Numbers of Retail Sales Based on Monthly Reports of Department and Chain Stores, by Kinds of Business, January, 1934, to December, 1936.

NOTE.—The indexes are compiled from the returns of 37 departmental organizations and 188 chain companies operating more than 3,300 stores. The indexes are adjusted for variations in number of stores operated, for number of business days in each month and for seasonal variations.

(Average for 1930=100.)

Year and Month.	Boots and Shoes.	Candy.	Clthg. Men's.	Clthg. Women's.	Department.	Drugs.	Dyers and Clnrs	Furniture. [1]	Groc. and Meats.	Hardware	Music and Radio.	Restaurants.	Variety.
1934.													
Jan.	69·3	62·8	56·0	60·7	69·5	71·9	73·4	63·6	73·6	64·7	35·9	54·0	82·4
Feb.	62·3	60·9	65·0	59·6	69·7	69·6	74·7	62·3	74·4	67·7	38·6	54·0	79·9
Mar.	78·9	60·6	59·8	60·8	68·0	71·4	71·3	68·8	73·8	70·4	39·6	56·7	87·4
April.	70·2	68·4	59·6	59·7	70·9	72·7	69·1	63·1	72·4	72·3	37·9	54·8	80·2
May.	79·3	60·5	65·0	62·4	71·5	71·7	73·9	69·3	73·0	75·0	42·0	55·7	89·4
June.	77·3	60·6	60·0	58·5	70·1	71·0	73·9	66·0	69·5	73·1	40·2	54·8	82·4
July.	69·7	56·4	63·3	61·5	69·5	71·5	75·6	65·8	71·8	76·6	38·9	52·2	81·9
Aug.	68·0	58·7	62·3	65·9	70·1	70·1	77·1	66·3	73·1	72·4	42·2	52·9	82·1
Sept.	73·7	58·0	61·0	64·0	72·8	71·9	70·1	65·9	68·6	76·5	41·2	50·9	82·2
Oct.	68·6	58·9	67·1	61·5	69·9	71·5	72·5	66·1	74·4	78·3	41·4	52·2	80·4
Nov.	65·0	57·9	68·0	64·3	71·7	72·2	76·1	69·2	71·6	72·6	41·7	53·9	82·9
Dec.	82·9	60·2	72·6	64·7	76·0[1]	73·6	78·5	69·0	68·2	80·1	43·8	51·8	83·8
Averages, 1934	72·1	60·3	63·3	62·0	70·8[1]	71·6	73·9	66·3	72·0	73·3	40·3	53·7	82·9
1935.													
Jan.	66·5	52·5	67·6	55·3	66·7[1]	73·6	71·6	65·7	73·9	80·5	44·2	51·7	79·5
Feb.	60·4	65·5	67·8	61·5	69·0[1]	73·9	68·1	71·3	73·2	78·0	44·4	50·8	83·1
Mar.	77·9	59·2	64·2	63·9	67·1[1]	74·1	70·0	69·2	72·9	79·5	47·8	52·0	80·6
April.	73·0	62·2	65·0	59·7	72·7[1]	73·8	70·3	71·2	73·0	78·5	45·0	50·9	87·0
May.	69·2	61·0	60·8	55·2	68·2[1]	73·3	73·7	65·9	70·5	74·1	48·8	50·8	76·6
June.	80·1	61·0	63·5	56·5	75·1[1]	70·6	82·9	69·9	68·9	77·6	43·5	50·2	83·6
July.	69·2	51·5	67·9	60·5	68·6[1]	72·5	77·9	70·4	71·8	81·1	40·4	48·8	83·3
Aug.	68·9	56·6	65·6	60·6	70·8[1]	72·2	75·4	71·5	70·2	80·0	44·0	50·6	83·3
Sept.	75·3	59·6	68·8	61·5	73·4[1]	74·1	73·2	71·6	73·9	81·2	40·8	51·9	85·5
Oct.	71·2	59·8	68·9	62·6	72·7[1]	73·6	75·1	76·2	75·4	82·7	48·0	53·3	83·9
Nov.	69·4	58·6	70·9	63·5	75·4[1]	75·7	77·6	74·4	70·8	87·3	46·2	54·7	85·2
Dec.	85·8	64·3	81·6	68·4	78·7[1]	77·5	75·1	75·8	78·4	80·1	44·0	54·3	91·7
Averages, 1935	72·2	59·3	67·7	60·8	71·5[1]	73·7	74·2	71·1	72·7	80·1	44·8	51·7	83·6
1936.													
Jan.	61·7	58·6	70·6	57·0	65·9	73·8	71·8	70·3	76·5	85·8	51·4	53·0	79·6
Feb.	62·8	66·8	65·9	59·7	69·5	74·6	71·3	71·1	73·1	80·0	47·7	53·0	79·8
Mar.	79·1	57·2	67·0	60·3	72·0	73·5	70·7	70·6	78·3	90·4	44·1	54·0	81·8
April.	73·8	65·5	64·3	63·4	69·8	75·9	84·8	75·5	72·4	86·4	46·7	51·9	90·5
May.	84·1	58·2	66·0	60·1	73·8	75·1	86·3	74·8	70·9	88·9	59·1	52·3	84·9
June.	80·8	61·0	63·2	58·9	75·0	73·1	80·5	76·2	75·2	96·4	48·5	52·6	90·9
July.	67·9	57·7	62·8	65·3	71·0	75·6	82·9	79·3	74·7	95·8	51·7	53·0	88·7
Aug.	68·8	57·8	65·8	64·2	76·6	73·2	78·3	79·9	77·0	100·3	41·5	53·2	89·6
Sept.	78·9	60·4	75·2	64·6	77·8	76·2	73·4	78·3	77·0	100·1	47·4	53·4	91·1
Oct.	78·2	59·8	77·0	64·6	77·2	78·7	72·0	87·0	75·4	104·2	50·3	52·9	87·8
Nov.	79·9	57·5	76·9	66·1	76·7	77·0	64·7	86·3	77·3	111·1	44·4	56·8	92·7
Dec.	78·6	64·1	86·1	73·0	82·8	80·9	93·6	89·7	83·5	106·7	48·9	57·0	99·5
Averages, 1936	74·6	60·4	70·1	63·1	74·0	75·6	77·5	78·3	75·9	95·5	48·5	53·6	88·1

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Motion Picture Statistics.—The motion picture has become the most popular form of public entertainment and the business of satisfying the demand for such amusement has assumed a corresponding importance. In 1930 the expenditure on motion picture entertainment (exclusive of amusement taxes) was $3·77 per capita. By 1933, due to reduced patronage and lower prices of tickets, the per capita expenditure had dropped to $2·33, while for 1935 the figure rose slightly to $2·48.

Statistics for motion picture theatres in Canada were secured for the first time in connection with the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931. According to the results of this census, there were 910 motion picture theatres in operation in 1930. During the depression a number of theatres were closed so that in 1933 only 765 were reported. During the following two years some recovery took place, 799 theatres being reported in operation in 1934 and 856 in 1935. Summary figures of motion picture theatres by provinces for 1930, 1934 and 1935 are given in Table **38** and the principal statistics by leading cities for 1934 and 1935 in Table **39.**

38.—Motion Picture Theatres, Employees, Salaries and Wages, and Total Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1934 and 1935.

Year and Province.	Theatres.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Total Receipts.
		Male.	Female.		
	No.	No.	No.	$	$
1930.					
Prince Edward Island	5	16	21	28,200	188,300
Nova Scotia	56	198	69	204,400	1,814,500
New Brunswick	39	129	77	160,700	1,093,400
Quebec	148	1,126	299	1,593,600	8,301,800
Ontario	324	1,881	556	2,826,200	15,900,900
Manitoba	73	322	143	536,900	2,712,800
Saskatchewan	104	223	80	340,400	1,977,300
Alberta	85	307	72	428,700	2,323,700
British Columbia[1]	76	439	185	827,600	4,166,800
Canada	**910**	**4,641**	**1,502**	**6,946,700**	**38,479,500**
1934.					
Prince Edward Island	4	13	15	10,000	85,300
Nova Scotia	46	179	73	158,700	946,400
New Brunswick	31	111	43	92,600	598,600[2]
Quebec	133	919	265	796,800	5,332,400
Ontario	286	1,784	481	1,855,200	11,290,400
Manitoba	60	300	173	332,200	1,795,700
Saskatchewan	80	218	59	191,300	1,103,100[2]
Alberta	80	320	65	303,500	1,464,000
British Columbia[1]	79	407	188	549,100	2,722,200
Canada	**799**	**4,251**	**1,362**	**4,289,400**	**25,338,100[2]**
1935.					
Prince Edward Island	4	13	10	10,100	90,900
Nova Scotia	50	202	78	181,300	1,104,100
New Brunswick	32	129	55	115,500	703,100
Quebec	137	947	278	871,200	5,756,500
Ontario	303	1,905	505	2,092,000	11,670,500
Manitoba	68	321	163	342,600	1,889,000
Saskatchewan	81	238	55	215,600	1,169,100
Alberta	85	336	67	337,200	1,688,700
British Columbia[1]	96	480	243	661,100	3,101,500
Canada	**856**	**4,571**	**1,454**	**4,826,600**	**27,173,400**

[1] Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

[2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

39.—Principal Statistics for Motion Picture Theatres, by Provinces and Cities, 1934 and 1935.

Province and City.	Theatres.		Seating Capacity, 1935.	Receipts.[1]		Percentage Change.	Admissions, 1935.	
	1934.	1935.		1934.	1935.		Number.	Average Price.[3]
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.	'000	cts.
Prince Edward Island	**4**	**4**	**2,148**	**85,300**	**90,900**	**+ 6·6**	**331**	**27·5**
Nova Scotia.								
Halifax	7	7	6,410	374,300	395,900	+ 5·8	1,945	20·4
Other places	39	43	21,915	572,100	708,200	+23·8	3,249	21·8
Totals, Nova Scotia	**46**	**50**	**28,325**	**946,400**	**1,104,100**	**+16·7**	**5,194**	**21·3**
New Brunswick.								
Saint John	6	7	6,528	242,600	299,100	+23·2	1,486	20·1
Other places	25	25	10,998	356,000[2]	404,000	+13·5	1,733	23·3
Totals, New Brunswick	**31**	**32**	**17,526**	**598,600[2]**	**703,100**	**+17·5**	**3,219**	**21·8**
Quebec.								
Montreal[4]	61[2]	61	65,893	4,226,400[2]	4,535,400	+ 7·3	20,745	21·9
Quebec	11	11	8,566	410,800	391,400	− 4·7	1,980	19·8
Three Rivers	5	5	4,079	100,700	105,900	+ 5·2	479	22·1
Other places	56[2]	60	24,113	594,500[2]	723,800	+21·7	2,785	26·0
Totals, Quebec	**133**	**137**	**102,651**	**5,332,400**	**5,756,500**	**+ 8·0**	**25,989**	**22·1**
Ontario.								
Toronto	89	95	76,706	4,778,500	4,771,700	− 0·1	20,362	23·4
Hamilton	17	19	17,778	805,500	843,800	+ 4·8	3,998	21·1
Ottawa	11	12	11,710	840,900	837,100	− 0·5	3,752	22·3
London	5	6	6,947	443,300	443,600	+ 0·1	1,628	27·3
Windsor[5]	6	6	5,886	316,900	362,500	+14·4	1,668	21·7
Other places	158	165	95,160	4,105,300	4,411,800	+ 7·5	17,092	25·8
Totals, Ontario	**286**	**303**	**214,187**	**11,290,400**	**11,670,500**	**+ 3·4**	**48,500**	**24·1**
Manitoba.								
Winnipeg	26	27	24,160	1,417,700	1,511,900	+ 6·6	6,727	22·5
Other places	34	41	15,064	378,000	377,100	− 0·2	1,776	21·2
Totals, Manitoba	**60**	**68**	**39,224**	**1,795,700**	**1,889,000**	**+ 5·2**	**8,503**	**22·2**
Saskatchewan.								
Regina	4	4	3,946	314,500	310,800	− 1·2	1,180	26·4
Saskatoon	6	6	4,991	257,500[2]	271,000	+ 5·2	1,234	22·0
Moose Jaw	3	3	1,952	119,300	115,000	− 3·6	494	23·3
Other places	67	68	19,042	411,800	472,300	+14·7	1,777	26·6
Totals, Saskatchewan	**80**	**81**	**29,931**	**1,103,100[2]**	**1,169,100**	**+ 6·0**	**4,685**	**25·0**
Alberta.								
Calgary	8	9	8,088	452,300	528,300	+16·8	2,176	24·3
Edmonton	8	8	6,515	505,300	590,900	+16·9	2,313	25·5
Other places	64	68	19,302	506,400	569,500	+12·5	2,068	27·5
Totals, Alberta	**80**	**85**	**33,905**	**1,464,000**	**1,688,700**	**+15·3**	**6,557**	**25·8**
British Columbia.[6]								
Vancouver	26	31	29,380	1,569,800	1,765,000	+12·4	8,641	20·4
Victoria	5	6	5,790	330,900	359,200	+ 8·6	1,705	21·1
Other places	48	59	22,250	821,500	977,300	+19·0	3,652	26·8
Totals, British Columbia	**79**	**96**	**57,420**	**2,722,200**	**3,101,500**	**+13·9**	**13,998**	**22·2**
Canada	**799**	**856**	**525,317**	**25,338,100[2]**	**27,173,400**	**+ 7·2**	**116,976**	**23·2**

[1] Not including amusement taxes. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Total receipts divided by number of admissions. No corrections are made for juvenile attendance, matinee and evening prices, etc. [4] Includes Lachine, Verdun, Westmount, and Outremont. [5] New limits. [6] Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Section 10.—Control and Sale of Spirituous Liquors in Canada.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine, however, could be sold in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden" If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the War the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927, and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the regions where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation are given in the Bureau's Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.

Retail Sales by Liquor Control Boards.—Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table **40.** In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 p.c. of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba, and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta.* For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec, the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission, as shown in the footnote to the table.

* An amendment to the Alberta Liquor Control Act passed at the 1936 session of the Legislature provides that "brewers who manufacture beer in Alberta may sell only to the Liquor Board". The gallonage tax is no longer levied but is included in the spread between the price the Board pays the brewers and the price

Further, it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers as, in these provinces, the sale of beer by the glass is permissible.* Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the governments and do not pass through the Boards. Table **40** further indicates the total revenue accruing to the governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold; in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor.

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent total consumption. For example, our great tourist traffic must be considered, for it is likely that the quantities consumed by individual tourists reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables **41, 42** and **43** an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors, and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad, the Liquor Boards may in certain years buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figures for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:—

Spirits.—Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes. The quantities shown as "entered for consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. The supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) entered for consumption; (b) imports; and (c) exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this figure the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Malt Liquors.—Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) production; (b) changes in warehouse stock; and (c) imports. By deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines.—The apparent consumption of native wines is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, *i.e.*, to subtract the exports from the production, since part of the product is not consumed in the year of pro-

* Also in Ontario from July 24, 1934.

duction but is placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

10.—Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Directly to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, 1933-35.

NOTE.—For Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees.

Province.	Year.	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions.			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments.	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.
		Gross Sales.	Other Revenue.	Net Profits.		
		$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—year ended Sept. 30...	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
	1934	2,918,612	8,419	369,343	25,007	394,350
14 months ended Nov. 30.	1935	3,806,835	8,044	671,385	25,858[1]	697,243
New Brunswick—year ended Oct. 31	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253		545,253
	1934	2,296,139	18,232	557,573[4]		557,573[4]
	1935	2,375,961	17,756	600,762		600,762
Quebec[2]—year ended April 30.....	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,444,770[4]		5,444,770[4]
	1934	11,370,604	1,236,139	5,339,536[4]		5,339,536[4]
	1935	11,688,510	1,677,330	6,209,100		6,209,100
Ontario—year ended Oct. 31.....	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	482,736[4]	5,906,358[4]
	1934	27,752,675[5]	1,583,553	5,943,803	435,043	6,378,846
Nov. 1—Mar. 31.....	1935	8,110,589[6]	920,686	2,595,881	207,411	2,803,292
Manitoba[3]—year ended April 30.....	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287		1,094,287
	1934	3,767,362	412,710	992,068		992,068
	1935	4,208,701	472,991	1,086,028		1,086,028
Saskatchewan—year ended Mar. 31..	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
	1934	4,823,511	14,442	918,927	1,242	920,169
	1935	5,203,864	16,299	1,027,573	1,386	1,028,959
Alberta[3]—year ended Mar. 31.....	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	93,039	1,412,179
	1934	2,697,855	475,013	1,177,870	91,605	1,269,475
	1935	3,224,145	596,815	1,480,365	57,434	1,537,799
British Columbia—year ended Mar. 31.....	1933	8,607,317	183,225	2,224,873	96,862	2,321,735
	1934	9,262,102	123,264	2,270,396	43,949	2,314,345
	1935	10,195,935	134,860	2,448,042	39,301	2,487,343

[1] Twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

[2] Separate figures on beer are published by the Quebec Liquor Commission, as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province.		Beer Imported from Ontario.		Beer Exported from the Province.		Tax of 5 p.c. on Gross Sales Paid to Liquor Commission.
	gal.	$	gal.	$	gal.	$	$
1933.....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780
1934.....	17,576,048	13,129,808	1,297,137	1,010,946	1,294,539	1,114,353	762,755
1935.....	18,288,799	13,603,405	1,154,871	963,284	3,617,068	3,315,035	894,086

[3] In Manitoba and Alberta the value of beer sales is not given but the beer taxes paid to the Boards are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Boards also pay the beer tax on their purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Boards are included in the total gross sales shown above.

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.		Alberta.
	Tax.	Accrued Tax.	Tax.
	$	$	$
1933.....	281,107	39,376	398,729
1934.....	262,479	42,255	386,634
1935.....	277,099	45,101	445,066

[4] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book.

[5] Of this amount $18,979,822 was sold from the liquor stores and $8,772,854 from breweries and brewers' warehouses. In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses from July 24 to October 31 totalled $8,340,982, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years.

[6] In addition sales of beer from breweries and brewers' warehouses totalled $9,317,289, which amount should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with prior years. Sales of domestic wine direct to customers at wineries and branch sales offices amounted to $557,199.

41.—Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.

Fiscal Year.	Entered for Consumption.[1]	Add Exports in Bond.	Add Imports.	Deduct Re-Exports of Imported Spirits.[1]	Deduct Total Domestic Exports.[1]	Apparent Consumption.
	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.	pf. gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,858	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,805	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	1,238	2,551,030	1,578,669
1935	1,063,928	2,215,332	713,346	45	2,205,249	1,787,312
1936	1,621,286	3,006,544	976,563	54	2,995,181	2,609,158

[1] Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in Imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

42.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.

Fiscal Year.	Production.	Add Quantities Entered For Consumption from Warehouses.	Add Imports.	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses.	Deduct Exports (Domestic).	Deduct Re-Exports of Imported Goods.	Apparent Consumption.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	Nil	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	Nil	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,821,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	Nil	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	Nil	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	12	40,258,941
1935	52,078,590	11,176,838	97,572	11,242,518	69,994	302	52,040,186
1936	57,154,948	875,759	88,851	974,329	51,887	Nil	57,093,342

43.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-36.

Fiscal Year.	Native.	Imported.			Apparent Consumption, Native and Imported.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections).	Imports.	Less Re-Exports.	Apparent Consumption.	
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,037	3,162,424
1934	2,679,619	523,866	5,783	518,083	3,197,702
1935	3,187,504	542,019	1,970	540,049	3,727,553
1936	2,605,602	506,707	61	506,646	3,112,248

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of continental dimensions, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 11,028,000 (estimated population as at June 1, 1936), in the main thinly distributed along the southern strip of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas of rough, rocky, forest terrain, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec, the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies, and the barriers interposed by the mountains of British Columbia. To such a country with such a population, producing, as do our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and were closed by ice for several months each year, the business of the central portions of the country was reduced to a state of relative inactivity during the winter. The steam railway was required, therefore, for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the commercial and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has given the country breadth.

Railway transportation, though essential in a country such as Canada, is nevertheless expensive for bulky and weighty commodities, and also for short distances where the cost of repeated handling amounts to more than actual transportation. For bulky freight, new enterprises have been either undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the development of the Hudson Bay route. For freight movement over moderate distances the motor truck, operating over the growing network of improved highways, is providing an increasing proportion of the service. For inaccessible areas remote from the railways the aeroplane has provided a valuable addition to the transportation facilities.

In order to appraise the value of each of these agencies of transportation from this viewpoint, this chapter of the Year Book has been re-arranged and amended. The four main agencies, namely, carriers by rail, road, water, and air, are dealt with in Parts II, III, IV, and V of the chapter. In each Part the arrangement is intended to show: (1) the plant, equipment, and facilities available; (2) the cost to the Canadian people; and (3) the traffic carried or services performed, in so far as statistics are available for each picture. Unfortunately this arrangement brings out some rather serious gaps in the information at present available; these are pointed out in the respective parts.

Scarcely less important, from the social and economic viewpoints, is the development of communications in a country so vast and with population centres so scattered. The Post Office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, and this same desirable object is now being further aided by the radio, while telegraphs and telephones have done much to annihilate distance—the rural telephone, in particular, having been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates and by low second-class mail rates

to all parts of the country, has been helpful in developing national sentiment. These means of communication are dealt with in Parts VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

Part I of this chapter includes a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which has made it necessary to establish a measure of government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

PART I.—GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Problems of transportation, because they are of such vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupy a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments.and public men. With the modern development of new forms, it is becoming increasingly important to realize that the several agencies of transportation—carriers by rail, road, water, and air—are, or should be, inter-related parts of an integral whole. Each agency has its place in the efficient provision of necessary transportation in Canada. The problem, therefore, is to adjust the conditions under which each of these agencies operate so that the resulting movement of passengers and freight may be accomplished with the maximum of economic efficiency, that is, at the least possible cost commensurate with desired convenience. The recognition of this growing necessity for viewing the problems of transportation and related communications as parts of a co-ordinated whole is indicated by the organization of the Dominion Department of Transport. This Department was organized on Nov. 2, 1936, under authority of c. 34, 1936, unifying in one Department the control and supervision of railways, canals, harbours, marine and shipping, civil aviation and radio. The Meteorological Service is also under the Department of Transport.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communications business in Canada, have, in the past 50 years, shown the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communications is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly", *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public where one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada in our time is the concentration of control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has been deemed advisable in Canada, as in other countries, to set up authorities controlling the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control eventually, so far as the railways within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government were concerned, was placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners. From time to time the regulatory authority of the Commission was extended to a limited extent to other utilities. A brief summary of the history and functions of this body follows on pp. 632-633.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there exist, in several of the provinces, bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities operating under the jurisdiction of the

provinces, and the regulation of their rates for service. Among these is the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs (formerly the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906), the Quebec Commission of Public Utilities established in 1909, the Nova Scotia Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, and the Public Utilities Commission of Manitoba. In the three westernmost provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.*

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888, the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Prof. S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive rates and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three members but, since any two constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Com-

*Revised by P. F. Baillargeon, Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

mission. It is a knotty problem to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argument uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1935, 96·1 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a Committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor General in Council, who may also of his own motion rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1935, the Board gave formal hearing to 10,286 cases. Its decision was appealed in 114 cases, 69 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 45 to the Governor General in Council. Of the appeals, 13 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor General in Council.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

The treatment of rail transportation is divided into three sections dealing, respectively, with steam railways, electric railways, and express companies.

Section 1.—Steam Railways.*

The steam railway is still the most important transportation agency from the standpoint of investment and probably from that of traffic handled as well. Fortunately, the statistical field is more completely covered for this form of transportation than for any other, since there are fairly complete figures dealing with steam railway mileage and equipment, finances, and traffic.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an Annual Report on Steam Railways, as well as numerous other reports, for a full list of which the reader is referred to Chapter XXIX of this volume. Certain of the financial statistics of steam railways are compiled with the co-operation of officers of the Department of Transport.

Historical Sketch.—Construction was begun on the first Canadian railway in 1835. This was a line only 16 miles long between St. Johns and Laprairie, Quebec, intended to expedite the journey between Montreal and New York. It was opened for traffic in 1836, being operated at first with horses, for which steam locomotives were substituted a year later. About the same time, a line 6 miles long was built in Nova Scotia from Stellarton to a loading point on Pictou harbour to haul coal from the mines to vessels. On this line also the motive power was at first provided by horses, but in the spring of 1839 the "Samson", a locomotive built in England, brought over in a sailing vessel and still preserved in Halifax, was put in operation. A railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847 and another line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when charters were granted providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. These charters were repealed when the Grand Trunk charter was granted in 1852. The result was the completion of the Grand Trunk railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, to Portland, Maine, was leased in 1853 and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. Within the next thirty years many important railways of Ontario, including the Great Western, were acquired and the Grand Trunk lines were extended to Chicago.

Construction of the Intercolonial.—An intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 1830's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project being dropped, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 374 miles of railway in the Maritimes. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened to Rivière du Loup. Later on, by acquisition of, lease of, or running rights over, other lines, the Intercolonial was extended to Montreal.

The First Transcontinental Railway—The C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway along a route approximating that later taken. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of $25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it

efficiently. As a matter of fact, the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific Railway began to acquire branch lines as feeders in the settled parts of the country along its route.

The Second Transcontinental—The Grand Trunk Pacific.—About the end of the century the Grand Trunk, which already had a line as far west as Chicago, submitted to the Canadian Government a proposal whereby it might participate in the settlement and development of the West. Lines were to be leased from Chicago *via* Minneapolis to Winnipeg, and thence a new line, subsidized by the Government, would be built to the Pacific coast. The Government raised objections to so much of the line lying in the United States and a second proposal was made for a connecting line with larger subsidies from North Bay to Winnipeg. The Government submitted, in 1903, a counter proposal that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the eastern section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining 43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding $13,000 per mile on the prairie section and $30,000 per mile on the mountain section. The Grand Trunk reluctantly accepted this proposition and construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific commenced.

The Third Transcontinental—The Canadian Northern Railway.—The third transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co., chartered in 1889. The charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western were next acquired. Assisted by the Manitoba Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern then secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. During the following decade, the agricultural west was filling up very rapidly and, with the public of Canada under the influence of this boom, the Canadian Northern Railway was able to secure guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments to enable it to extend its lines both westward to Vancouver and eastward to Montreal and so complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road.

Effect of the War on the Railways—The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction, Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 34,882 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead, the War came, and European labour and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate: (1) the general problem of transportation;

(2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems; (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State; and (4) other matters considered by the Commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees, such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1935 are described in the latter part of Subsection 2, pp. 644-651.

The Royal Commission of 1931.—During 1930 and 1931 both freight and passenger traffic declined until new low records were being established each succeeding month. Freight and passenger revenues consequently decreased at alarming rates and with increased capital expenditures and fixed charges, the financial condition of Canadian railways demanded re-adjustment. To study the situation and, if possible, to remedy it, the Government appointed a Royal Commission which, on Sept. 13, 1932, submitted its report, summarized at pp. 648-650 of the 1933 Year Book. During the following session of the Dominion Parliament legislation known as The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, (c. 33) 1933, was passed. A summary of this legislation was given at p. 655 of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Mileage and Equipment.

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given for 1835 to 1849 and for each year from 1850 to 1935 in Table **1**, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 66 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1917 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-35.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1835.....	–	1862...	2,189	1877...	5,782	1892...	14,564	1907...	22,446	1921...	39,191
1836-46..	22	1863...	2,189	1878...	6,226	1893...	15,005	1908...	22,966	1922...	39,358
1847-49..	54	1864...	2,189	1879...	6,858	1894...	15,627	1909...	24,104	1923...	39,654
1850.....	66	1865...	2,240	1880...	7,194	1895...	15,977	1910...	24,731	1924...	40,059
1851.....	159	1866...	2,278	1881...	7,331	1896...	16,270	1911...	25,400	1925...	40,350
1852.....	205	1867...	2,278	1882...	8,697	1897...	16,550	1912...	26,840	1926...	40,350
1853.....	506	1868...	2,270	1883...	9,577	1898...	16,870	1913...	29,304	1927...	40,570
1854.....	764	1869...	2,524	1884...	10,273	1899...	17,250	1914...	30,795	1928...	41,022
1855.....	877	1870...	2,617	1885...	10,773	1900...	17,657	1915...	34,882	1929...	41,380
1856.....	1,414	1871...	2,695	1886...	11,793	1901...	18,140	1916...	36,985	1930...	42,047
1857.....	1,444	1872...	2,899	1887...	12,184	1902...	18,714	1917...	38,369	1931...	42,280
1858.....	1,863	1873...	3,832	1888...	12,163	1903...	18,988	1918...	38,252	1932...	42,409
1859.....	1,994	1874...	4,331	1889...	12,628	1904...	19,431	1919 [1]..	38,329	1933...	42,336
1860.....	2,065	1875...	4,804	1890...	13,151	1905...	20,487	1919 [2]..	38,495	1934...	42,270
1861.....	2,146	1876...	5,218	1891...	13,838	1906...	21,423	1920...	38,805	1935...	42,916

[1] June 30 for this and prior years. [2] Dec. 31 for this and later years.

In total railway mileage Canada now ranks fourth with 42,916 miles, the United States, Soviet Russia and British India being the only countries with greater total mileages, and in miles per capita only Australia has a greater average, Canada's density being one mile of line for each 257 persons (exclusive of 339 miles, chiefly main lines, of Canadian railways crossing over United States territory).

The operated mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2. Construction was most active in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the period covered while there has been a tendency for mileages to decline slightly in the other provinces, due to the abandonment of unprofitable lines.

2.—Operated Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1927-35.

Province and Type of Track.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Single Track—									
Prince Edward Island	276	276	276	286	286	286	286	286	286
Nova Scotia	1,424	1,421	1,420	1,418	1,418	1,410	1,410	1,406	1,397
New Brunswick	1,935	1,935	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,930	1,929
Quebec	4,859	4,910	4,891	4,891	4,926	4,879	4,863	4,858	4,858
Ontario	10,834	10,866	10,872	10,938	10,905	10,908	10,880	10,842	10,821
Manitoba	4,293	4,293	4,294	4,420	4,419	4,420	4,433	4,459	4,970
Saskatchewan	7,358	7,551	7,761	8,166	8,268	8,438	8,438	8,368	8,556
Alberta	5,139	5,307	5,516	5,581	5,630	5,652	5,654	5,696	5,760
British Columbia	4,060	4,071	4,024	4,021	4,097	4,085	4,041	4,028	3,942
Yukon	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
In United States	334	334	334	334	339	339	339	339	339
Totals, Single Track	**40,570**	**41,022**	**41,380**	**42,047**	**42,280**	**42,409**	**42,336**	**42,270**	**42,916**
Second track	2,645	2,637	2,658	2,688	2,688	2,682	2,531	2,525	2,507
Industrial track	1,611	1,662	1,607	1,623	1,606	1,578	1,534	1,495	1,453
Yard track and sidings	9,872	10,114	10,168	10,227	10,277	10,335	10,278	10,229	10,295
Grand Totals, All Tracks	**54,698**	**55,435**	**55,813**	**56,585**	**56,851**	**57,004**	**56,679**	**56,519**	**57,171**

Rolling-Stock.—Statistics of the rolling-stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the latest seven years in Table 3. The figures may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1935 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 40·462 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 40·958 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 41·047 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotive in use in 1920 was 31,112 lb. and in 1935, 38,140 lb.

3.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1929-35.

Rolling-Stock.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
LOCOMOTIVES.							
Passenger	1,466	1,438	1,392	1,353	1,333	1,291	1,200
Freight	3,233	3,192	3,165	3,123	3,073	3,035	2,876
Switching	796	784	780	751	742	727	685
Electric	36	37	40	39	39	34	34
Totals	**5,531**	**5,451**	**5,377**	**5,266**	**5,187**	**5,087**	**4,795**
PASSENGER CARS.							
First class	1,999	1,980	1,975	1,933	1,924	1,907	1,745
Second class	386	372	364	355	355	350	295
Combination	512	492	490	469	463	461	362
Immigrant	730	703	644	643	634	628	566
Dining	218	218	264	264	261	260	257
Parlour	313	331	310	306	303	302	290
Sleeping[1]	1,172	1,224	1,235	1,198	1,175	1,163	1,138
Baggage, express and postal	1,653	1,699	1,695	1,660	1,635	1,629	1,462
Motor cars	68	73	104	105	97	96	99
Other	199	254	530	526	507	490	455
Totals[1]	**7,250**	**7,346**	**7,611**	**7,459**	**7,354**	**7,286**	**6,669**

[1] Include Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service.

3.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1929-35—concluded.

Rolling-Stock.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
FREIGHT CARS.							
Box	151,565	151,500	152,841	150,979	146,207	141,768	128,816
Flat	19,601	17,728	17,266	16,370	15,837	15,124	13,501
Stock	10,408	9,479	9,281	9,048	8,522	8,744	7,467
Coal	22,676	22,251	23,091	22,722	22,472	18,115	17,566
Tank	495	516	512	480	476	468	425
Refrigerator	7,579	8,151	8,464	8,341	8,160	7,904	6,682
Other	5,432	5,402	3,310	3,056	2,988	2,929	2,303
Totals	**217,756**	**215,027**	**214,765**	**210,996**	**204,662**	**195,052**	**176,760**

Subsection 2.—Finances of Steam Railways.

The tables in this subsection deal with the capital liability, capital invested, earnings, operating expenses, employees and their earnings, and governmental aid to steam railways. However, the presentation of the financial statistics of railways in Canada would not be complete without some detailed consideration of the finances of the Government-owned railways. This is given in the latter part of the subsection. Some further statistics of revenue are included in Table 9 of the following subsection, where they are shown in relation to traffic.

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 4 for the years 1901 to 1935. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways. Statistics of individual lines are given in Table 5.

4.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, as at June 30, 1901-19, and Dec. 31, 1919-35.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for each year from 1876 to 1900 inclusive were given on p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.[1]	Total.[1]
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837	1919[3]	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1902	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710				
1903	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074	1919[4]	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1904	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565	1920	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1905	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918	1921	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1906	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629	1922	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1907	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808	1923	1,385 080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038
1908	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013	1924	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613
1909	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416	1925	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049	3,471,080,909
1910	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687	1926[2]	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621	3,506,758,047
1911	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201	1927[2]	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615
1912	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526	1928[2]	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699
1913	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692	1929[2]	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977
1914	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761	1930[2]	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311
				1931[2]	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088
1915	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888	1932[2]	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762
1916	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774	1933[2]	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020
1917	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991	1934[2]	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746
1918	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494	1935[2]	1,433,849,530	3,026,414,779	4,460,264,309

[1] Includes all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Dominion and provincial railways in 1923 and later years. [2] Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways. [3] June 30 for this and prior years. [4] Dec. 31 for this and later years.

5.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1935.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	$	$	$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd.	–	3,095,628	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	323·75	15,462,850	1,560,817	1,374,750
Alma and Jonquière	10·60	629,800	68,568	52,882
Brandon, Sask. and Hudson Bay	84·72	2,602,000	33,856	77,358
British Yukon	90·32	4,978,879	166,932	107,098
Canada and Gulf Terminal	38·10	1,740,000	72,699	65,534
Canada Southern (Lessor)	381·04	44,365,000	12,813,835	7,729,588
Canadian National	21,876·79 [1]	3,095,117,448 [2]	144,596,516	135,094,079
Canadian Pacific	17,288·90 [1]	1,184,139,441 [2]	128,962,239	103,158,542
Central Vermont Railway, Inc	25·33	–	147,927	159,973
Crow's Nest Southern	53·32	4,295,000	18,124	37,687
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	31·29	1,352,508	153,477	120,236
Detroit River Tunnel Co.	[4]	10,500,000	–	–
Eastern British Columbia	[6]	–	4,857	16,731
Essex Terminal	21·44	976,000	219,359	141,442
Greater Winnipeg Water District	92·00	1,843,286	151,078	107,762
Hudson Bay	510·07	33,358,849	295,483	384,153
International Bridge and Terminal Co.	1·06	300,000	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	102,388	8,633	10,620
Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co.	12·20	699,743	108,835	62,210
Midland Railway of Manitoba	75·74	4,800,000	210,190	321,713
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	5·37	1,263,000	28,694	28,703
Napierville Junction	41·74	1,200,000	371,420	263,816
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	60·87	2,846,800	102,462	76,107
Nipissing Central [3]	59·74	4,471,131	359,327	339,261
Northern Alberta	927·62	29,595,000	1,835,062	1,418,326
Ottawa and New York	58·77	2,100,000	131,630	208,109
Pacific Great Eastern	347·80	82,577,999	591,389	531,366
Pere Marquette (including L.E.D.R.)	319·02	8,122,026	3,979,455	2,353,289
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.	25·37	6,265,670	247,824	301,014
Roberval and Saguenay	29·04	3,330,000	312,631	132,500
St. Lawrence and Adirondack	60·69	2,153,599	356,795	538,012
Sydney and Louisburg	70·29	4,928,648	1,310,369	1,028,519
Témiscouata	113·00	3,856,336	177,498	167,991
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario [3]	514·69	42,707,935	4,057,148	2,713,626
Thousand Islands	4·51	60,000	27,408	27,770
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	111·03	10,567,000	1,493,277	1,189,492
Toronto Terminals	3·10	24,224,800	–	–
Van Buren Bridge Co.	0·28	250,000	–	–
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	111·38	23,500,000	333,259	272,837
Wabash (in Canada)	245·40	–	4,791,556	3,325,824
Winnipeg River	[7]	–	6,526	3,979
Totals (Including Trackage Rights Duplications)	**44,031·48**	**4,664,378,764 [5]**	**310,107,155**	**263,942,899**
Canadian National (Can. and U.S.)	23,684·24		173,184,502	158,926,249

[1] Includes 26·18 miles of joint track. Canadian lines only for Canadian National, but Canadian and U.S. lines for Canadian Pacific. [2] Including capital of leased lines. [3] Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Railway Commission. [4] Included with Canada Southern Rly. [5] Includes $204,114,455 Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways. [6] Ceased operations during the year. [7] Included in C.P.R.

Capital Investment.—When comparison is made between the figures of Table 6 below and those of Table 4, it is seen that the capital liability of the steam railways is considerably greater than the actual investment in physical property by the railways at the same date. This discrepancy is largely accounted for by the fact that the total of capital liabilities as shown in Table 4 includes loans and advances from the Government to cover deficits of the Canadian National Railways and unpaid accrued interest on Government loans which, up to Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $495,030,137 as shown in Table 16. A further factor in the discrepancy is that some of the outstanding railway stocks represent little actual investment in physical property.

6.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Canadian Steam Railways, calendar years 1930-35.

Investment.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Lines—						
Road	24,397,606	20,761,545	3,175,095	195,729	10,901	89,713
Equipment	31,167	632	–	12,322	–	–
General	536,602	1,588,103	371,262	620	86	Cr. 56
Totals	24,965,375	22,350,280	3,546,357	208,671	10,987	89,657
Additions and Betterments—						
Road	32,249,326	18,985,855	3,592,569	3,927,865	Cr. 5,354,703	2,656,051
Equipment	32,839,021	19,113,108	Cr. 4,090,763	Cr. 3,930,692	Cr. 3,494,711	Cr. 6,519,191
General	3,380,533	1,916,857	117,254	17,921	Cr. 2,811	5,641
Undistributed	Cr. 48,662	69,754	Cr. 24,836	92,590	Cr. 163,872	53,862
Totals	68,420,218	40,085,574	Cr. 405,776	107,684	Cr. 9,016,097	Cr. 3,803,637
Undistributed [1]	Cr. 15,223,021	Cr. 8,597,547	977,301	Cr. 21,017,200	22,774,651	Cr. 67,902,913
Total Investments, as at Dec. 31	**3,328,208,911**	**3,382,047,218**	**3,386,165,100**	**3,365,464,255**	**3,379,233,796**	**3,307,616,903**

[1] Details of this item are given in the Annual Report on Steam Railway Statistics issued by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Bureau of Statistics.

Earnings and Expenses.—Operating expenses of Canadian railways rose during 1918, 1919 and 1920, much more than operating revenues, and the operating ratio, or ratio of expenses to revenues, increased from around 70 p.c. to above 90 p.c. and remained high thereafter. The United States Government took over the operation of the United States railways when that country entered the World War and increased the rates of pay of the railway employees. The Canadian railways were also obliged to make corresponding increases and this increase in payroll has been the chief factor in increased operating ratio. Declining revenues without corresponding reductions in expenses during the past five years have also maintained the high operating ratio. The gross earnings and operating expenses of individual railways in the latest year appear in Table 5 above.

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per Mile of Line and per Train Mile, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-35.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Per Mile of Line.			Per Revenue Train Mile.	
				Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	$
1915 (June 30)	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92	5,616	4,152	1,464	2·144	1·585
1916 (")	261,888,654	180,542,259	68·94	6,943	4,823	2,120	2·358	1·623
1917 (")	310,771,479	222,890,637	71·72	8,051	5,774	2,277	2·683	1·925
1918 (")	330,220,150	273,955,436	82·96	8,581	7,119	1,462	3·006	2·494
1919 (")	382,976,901	341,866,509	89·27	9,947	8,879	1,068	3·683	3·292
1919 (Dec. 31)	408,598,361	376,789,093	92·26	10,568	9,745	823	3·817	3·520
1920 (")	492,101,104	478,248,154	97·18	12,626	12,270	356	4·192	4·074
1921 (")	458,008,891	422,581,205	92·25	11,636	10,735	901	4·376	4·038
1922 (")	440,687,128	393,927,406	89·39	11,196	10,008	1,188	4·072 [1]	3·640 [1]
1923 (")	478,338,047	413,862,818	86·52	12,098	10,434	1,664	4·180 [1]	3·616 [1]
1924 (")	445,923,877	328,483,908	85·77	11,233	9,548	1,685	4·119 [1]	3·533 [1]
1925 (")	455,297,288	372,149,656	81·70	11,383	9,222	2,161	4·142 [1]	3·378 [1]
1926 (")	493,599,754	389,503,452	78·91	12,278	9,653	2,625	4·298 [1]	3·391 [1]
1927 (")	499,064,207	407,646,280	81·68	12,350	10,047	2,303	4·221 [1]	3·448 [1]
1928 (")	563,732,260	442,701,270	78·53	13,840	10,791	3,049	4·461 [1]	3·503 [1]
1929 (")	534,106,045	433,077,113	81·08	13,068	10,596	2,472	4·492 [1]	3·643 [1]
1930 (")	454,231,650	380,723,411	83·86	10,897	9,133	1,764	4·150 [1]	3·538
1931 (")	358,549,382	321,025,588	89·53	8,502	7,612	890	3·747 [1]	3·435
1932 (")	293,390,415	256,668,375	87·48	6,922	6,055	867	3·507 [1]	3·157
1933 (")	270,278,276	233,133,108	86·26	6,365	5,490	875	3·528 [1]	3·153
1934 (")	300,837,816	251,999,667	83·77	7,111	5,956	1,155	3·738 [1]	3·128
1935 (")	310,107,155	263,942,899	85·11	7,250	6,170	1,080	3·751	3·193

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

8.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, calendar years 1932-35.

Item of Expenditure.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Way and structures	50,527,939	19·69	48,226,441	20·69	53,502,807	21·23	55,250,291	20·93
Equipment	49,583,336	19·32	47,962,504	20·57	54,004,990	21·43	57,424,660	21·76
Traffic expenses	13,233,968	5·15	11,814,750	5·07	11,517,145	4·57	11,807,234	4·47
Transportation	129,148,955	50·32	112,329,273	48·18	118,639,517	47·08	124,359,790	47·12
General and misc. expenses	14,174,177	5·52	12,800,140	5·49	14,335,208	5·69	15,100,924	5·72
Totals	**256,668,375**	**100·00**	**233,133,108**	**100·00**	**251,999,667**	**100·00**	**263,942,899**	**100·00**

Railway Wages and Salaries.—The data in Table 9 show the numbers of employees and salaries and wages as reported by the railways for 1926 to 1935 inclusive. The Canadian National Railways brought into their railway accounts in 1928 the commercial telegraph employees, and these have been added for 1926 and 1927 in this table to make the data comparable. Because of inability of the railways to supply strictly comparable data for previous years, the number of employees and wages have been omitted for such, but index numbers have been computed for 1912-35 on as nearly comparable bases as possible, using 1926 data as equal to 100. The number of employees fluctuates with the volume of traffic, but not to the same extent. Salaries and wages are affected by the number of employees, rates of pay, and by the time worked. The rapid increase in the average wage in 1918 and 1919 was due to large increases in rates of pay corresponding to the "Macadoo Award" in the United States. Also the fluctuations in 1932-35 were due to reductions and restorations in basic rates of pay.

9.—Steam Railway Employees, Totals and Averages of Salaries and Wages, and Ratio of Salaries and Wages to Operating Revenues and Expenses, 1912-35.

Year.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.		Average of Salaries and Wages.		Ratio of Salaries and Wages to—	
	Number.[1]	Adjusted Index Number.	Amount.[1]	Adjusted Index Number.	Amount.	Adjusted Index Number.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.[2]
			$		$		p.c.	p.c.
1912 (June 30)		92·2		38·2	604	41·7	43·0	62·5
1913 (")	–	105·7		46·9	648	44·8	45·1	63·6
1914 (")	–	94·1		45·3	702	48·5	46·0	62·5
1915 (")		81·6		38·6	690	47·7	47·7	64·5
1916 (")	–	92·0		44·0	699	48·3	41·5	60·2
1917 (")		86·4		52·5	887	61·3	41·7	58·2
1918 (")		84·9		61·7	1,061	73·3	46·1	55·6
1919 (")		93·9		84·6	1,316	90·8	54·6	61·1
1919 (Dec. 31)		102·7		94·5	1,343	92·7	57·1	61·9
1920 (")		109·5		117·7	1,569	108·4	59·0	60·7
1921 (")		99·1		100·3	1,478	102·1	54·1	58·6
1922 (")		98·0		94·5	1,408	97·2	52·9	59·2
1923 (")		103·0		100·9	1,430	98·8	52·8	61·1
1924 (")		98·1		95·2	1,416	97·8	53·5	62·5
1925 (")	–	95·8	–	94·3	1,438	99·3	52·0	63·6
1926 (")	179,800	100·0	260,350,390	100·0	1,448	100·0	45·7	58·0
1927 (")	182,143	101·3	273,932,396	105·2	1,504	103·9	48·1	58·9
1928 (")	187,710	104·4	287,775,316	110·5	1,533	105·9	47·0	59·8
1929 (")	187,846	104·5	290,732,500	111·7	1,548	106·9	48·9	60·2
1930 (")	174,485	97·0	268,347,374	103·1	1,538	106·2	55·4	66·1
1931 (")	154,569	86·0	229,499,505	88·2	1,485	102·6	58·5	65·4
1932 (")	132,678	73·8	181,113,588	69·6	1,365	94·3	56·4	64·5
1933 (")	121,923	67·8	158,326,445	60·8	1,299	89·7	53·9	62·5
1934 (")	127,326	70·8	163,336,635	62·7	1,283	88·6	54·3	64·8
1935 (")	127,526	70·9	172,956,218	66·4	1,356	93·6	51·2	60·1

[1] Owing to the inability of the railways to supply strictly comparable data for the years prior to 1926, statistics of employees and wages which were given on p. 664 of the 1936 Year Book have been omitted here; the adjusted index numbers express the relation with later years as closely as it can be approximated.
[2] Ratio of salaries and wages chargeable to operating expenses only for 1926 and subsequent years.

Government Aid to Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement, as colonization roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, Provincial and even municipal governments to extend some form of assistance. The form of aid was generally a bonus of a fixed amount per mile of railway constructed and, in the early days, grants of land other than for right-of-way were also made. Table **10** shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies and for right of way, station grounds and townsite purposes to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government.

As the country developed, the objections to the land-grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan, or a subscription to the shares of the railway, as shown analytically in Table **11.** Table **12** records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid.

10.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1935.

Item.	Bonus Grants.[3]	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes.[4]	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
GRANTED BY—			
Dominion	31,783,654·88	97,987·60	31,881,642·48
Nova Scotia	160,000·00	Nil	160,000·00
New Brunswick	1,788,392·00	Nil	1,788,392·00
Quebec[1]	2,085,710·00	Nil	2,085,710·00
Ontario	3,241,207·01	229,501·97	3,470,708·98
Manitoba	Nil	249·73	249·73
Saskatchewan	Nil	5,929·52	5,929·52
Alberta	Nil	492·45	492·45
British Columbia	8,233,410·00	9,096·03	8,242,506·03[2]
Totals	**47,292,373·89**	**343,257·30**	**47,635,631·19**
GRANTED TO—			
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	Nil	215,277·21	215,277·21
Canadian National Lines—			
Bessemer and Barry's Bay	Nil	9·00	9·00
Canadian National	Nil	3,740·83	3,740·83
Canadian North Western	Nil	1,450·12	1,450·12
Canadian Northern (main line and branches)	3,422,528·00	18,420·33	3,440,948·33
Canadian Northern Alberta	Nil	1,582·14	1,582·14
Canadian Northern Manitoba	Nil	73·16	73·16
Canadian Northern Ontario	Nil	1,740·19	1,740·19
Canadian Northern Pacific	Nil	5,327·43	5,327·43
Canadian Northern Saskatchewan	Nil	30·36	30·36
Central Ontario	Nil	55·36	55·36
Grand Trunk	Nil	25·03	25·03
Grand Trunk Pacific (main line)	Nil	15,171·80	15,171·80
Grand Trunk Pacific branches	Nil	1,942·57	1,942·57
Manitoba Northern	Nil	2,384·84	2,384·84
Manitoba and South Eastern	680,320·00	Nil	680,320·00
National Transcontinental	Nil	15·02	15·02
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	1,625,344·00	1,900·03	1,627,244·03

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 643.

10.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1935—concluded.

Item.	Bonus Grants.[3]	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes.[4]	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
GRANTED TO—			
Canadian Pacific Lines—			
Alberta Central	Nil	87·10	87·10
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co	1,101,712·00	1,997·64	1,103,709·64
Algoma Eastern	Nil	567·52	567·52
Algoma Eastern Terminals	Nil	42·40	42·40
Calgary and Edmonton	1,820,685·08	2,567·97	1,823,253·05
Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western	Nil	18·66	18·66
Canadian Pacific (main line)	18,206,985·80	37,204·85	18,244,190·65
Canadian Pacific branches	1,609,024·00	15,426·86	1,624,450·86
Columbia and Western	Nil	1·60	1·60
Georgian Bay and Seaboard	Nil	2·16	2·16
Glengarry and Stormont	Nil	1·69	1·69
Great North West Central	320,000·00	5·80	320,005·80
Kaslo and Slocan	Nil	1·67	1·67
Kettle Valley	Nil	2,282·27	2,282·27
Kingston and Pembroke	Nil	15·83	15·83
Kootenay Central	Nil	286·79	286·79
Lacombe and North Western	Nil	230·19	230·19
Manitoba North Western	1,501,376·00	1,346·84	1,502,722·84
Manitoba South Western Colonization	1,396,800·00	296·56	1,397,096·56
Manitoulin and North Shore	Nil	97·74	97·74
Nakusp and Slocan	Nil	18·38	18·38
Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen	Nil	202·88	202·88
Ontario and Quebec	Nil	6·36	6·36
Saskatchewan and Western	98,880·00	17·42	98,897·42
Shuswap and Okanagan	Nil	241·95	241·95
Crow's Nest Southern	Nil	1·55	1·55
Greater Winnipeg Water District	Nil	2,351·94	2,351·94
Hudson Bay	Nil	19·71	19·71
Manitoba Rly. Co. (Nor. Pac. and Man. Rly.)	Nil	6·38	6·38
Northern Alberta Railways—			
Alberta and Great Waterways	Nil	2,541·99	2,541·99
Central Canada	Nil	708·27	708·27
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia—			
Main line	Nil	2,896·06	2,896·06
Grand Prairie branch	Nil	327·57	327·57
Northern Alberta	Nil	279·41	279·41
Pacific Great Eastern	Nil	1,326·63	1,326·63
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario	Nil	546·63	546·63
Vancouver Power Co	Nil	10·02	10·02
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Co	Nil	71·90	71·90
Winnipeg River	Nil	54·69	54·69
Totals	**31,783,654·88**	**343,257·30**	**32,126,912·18**

[1] Not including convertible land grants made by the Government of Quebec. [2] Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B. C. Southern, and Columbia and Western Railways. [3] Grants by Dominion Government only. [4] Made by Dominion Government and by provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

11.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid Given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1935.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	$		$
Cash subsidies	119,972,979	Cash subsidies	33,391,669
Loans	15,142,633	By Municipalities.	
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,053	Cash subsidies	13,301,691
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,791,435		
Total Aid by Dominion	**178,067,100**	**Grand Total**	**224,760,460**

12.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1935.

Government.	Outstanding Dec. 31, 1935.
	$
New Brunswick	3,644,977
Ontario	7,859,998
Manitoba	3,000,000
Saskatchewan	17,904,062
Alberta	18,394,428
British Columbia	45,186,001
Total Guaranteed by Provincial Governments	**95,989,466**
Dominion Government	721,534,632[1]
Grand Total	**817,524,098**

[1] Does not include $216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, now part of the Canadian National system, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor Government-guaranteed bonds held by the Government itself, but it does include $48,000,000 advanced to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the banks and guaranteed by the Dominion Government. This latter sum is not included in the railway guarantees in Public Accounts, being shown as a Relief Act guarantee.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILWAYS.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, have, since their construction, been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the National Transcontinental railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. for a period of 50 years. However, as a result of the conditions arising from the Great War, the company was unable to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915. The Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years. The Hudson Bay Railway is a direct liability of the Dominion Government and is being operated by the Canadian National for the Government from April 1, 1935, but is not included in the data for Canadian National Railways. To Mar. 31, 1936, the total cost of this railway was $33,605,777, and of terminal work at Churchill $13,694,421, exclusive of the expenditure of $6,274,218 on the terminal at Nelson, some of which was salvaged.*

* These figures of total cost include deficits from operations during construction.

13.—Canadian Government Investments in Railways, including Loans, to Mar. 31, 1936,[1] and for the fiscal year 1936.

NOTE.—Summarized from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals (now the Department of Transport). These investments were given by individual railways on pp. 671-672 of the 1936 Year Book. Since, except for the Hudson Bay Railway and loans to the Canadian National, they have changed little in recent years, they are repeated here, only insofar as the main items of interest are concerned.

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1936.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$
1. Canadian Government Railways.		
A. ROADS ENTRUSTED TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—		
Intercolonial Railway system	Cr. 102,972	132,283,653
Prince Edward Island Railway	Cr. 33,269	16,500,277
National Transcontinental Railway	Cr. 117,211	168,350,661
Other railways	Nil	71,745,412
TOTALS	Cr. 253,452	388,880,003

[1] Includes certain operating losses up to 1932.

13.—Canadian Government Investments in Railways, including Loans, to Mar. 31, 1936,[1] and for the fiscal year 1936—concluded.

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1936.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$
1. Canadian Government Railways—concluded.		
B. Roads Not Entrusted to Canadian National Railways—		
Hudson Bay Railway	158,540	32,555,943
Hudson Bay Nelson terminal	Nil	6,240,201
Hudson Bay Churchill terminal	121,240	13,147,077
Totals	279,780	51,943,221
Totals, Canadian Government Railways	**26,328**	**440,823,224**
2. Other Items.		
Governor General's cars	Nil	71,539
Purchase Canadian Northern stock	Nil	10,000,000
Loans to Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian National, and for purchases of equipment	9,336,790	681,917,660
Grand Trunk Railway accounts	Nil	25,729,133
Canadian Pacific Railway grant and value of railways transferred	Nil	62,791,435
Other railways	Nil	1,369,007
Totals, Other Items	**9,336,791**	**781,878,774**
Grand Totals	**9,363,118**	**1,222,701,998**

[1] Includes certain operating losses up to 1932.

The Consolidation and Organization of the Canadian National System.*—In pursuance of an Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 24), the Government acquired the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railways with a mileage of 9,566·5. The insolvency of the Grand Trunk Pacific led to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver on Mar. 9, 1919, and in October, 1920, the road was transferred to the Canadian National Railways. The Grand Trunk Railway was acquired under c. 13 of the Statutes of the second session of 1919, providing for arbitration of the considerations to be given to its shareholders. This arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under government operation and control. In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk Board and the Canadian Northern Board gave place to a single Canadian National Board, to which the former Canadian Government Railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Co. and respecting Canadian National Railways (c. 13, 1919).

Operating Finances of the Canadian National Railways.†—In Table 14 "Canadian Lines" include those of the Canadian Northern system, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Government Railways. The "United States Lines" include those lines known as the New England line, the Grand Trunk Western, the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific, and, from Feb. 1, 1930, the Central Vermont. The Hudson Bay Railway was returned

* For further details of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Grand Trunk Railways by the Dominion Government, see pp. 602-603 of the 1926 Year Book.

† For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1935, see Steam Railway Statistics, 1935, and Canadian National Railways, 1923-35, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways.

to the Government while under construction, and appropriations, etc., for this were not included with the 1926 and later data.

Gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues shown in Table **14** include only those from steam railway and commercial telegraph operations, but the deficits are for the entire system, including the operating results of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway (electric) and other railways operated separately, hotels, commercial telegraphs, coastal steamships and all other outside operations.

Up to 1928 there was a marked improvement over the results of the first year after consolidation (1923), when the deficit, including profit and loss adjustments, was $54,634,323, but the light traffic in 1932 so reduced gross revenues that, with increased interest charges, the deficit increased to $101,335,074. It was reduced slightly in 1933 to $97,651,957, in 1934 to $89,662,354, and in 1935 to $84,827,858.

The figures of Table **14**, taken from the accounts of the railways, are as at Dec. 31.

14.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt, and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways,[1] calendar years 1923-35.

Year.	Railway Operating Revenues.[2]	Railway Operating Expenses.[2]	Net Operating Revenues.[2]			Net Corporate Income before deducting Interest.
			Canadian Lines.	United States Lines.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923	256,961,590	235,838,046	12,543,443	8,580,101	21,123,544	13,501,649
1924	239,596,670	221,622,049	12,494,459	5,480,162	17,974,621	14,772,328
1925	249,411,884	216,290,434	24,702,755	8,418,695	33,121,450	30,443,852
1926	270,982,223	223,561,262	36,312,349	11,108,612	47,420,961	41,586,242
1927	274,879,118	233,305,267	30,959,378	10,614,473	41,573,851	36,325,419
1928	304,591,268	249,731,696	42,638,750	12,220,822	54,859,572	44,449,780
1929	290,496,980	248,632,275	30,998,589	10,866,116	41,864,705	32,095,275
1930	250,368,998	228,288,023	16,944,523	5,136,452	22,080,975	15,730,227
1931	200,505,162	199,312,995	2,313	1,189,854	1,192,167	Dr. 5,282,650
1932	161,103,594	155,208,161	5,647,334	248,099	5,895,433	Dr. 4,041,640
1933	148,519,742	142,812,559	4,128,998	1,578,185	5,707,183	Dr. 3,552,286
1934	164,902,502	151,936,079	10,527,798	2,438,625	12,966,423	6,305,050
1935	173,184,502	158,926,249	9,502,437	4,755,816	14,258,253	4,590,610

Year.	Interest on Funded Debt.		Debit Balances to Profit and Loss Account.[3]		Profit and Loss Debits.	Cumulative Deficits, including Profit and Loss Balances.[3]	
	On Public Debt.	On Dominion Government Loans.	Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.		Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923	35,041,380	30,157,944	51,697,675	21,539,731	2,936,648	54,634,323	24,476,379
1924	38,361,704	31,271,043	54,860,419	23,589,376	Cr. 385,872	109,108,870	47,679,883
1925	40,438,235	31,450,382	41,444,765	9,994,383	206,505	150,760,140	57,880,771
1926	39,197,233[4]	32,090,454	29,701,445	Cr. 2,389,009	Cr. 6,502,004	173,959,581	48,989,758
1927	40,526,097	32,505,234	36,705,912	4,200,678	820,988	211,486,481	54,011,424
1928	41,810,880	32,507,337	29,868,437	Cr. 2,638,900	3,446,391	244,801,309	54,818,915
1929	45,503,980	32,690,545	46,099,250	13,408,705	511,067	291,411,626	68,738,687
1930	51,316,121	32,693,876	68,279,770	35,585,894	5,453,922	365,145,318	109,778,503
1931	55,587,145	32,643,624	93,513,419	60,869,795	5,762,261	464,420,998	176,410,559
1932	56,965,279	35,525,540	96,532,459	61,006,919	4,802,615	565,756,072	242,220,093
1933	56,465,427	36,034,141	96,051,854	60,017,713	1,600,103	663,408,029	303,837,909
1934	55,811,745[5]	35,994,578	85,501,273[5]	49,506,695[5]	4,161,080	753,070,381[5]	357,505,684[5]
1935	53,468,792	35,949,677	84,827,859	48,878,182	30,453,831	868,352,071	436,837,697

[1] Includes Central Vermont Railway from Feb. 1, 1930. [2] Revenues and expenses 1923-27, adjusted to include commercial telegraph lines to be comparable with 1928-35. [3] The deficit shown is as per the accounts and includes Government interest accounting adjustments of $14,595,102 and appropriation for insurance fund of $9,590,148, the actual cash deficit for the period being $383,570,162. [4] Interest at 4 p.c. on $34,927,098 G.T.P. debenture stock reduced under agreement to 2 p.c. [5] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—Table 15 analyses the increase in the debt and interest charges of the system, including both Canadian and United States lines. To define clearly what is included under debt due to the Dominion Government in Table 15, the appropriations for the Canadian Government Railways have been separated from the loans and advances to the remainder of the system. The Canadian Government Railways include the Intercolonial, National Transcontinental, Prince Edward Island and several other smaller railways in the eastern provinces, together with the Quebec Bridge. The Hudson Bay Railway was included in the Canadian Government Railways until 1926, when it was transferred back to the Department of Railways and Canals for completion, and appropriations on its account were deducted. These Canadian Government Railways appropriations do not include the operating deficits of the Canadian Government Railways for 1919 and subsequent years nor the deficits of other portions of the Eastern Lines* since July 1, 1927, but include investments for construction, purchase and working capital of the Canadian Government Railways. As the book value of these properties is included on the assets side of the balance sheet, the cost of these roads to the Dominion is included in the liabilities of the system as an offset. The construction or purchase of these roads was financed by the Dominion from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and consequently no interest on such expenditures is allowed for in the railway accounts.

*Canadian National lines east of Lévis and Diamond Junction, Que.

15.—Long-Term Debt[1] of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-35.

Year.	DUE TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT.			
	Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways.[2]	Loans and Advances.[2,9]	Unpaid Accrued Interest on Government Loans.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
[4]	404,272,030[5]	115,607,457	4,443,386[12]	524,322,873[12]
1922	442,062,571	506,945,969	69,328,803	1,018,337,343
1923	447,643,526	571,406,082	98,669,270	1,117,718,878
1924	451,712,485	581,406,082	130,157,992	1,163,276,559
1925	453,935,303	581,406,082	161,861,503	1,197,202,888
1926	437,412,033	601,406,082	193,951,356	1,232,769,471
1927	436,416,387	601,406,082[7]	226,142,006[7]	1,263,964,475
1928	417,279,953	601,406,082	258,024,308	1,276,710,343
1929	417,150,141	601,406,082	290,088,439	1,308,644,662
1930	403,443,935	604,406,239	322,155,902	1,330,006,076
1931	405,209,240	604,406,239	354,173,113	1,363,788,592
1932	405,170,073	653,604,794	388,930,381	1,447,705,248
1933	404,378,682	661,832,895	424,338,109	1,490,549,686
1934	404,279,909	672,580,943	459,486,187	1,536,347,039
1935	405,062,275	754,600,910[11]	495,030,137	1,654,693,322
Increases, 1922-35	Cr. 37,000,296	247,654,941	425,701,334	636,355,979
Plus C.G.R. credits				42,760,428[8]
Less interest on Government loans (unpaid)				425,701,334
Net Increase in New Funds				**253,415,073**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 648.

15.—Long-Term Debt[1] of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-35—concluded.

Year.	DUE TO PUBLIC.				Grand Total.[13]
	Guaranteed by—		Unguaranteed.	Total.	
	Dominion Government.[2]	Provincial Governments.			
	$	$	$	$	$
[4]	331,309,904	93,423,985	385,198,150	809,932,039	1,334,243,734
1922	447,872,904	93,574,380	263,055,860	804,503,144	1,822,840,487
1923	470,372,904	93,574,380	259,151,772	823,099,056	1,940,817,934
1924	558,872,904	93,574,380	261,465,799	913,913,083	2,077,189,642
1925	581,372,904	93,574,380	256,382,019	931,329,303	2,128,532,191
1926	579,872,891	93,574,380	252,032,973[5]	925,480,244[5]	2,158,249,715
1927	657,181,330	93,574,380	230,626,027	981,381,737	2,245,346,212
1928	681,000,655	93,574,380	203,313,998	977,889,033	2,254,599,376
1929	807,048,434	94,654,505[10]	220,856,554[10]	1,122,559,493	2,431,204,155
1930	854,431,995	74,912,466[10]	239,221,402[10]	1,168,565,863	2,498,571,939
1931	970,562,289	74,912,466[10]	230,982,452[10]	1,276,457,207	2,640,245,799
1932	965,831,382	74,912,466[10]	223,773,319[10]	1,264,517,167	2,712,222,415
1933	962,992,576	74,912,466[10]	217,397,113[10]	1,255,302,155	2,745,851,841
1934	963,906,119	74,912,466[10]	207,511,854[10]	1,246,330,439	2,782,677,478
1935	889,741,774	74,912,466[10]	190,124,761[10]	1,154,779,001	2,809,472,323
Increases, 1922-35	441,868,870	−18,661,914	−72,931,099	350,275,857	986,631,836
Plus C.G.R. credits					42,760,428[6]
Less interest on Government loans (unpaid)					425,701,334
Net Grand Total Increase in New Funds					**603,690,930**[12]

[1] See Table 17, for short-term debt. [2] Deficits of Eastern Lines from July 1, 1927, and for entire system from Jan. 1, 1932, are paid by the Dominion Government and are not included in this table. See Table 17. [3] Includes $216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock guaranteed as to interest only, formerly Grand Trunk bonds. [4] Amounts outstanding at dates constituent lines were taken over by Canadian National, *viz.*: Canadian Northern, Sept. 30, 1917; Grand Trunk Pacific, Mar. 9, 1919; Grand Trunk, May 21, 1920; Canadian Government, Mar. 31, 1919 (actual date of transfer Nov. 20, 1918). [5] Includes Hudson Bay $14,531,706, eliminated from statement in 1926. [6] Credits for property including Hudson Bay Railway, Halifax Harbour property, etc., transferred to other Government departments or bodies. [7] Government loans to lines other than Canadian Government Railways now comprising Eastern Lines ceased to accrue interest after July 1, 1927. These on June 30, 1927, were: capital $2,565,605, deficits $8,835,176, total $11,400,781. [8] Central Vermont included in annual report; excluded here. [9] Temporary loans and inter-line loans eliminated. [10] St. John and Quebec Railway bonds $2,727,978 guaranteed by New Brunswick transferred from unguaranteed to guaranteed, 1929-35. [11] Includes temporary loan for refunding purposes, $74,726,975. [12] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [13] The amount not included in the Dominion Government debt is the total due the public, since the total due the Government is already taken into account in Dominion debt figures.

In a rather different class are the loans and advances made by the Government to the Canadian National Railways or constituent companies on notes, bonds and receiver certificates with accrued simple interest ranging from 3½ to 6 p.c. In computing the public debt of Canada the Finance Department considers these railway loans and advances as "non-active assets" similar to investments in canals, public works, etc., and as such does not subtract them from the gross debt in computing the net debt. The railways, however, debit their accounts with the accrued interest on these Government advances, all of which remains unpaid.

The debt due to the public includes debenture stock maturing and perpetual, and bonds and mortgages of the constituent railways, but does not include the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway held by the Government, nor the cost of acquiring the same. Likewise it does not include the capital stock of the Canadian Northern system. The stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is all held by the Canadian National system and is, therefore, not included either.

Table 16 has been compiled to reconcile the investments in and loans to the Canadian National Railways (including Canadian Government Railways) as shown in the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1935 amounting to $1,654,693,322 as shown for 1935 in the first half of Table 15 above.

16.—Reconciliation between Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1936, and Canadian National Railways' Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1935, with Respect to the Railways' Obligations to the Dominion Government.

Public Accounts at Mar. 31, 1936.	$	Canadian National Railway Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1935.	$
Canadian Government Railways—			
Capital expenditure	388,880,002	Temporary loans	74,726,975
Stores and open account	15,748,922	Canadian Government Railway appropriation account	405,062,275
Canadian National Railways—		Canadian National Railway loans	679,873,935
Loans (non-active)..$655,527,456		Interest on loans—accrued but unpaid	495,030,137
Less Canadian Northern stock... 10,000,000			
	645,527,456	**Total**	**1,654,693,322**
Temporary loans[1]	36,390,204	Deduct—	
		Miscellaneous C.G.R. investments and working capital not taken into Public Accounts	433,351
		Repayment of temporary loans, January-March, 1936	72,683,250
		Unpaid interest	495,030,137
Total	**1,086,546,584**	**Total**	**1,086,546,584**

[1] Excludes assistance under Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, c. 34, 1935, as follows: purchase of railway equipment, $3,884,489; increased employment in shops for equipment repairs, $1,183,593; total, $5,068,082.

Table 17 analyses the funds received and expended by the Canadian National Railways. In addition to the funds available under long-term debt, as shown in Table 15, the railways have frequently had short-term loans as well as appropriations from Consolidated Fund Account for Eastern Lines and other cash deficits. The figures given in Table 17 differ from the figures given in the annual reports of the railways by reason of certain accounting adjustments.

17.—Funds Received and Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-35.

FUNDS RECEIVED.

Year.	Net Capital Received through Long-Term Debt.[1,2]	Short-Term Notes Dominion Government.[2]	Dominion Government Contributions For Cash Deficits.	Funded Debt Discount Amortized through Income and Profit and Loss Accounts.	Increase (or Decrease) in Working Capital and Other Balance Sheet Accounts.[3]	Total.
	(a) $	(b) $	(c) $	(d) $	(e) $	(f) $
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1923	–	–		–	–	20,790,857
1923	84,145,051	10,000,000		132,487	1,555,536	95,833,074
1924	97,893,401	10,000,000		352,182	– 18,920,866	69,324,717
1925	16,473,828	–		631,227	25,127,772	42,232,827
1926	14,158,168		–	574,099	494,219	15,226,486
1927	53,351,709	–	2,211,139	553,183	– 1,462,638	54,653,393
1928	– 4,888,504	43,500,000	4,358,314	566,639	26,240,492	69,776,941
1929	140,608,313	1,329,600	4,933,854	1,087,079	– 26,651,192	121,307,654
1930	48,165,462	10,823,942	6,645,644	658,695	10,517,508	76,811,251
1931	105,396,354	– 20,645,291	8,712,762	894,482	6,387,116	100,745,423
1932	37,219,349	– 35,008,251	60,058,507[2]	913,404	– 405,640	62,777,369
1933	– 986,911	–	58,955,388	914,811	10,012,670	68,895,958
1934	1,588,480	–	48,407,901	847,117	2,600,892	53,444,390
1935	– 87,961,386	74,726,975	47,421,464	1,108,096	42,528,808	77,823,957
Totals	**505,163,314**	**74,726,975**	**241,704,973**	**9,233,501**	**78,024,677**	**929,644,297**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 650.

17.—Funds Received and Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-35—concluded.

FUNDS EXPENDED.

Year.	Investments.			System Net Loss, excluding Interest on Government Loans.		Total.
	Railway Fixed Property, Equipment, Hotels and Separately Operated Properties.	Affiliated Companies.	Sinking Funds.	Income Deficit.[5]	Profit and Loss Charges.[6]	
	(g) $	(h) $	(i) $	(j) $	(k) $	(l) $
1923	54,964,673	1,815,640	7,007,397	21,539,731	2,936,648	88,264,089
1924	41,814,466	2,473,155	Cr. 3,361,636	23,589,376	Cr. 385,872	64,129,489
1925	18,949,524	6,271,577	1,098,426	9,994,383	206,505	36,520,415
1926	24,462,539	1,658,228	3,039,196	Cr. 2,389,009	Cr. 6,502,004 [7]	20,268,950
1927	46,096,935	4,128,619	1,192,647	4,200,678	820,988	56,439,867
1928	44,034,153	13,026,571	3,158,122	Cr. 2,638,900	3,446,391	61,026,337
1929	88,499,908	Cr. 6,135,117	297,988	13,408,705	511,067	96,582,551
1930	66,560,355	12,066,022	2,072,350	35,585,894	5,453,922	121,738,543
1931	34,287,067	1,371,140	574,253	60,869,795	5,762,261	102,864,516
1932	799,159	950,736	142,893	61,006,919	4,802,615	67,702,322
1933	952,996	2,833,998	1,834,702	60,017,713	1,600,103	67,239,512
1934	Cr. 1,015,889	Cr. 326,107	2,174,172	49,506,695	4,161,080	54,499,951
1935	687,087	30,789	Cr.11,938,698	48,878,182	30,453,831	68,111,191
Totals	**421,092,973** [4]	**40,165,251** [5]	**7,291,812**	**383,570,162**	**53,267,535**	**905,387,733**
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1935						24,256,564
						929,644,297

[1] This is the net increase in par value as shown in Table **16**, less issue expense and discount. Interest on Government loans is not included. [2] Deficit of lines other than Eastern Lines for 1932 not paid until 1933. [3] Temporary loans and inter-line loans are excluded in columns (a) and (b) and included in column (e). "Other Balance Sheet Accounts" include profit and loss balances. [4] Excludes accounting adjustments amounting to a credit of $30,346,571 including: transfer from Investments in Affiliated Companies to Investment in Road and Equipment of $31,583,630 in 1930 for Central Vermont; credit of $43,542,794 per note 6, Table **15**; credit of $18,086,865 for retirement of abandoned lines, principally duplicated lines of G.T.P. and Canadian Northern west of Edmonton, held in suspense until 1930; $3,021,486 for Toronto Suburban Railway, for which a receiver was appointed in 1931 (line was subsequently dismantled); and other miscellaneous credits and debits. [5] See note 4 for transfer to Investment in Road and Equipment. [6] Includes charges for property abandonments, obsolete equipment and writing down land values, etc., not required in cash amounting to $59,349,754, included in column (e). [7] Includes credit $8,138,492 cancellation of G.T.P. 4 p.c. debenture stock interest of which credit $5,348,152 relates to the period prior to 1923.

Table **18** shows the assets of the Canadian National Railways at Dec. 31, 1922, and at Dec. 31, 1935, with the increase or decrease for the thirteen-year period.

18.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1935.

Account.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	$	$	$
INVESTMENTS—			
Investment in road and equipment	1,765,323,644	2,094,178,081	+ 328,854,437
Improvements on leased railway property	1,492,123	3,879,078	+ 2,386,955
Sinking funds	4,629,855	11,921,667	+ 7,291,812
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	6,171,808	5,224,996	− 946,812
Miscellaneous physical property	34,767,914	60,227,654	+ 25,459,740
Investments in affiliated companies	24,253,323	31,584,108	+ 7,330,785
Other investments	5,789,464	778,157	− 5,011,307
TOTALS, INVESTMENTS	1,842,428,131	2,207,793,741	+ 365,365,610

18.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1935—concluded.

Account.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1935.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	$	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Cash	14,651,422	6,032,384	− 8,619,038
Special deposits	6,139,435	18,224,180	+ 12,084,745
Loans and bills receivable	11,600	-	− 11,600
Traffic and car service balances receivable	2,528,622	990,762	− 1,537,860
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors	5,386,673	4,014,322	− 1,372,351
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	16,857,420	4,559,027	− 12,298,393
Dominion Government — Balance due on deficit contributions	-	12,214,531	+ 12,214,531
Materials and supplies	41,408,999	27,392,171	− 14,016,828
Interest and dividends receivable	377,003	579,966	+ 202,963
Rents receivable	112,269	51,141	− 61,128
Other current assets	106,775	729,469	+ 622,694
TOTALS, CURRENT ASSETS	87,580,218	74,787,953	− 12,792,265
DEFERRED ASSETS—			
Working fund advances	166,847	197,613	+ 30,766
Insurance and other funds	352,488	11,627,773	+ 11,275,285
Other deferred assets	11,805,962	7,011,834	− 4,794,128
TOTALS, DEFERRED ASSETS	12,325,297	18,837,220	+ 6,511,923
UNADJUSTED DEBITS—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	322,059	216,052	− 106,007
Discount on capital stock	634,960	189,500	− 445,460
Discount on funded debt	1,919,635	16,486,775	+ 14,567,140
Other unadjusted debits	12,820,903	6,838,595	− 5,982,308
TOTALS, UNADJUSTED DEBITS	15,697,557	23,730,922	+ 8,033,365
Grand Totals	**1,958,031,203**	**2,325,149,836**	**+ 367,118,633**

Subsection 3.—Steam Railway Traffic.

In addition to an analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for all steam railways, a separate analysis is given of the operations and traffic of the Canadian National Railways, since, being owned and operated by the Dominion Government, it is considered of special interest. The principal commodities handled as freight on all steam railways are shown by weight, while statistics of accidents conclude the subsection.

Passenger and Freight Traffic.—The maximum volume of passenger traffic, as indicated by passengers carried one mile, was reached in the calendar year 1919 and the maximum of freight traffic in 1928. In recent years both freight and passenger traffic, especially the latter, have been affected by the increase in the use of motor vehicles and this traffic decrease was much aggravated by the general decline in commercial activity after 1929, but improvements were made in 1934 and 1935.

The average haul for freight in Table **19** is the average for all railways, which eliminates the effects of consolidations of railways and of interchanging freight between Canadian railways. The average revenue per passenger increased in 1918 and 1919 with increases in rates, but the increases between 1924 and 1930 were largely due to decreases in the short haul traffic. The increases in freight train loading and train revenues have been due to the use of larger and more powerful locomotives.

19.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-35.

PASSENGERS.

Year.	Revenue Passenger Train Miles.[1]	Passenger Car Miles.[1]	Passengers Carried.[2]	Passengers Carried one Mile.	Passengers Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915 (June 30)	41,648,243	266,683,338	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802
1916 (")	42,449,022	280,899,402	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611
1917 (")	44,083,575	303,325,539	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829
1918 (")	41,850,189	290,147,934	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140
1919 (")	41,048,124	297,275,014	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859
1919 (Dec. 31)	44,883,258	327,826,777	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625
1920 (")	47,383,411	341,580,467	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376
1921 (")	45,015,951	343,970,653	46,793,251	2,960,583,955	75,219
1922 (")	44,387,087	319,234,566	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497
1923 (")	46,039,828	336,793,915	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,805
1924 (")	46,785,081	338,992,333	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	72,355
1925 (")	46,201,823	343,170,184	41,458,084	2,910,760,047	72,771
1926 (")	46,271,124	352,327,620	42,686,166	2,998,952,309	74,595
1927 (")	47,551,838	365,940,546	41,840,550	3,051,784,039	75,522
1928 (")	48,918,897	380,717,433	40,592,792	3,140,860,693	77,110
1929 (")	49,076,458	379,458,005	39,070,893	2,897,214,817	70,883
1930 (")	47,915,171	350,905,667	34,698,767	2,422,874,877	58,123
1931 (")	41,984,843	301,350,517	26,396,812	1,748,210,593	41,452
1932 (")	34,995,135	259,396,089	21,099,582	1,435,959,501	33,877
1933 (")	31,942,329	235,680,077	19,172,193	1,393,041,245	32,804
1934 (")	31,665,689	243,236,816	20,530,718	1,530,610,962	36,179
1935 (")	31,997,918	248,061,414	20,031,839	1,584,524,044	37,042

Year.	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.	Average Receipts per Passenger.	Average Passenger Journey.	Average Number of Passengers per Train.	Passenger Train Revenue per Passenger Train Mile.
	cents.	$	miles.	No.	$
1915 (June 30)	2·02	1·08	54	50	1·02
1916 (")	1·95	1·08	55	53	1·04
1917 (")	1·95	1·14	59	59	1·16
1918 (")	2·12	1·49	70	64	1·71
1919 (")	2·56	1·80	70	63	2·01
1919 (Dec. 31)	2·63	2·01	76	70	2·26
1920 (")	2·92	2·00	68	64	2·36
1921 (")	3·04	1·92	63	57	2·30
1922 (")	2·82	1·79	63	55	2·10
1923 (")	2·76	1·90	69	64	2·51
1924 (")	2·79	1·87	67	59	2·34
1925 (")	2·69	1·89	70	60	2·33
1926 (")	2·71	1·90	70	61	2·41
1927 (")	2·69	1·96	73	61	2·38
1928 (")	2·67	2·06	77	61	2·38
1929 (")	2·77	2·06	74	56	2·33
1930 (")	2·76	1·92	70	48	2·02
1931 (")	2·72	1·79	66	39	1·68
1932 (")	2·54	1·73	68	37	1·57
1933 (")	2·29	1·66	73	39	1·50
1934 (")	2·24	1·67	75	43	1·61
1935 (")	2·18	1·72	79	43	1·58

[1] Includes express, baggage, mail, etc., cars.

[2] Duplications included.

19.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-35—concluded.

FREIGHT.

Year.	Revenue Freight Train Miles.	Revenue Freight Train Car Miles.[1]	Freight Carried.[2]	Freight Carried one Mile.	Freight Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.
	No.	No.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1915 (June 30)	43,661,573	1,391,274,189	71,498,170	17,661,309,723	496,355
1916 (")	60,036,984	1,987,812,189	89,237,156	28,195,364,264	753,202
1917 (")	62,863,724	2,030,408,074	98,464,694	31,186,707,851	807,948
1918 (")	60,143,014	1,902,124,905	102,425,410	31,029,072,279	806,285
1919 (")	55,034,882	1,739,113,387	95,202,121	27,724,397,202	720,096
1919 (Dec. 31)	54,569,472	1,739,165,474	91,349,595	26,950,598,322	697,064
1920 (")	62,195,802	1,966,050,793	100,050,046	31,894,411,479	818,309
1921 (")	52,454,742	1,882,652,061	83,730,829	26,621,630,554	676,311
1922 (")	56,548,984	2,007,851,472	87,309,036	30,367,885,883	771,542
1923 (")	61,346,243	2,260,866,213	102,258,933	34,067,658,527	861,622
1924 (")	56,348,679	2,038,662,618	91,599,639	30,513,819,106	768,649
1925 (")	56,122,416	2,194,066,348	94,624,599	31,965,204,683	799,150
1926 (")	60,176,220	2,352,653,807	105,221,906	34,153,466,033	849,525
1927 (")	62,084,741	2,411,057,514	106,011,355	34,901,652,515	863,710
1928 (")	68,939,042	2,762,428,092	118,652,969	41,610,660,776	1,021,572
1929 (")	61,271,673	2,422,571,513	115,187,028	35,025,895,433	856,945
1930 (")	52,537,500	2,077,487,173	96,194,017	29,604,545,125	710,197
1931 (")	44,341,022	1,786,711,340	74,129,694	25,707,373,092	609,555
1932 (")	38,763,206	1,553,486,651	60,807,482	23,136,666,295	545,843
1933 (")	34,647,975	1,456,244,715	57,364,025	21,092,594,200	496,705
1934 (")	38,754,761	1,628,727,881	68,036,505	23,320,451,031	551,220
1935 (")	39,912,286	1,666,893,664	69,141,100	24,235,167,157	566,560

Year.	Freight Receipts per Ton per Mile.	Receipts per Ton Hauled.	Average Length of Freight Haul.	Average Train Load, Revenue Tons.	Average Load per Loaded Car Mile.	Revenue per Freight Train Mile.
	cents.	$	miles.	tons.	tons.	$
1915 (June 30)	0·751	1·52	247	344	18·43	2·28
1916 (")	0·653	1·68	316	411	20·91	2·69
1917 (")	0·690	1·77	317	436	22·24	3·01
1918 (")	0·736	1·79	303	457	23·10	3·36
1919 (")	0·962	2·29	291	442	23·46	4·26
1919 (Dec. 31)	1·003	2·43	295	434	22·21	4·36
1920 (")	1·071	2·68	319	457	23·05	4·89
1921 (")	1·200	3·10	318	447	22·12	5·37
1922 (")	1·039	2·91	348	481	23·03	5·00
1923 (")	0·987	2·84	333	512	26·44	5·05
1924 (")	1·019	2·92	337	494	25·45	5·03
1925 (")	1·012	2·95	338	519	25·11	5·25
1926 (")	1·043	2·91	325	519	25·07	5·41
1927 (")	1·029	2·85	329	514	25·30	5·29
1928 (")	0·994	2·93	351	557	25·96	5·54
1929 (")	1·099	2·79	304	523	24·52	5·74
1930 (")	1·090	2·80	308	509	24·34	5·55
1931 (")	1·013	3·03	347	514	24·68	5·20
1932 (")	0·937	3·20	380	517	23·57	4·84
1933 (")	0·955	3·17	368	521	24·92	4·98
1934 (")	0·975	3·00	343	522	24·69	5·09
1935 (")	0·972	3·06	351	528	24·60	5·13

[1] Includes caboose miles. [2] Duplication eliminated, see Table 21 for details of freight carried.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National system's steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1935, including lines in the United States, but exclusive of the Northern Alberta Railways and Toronto Terminals Railway (which are controlled jointly by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways), was 23,684·24. Including the Thousand Islands Railway, 4·51, and the Muskegon Railway and Navigation Co., 5·25, controlled but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 23,694·00. Including 120·46 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,814·46.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act (17 Geo. V, c. 44), effective July 1, 1927, ordered that the accounts of the Canadian National lines east of Lévis and Diamond Junction, Quebec, be kept separate from those of the remainder of the Canadian National system. These lines were designated the "Eastern Lines" of the Canadian National Railways. The Act ordered that specified freight rates on the Eastern Lines be reduced by 20 p.c. Other railways were allowed to make similar reductions in their freight rates in that territory and to bill on the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for the difference in freight receipts due to such reductions. The differences between the reduced rates and the normal rates are treated as revenues by the Canadian National Railways and paid by the Dominion Government. The totals paid to all railways under the Act were $1,353,464, $2,758,893, $3,092,677, $3,615,218, $2,554,673, $1,922,073, $1,989,130, $2,529,394, and $2,348,399, respectively, for the years 1927-35.

For operation, the Canadian National Railways system is divided into five divisions: the Atlantic Division, including all lines east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec, 3,331 miles; the Central Division, west from these stations to Port Arthur and Armstrong and south to Portland, Maine, 7,507 miles; the Western Division, all lines west of Port Arthur and Armstrong including the line to Duluth, 11,385 miles; the Grand Trunk Western, all lines in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, 1,007 miles; and the Central Vermont from Iberville, Quebec, to New London, Connecticut, 455 miles.

The Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., carrying a single track railway and accommodation for motor and pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railways system and is operated as a part of it.

Table **20** shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National Railways operation for the years 1934 and 1935.

20.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1934 and 1935.[1]

Item.	1934.	1935.
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains	16,027,908	16,169,664
Freight trains	21,466,660	22,271,773
Mixed trains	4,176,424	4,198,572
Special trains	25,461	27,176
Unit cars	1,497,301	1,584,568
Totals, Train Miles[2]	**43,193,754**	**44,251,753**
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars	85,990,655	87,149,393
Baggage, mail, express, etc.	47,450,926	48,619,941
Totals, Passenger Train Car Miles[2]	**133,441,581**	**135,769,334**
Freight—		
Loaded freight-car miles	598,030,613	630,951,060
Empty freight-car miles	297,329,663	292,163,484
Caboose miles	24,021,669	25,105,630
Totals, Freight Train Car Miles[2]	**919,381,945**	**948,220,174**

[1] Excludes electric lines. [2] Work service excluded.

20.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1934 and 1935[1]—concluded.

Item.	1934.	1935.
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	10,079,911	9,721,268
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile	723,058,814	770,037,180
Passenger train miles per mile of road	740	751
Average passenger journey—miles	71·73	79·21
Average amount received per passenger—$	1·62018[2]	1·71219
Average amount received per passenger mile—$	0·02259	0·02162
Average number of passengers per train mile	39·29	41·31
Average number of passengers per car mile	8·88	9·30
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile—$	0·20056	0·20096
Total passenger train earnings per train mile—$	1·62	1·62
Total passenger revenue per mile of road—$	1,255·50	1,277·90
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried	36,966,232	38,807,718
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile	12,949,545,743	13,508,955,208
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile	1,644,872,915	1,697,903,733
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile	14,594,418,658	15,206,858,941
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road	544,590[2]	568,318
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road	614,065[2]	640,106
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile	520·42[2]	525·09
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per train mile	586·84[2]	591·45
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile	24·31[2]	23·99
Average haul revenue freight—miles	350·31	348·10
Freight revenue per loaded car mile—$	0·21096	0·21205
Freight revenue per train mile—$	5·09	5·23
Freight revenue per mile of road—$	5,326·86	5,654·73
Freight revenue per ton—$	3·41172	3·44634
Freight revenue per ton mile—$	0·00974	0·00990

[1] Excludes electric lines. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Commodities Hauled.—In Table **21**, the duplications from two or more railways handling the same freight have been eliminated. The peak year was 1928 when agricultural products were particularly heavy. The 1935 statistics show an increase of 1,104,595 tons, or 1·6 p.c. over the 1934 total and a decrease of 41·7 p.c. from 1928.

21.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1931-35.

NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, *i.e.*, the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once. In this respect these figures differ from those in the corresponding table in the 1926 and previous Year Books.

Group and Product.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Agricultural Products.					
Wheat	9,523,180	11,203,710	8,900,296	8,454,195	8,367,973
Corn	437,004	387,813	456,074	435,111	296,711
Oats	1,165,758	1,032,709	889,008	1,073,495	858,724
Barley	613,237	423,384	385,460	635,696	455,496
Rye	148,748	113,607	75,900	40,901	55,001
Flax	71,934	59,348	42,159	20,814	28,762
Other grain	90,974	73,300	59,368	46,022	34,746
Flour	1,724,298	1,607,160	1,554,312	1,481,241	1,368,244
Other milled products	1,590,965	1,487,706	1,327,833	1,460,786	1,464,264
Hay and straw	415,349	323,347	250,961	495,307	415,787
Cotton	102,568	92,271	109,925	124,504	115,676
Apples (fresh)	263,644	268,085	321,001	322,730	288,999
Other fruit (fresh)	448,683	372,228	310,424	365,286	394,769
Potatoes	594,342	428,098	412,784	504,210	407,969
Other fresh vegetables	274,190	247,143	232,277	261,652	234,297
Other agricultural products	721,641	781,112	831,101	907,976	928,702
Totals, Agricultural Products	**18,186,515**	**18,901,021**	**16,158,883**	**16,629,926**	**15,716,120**

21.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1931-35—concluded.

Group and Product.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Animal Products.					
Horses	68,323	45,081	41,341	63,382	53,707
Cattle and calves	457,808	378,472	408,879	475,712	500,044
Sheep	67,746	58,705	56,725	52,619	48,589
Hogs	240,651	252,791	249,457	230,313	200,177
Dressed meats (fresh)	487,295	424,568	457,986	525,446	469,815
Dressed meats (cured or salted)	131,325	133,863	167,105	188,326	146,528
Other packing-house products	216,071	218,702	213,420	204,647	120,536
Poultry	100,160	106,486	118,960	107,673	80,663
Eggs	157,909	131,415	130,423	128,168	99,443
Butter and cheese	229,526	224,573	226,526	220,155	198,353
Wool	54,396	37,267	50,086	38,985	47,783
Hides and leather	114,241	94,811	121,425	119,110	139,447
Other animal products	102,480	73,725	76,693	91,167	106,112
Totals, Animal Products	**2,427,931**	**2,180,459**	**2,319,026**	**2,445,703**	**2,211,197**
Mineral Products.					
Anthracite coal	3,167,754	2,544,545	2,302,021	2,786,704	2,629,229
Bituminous coal	9,962,001	8,189,583	7,926,628	9,585,322	9,174,105
Lignite coal	2,155,799	2,607,094	2,348,738	2,467,519	2,574,087
Coke	1,189,739	1,043,237	1,125,900	1,328,019	1,242,068
Iron ore	45,229	8,367	7,668	12,052	15,089
Other ores and concentrates	1,297,619	643,911	941,277	2,021,525	2,091,255
Base bullion and matte	125,674	346,331	461,950	709,803	864,727
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed)	5,256,641	2,185,103	1,178,304	1,840,191	1,756,632
Slate, dimension or block stone	261,304	175,951	79,657	84,449	139,709
Crude petroleum	546,267	373,832	394,021	463,488	460,559
Asphaltum	258,640	115,357	89,308	126,693	181,940
Salt	264,372	259,378	257,413	289,290	286,459
Other mineral products	1,092,404	1,010,505	1,269,154	1,945,133	2,676,793
Totals, Mineral Products	**25,623,443**	**19,503,194**	**18,382,039**	**23,660,188**	**24,092,652**
Forest Products.					
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood	2,099,229	1,978,383	2,134,111	2,517,853	2,578,624
Ties	85,367	45,353	32,830	43,043	56,495
Pulpwood	2,098,824	1,300,749	1,395,709	2,023,577	2,146,535
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading	3,276,337	2,119,762	2,395,982	2,866,283	3,058,689
Other forest products	361,730	276,303	306,325	440,364	422,024
Totals, Forest Products	**7,921,487**	**5,720,550**	**6,264,957**	**7,891,120**	**8,262,367**
Manufactures and Miscellaneous.					
Refined petroleum and its products	2,384,377	2,083,071	1,813,468	1,975,621	1,946,658
Sugar	282,276	275,074	280,986	306,764	310,590
Iron—pig and bloom	203,995	84,127	96,470	178,652	176,539
Rails and fastenings	136,827	46,512	19,788	78,268	76,057
Bar and sheet iron—structural iron and iron pipe	1,001,321	482,688	420,167	703,674	944,279
Castings, machinery and boilers	307,645	155,848	145,400	162,083	181,658
Cement	1,197,785	507,006	350,577	485,313	432,694
Brick and artificial stone	390,714	155,899	118,758	195,755	207,344
Lime and plaster	296,498	191,912	182,285	193,794	204,078
Sewer pipe and drain tile	79,553	35,413	19,666	19,750	26,237
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than autos	139,658	57,483	64,071	104,484	150,466
Automobiles and auto-trucks	1,117,514	774,383	935,248	1,427,551	1,772,595
Household goods	55,034	45,690	52,427	68,660	42,311
Furniture	64,779	41,742	42,173	40,672	45,260
Liquor and beverages	192,102	137,339	141,829	236,608	253,426
Fertilizers, all kinds	469,244	409,010	425,050	525,347	569,208
Paper, printed matter, books	2,292,384	2,003,214	1,983,141	2,486,887	2,565,036
Wood-pulp	786,949	580,720	750,886	802,486	884,013
Fish (fresh, cured, etc.)	76,833	66,906	70,314	67,501	74,294
Canned meats	5,672	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat)	307,976	341,378	363,606	396,081	420,439
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	5,283,772	3,770,280	3,950,099	4,723,238	5,426,354
Merchandise	2,897,410	2,256,563	2,092,711	2,230,379	2,149,228
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.	**19,970,318**	**14,502,258**	**14,239,120**	**17,409,568**	**18,858,764**
Grand Totals	**74,129,694**	**60,807,482**	**57,364,025**	**68,036,505**	**69,141,100**

[1] Included with dressed meats.

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents is given in summary form from 1920 to 1935 in Table **22**, and in detailed analysis for 1933 to 1935 in Table **23**. All injuries to passengers are included, no matter how slight, but for employees only injuries which keep the employee from his work for three days during the ten days following the accident are recorded.

22.—Numbers of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, calendar years 1920-35.

NOTE.—For the years ended June 30, 1888 to 1919, see Canada Year Books, 1910, p. 378, and 1922-23, p. 635.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1920	29	481	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1921	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,236
1922	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1923	15	437	167	9,382	165	539	347	10,358
1924	19	432	127	8,862	216	514	362	9,808
1925	5	401	105	8,256	199	642	309	9,299
1926	20	446	127	10,622	312	638	459	11,706
1927	14	569	131	11,057	256	695	401	12,321
1928	15	389	140	12,626	352	790	507	13,805
1929	20	551	118	12,483	293	809	431	13,843
1930	15	548	103	9,678	345	837	463	11,063
1931	3	399	55	5,966	202	830	260	7,195
1932	7	342	77	4,631	242	598	326	5,571
1933	8	319	53	4,409	219	645	280	5,373
1934	16	432	57	5,179	242	589	315	6,200
1935	10	440	70	5,221	271	625	351	6,286

The number of passengers killed in accidents dropped from 16 in 1934 to 10 in 1935. None of these was killed in collisions or derailments, but 8 were killed falling from cars and getting on and off cars. The passengers injured in accidents which resulted from the movement of trains (Table **23**), as distinct from all accidents increased from 417 in 1934 to 432. The number of employees killed remained the same as in the previous year at 43 and the number injured decreased from 1,119 to 1,026, The number of other persons killed in train accidents increased from 236 to 269, due largely to a greater number of pedestrians and motorists being struck at highway crossings. The number of motorists killed increased from 63 to 106 and the number injured increased from 211 to 213. Railway employees were absent from their duties because of injuries received in accidents (train and non-train) for 150,615 days as against 147,634 days in 1934.

These accidents include all accidents in which railway trains were involved and accidents on railway property. The classification of accidents used in the Bureau's vital statistics classes collisions between motor vehicles and trains as motor vehicle accidents; also provincial statistics of motor vehicle accidents class these as motor vehicle accidents and consequently adjustments should be made when compiling total accidental deaths of all kinds or comparing results of accidents of different kinds, such as train and motor vehicle.

23.—Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1933-35.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Item.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers	8	306	16	417	10	432
Employees	41	985	43	1,119	43	1,026
Trespassers	147	278	158	235	145	237
Non-trespassers	62	243	77	273	123	294
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	2	39	1	62	1	74
Totals	**260**	**1,851**	**295**	**2,106**	**322**	**2,063**
Description of Accident (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling	1	37	2	45	3	43
Collisions	6	22	16	99	4	46
Derailments	5	55	6	53	2	62
Parting of trains	Nil	1	Nil	7	Nil	10
Locomotives or cars breaking down	Nil	7	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Falling from trains or cars	5	82	4	88	14	87
Getting on or off trains	7	280	4	316	6	283
Struck by trains, etc	19	42	18	73	18	63
Overhead obstruction	1	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Other causes	5	763	9	852	6	863
Totals	**49**	**1,291**	**59**	**1,536**	**53**	**1,458**

(B) IN ACCIDENTS OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Description of Persons.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen	2	420	1	486	1	491
Shopmen	2	1,215	4	1,291	6	1,377
Trainmen and trackmen	7	1,642	5	2,016	19	2,105
Other employees	1	147	4	267	1	222
Passengers	Nil	13	Nil	15	Nil	8
Others	8	85	6	19	2	20
Totals	**20**	**3,522**	**20**	**4,094**	**29**	**4,223**

Section 2.—Electric Railways.*

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life. One important means by which this necessity is supplied throughout Canada is the electric street railway, generally operated by hydro-electric energy.

Historical.—Replacing the horse-car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto exhibition grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older systems. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. The second electric railway in Canada commenced operations in Vancouver, in June, 1890. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric Railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's, while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of Eastern Canada, electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under city franchises, while in a considerable number of cities in Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the municipalities, a fact indicated in Table **26.**

Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, owing to snow. This, however, has been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use. During the past few years an increasing number of motor buses have been used; in 1924 only 48 were operated, but by 1935 the number had increased to 552.

In addition to street railways in the cities there are several systems serving suburban areas and also doing an inter-urban business, but this latter class of service is fast being supplanted by motor bus service. Indeed the development of motor vehicles, while providing competition for all forms of rail transportation, has affected electric railways more seriously than steam railways. The dependence of the former upon short-distance passenger traffic renders them particularly susceptible to the competition of motor vehicles. Since the War, a number of electric railways have been abandoned, first main track mileage has declined 26 p.c. since 1925 (see Table **27**, p. 662), while even in the larger cities electric railways have generally been obliged to increase their tariffs owing to the slow growth or actual decline of traffic.

Subsection 1.—Equipment of Electric Railways.

Table **24** below shows details of the track mileage and of the rolling-stock of electric railways in the four latest years. Statistics of the first and second main track mileage in each year since 1919 will be found in Table **27** of Subsection 3, and of the mileage operated by individual companies in Table **26** of Subsection 2.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on Electric Railways in Canada.

24.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, calendar years 1932-35.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Length of first main track	1,313·33	1,304·66	1,293·19	1,275·34
Length of second main track	560·02	559·57	557·14	557·83
Totals, Main Track	1,873·35	1,864·23	1,850·33	1,833·17
Length of sidings and turnouts	274·93	274·81	272·33	269·64
Totals, Computed as Single Track	**2,148·28**	**2,139·04**	**2,122·66**	**2,102·81**

Equipment.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passenger Cars—Closed	3,503	3,416	3,438	3,395
Open	38	32	19	21
Combination passenger and baggage	13	12	9	11
Without electrical equipment	347	313	282	280
Totals, Passenger Cars	**3,901**	**3,773**	**3,748**	**3,707**
Baggage, express and mail cars	24	21	22	23
Freight cars	295	298	276	270
Buses	521	531	537	552
Snow ploughs	65	66	66	69
Sweepers	160	159	158	162
Miscellaneous	321	326	344	340
Locomotives	47	45	47	46

Subsection 2.—Finances of Electric Railways.

Table 25 below gives financial statistics of electric railways for each year since 1919 and Table 26 financial statistics of individual companies in the latest year.

25.—Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-35.

NOTE.—Available figures for the years 1908-18 are given at pp. 681 and 682 of the 1936 Year Book and for the years 1901-07 at pp. 608 and 609 of the 1926 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Capital Liability.			Investment in Road and Equipment.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	No.	$
1919	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340	–	40,698,586	31,385,702	77·12	16,940	20,211,576
1920	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404	–	47,047,246	37,242,483	79·16	17,341	24,235,932
1921	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436	–	44,536,832	35,945,316	80·71	17,015	23,976,728
1922	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974	186,519,452	49,660,485	35,986,872	72·47	18,099	24,988,119
1923	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870	197,171,429	50,191,387	36,171,923	72·07	17,779	25,039,286
1924	76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660	210,915,798	49,439,559	36,125,213	73·07	17,379	24,964,441
1925	58,567,242	163,201,978	221,769,220	219,321,511	49,626,231	35,426,487	71·39	16,933	24,543,856
1926	57,779,518	158,029,002	215,808,520	222,424,345	51,723,199	36,453,709	70·50	16,961	24,686,549
1927	58,873,778	163,678,939	222,552,717	227,979,861	53,506,401	37,616,568	70·30	18,090	25,891,020
1928	50,653,071	170,649,165	221,302,236	230,694,258	55,632,761	38,782,719	69·71	18,697	26,494,062
1929	54,453,321	167,969,494	222,422,815	240,110,655	58,268,980	40,085,140	68·79	18,801	26,984,061
1930	53,048,929	171,040,610	224,089,539	240,293,974	54,719,259	39,125,515	71·50	18,340	26,954,994
1931	45,155,649	170,662,447	215,818,096	234,384,558	49,088,310	35,367,068	72·05	17,135	24,647,391
1932	40,101,930	163,210,624	203,312,554	225,747,251	43,339,381	31,516,943	72·72	15,961	21,534,419
1933	39,851,230	160,247,640	200,098,870	223,704,367	39,383,965	27,917,265	72·73	14,883	18,692,236
1934	39,851,230	158,276,141	198,127,371	224,398,598	40,048,136	28,036,754	70·01	14,544	18,546,750
1935	36,827,740	170,363,299	207,191,039	215,007,166	40,442,320	28,009,013	69·26	14,381	18,649,517

26.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1935.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$
Brantford Municipal[1]	18·79	791,480	101,369	92,477	1,810,891	57	60,423
British Columbia	302·27	23,306,362[7]	4,776,260	3,551,086	65,854,833	1,904	2,848,144
Calgary Municipal[1]	77·02	2,855,644	632,251	497,014	10,079,281	213	304,157
Canadian Pacific	75·36	4,368,500[8]	386,434	363,512	768,548	186	232,432
Cape Breton Tramways	21·30	5,400	95,680	93,974	1,137,861	45	58,200
Cornwall Street Rly., Light and Power Co.	5·50	330,000	121,306	75,892	1,474,888	48	59,612
Edmonton Radial[1]	52·50	965,611	661,343	507,967	13,151,973	266	364,088
Fort William Street[1]	25·49	864,000	122,017	124,125	1,967,581	58	71,681
Guelph Radial[1, 3]	6·41	350,285	61,159	66,380	862,693	30	34,130
Hamilton Street[2, 3]	34·30	3,205,000	950,128	751,109	17,267,897	357	413,080
Hull Electric	26·73	292,000	172,641	155,177	2,099,983	92	85,945
International Transit Co.	6·14	150,000	41,928	36,818	821,374	18	24,673
Kitchener Public Utilities—Street Rly. Dept.[1]	9·41	135,010	95,369	74,122	2,120,758	33	50,420
Lethbridge Municipal[1]	11·00	455,167	33,827	35,210	589,050	16	23,470
Levis Tramways	11·50	1,115,000	106,712	99,524	1,472,543	68	67,466
London and Port Stanley (Lessors)	–	1,775,194	–	–	–	–	
London and Port Stanley (Lessees)[1]	26·70	1,419,555[4]	312,915	300,262	389,215	89	121,250
London Street	29·39	1,087,480	482,898	411,015	8,646,232	194	232,892
Montreal Tramways	289·53	55,476,100	12,319,153	7,686,775	195,890,771	4,219	5,080,473
Montreal and Southern Counties	54·01	500,000[5]	287,586	339,102	2,085,408	178	192,704
Nelson Municipal	3·38	–	15,288	24,332	358,392	12	14,327
New Brunswick Power Co.	23·00	2,812,410[7]	289,682	259,452	5,145,023	127	127,312
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	59·59	925,000[6]	524,076	499,693	3,046,225	256	308,297
Nipissing Central[2, 13]	–	–	2,651	3,386	27,875	–	1,686
North Yonge Railways[1, 10]	10·25	107,549[7]	70,316	70,584	813,880	–	–
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.	24·91	2,412,479[7]	560,293	387,086	9,519,930	221	286,955
Oshawa	8·95	40,000[6]	228,590	119,436	632,777	109	110,390
Ottawa	51·74	3,768,399	1,303,203	827,391	20,928,638	437	543,681
Port Arthur Civic[1]	19·53	469,634	134,678	114,549	2,149,354	57	74,820
Quebec County[11]	4·96	100,000	66,808	66,133	376,465	–	..
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.[12]	33·18	–	780,974	733,704	13,982,347	396	411,107
Regina Municipal[1]	28·62	2,008,018	260,434	195,547	4,767,489	101	136,480
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg[1]	61·02	6,816,205	562,862	523,409	8,268,341	209	308,128
Saskatoon Municipal[1]	23·10	1,317,536	217,216	159,722	3,532,348	78	103,093
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3·39	416,907	89,599	67,043	–	19	30,650
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.	10·67	600,000[9]	114,344	81,509	1,927,966	–	
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	7·90	248,100	65,169	53,704	749,656	19	23,369
Toronto Transportation Commission[1]	219·25	28,708,760	10,317,272	6,131,396	152,297,803	3,196	4,571,185
Township of York and Town of Weston[1, 10]	14·06	996,534	201,636	163,279	4,070,740	–	–
Winnipeg	102·66	55,095,721[9]	2,736,045	2,130,049	38,880,815	1,042	1,237,945
Winnipeg, Selkirk, and Lake Winnipeg	39·66	900,000[9]	140,208	136,068	760,469	31	34,852
Totals	**1,833·17**	**207,191,039**	**40,442,320**	**28,009,013**	**600,728,313**	**14,381**	**18,649,517**

[1] Municipally owned. [2] Provincially owned. [3] Operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. [4] Debentures of the London Rly. Commission. [5] $310,500 held by Canadian National Rlys. and $189,500 included in stock outstanding of Canadian National Rlys. [6] Held by Canadian National Rlys. [7] Investment in road and equipment. [8] $4,264,725 held by Canadian Pacific Railway. [9] Represents all divisions of the company. [10] Operated by Toronto Transportation Commission. [11] Operated by Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. [12] Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways. [13] Ceased operation Feb. 9, 1935.

Subsection 3.—Traffic of Electric Railways.

The most important traffic statistics for electric railways are given for each year since 1919 in Table 27 below. Passenger traffic on individual railways is included in Table 26, p. 661. Accidents to passengers and employees are given in Table 28.

27.—Summary of Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, calendar years 1919-35.

NOTE.—Owing to lack of comparability in some particulars, figures prior to 1919 are omitted here but they may be found at p. 681 of the 1936 Year Book for the years 1911-18 and at p. 676 of the 1933 Year Book for years 1901-10.

Year.	Mileage in Operation.		Car Mileage.			Passengers.	Freight.
	First Main Track.	Second Main Track.	Passenger.	Other.	Total.		
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	No.	tons.
1919	1,686·78	484·63	107,248,202	2,958,142	110,206,344	749,334,380	2,374,612
1920	1,698·76	509·35	111,043,210	3,438,196	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,687,314
1921	1,687·37	499·58	107,141,160	4,435,789	111,576,949	719,305,441[1]	2,282,292
1922	1,724·60	513·22	113,403,912	3,307,277	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,441,212
1923	1,736·31	511·32	115,768,713	3,605,703	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,141,992
1924	1,736·77	524·91	116,438,733	3,364,339	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,543,669
1925	1,737·52	543·47	115,715,733	3,968,418	119,684,151	725,491,101	2,701,823
1926	1,684·18	553·39	118,566,321	4,368,734	122,935,055	748,710,836	3,489,183
1927	1,652·15	562·94	127,062,864	4,520,853	131,583,717	781,398,194	3,265,237
1928	1,653·22	565·56	128,888,905	4,800,684	133,689,589	808,023,615	3,888,672
1929	1,636·76	565·27	134,666,564	4,533,070	139,199,634	833,496,866	3,653,411
1930	1,508·99	571·37	136,240,958	3,773,642	140,014,600	792,701,493	2,872,929
1931	1,386·03	572·69	131,200,894	2,682,595	133,883,489	720,468,361	1,977,441
1932	1,313·33	560·02	123,672,220	2,213,081	125,885,301	642,831,002	1,509,561
1933	1,304·66	559·57	117,100,127	2,062,669	119,162,796	585,385,094	1,547,202
1934	1,293·19	557·14	117,678,030	2,357,595	120,035,625	595,143,903	1,939,833
1935	1,275·34	557·83	118,263,764	2,552,585	120,816,349	600,728,313	2,057,897

[1] The Toronto Transportation Commission, which operated for the last four months of 1921 only and did not report, would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

28.—Number of Passengers, Employees, and Others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-35, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919.

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-18, are given on p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Totals, 1894 to June 30, 1919	**259**	**23,802**	**162**	**5,009**	**833**	**10,608**	**1,254**	**39,419**
1919	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365
1925	9	2,272	5	1,736	37	744	51	4,752
1926	3	2,420	7	1,642	66	879	76	4,941
1927	–	2,090	7	1,508	71	1,260	78	4,858
1928	1	2,735	12	1,114	86	1,139	99	4,988
1929	5	2,808	5	1,200	93	1,372	103	5,380
1930	8	2,790	6	1,003	50	1,269	64	5,062
1931	1	2,245	3	758	61	1,144	65	4,147
1932	3	2,098	2	565	74	879	79	3,542
1933	–	1,385	1	333	32	1,184	33	2,902
1934	4	1,666	2	279	49	734	55	2,679
1935	1	1,517	2	388	61	652	64	2,557

Section 3.—Express Companies.*

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains" But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning. A brief history of the various express companies will be found on pp. 611-612 of the 1926 Year Book.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express rates do not compete with freight rates. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave a rate of 2½ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. The majority of the contracts between express and railway companies for carrying express freight are on the basis of a percentage of the gross express revenue. The rates are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. Thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried. Since that time some independent express companies have been replaced by departments of the railways for the handling of express business.

Express Company Operations.—During 1935, the latest year for which statistics are available, three Canadian and one American express organizations operated in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Express Co., formerly the Dominion Express Co., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handles the express business on the railways and the inland and ocean steamship lines of the parent company. The express business of the Canadian National system and Northern Alberta railway is handled by departments of the respective railways. The Railway Express Agency, Inc., operates over the Canadian sections of United States railways and over the route from Skagway to points in Yukon. These companies are all organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament and their business consists in the expeditious shipment of valuable live stock, and such perishable commodities as fresh fish, fruit, etc., the forwarding of parcels and baggage and the issue of money orders, travellers cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. No statistics are available regarding the volume of traffic carried by express. Much of the traffic, of course, consists of parcels and small lots which would make statistical classification and measurement very difficult. However, there is also an important movement in car lots of live stock, fresh fish, fruit, vegetables and other perishable commodities. The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies and departments stood at $6,227,169 on Dec. 31, 1935.

In the following tables the amounts paid by express companies to the carriers, *i.e.*, railways, steamship lines, etc., for transporting the express matter, are shown under the heading "express privileges". Of the total of 62,992 miles operated in 1935, 42,438 were over steam railways, 279 over electric railways, 14,227 on ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines), 5,188 miles on inland or coastal steamboat routes and 860 miles over other carriers.

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues an annual report on Express Statistics.

29.—Summary Statistics of Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, calendar years 1919-35.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for the years ended June 30, 1911-18, were published at p. 673 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
1919	24,933,219	13,227,652	12,936,615	— 1,231,048
1920	30,512,504	16,120,880	16,009,460	— 1,617,836
1921	32,504,894	15,601,187	16,549,915	353,792
1922	28,697,332	13,596,518	14,581,789	519,025
1923	27,625,700	13,217,780	14,342,410	65,510
1924	26,196,017	12,723,651	13,557,168	— 84,802
1925	25,876,342	12,336,485	13,312,960	226,897
1926	26,554,378	12,442,257	13,466,863	645,258
1927	26,532,182	12,548,374	13,275,355	708,453
1928	27,674,270	13,032,376	13,459,187	1,182,707
1929	27,758,385	13,480,028	13,598,575	679,782
1930	24,352,181	12,759,439	12,380,060	— 787,318
1931	20,115,285	11,292,957	10,909,184	— 2,086,856
1932	16,870,806	9,479,802	7,307,980[1]	83,024
1933	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225	122,898
1934	16,206,171	8,473,601	7,268,616	463,954
1935	16,592,746	8,960,675	7,352,913	279,158

[1] Decrease due largely to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

30.—Revenues, Expenses, and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Company.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.	Mileage Operated.
	$	$	$	$	miles.
1934.					
Canadian National Railways	8,308,856	4,250,554	3,699,833	358,469	24,238
Canadian Pacific Express	7,323,983	3,957,341	3,288,386	78,256	33,035
Northern Alberta Railways	107,800	32,736	61,596	13,468	927
Railway Express Agency	465,531	232,970	218,801	13,760	4,295
Totals	**16,206,170**	**8,473,601**	**7,268,616**	**463,953**	**62,495**
1935.					
Canadian National Railways	8,434,764	4,517,589	3,757,068	160,107	24,192
Canadian Pacific Express	7,560,810	4,188,677	3,278,997	93,136	33,184
Northern Alberta Railways	107,027	36,113	59,132	11,782	928
Railway Express Agency	490,145	218,296	257,716	14,133	4,688
Totals	**16,592,746**	**8,960,675**	**7,352,913**	**279,158**	**62,992**

31.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, calendar years 1931-35.

Description.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Money orders, domestic	42,706,134	35,999,361	34,696,463	40,115,447	44,560,510
Money orders, foreign	658,677	479,738	511,561	431,533	502,438
Travellers cheques, domestic	4,857,667	2,538,537	2,549,571	3,352,438	2,997,849
Travellers cheques, foreign	686,375	974,455	832,488	952,267	1,186,495
"C.O.D." cheques	5,324,188	4,448,486	4,186,525	4,649,004	4,839,649
Telegraphic transfers	486,738	324,118	271,682	252,457	249,173
Other forms	916,814	746,319	531,322	481,750	492,967
Totals	**55,636,623**	**45,511,024**	**43,579,612**	**50,234,896**	**54,829,081**

PART III.—ROAD TRANSPORTATION.*

Since the recent development of highways in Canada has been almost exclusively for the purpose of providing roadbed for motor vehicle traffic, highways and motor vehicles are treated in this edition as features of the same form of transportation, instead of being dealt with in separate parts of the chapter as in former editions. After an introductory section which briefly summarizes provincial regulations regarding motor vehicles and motor traffic, the whole subject of road transportation is dealt with under the headings of facilities, finances, and traffic, similarly to the treatment of other forms of transportation.

Section 1.—Provincial Motor Vehicle and Traffic Regulations.†

NOTE.—In this Section, it is obviously impossible to include the great mass of detailed regulations in force in each province. The purpose in view is to provide only the more important general information. For detailed regulations for specific provinces the sources of information are given on p. 666. See also "The Highway and Motor Vehicle in Canada", an annual bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and obtainable from the Dominion Statistician, price 25 cents.

General.—The licensing of motor vehicles and the regulation of motor vehicle traffic lies within the legislative jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments in Canada. Regulations which apply in all the provinces may be summarized as follows:—

Operators' Licences.—The operator of a motor vehicle must be over a specified age (usually 18 years) and must carry a licence, obtainable only after prescribed qualification tests and renewable annually. Special licences are required for chauffeurs, beginners, and operators under 18 years of age who have become qualified.

Motor Vehicle Regulations.—In general, all motor vehicles and trailers must be registered annually, usually for the calendar year, with the payment of specified fees, and must carry two registration plates, one on the front and one on the back of the vehicle (one only, for the back, in the case of trailers). A change in ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exemption from registration is granted for a specified period (usually at least 90 days) in any year to visiting private vehicles registered in another province or a State which grants reciprocal treatment. Further regulations require a safe standard of efficiency in the mechanism of the vehicle and in its brakes, and provide for its equipment with non-glare headlights and a proper rear light, with a satisfactory locking device, a muffler, a windshield wiper, and a rear-vision mirror.

Traffic Regulations.—In all the provinces, vehicles keep to the right-hand side of the road. Motorists are everywhere required to observe traffic signs, lights, etc., placed at strategic points on highways and roads. While permissible speeds vary in different provinces, slower speeds are always required in cities, towns and villages, in passing schools and public playgrounds, at road intersections, railway crossings, or at other places or times where the view of the highway for a safe distance ahead is in any way obscured. Motor vehicles must not pass a street car which has stopped to take on or discharge passengers except where safety zones are provided. Accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage must be reported to a provincial or municipal police officer and any driver involved must not leave the scene of accident until he has rendered all possible aid.

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on The Highway and Motor Vehicle in Canada.

† The information in this Section has been revised from material provided by the officials in charge of the administration of Motor Vehicle and Traffic Acts and Regulations in the individual provinces.

Penalties.—These ascend in scale from small fines for minor infractions of any of the regulations to a suspension of the operator's driving permit, impounding of the car or imprisonment for serious infractions, recklessness, driving without an operator's licence, and especially for attempting, while intoxicated, to operate a motor vehicle.

There is wide variation in the different provinces regarding the basis of licences and fees, the regulation of public commercial vehicles, details of traffic rules, speed, and the use of motor vehicles, that it is impossible even to outline them satisfactorily in the space available here. The most important features are summarized in the annual bulletin referred to in the headnote to this Section, p. 665. The authorities responsible for the administration of motor vehicles and the legislation governing vehicles and traffic are given below for each province.

Prince Edward Island.—*Administration.*—The Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 1, 1930) and amendments.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, Halifax. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 6, 1932) and amendments.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Public Works, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 20, 1934).

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Bureau, Office of the Provincial Treasurer, Quebec. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 35, R.S.Q. 1925) and amendments.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 251, R.S.O. 1927) and amendments.

Manitoba.—*Administration.*—Municipal Commissioner, Tax Commission Office, Winnipeg. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 19, 1930) and amendments.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Motor Licence Office, Department of Highways, Regina. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles Act (c. 68, 1935).

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act (c. 31, 1924) and amendments.

British Columbia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Commissioner of Provincial Police, Victoria. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 50, 1935) and the Highway Act (c. 24, 1930) and amendments.

Yukon.—*Administration.*—Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Yukon. Information regarding regulations may also be obtained from the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, and amendments.

Section 2.—Roads and Vehicles.

The facilities for road transportation are dealt with in two subsections devoted, respectively, to roads and highways and to motor vehicles.

Subsection 1.—Roads and Highways.

Historical.—A brief description of the early colonization roads in Canada was given at p. 733 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Recent Highway Development.—With the rapid increase in the percentage of motor-car owners to the population (see pp. 668-669) the demand for improved roads has become more and more insistent since the War. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting touring motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor car has been of special economic advantage has been in rural areas, where its speed and economy are a great improvement over the old horse-drawn vehicle. As a result, in the Census of 1931 every second farm reported a farm-owned motor vehicle (1·96 farms per farm-owned motor vehicle). This widespread rural ownership of automobiles has resulted in the improvement of secondary rural roads.

A table of road mileage in Canada follows. For the first time an effort was made to collect statistics of urban streets and roadways for 1935. Preliminary figures of these urban roads give a total of 10,960·5 miles of which 3,564·8 miles were in Ontario. However, since there will inevitably be some revision of these urban mileages later, they are not included in the following table. The rural roads average about one mile of road for each 10 rural inhabitants or for each 26 persons, both rural and urban. There are great stretches of country in the northern portions of Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia with very few people and very few roads, but the southern portions are well supplied. The Trans-Canada highway is now under construction, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans entirely in Canadian territory.

1.—Classification of Canadian Highways, by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Year Ended.	Earth.	Gravel and Stone.	Water-Bound Macadam.	Cement Concrete.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Asphalt.	Total.
		miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
P.E. Island	Dec. 31, 1935	3,440	195	–	4	–	12	–	3,651
Nova Scotia	Nov. 30, 1935	10,584	4,043	–	–	31	167	–	14,825
New Brunswick	Oct. 31, 1935	4,663	6,804	–	–	12	135	–	11,614
Quebec	June 30, 1935	17,663	14,823	1,278	149	205	881	–	34,999
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1935	21,361	43,668	220	1,739	941	1,303	25	69,257
Manitoba	April 30, 1936	29,999	4,292	–	25	–	22	394	34,732
Saskatchewan	Mar. 31, 1936	153,215	2,469	–	–	–	70	–	155,754
Alberta	" "	60,275	2,498	–	–	70	–	4	62,847
British Columbia	" "	13,205	9,204	41	80	174	356	69	23,129
Totals		**314,405**	**87,996**	**1,539**	**1,997**	**1,433**	**2,946**	**492**	**410,808**

Subsection 2.—Motor Vehicles.

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid; this is shown by the statistics of Table 2. In Table 3 the numbers of motor vehicles registered in 1934 and 1935 are given by provinces, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks, motor buses, and motor cycles.

The average population per vehicle registered was 9·3 in 1935. Canada ranked fourth in this respect, the United States being first with 4·9. On the basis of the total registration of 1,176,116, only three countries had larger numbers in 1934, *viz.*, United States, 26,221,052; France 2,065,200; and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2,043,450.

2.—Numbers of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1904-35.

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motor cycles, service cars, etc., but not trailers or dealers' licences. Registrations in Yukon are included in the total for Canada.

Year.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1904	–	–	–	–	535	–	–	–	–	535
1905	–	–	12	–	553	–	–	–	–	565
1906	–	–	41	167	1,176	–	22	41	–	1,447
1907	–	–	79	254	1,530	–	55	55	175	2,148
1908	–	–	104	396	1,754	418	74	45	263	3,054
1909	–	69	167	485	2,452	708	149	275	504	4,809
1910	–	148	299	786	4,230	1,715	531	423	1,026	9,158
1911	–	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,700	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,783
1912	–	456	700	3,535	18,022	4,636	2,286	2,505	4,289	36,429
1913	26	511	824	5,452	26,600	6,397	4,659	3,773	6,138	54,380
1914	31	1,710	1,260	7,413	35,357	8,056	8,020	4,728	7,628	74,246
1915	34	2,300	1,900	10,112	46,520	9,937	10,225	5,832	8,360	95,284
1916	50	3,050	2,986	15,348	58,662	13,111	15,900	9,707	9,457	128,328
1917	303	5,100	4,889	21,213	88,970	18,169	32,505	20,624	11,645	203,502
1918	620	8,150	6,511	26,931	114,376	25,062	50,531	29,250	15,370	276,893
1919	1,250	10,030	8,252	33,525	144,804	31,208	56,855	34,000	22,420	342,433
1920	1,418	12,450	11,121	41,562	177,561	38,257	60,325	38,015	28,000	408,790
1921	1,750	14,050	13,460	54,670	206,521	40,336	61,184	39,852	32,900	464,805
1922	2,154	16,029	13,611	60,940	239,296	41,870	60,645	40,366	34,385	509,382
1923	2,440	18,232	16,662	71,320	278,752	42,083	63,224	42,323	40,854	575,985
1924	2,571	20,606	19,840	84,949	306,770	43,875	69,895	48,238	48,407	645,263
1925	2,947	22,745	18,863	97,418	342,174	50,884	77,940	54,538	56,427	724,048
1926	3,448	25,746	21,421	107,994	386,349	58,292	95,967	65,101	67,810	832,268
1927	4,371	29,914	24,457	128,104	433,504	63,412	105,088	73,306	77,327	939,651
1928	5,404	35,194	27,970	148,090	487,337	70,578	119,972	88,398	86,203	1,069,343
1929	6,116	39,972	31,736	169,105	540,207	77,259	128,426	98,720	95,571	1,187,331
1930	7,376	43,029	34,699	178,548	562,506	78,850	127,193	101,119	98,938	1,232,489
1931	7,744	43,758	33,627	177,485	562,216	75,210	107,830	94,642	97,932	1,200,668
1932	6,982	41,013	28,041	165,730	531,597	70,840	91,275	86,781	91,042	1,113,533
1933	6,940	40,648	26,867	160,012	520,353	68,590	84,944	86,041	88,554	1,083,178
1934	7,206	41,932	29,094	165,526	542,245	70,430	91,461	89,369	92,021	1,129,532
1935	8,231	43,952	31,217	170,644	564,076	70,660	94,792	93,870	98,411	1,176,116

[1] Includes registrations in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Province.	Passenger Cars.[1]	Commercial Cars or Trucks.[2]	Motor Buses.	Motor Cycles.	Total.
1934.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	6,409	774	–	23	7,206
Nova Scotia	34,443	7,115	45	329	41,932
New Brunswick	24,614	4,272	60	148	29,094
Quebec	135,441	27,174	497	2,414	165,526
Ontario	470,617	66,495	665	4,468	542,245
Manitoba	59,285	10,490	65	590	70,430
Saskatchewan	74,050	17,000	53	358	91,461
Alberta	73,444	15,383	73	469	89,369
British Columbia	73,997	16,248	281	1,495	92,021
Yukon	127	106	3	12	248
Totals	**952,427**	**165,057**	**1,742**	**10,306**	**1,129,532**
1935.					
Prince Edward Island	7,420	792	3	16	8,231
Nova Scotia	35,820	7,776	44	312	43,952
New Brunswick	26,185	4,801	58	173	31,217
Quebec	139,497	28,153	505	2,489	170,644
Ontario	489,610	69,256	704	4,506	564,076
Manitoba	59,470	10,520	80	590	70,660
Saskatchewan	75,727	18,636	64	365	94,792
Alberta	76,882	16,417	91	480	93,870
British Columbia	78,999	17,570	298	1,544	98,411
Yukon	134	119	1	9	263
Totals	**989,744**	**174,040**	**1,848**	**10,484**	**1,176,116**

[1] Includes taxicabs. [2] Includes tractors, road machines, flushers, municipal fire engines, etc.

Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada.—The apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada in any year may be computed by deducting the number exported from the sum of the production and imports. Prior to 1925 the figures of apparent consumption do not show a pronounced trend but between 1925 and 1929 they increased substantially. From 1929 to 1932 the decrease was rapid and continuous but was practically halted in 1933, in which year production showed some improvement but mainly on account of the export demand. In 1935 the apparent consumption showed an increase of 48 p.c. over the figure for 1934.

4.—Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1917-35.

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total Exports.	Apparent Consumption.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1917	93,810	16,656	110,466	9,492	567	10,059	100,407
1918	82,408	10,812	93,220	10,361	322	10,683	82,537
1919	87,835	11,750	99,585	22,949	305	23,254	76,331
1920	94,144	9,145	103,289	23,012	542	23,554	79,735
1921	66,246	7,270	73,516	10,726	254	10,980	62,536
1922	101,007	11,591	112,598	37,958	268	38,226	74,372
1923	147,202	11,822	159,024	69,920	438	70,358	88,666
1924	132,580	9,301	141,881	56,655	326	56,981	84,900
1925	161,970	14,632	176,602	74,151	341	74,492	102,110
1926	204,727	28,544	233,271	74,324	370	74,694	158,577
1927	179,054	36,630	215,684	57,414	438	57,852	157,832
1928	242,054	47,408	289,462	79,388	467	79,855	209,607
1929	262,625	44,724	307,349	101,711	671	102,382	204,967
1930	153,372	23,233	176,605	44,553	818	45,371	131,234
1931	82,559	8,738	91,297	13,813	726	14,539	76,758
1932	60,789	1,449	62,238	12,534	488	13,022	49,216
1933	65,852	1,781	67,633	20,403	497	20,900	46,733
1934	116,852	2,905	119,757	43,368	399	43,767	75,990
1935	172,877	4,111	176,988	64,330	291	64,621	112,367

Section 3.—Finances of Road Transportation.

The cost of road transportation to the people of Canada might be summarized under the following headings: expenditures on roads and highways; expenditures of individuals and corporations upon owned motor vehicles; and expenditures for freight and passenger services rendered by motor vehicle public carriers such as taxi, bus, and motor transport companies. Since expenditures on roads and highways are made almost entirely by governmental bodies, fairly complete statistics are available regarding them, but, owing to the tremendous number of individuals and organizations which would have to be canvassed, no statistics are available regarding expenditures under the other two headings. By applying theoretical unit values to the automobiles registered, an estimate may be obtained of their total value. This was done in computing the national wealth of Canada on pp. 882-883 of the 1936 Year Book. The estimates given for the value of automobiles registered were $690,000,000 for 1929 and $392,000,000 for 1933. (See also p. 862 of this Vol.)

The annual expenditure for the purchase of new motor vehicles is given for the years 1930 and since 1932 in the chapter on Internal Trade at p. 620. Unfortunately, this series as yet covers only a few years, several of which were years of depression, so that its significance will increase with a longer and more representative period. The retail value of new cars sold in 1932 was $45,261,000, while in 1936 it had risen to $120,049,000. The average for the six years, 1930 and 1932-36, was $85,076,000.

Some indication of the annual expenditures for the servicing of motor vehicles may be obtained from the statistics of retail merchandising appearing on pp. 620-621. Sales of gasolene are given on p. 674. No statistics are available regarding the earnings of motor transport and bus companies.

Expenditures on Roads and Highways.—Roads in Canada, except in the Territories and the National Parks, are under the jurisdiction of provincial and municipal authorities. Unfortunately, there are no comprehensive or comparable statistics available regarding expenditures prior to 1928. Expenditures by the Dominion Government have taken the form of subsidies to the provinces for specific highways and have been made under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, (see p. 669 of the 1929 Year Book) largely in the few years immediately after the War and under relief legislation during the depression, to aid in providing useful employment. The present report includes expenditures on roads in the National Parks by the Dominion Government, also those on road construction work undertaken through the Department of National Defence to relieve unemployment in the western provinces. These expenditures, direct and as road subsidies, are shown in Table 5. The net expenditures here are the expenditures less subsidies received or collectable. They cover only national and provincial highways, secondary highways and other important roads to which the Provincial Governments contribute, together with the bridges or ferries necessary to such highways. The figures do not include expenditures on roads or streets within urban municipalities, nor expenditures by rural municipalities on local roads to which no contribution is made by the Provincial Governments. Expenditures for both construction and maintenance of municipal roads receiving subsidies are often made over and above the amounts upon which subsidies are granted and these extra expenditures are not included. Although the record of expenditures on roads by municipalities is incomplete, the expensive roads to construct and maintain are under provincial jurisdiction, so that only a small percentage of the total expenditures is omitted. In the Maritime Provinces all road expenditures are made by the Provincial Governments.

In accordance with an agreement of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, which met in Ottawa in 1935, an effort was made to collect statistics regarding urban streets and roadways in 1935. The resulting statistics appear in an appendix to the report on The Highway and Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1935, issued by the Bureau of Statistics. As these first results are considered preliminary, they are not included in the table. The total was $10,773,000, of which $2,691,000 was new construction and major improvements.

5.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Provincial Highways or Provincially Subsidized Highways in Canada, calendar years 1931-35.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	310,000	278,111	68,254	226,863	998,067
Nova Scotia	4,197,512	1,742,887	2,865,306	1,293,410	5,133,188
New Brunswick	3,595,651	2,668,576	761,056	1,226,990	3,780,587
Quebec	11,872,767	14,551,902	8,587,085	6,555,148	6,466,134
Ontario	23,708,855	23,062,693	10,270,065	34,339,626	20,769,357
Manitoba	2,779,216	112,348	102,707	215,965	150,724
Saskatchewan	6,702,181	340,527	225,860	1,054,220	468,623
Alberta	4,378,861	1,270,096	235,541	1,106,891	2,052,858
British Columbia	8,705,186	6,004,369	738,705	125,182	2,619,022
Canada	**66,250,229**	**50,031,509**	**23,854,579**	**46,144,295**	**42,438,560**

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Prince Edward Island	340,800	175,473	270,505	315,476	443,542
Nova Scotia	1,895,458	1,719,748	1,894,967	1,804,066	1,734,352
New Brunswick	747,121	904,646	742,394	925,082	1,390,057
Quebec	4,855,460	5,432,742	3,388,343	3,571,805	3,921,273
Ontario	8,123,150	8,672,678	5,729,138	7,901,232	7,565,899
Manitoba	906,013	572,519	397,317	483,806	452,040
Saskatchewan	1,048,664	528,428	1,361,721	1,556,862	1,208,051
Alberta	2,086,754	945,249	780,533	798,586	1,164,032
British Columbia	2,283,733	2,509,854	2,085,557	1,657,673	3,837,524
Canada	**22,287,153**	**21,461,337**	**16,650,475**	**19,014,588**	**21,716,770**

PLANT AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Prince Edward Island	18,851	31,095
Nova Scotia	50,699	–
New Brunswick	100,238	–
Quebec	675,383	1,401,587
Ontario	706,441	866,459
Manitoba	21,914	88,130
Saskatchewan	138,108	135,056
Alberta	17,500	40,938
British Columbia	138,243	184,393
Canada	**1,867,377**	**2,747,658**

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EXPENDITURES.

Dominion—Net expenditures and subsidies	4,281,635	15,782,625	3,698,705	9,824,691	10,092,310
Provincial—Net expenditures and subsidies	70,119,903	48,137,903	31,553,347	43,556,087	51,066,944
Municipal—Net expenditures and subsidies	14,135,844	7,572,318	5,253,002	11,778,105	5,743,734

Provincial Funded Debt Incurred for Highways.—Table 6 shows the funded debts of the provinces incurred for highway development. These amounts should not be confused with estimates of the total investment in highways. The

cost of constructing a new road is considerably greater than that of putting a permanent surface on an old road; the latter has been the purpose of much of the provincial expenditure.

6.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges Thereon, 1933-35.

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for years ended at various dates. The figures given here are for the reported years approximating most nearly to the calendar year stated.

Province.	Amounts.			Annual Interest and Sinking Funds.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island.	1,393,000	1,004,774	1,004,774	89,000	86,000	86,000
Nova Scotia	33,725,821	34,622,886	30,496,495	1,801,735	1,188,297	1,215,396
New Brunswick	39,480,098	40,740,876	45,474,355	1,974,000	2,161,925	1,845,855
Quebec	57,877,001	60,677,000	70,811,283	3,627,652	2,706,840	5,101,607
Ontario	185,410,372	203,785,482	217,075,787	9,270,519	10,189,274	10,853,789
Manitoba	18,009,982	17,795,541	17,794,182	933,537	905,647	893,293
Saskatchewan	28,951,736	29,048,905	33,630,938	1,555,777	1,599,961	1,505,169
Alberta	32,829,997	34,126,136	35,861,450	1,878,673	1,939,850	2,039,309
British Columbia	40,440,652	40,380,728	40,141,070	2,637,763	2,076,897	2,047,043
Totals	**438,118,659**	**462,182,328**	**492,290,334**	**23,768,656**	**22,854,691**	**25,587,461**

Provincial Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of Provincial Government income. In every province the following licences or permits, duly issued by the provincial authorities, are required: motor vehicles of all kinds, trailers, operators or drivers, paid chauffeurs, dealers, garages, and gasolene and service stations. A sales tax on gasolene is also levied by each province. The following table shows the provincial revenue for the years 1934 and 1935, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived. Dominion Government revenues from import duties, excise, and sales taxes are not included.

7.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

NOTE.—See the headnote to Table 6.

Province.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Licences.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Mileage Tax on Motor Buses and Trucks.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
1934.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	80,946	14,370	125	650	3,692	–	174,485	275,713
Nova Scotia	641,545	224,786	–	6,004	87,050	1,025	1,303,046	2,317,121
New Brunswick	474,951	172,004	–	2,956	77,576	4,293	852,199	1,624,913
Quebec	2,524,863	1,521,891	9,173	1,000	919,490	20,228	5,127,448	10,405,431
Ontario	4,679,446	2,108,101	12,677	27,735	689,656	202,255	13,828,051	22,118,175
Manitoba	638,100	145,200	2,485	6,780	88,600	32,413	1,770,900	2,734,413
Saskatchewan	1,039,985	214,950	–	11,165	56,786	63,802	1,715,053	3,145,228
Alberta	1,174,474	304,954	1,996	15,811	17,966	150,099	1,960,349	3,650,689
British Columbia	1,400,845	416,662	7,760	10,954	143,950	11,199	2,323,322	4,348,368
Yukon	1,240	1,040	36	–	–	–	–	2,632
Totals	**12,656,395**	**5,123,958**	**34,252**	**83,055**	**2,084,766**	**485,314**	**29,054,853**	**50,622,683**

7.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, for the years 1934 and 1935—concluded.

Province.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Licences.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Mileage Tax on Motor Buses and Trucks.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
1935.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	81,363	15,987	84	540	3,540	–	178,687	282,438
Nova Scotia	621,363	244,926	–	4,793	86,559	1,427	1,422,542	2,438,987
New Brunswick	484,987	221,052	–	3,572	83,032	2,839	1,006,421	1,853,120
Quebec	2,856,781	1,553,129	9,358	1,100	972,605	22,043	5,666,442	11,219,167
Ontario	5,231,336	2,470,328	12,018	31,129	758,736	263,676	15,021,994	24,405,547
Manitoba	612,700	141,410	2,350	8,200	93,900	36,356	1,795,900	2,711,856
Saskatchewan	986,487	214,023	–	13,675	58,878	100,798	1,862,300	3,344,666
Alberta	1,018,136	334,296	1,949	16,770	18,394	167,041	2,048,272	3,614,381
British Columbia	1,512,606	461,309	8,108	12,967	157,843	21,918	2,530,087	4,750,659
Yukon	1,310	1,190	27	–	–	–	–	2,802
Totals	**13,407,069**	**5,657,650**	**33,894**	**92,746**	**2,233,487**	**616,098**	**31,532,645**	**54,623,623**

Section 4.—Road Traffic.

Up to the present the motor vehicle has affected the passenger traffic of the steam and electric railways more than the freight. This diversion of passenger traffic has been effected largely by the private automobile, although the motor bus is rapidly becoming more important and is now operating between all large centres. The motor truck is also carrying an increasing amount of freight, although no statistics showing the tonnage handled are as yet available. The difficulties of collecting statistics from the very large number of operators concerned are obvious.

Widely differing opinions are held regarding the extent to which the motor vehicle has cut into railway traffic.* A definite conclusion cannot be reached until reliable statistics regarding motor vehicle traffic are available. While undoubtedly the passenger motor vehicle now carries a certain amount of passenger traffic which would otherwise be carried by steam or electric railways, the error should be avoided of considering all the passenger movement by motor vehicles as a loss to the railways. Much of that movement is due to the convenience and cheapness of motor vehicle travel and would not take place at all under less favourable circumstances.

Similar considerations apply also, though less importantly, to freight moved by motor trucks. Part of the short-haul truck traffic has displaced the horse-drawn vehicle rather than the railway. Furthermore, traffic diverted from the railways to motor vehicles has been offset to some extent by new traffic for the railways created by the automobile industry, consisting of raw and finished products of manufacture, motor fuel and oil, and materials for construction and maintenance of roads suitable for motor travel.

On the other hand, a phase of this new competition with railway transportation has been its effect on freight rates. The railway rate structure took into consideration the value of the goods handled, *i.e.*, bulk and low-value commodities were carried at relatively low rates, while manufactured and high-class commodities were at higher rates, the difference in rates having little relation to the difference in costs of transportation. Such a structure allowed raw materials to be moved cheaply and the railways were compensated by higher rates on the finished com-

* Counsel for the railways before the Transport Committee of the Senate of Canada presented arguments showing a serious loss of revenue by the railways from motor vehicle competition. On the other hand, if conditions of motor traffic in Canada may be assumed to be similar to those of the United States, in *Automobile Facts and Figures*, 1936, published by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, estimates of railway and motor traffic are given which, in the field of freight movement, rather minimize the seriousness of the motor truck competition.

modities. The motor truck is changing this; the motor truck operator carries these high-class commodities at rates closer to actual costs and does not attempt to carry raw materials except in special cases. His costs are reduced by a right-of-way being supplied for which he pays only a part of the cost and, if his rates are much above the actual cost, the manufacturer can quite easily supply his own transportation. Some branch lines of the railways are practically deserted except for a short time each year when snow interferes with motor vehicle operation. Consequently, railway losses include both losses from freight diverted and also from reductions in rates for high-class freight in attempts to retain such traffic without compensating increases in low-class freight rates.

Gasolene Consumption.—All provinces require retail sales of gasolene to be reported and a tax is imposed on all gasolene consumed by motor vehicles using the highways and streets and also on that used for an increasing number of other purposes. The taxable gasolene is, however, still largely consumed by motor vehicles and indicates in a general way the increase or decrease in the use of motor vehicles. Net sales are the differences between the total or gross sales reported and the quantities on which the tax is refunded in whole or in part, or on which the tax is not imposed at the time of sale.

8.—Sales of Gasolene in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1931-35.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island	3,021,691	2,692,351	2,518,812	2,639,856	2,832,750
Nova Scotia	21,189,937	19,021,209	18,634,875	20,016,109[1]	22,274,254
New Brunswick	16,027,155	13,671,394	12,574,097	13,640,325	15,185,003
Quebec	97,608,511	91,128,040	87,077,418	93,511,483	102,177,506
Ontario	250,415,880	233,945,231	228,415,717	252,976,407	272,680,687
Manitoba	30,307,724	26,185,160	24,895,531	27,694,263	28,482,662
Saskatchewan	49,449,699	33,635,929	31,837,173	36,784,519	39,166,282
Alberta	43,478,465	41,300,236	40,323,781	45,194,297	47,442,690
British Columbia	45,369,473	39,458,159	38,689,475	42,337,785	43,410,411
Totals, Gross Sales	**556,868,535**	**501,037,709**	**484,966,879**	**534,795,044**[1]	**573,652,245**
Refunds	93,570,169	62,281,861[1]	63,244,154[1]	57,868,513[1]	73,214,746
Totals, Net Sales	**463,298,366**	**438,755,848**[1]	**421,722,725**[1]	**476,926,531**[1]	**500,437,499**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Motor Vehicle Accidents.—Motorists are required to report accidents but comprehensive statistics are not available in all provinces. The Vital Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics compiles statistics on all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and these are shown in Table **9**. A direct comparison of such statistics between the provinces is of little value due to differences in size, population, motor vehicle density, etc., but, to put them on somewhat the same basis, the average number of deaths per 10,000 registered motor vehicles has also been tabulated. Although this treatment puts the data on a better footing than the absolute figures, it still gives no weight to differences in use of motor vehicles, differences in climate, roads, tourist cars, etc., all of which are factors in accidents.

Table **10** shows the number of persons killed or injured in automobile accidents as reported by the motor vehicle branches of the Provincial Governments. It is quite possible that the latter reported some persons as injured who subsequently died from the injuries and these would be included in the fatalities of the vital statistics shown in Table **9**; also accidents might occur late in December and resulting deaths mi ht be charged to December by the provincial authorities but to January of the next year in the vital statistics. Consequently, these data do not agree.

9.—Deaths Resulting from Motor Vehicle Accidents in Canada by Provinces, calendar years 1926-35.

(Statistics in this table are compiled by the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
					NUMBERS OF DEATHS.					
1926	1	28	11	183	242	27	21	33	60	606
1927	2	31	25	252	387	32	24	35	77	865
1928	2	40	31	279	437	53	74	75	91	1,082
1929	1	61	47	323	556	68	56	71	117	1,300
1930	10	54	72	338	517	60	51	77	111	1,290
1931	5	49	45	355	574	60	50	67	111	1,316
1932	1	51	49	311	497	42	35	49	85	1,120
1933	2	47	22	256	416	38	32	64	78	955
1934	5	41[2]	52	275[2]	528[2]	41	30	61	82[2]	1,115[2]
1935[1]	2	57	40	314	571	53	40	45	103	1,225
					DEATHS PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES.					
1926	2·89	10·82	5·11	16·89	6·23	4·67	2·16	5·03	8·82	7·23
1927	4·56	10·31	10·19	19·62	8·87	5·01	2·25	4·74	9·92	9·15
1928	3·68	11·39	11·00	18·79	8·90	7·45	6·08	8·40	10·25	10·05
1929	1·63	15·30	14·76	19·05	10·12	8·74	4·30	7·12	11·23	10·82
1930	13·51	12·54	20·67	18·89	9·16	7·57	3·93	7·50	11·22	10·40
1931	6·46	11·20	13·38	19·77	10·21	7·94	4·61	7·00	11·33	10·96
1932	1·43	12·39	17·47	18·77	9·35	5·87	3·83	5·64	9·34	10·05
1933	2·88	11·62	8·20	16·00	8·00	5·53	3·78	7·43	8·81	8·82
1934	6·94	9·78[2]	17·87	16·62[2]	9·74[2]	5·82	3·28	6·83	8·91[2]	9·82[2]
1935[1]	2·43	12·97	12·81	18·40	10·12	7·50	4·21	4·79	10·47	10·42

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

10.—Persons Killed or Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, as Reported by Provincial Motor Vehicle Authorities, showing Status of Person, 1935.

Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Persons Killed.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrians	1		18	144	227	17	3	12	38	460
Motor cyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	–			10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10
Drivers of other motor vehicles	Nil	–	22	146	102	6		5	16	324
Passengers and attendants of other motor vehicles	Nil	–			175	21	27	Nil	19	215
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	1	–	Nil	7	10	3	3	Nil	5	29
Pedal cyclists	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	36	1	4	Nil	12	53
Others	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	20
Not distributed	Nil	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	53
Totals, Persons Killed	**2**	**53**	**40**	**297**	**560**	**48**	**37**	**37**	**90**	**1,164**
Persons Injured.										
Pedestrians	21	–	48	2,180	3,179	964	60	176	577	7,205
Motor cyclists (drivers and passengers)	Nil	–			223	8	9	11	82	333
Drivers of other motor vehicles	2	–	287	3,057	1,782	63	380	258	333	5,782
Passengers and attendants of other motor vehicles	1	–			3,492	178		18	794	4,863
Drivers and other occupants of horse-drawn vehicles	1	–		250	142	12	27	19	52	503
Pedal cyclists	2			Nil	1,021	15	18	58	208	1,322
Others	42	–	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	44
Not distributed	Nil	937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	937
Totals, Persons Injured	**69**	**937**	**335**	**5,487**	**9,839**	**1,240**	**494**	**542**	**2,046**	**20,989**
Totals, Accidents	**243**	**1,283**	**558**	**7,849**	**10,648**	**7,603**	**620**	**3,669**	**3,612**	**36,085**

27175—43½

PART IV.—WATERWAYS.*

Under this heading in the present edition of the Year Book the statistics relating to shipping, aids to navigation, canals and harbours, which were formerly treated separately, are brought together because they are all essential and integral parts of the facilities for water-borne traffic. Any two or more of these developments in aid of water traffic may facilitate the handling of the same freight without transhipment intervening. Under this revised treatment all the facilities for water-borne traffic are first presented, then the cost or other available financial statistics and, finally, figures which give some indication of the traffic handled. The general aim of the revision is to present a rounded picture of water transportation, rather than details of the activities of Government Departments dealing with certain phases of it.

Section 1.—Equipment and Facilities.

The developments and equipment to facilitate water traffic are classified under the sub-headings of shipping, aids to navigation and miscellaneous works, canals, and harbours. A subsection is added giving figures of administrative activities regarding steamship inspection, personnel, and accidents to shipping.

Subsection 1.—Shipping.

Although a large part of the water-borne traffic, especially inland and coastwise, is carried in ships of Canadian registry, the commerce of the Dominion is by no means entirely dependent upon Canadian shipping since all waterways, including canals, and inland lakes and rivers, are open upon equal terms, except in the case of the coasting trade, to the shipping of all countries of the world.

For a record of the number and tonnage of ships engaged in the carrying trade of Canada, see the tables under Section 3 (pp. 690-701) of this Part of the chapter. The tables are included there under traffic statistics because they are considered as of more value as regards the traffic carried than merely as regards the shipping available. For a record of the ships annually built and registered in Canada or sold abroad, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue. For an account of the shipping services operated by the Dominion Government, see pp. 689-690.

* Information and statistics dealing with the indicated subject have been supplied as follows: aids to navigation, harbours, administrative services, and Government merchant marine, by the Department of Transport; shipping, by the Department of National Revenue; graving docks and part of the financial statistics, by the Department of Public Works; Panama Canal, by the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone; and other canal traffic, by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926-35.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are supplied by the Department of Transport.

Province.	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island	127	8,556	133	8,581	132	8,549	134	8,370	130	8,351
Nova Scotia	1,452	134,539	1,412	129,482	1,436	126,428	1,471	127,077	1,478	119,055
New Brunswick	816	33,002	829	33,077	828	33,395	885	34,031	919	38,350
Quebec	1,369	447,889	1,368	456,092	1,373	502,224	1,265	506,594	1,262	495,017
Ontario	1,702	387,036	1,724	397,987	1,746	367,007	1,759	365,531	1,775	392,708
Manitoba	94	10,321	96	10,661	98	10,684	103	11,051	105	11,185
Saskatchewan	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486
British Columbia	2,618	325,190	2,872	327,984	3,012	313,651	3,257	335,810	3,203	361,328
Yukon	9	1,916	14	3,650	14	3,650	19	4,543	20	5,584
Totals	**8,193**	**1,348,935**	**8,454**	**1,368,000**	**8,645**	**1,366,074**	**8,899**	**1,393,493**	**8,898**	**1,432,064**

1.—Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926-35—concluded.

Province.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage.
P. E. Island	129	10,996	134	11,124	135	11,067	140	11,060	140	11,077
Nova Scotia	1,434	112,891	1,400	113,352	1,379	105,737	1,391	99,863	1,434	99,115
New Brunswick	983	39,766	983	39,293	1,010	41,247	1,061	43,911	1,025	42,520
Quebec	1,277	506,787	1,321	509,634	1,320	482,579	1,291	463,591	1,312	460,313
Ontario	1,771	378,925	1,761	422,336	1,857	419,828	1,772	418,167	1,777	421,203
Manitoba	110	11,461	112	11,485	113	11,505	114	11,943	87	8,157
Saskatchewan	6	486	6	486	5	397	5	397	5	397
British Columbia	3,178	361,305	3,161	362,407	3,084	352,187	3,086	341,650	3,096	341,372
Yukon	17	5,031	17	5,031	17	5,031	17	5,074	18	5,179
Totals	8,905	1,427,648	8,895	1,475,148	8,930	1,429,578	8,877	1,395,653	8,894	1,389,343

Subsection 2.—Aids to Navigation and Miscellaneous Works.

Included under this heading are the lighthouses and the whole system of marine danger signals on the east and west coasts of Canada, on Hudson bay and strait, the St. Lawrence river and gulf, the inland rivers and lakes and at the entrances to harbours—a very extensive system designed to provide safe navigation in all Canadian waters. In addition, a pilotage service is maintained in waters where navigation is difficult. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under that section of this chapter dealing with radiotelegraphy, on pp. 716-718.

2.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-36.

NOTE.—In addition to the aids to navigation listed in the following table, approximately 9,205 unlighted buoys, balises, dolphins and beacons are maintained. The figures are supplied by the Department of Transport.

Description.	1925.	1926	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights	1,654	1,675	1,725	1,771	1,815	1,855	1,912	1,923	1,922	1,924	1,920	1,938
Lightships	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Light-keepers	1,134	1,143	1,156	1,179	1,192	1,207	1,227	1,230	1,230	1,226	1,223	1,223
Fog whistles	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sirens	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones	146	146	147	153	158	162	165	170	171	171	170	169
Fog bells	35	36	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Hand fog horns	149	148	148	151	147	151	152	153	154	154	155	158
Hand fog bells	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gas, whistling and bell buoys	374	374	380	401	411	425	429	436	444	440	438	441
Whistling buoys	32	34	36	38	40	40	40	42	42	41	41	41
Bell buoys	98	99	101	104	111	119	119	119	122	122	122	124
Submarine bells	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2
Fog guns and bombs	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6
Fog alarm stations only	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

A great deal has been done to improve navigable waters by dredging in channels and harbours, by the removal of obstructions, and by the building of remedial works to maintain or control water levels. Probably the largest task of this nature has been the St. Lawrence River Ship Channel. An extensive floating plant is in service to maintain and improve the deep-water channel from Montreal to the sea for ocean-going shipping. Incidental to these developments of navigable waters are works to guard shore lines and prevent erosion, and also the control of roads and bridges which cross navigable channels. In order to prolong the season of navigation in important waters which freeze over in winter, ice-breaking operations are carried on at both the beginning and end of winter. This is particularly the case in connection with sea-going shipping from Montreal.

3.—Duration of the Season of Open Navigation in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, calendar years 1911-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1882-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1934-35, p. 756.

Calendar Year.	Channel Clear of Ice, Quebec to Montreal.[1]	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Calendar Year.	Channel Clear of Ice, Quebec to Montreal.[1]	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour.
1911	April 25	April 26	Dec. 3	1924	April 17	April 24	Dec. 3
1912	" 29	" 30	" 3	1925	" 10	" 22	" 9
1913	" 14	" 19	Nov. 29	1926	May 1	May 3	" 6
1914	" 25	" 29	Dec. 4	1927	April 11	April 12	" 6
1915	" 14	" 30	" 11	1928	" 26	" 26	" 9
1916	" 22	May 1	" 3	1929	" 10	" 20	" 7
1917	" 22	" 1	" 7	1930	" 12	" 21	" 12
1918	" 22	" 7	" 14	1931	Mar. 19	" 15	" 11
1919	" 16	April 22	" 10	1932	" 27	" 14	" 8
1920	" 18	" 25	" 7	1933	" 23	" 14	" 6
1921	Mar. 29	" 21	" 8	1934	" 28	" 26	" 8
1922	April 13	" 24	" 2	1935	" 30	" 15	" 9
1923	" 29	May 3	" 2	1936	April 8	" 13	" 11

[1] A channel clear of ice is signalized by the arrival of an ice-breaker at Victoria pier, Montreal.

Subsection 3.—Canals.

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages, and to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages the canals of Canada were constructed.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although some of the early canals were constructed primarily for military purposes they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country. However, since the development of railways in Canada, and even more since the growth of motor vehicle traffic, the canals, with the exception of those on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, are playing a minor part in the transportation activities of the country.

There are in Canada seven 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) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton; and (7) from Winnipeg to lake Winnipeg. By means of these canals a total waterway of 1,846 miles has been opened to navigation, the actual mileage of canals being 509·40.

A detailed description of the individual canals was given on pp. 626-629 of the 1926 Year Book. Summary statistics of their length and lock dimensions are

4.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1937.

Name.	Location.	Length	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum Dimensions.		
				Length.	Width.	Depth.
		miles.		ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine	Montreal to Lachine	8·74	5	270	45	14[1]
Soulanges	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing	14·67	5	280	45	15[1]
Cornwall	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing	11·00	6	270	43·67	14[1]
Farran's	Farran's Point rapids	1·28	1	800	50	16[1]
Rapide Plat	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg	3·89	2	270	45	14[1]
Galops	Iroquois to Cardinal	7·36	3	270	45	14[1]
Welland Ship	Port Weller, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie	27·60	8	859	80	30[2]
Sault Ste. Marie	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron	1·38	1	900	60	18·25[1]
Richelieu River—						
St. Ours lock	St. Ours, Que	0·12	1	339	45	12[1]
Chambly	Chambly to St. Johns, Que	11·76	9	120·5	23·25	6·5
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—						
Ste. Anne lock	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers	0·12	1	200	45	9
Carillon	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river	0·94	2	200	45	9
Grenville	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river	5·94	5	200	45	9·5
Rideau	Ottawa to Kingston	126·25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch)	7·25	2	134	33	5
Miscellaneous—						
Trent	Trenton to Peterborough lock, Peterborough	88·74	18	175	33	8·33
	Peterborough lock to Swift rapids	135·71	24	134	33	6
	Swift rapids to Port Severn	16·00	(marine railway)			4
	Port Severn lock		1	100	25	6
	Sturgeon lake to Lindsay (Scugog branch)	8·35	1	142	33	6
	Lindsay to Port Perry (Scugog branch)	26·65				4·5
Murray	Isthmus of Murray—bay of Quinte	5·15				11[3]
St. Peters	St. Peters bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.	0·50	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews	Red river, 15 miles north of Winnipeg.	–	1	215	45	17

[1] Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water. [2] Minimum depth between locks 25 feet. [3] With lake Ontario at elevation 244 feet above sea-level.

Subsection 4.—Harbours.

Water transportation cannot be studied with any degree of completeness without taking into consideration the co-ordination of land and water transportation at many of the seaboard and inland ports. Much equipment designed to facilitate interchange movements is provided by the harbours. This harbour equipment includes the necessary docks and wharves, some for passenger traffic but most of

them for freight, warehouses for the handling of general cargo and special equipment for such bulk freight as lumber, coal, oil, grain, etc. Equipment may include cold storage, harbour railway and switching connections, grain elevators, coal bunkers, oil storage tanks, and, in the main harbours, dry-dock accommodation.

Seven of the principal harbours of Canada are under the administration of the National Harbours Board, as explained below. Some other harbours are administered by commissions which include municipal as well as Dominion Government appointees, while the remainder are administered by harbour masters directly under the authority of the Department of Transport.

In addition to the harbour facilities owned by the National Harbours Board or other operating commission, at most ports, there are dock and handling facilities owned by private companies such as railways, pulp and paper, oil, and sugar industries, etc. At a number of ports there are also graving docks which are dealt with separately below.

It is not possible at present to compile comparable representative statistics regarding the equipment of the leading ports of Canada but with the consolidation of control under the Department of Transport, such statistics should be available in the near future.

National Harbours Board.—Prior to October, 1935, the seven national harbours of Canada—Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and Vancouver—were under the management and control of separate Harbour Commissions, each consisting of three persons appointed from the immediate locality. Orders in Council were passed on Oct. 31, 1935, accepting the resignations of the individual Harbour Commissions, and other Orders in Council passed as of the same date vesting in a single Board of three Harbour Commissioners the powers and responsibilities inherent in each of the seven former commissions. In this way effect was given to the more important recommendations of Sir Alexander Gibb, following his survey of national ports in 1931.

During the 1936 session of Parliament, the individual Acts relating to the administration of these ports were repealed and a single uniform Act (c. 42) substituted, placing the general direction and control of the national ports referred to under a single National Harbours Board, leaving the local administration in the hands of a port manager responsible to the Board. This legislation became effective on Oct. 1, 1936.

The headquarters of the National Harbours Board is at Ottawa, and, under the Minister of Transport, the Board is responsible for the administration, maintenance and control of the seven ports referred to, as well as any other harbour property which the Governor in Council may transfer to the Board for administration. Engineering works, heretofore under the direction of small local staffs, are now looked after by the departmental engineering services, while local direction devolves upon competent port managers with a proper background of experience. The financial control of each port is under the direction of the Comptroller of the Treasury and subject to audit by the Auditor General of Canada. Accounting for each port is, however, to be carried out at the port, and funds earned at one port will not be diverted for use elsewhere.

Public Harbours and Harbour Masters.—In the smaller maritime communities, the Governor in Council, as formerly, may create public harbours by proclamation, as provided by Part X of the Canada Shipping Act (c. 44, 1934), and the Minister of Transport may, from time to time, appoint harbour masters

for these smaller ports, who will administer the same under rules and regulations approved by the Governor in Council. Remuneration of these harbour masters will be from fees levied on vessels under the terms of the Act.

Graving Docks.—The Department of Public Works of the Dominion Government has constructed five dry docks, which are shown in Table 5. The dock at Kingston, Ont., is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, while the old Esquimalt Dry Dock was temporarily transferred to the Department of National Defence on Nov. 1, 1934. This transfer is to be effective until such time as the dock is commercially required, when it will be returned to the control of the Department of Public Works. The large dry docks at Lauzon, Que., and Esquimalt, B.C., can be divided into two parts and were built at a cost of approximately $3,850,000 each. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 to 4 p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown in Table 6.

5.—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.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Lauzon, Que. "Champlain"	1,150	144	105	120	40·0 H.W.	18	13·3
Lauzon, Que. "Lorne"	600·3	100	59·5	62	25·8 H.W.	18	13·3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock)	450·7	90	41	65	29·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.	1,173	149	126	135	40·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	353·5	79	47	55	16·0	-	

6.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length.	Width.	Depth over Sill.	Total Cost.	Subsidy.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.[1]	515·8	59·8	14·8	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.[1]	413·2	95	19·2	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.	708·3	77·6	16·2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que. (floating dock), *Duke of Connaught*	601	100	31·5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C. (floating dock)	600	100	32	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Saint John, N.B.	1,164·5	133	40	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.
North Vancouver, B.C. (floating dock)	556·5	98	28	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.

[1] Subsidy payments on these two dry docks have been completed.

Subsection 5.—Government Administrative Services.

The services covered by this subsection are those dealing with the inspection of steamships, with sea-faring personnel, and with accidents to shipping.

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Department of Transport, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction. These must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Regulations for the issue of safety certificates under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea were approved by Order in Council of Oct. 18, 1934, and are now being administered by the Board.

The Board is also responsible for the examinations for competency of marine engineers, and grants certificates of competency to successful candidates.

7.—Steamboat Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Year and Division.	Vessels Inspected.				Vessels Not Inspected.	
	Vessels Registered or Owned in the Dominion.		Vessels Registered or Owned Elsewhere.			
	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
1935.						
Halifax	102	132,771	19	75,638	25	27,166
Saint John	48	55,187	1	6,185	49	28,097
Quebec	76	65,628	Nil	Nil	10	2,850
Sorel	69	44,923	Nil	Nil	47	19,321
Montreal	136	152,047	2	3,584	72	16,672
Kingston	72	77,676	3	348	19	25,502
Toronto	168	280,708	35	46,401	32	53,008
Midland	65	47,922	1	39	25	20,487
Collingwood	79	20,499	2	3,559	30	4,322
Port Arthur	66	53,057	Nil	Nil	79	6,649
Vancouver	200	90,363	16	95,185	90	40,644
Victoria	62	55,411	4	20,772	25	23,016
Totals	**1,143**	**1,076,192**	**83**	**251,711**	**503**	**267,734**
1936.						
Halifax	104	130,042	16	71,131	Nil	Nil
Saint John	53	39,258	2	11,228	53	44,142
Quebec	61	41,820	Nil	Nil	11	3,802
Sorel	82	48,543	Nil	Nil	40	19,134
Montreal	136	111,261	Nil	Nil	69	19,004
Kingston	88	99,324	7	438	21	24,823
Toronto	222	357,995	36	52,316	20	21,386
Midland	87	46,238	1	39	36	26,630
Collingwood[1]	28	13,366	2	3,569	Nil	Nil
Port Arthur	85	67,926	Nil	Nil	57	2,917
Vancouver	205	98,534	13	82,129	81	19,543
Victoria	66	77,300	6	28,211	32	19,407
Totals	**1,217**	**1,131,607**	**83**	**249,061**	**420**	**200,788**

[1] During the year the inspection work at Collingwood was merged with that of Toronto and Midland.

7.—Steamboat Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Year and Division.	Vessels Subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Vessels Added to the Dominion Register.		Vessels Lost, Broken Up or Destroyed.	
	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
1935.						
Halifax	146	235,575	Nil	Nil	3	362
Saint John	98	89,469	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Quebec	86	68,478	1	531	Nil	Nil
Sorel	116	64,244	Nil	Nil	2	120
Montreal	210	172,303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kingston	94	103,526	Nil	Nil	2	408
Toronto	235	380,117	1	32	2	1,676
Midland	91	68,448	Nil	Nil	8	3,790
Collingwood	111	28,380	1	48	2	60
Port Arthur	145	59,706	2	38	Nil	Nil
Vancouver	306	226,192	2	189	9	1,457
Victoria	91	99,199	Nil	Nil	4	2,440
Totals	**1,729**	**1,595,637**	**7**	**838**	**32**	**10,313**
1936.						
Halifax	120	201,173	Nil	Nil	2	225
Saint John	108	94,628	Nil	Nil	1	34
Quebec	72	45,622	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sorel	122	67,677	Nil	Nil	5	615
Montreal	205	130,265	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kingston	116	124,585	Nil	Nil	3	2,605
Toronto	278	431,697	3	18,393	3	391
Midland	124	72,907	1	37	2	275
Collingwood	30	16,935	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Port Arthur	142	70,843	7	209	7	854
Vancouver	299	200,206	5	1,222	4	9,847
Victoria	104	124,918	3	3,915	Nil	Nil
Totals	**1,720**	**1,581,456**	**19**	**23,776**	**27**	**14,846**

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 8 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1935, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 186).

8.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-35.

Calendar Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Calendar Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908	18,013	11,542	1922	25,689	24,558
1909	20,502	11,573	1923	31,407	30,195
1910	16,735	11,069	1924	30,687	29,018
1911	13,748	11,301	1925	31,772	28,472
1912	13,708	11,290	1926	31,869	27,413
1913	16,975	13,749	1927	28,137	25,863
1914	18,987	14,989	1928	28,748	25,763
1915	22,797	14,319	1929	31,374	29,483
1916	20,902	16,689	1930	26,983	25,670
1917	16,998	14,145	1931	24,891	24,289
1918	16,516	12,930	1932	25,313	23,472
1919	18,208	13,649	1933	27,038	23,148
1920	22,569	19,719	1934	27,234	23,858
1921	18,444	17,103	1935	26,527	23,924

Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 9, supplied by the Department of Transport, apply to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years.

9.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, years ended June 30, 1911-17, and calendar years 1918-35.

NOTE.—For details of the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.
	No.	tons.	No.	$		No.	tons.	No.	$
1911	271	122,619	48	942,093	1924	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1912	293	269,569	59	1,053,768	1925	298	305,798	53	3,317,020
1913	275	270,905	160	1,963,870	1926	300	293,310	91	4,630,267
1914	255	210,368	1,083[1]	4,983,775	1927	434	566,011	128	6,879,825
1915	280	214,036	70	1,459,012	1928	504	558,251	64	5,418,236
1916	308	242,996	67	1,377,442	1929	451	459,394	12	4,740,620
1917	239	715,384	152	4,850,145[2]	1930	551	447,169	66	3,077,009
1918	226	312,928	402[3]	1,818,895	1931	477	404,157	7	2,696,019
1919	240	205,720	100	1,808,690	1932	452	406,194	40	3,478,575
1920	227	222,928	28	1,643,825	1933	445	372,545	19	1,292,618
1921	260	588,503	38	1,809,328	1934	484	400,714	39	1,716,294
1922	277	604,423	27	451,312	1935	467	496,109	19	2,842,402
1923	376	480,713	50	3,184,749					

[1] Includes 1,042 lives lost in the *Empress of Ireland* disaster. [2] Excluding damage to cargo estimated at $1,310,350. [3] Includes 328 lives lost in the *Princess Sophia* disaster.

Section 2.—Financial Statistics of Waterways.

The principal statistics available to aid in making an appraisal of the cost of water-borne traffic consist of the record of public expenditures on waterways. Such expenditures are classified as investments which are shown in Table **10**, and as annual expenditures for maintenance and operation, shown in Table **11**, which are partly balanced by the revenues shown in Table **12**. Undoubtedly, insofar as capital expenditures for the permanent improvement of waterways are concerned, those of the Dominion Government cover the major part. There has been some expenditure by municipalities on local harbour facilities, while private capital expenditure is also confined almost entirely to terminal or dockage facilities. The investment in shipping, however, with the exception of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, as shown at pp. 689-690, has come almost entirely from private sources such as railway companies, steamship companies, industrial corporations, and private individuals. No figures are available regarding private investments in shipping except those appearing in the reports of the operating companies which cover only a portion of the field. Neither are there statistics showing the revenues of ship operators from passenger and freight traffic. In the case of railways, statistics show fairly completely: (1) the investment in plant, roadbed, etc.; (2) the revenues of the railways or the annual payment by the people of Canada for the passenger and freight transportation; and (3) the annual deficits which are also indirectly paid by the public whether as investors or taxpayers. No such picture can be given for water-borne traffic.

Capital and Operation Expenditures.—In the following statement of investments by the Dominion Government, no amounts have been written off because of the destruction or abandonment of property such as the first, second, and third Welland canals and the Port Nelson terminals. Neither have the capital expenditures been reduced by allowances for depreciation.

The classification as between capital and operation expenditure is very difficult to make with respect to some items and cannot be regarded as minutely exact for the long period. This difficulty applies particularly in the case of dredging where the distinction between the removal of accumulating silt and the deepening of a channel is largely one of opinion. For this reason the dredging account of the Department of Public Works is not included in the total investments of Table **10**,

but is given at the end of the table since a large part of the work has been undoubtedly of the nature of a permanent improvement. This dredging account does not, however, include the total expenditures for dredging as some dredging expenditures have been distributed with other items. Both capital and operation costs include expenditures by the former Departments of Marine and of Railways and Canals, now the Department of Transport, and by the Department of Public Works.

10.—Capital Expenditures of the Dominion Government on Aids to Navigation, Canals, and Harbours, to Mar. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—The dredging expenditures shown separately at the end of this table cannot be accurately divided between capital and maintenance expenditures. However, since they have been largely for permanent improvements, they are shown here but are not included in the grand totals of capital expenditure.

Item.	Fiscal Year ended Mar.31,1936.	Total to Mar. 31, 1936.
AIDS TO NAVIGATION AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.		
Lighthouses, construction, improvements and apparatus	529,677	24,243,636
Radio telegraph stations, construction	62,041	2,291,324
St. Lawrence ship channel from July 1, 1904 (below Montreal)	5,349,901	58,870,332
Dominion steamers	–	6,800,000
Dredging plant	29,019	8,193,444
Slides and booms	–	1,733,192
Roads and bridges	446,243	6,154,384
Other	161,151	6,143,682
Totals	6,578,032	114,429,994
CANALS.		
St. Lawrence River—		
Lachine	97,801	16,199,950
Lake St. Louis	–	298,176
Soulanges	17,900	8,458,175
Beauharnois, old	–	1,901,840
Lake St. Francis	3,474	106,410
Cornwall	8,503	7,905,768
Williamsburg	22,278	1,755,288
Farran's Point	–	877,091
Galops	–	6,143,468
Rapide Plat	–	2,159,881
North channel, river reaches, and Galops channel	–	3,835,546
St. Lawrence Ship Canal	18,810	723,992
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—		
Ste. Anne lock	10,279	1,487,974
Carillon and Grenville	33,644	4,729,134
Rideau	143,715	5,101,704
Tay	–	490,348
Richelieu River—		
St. Ours lock	6,915	921,246
Chambly	28,024	1,891,105
Welland canals	769,689	162,963,044
Sault Ste. Marie	1,106	5,257,891
Trent	122,339	23,881,248
Murray	27,882	1,385,000
St. Peters	7,053	1,523,572
St. Andrews	[1]	[1]
Culbute lock and dam	–	443,315
Baie Verte	–	44,388
Canals, general	23,064	1,207,582
Totals	1,342,476	261,693,136

Item.	Fiscal Year ended Mar.31,1936.	Total to Mar. 31, 1936.
HARBOURS.		
Prescott elevator	243,400	4,958,725
Port Colborne elevator	–	3,279,613
Hudson Bay Terminals—		
Port Nelson	–	6,240,201
Churchill	195,861	13,221,698
Harbour Commissions—		
Halifax	2,135,151	13,024,662
Saint John	1,457,491	16,279,239
Chicoutimi	126,814	4,205,376
Quebec	1,491,566	29,428,480
Three Rivers	542,736	3,413,294
Montreal	3,147,034	64,343,625
New Westminster	–	974,537
Vancouver	823,003	25,124,828
Totals	10,163,056	184,494,278
OTHER HARBOURS, RIVERS, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.		
Prince Edward Island	69,714	2,188,957
Nova Scotia	737,055	13,433,780
New Brunswick	276,011	17,084,120
Quebec	1,136,102	37,227,267
Ontario	1,252,774	44,904,220
Manitoba	92,735	3,034,167
Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T	154,987	1,057,018
British Columbia	440,876	23,871,136
Yukon	–	364,547
General	13,688	245,705
Totals	4,173,942	143,410,917
Grand Totals	**22,257,506**	**704,028,325**
EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS—		
Railways and Canals	1,781,737	289,393,373
Marine	15,826,565	252,205,483
Public Works	4,649,209	162,429,469
EXPENDITURES ON DREDGING BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
Prince Edward Island	95,790	2,249,404
Nova Scotia	374,151	10,063,946
New Brunswick	222,004	14,425,276
Quebec	411,698	15,353,690
Ontario	793,756	29,793,962
Manitoba	58,090	1,882,127
Saskatchewan, Alberta, and N.W.T	–	191,483
British Columbia	207,431	11,823,415
Yukon	–	7,080
General	–	152,964
Totals	2,162,920	85,943,347

[1] Not segregated from Public Works expenditure.

11.—Expenditures of the Dominion Government for Maintenance and Operation of Aids to Navigation, Canals and Harbours, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36.

Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$
AIDS TO NAVIGATION AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.			
Lighthouse and Coast Service—			
Agencies, rents and contingencies	192,192	186,145	195,889
Maintenance	770,125	741,926	777,059
Salaries of light-keepers	645,859	658,737	692,511
Repairs to wharves	7,425	6,349	5,657
Ice-breaking (Thunder bay)	19,500	30,000	40,500
Radio telegraph service	505,222	492,469	543,415
Dominion steamers	1,311,423	1,499,334	1,314,705
Removal of obstructions	379	16,216	3,680
Subsidy to wrecking plants	40,000	40,000	43,750
Dredging plant	74,591	74,308	70,163
Roads and bridges	52,172	33,902	48,213
Miscellaneous (D.P.W.)	73,784	81,285	93,003
Totals	3,692,672	3,860,671	3,828,545
CANALS.			
St. Lawrence River—			
Soulanges	112,876	112,843	141,237
Lachine	363,353	359,692	352,771
Cornwall	137,605	148,876	143,833
Williamsburg	77,716	90,845	94,029
Head offices for Ontario and Quebec	70,586	71,460	78,364
Dredge vessels	29,510	20,126	20,439
Hungry Bay dyke—St. Barbe	7,936	7,230	5,692
Welland	62,166	57,480	651,188
Welland Ship Canal	610,065	568,423	
Sault Ste. Marie	57,233	55,517	52,635
Richelieu River—			
St. Ours lock	6,791	6,386	9,321
Chambly	68,901	59,018	87,525
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—			
Ste. Anne lock	10,704	8,905	9,426
Carillon and Grenville	57,591	73,601	81,866
Rideau	139,414	141,376	152,113
Trent	197,458	178,295	187,806
Murray	21,235	13,344	17,924
St. Peters	9,658	9,875	9,679
Totals	2,040,798	1,983,292	2,095,848
HARBOURS, ELEVATORS, RIVERS, ETC.			
Port Colborne elevator	88,662	88,583	89,481
Prescott elevator	87,719	86,317	97,220
Churchill elevator	83,820	186,316	189,308
Other Harbours and Rivers—			
Prince Edward Island	17,045	64,072	86,224
Nova Scotia	146,770	315,568	497,934
New Brunswick	285,653	348,990	432,337
Quebec	369,755	635,563	438,660
Ontario	91,650	186,103	218,304
Manitoba	19,267	28,251	38,643
Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.	2,111	3,018	2,637
British Columbia	378,657	403,295	319,813
Yukon	–	–	14,571
General	409,320	434,252	453,597
Totals	1,980,429	2,780,328	2,878,729
Grand Totals	**7,713,899**	**8,624,291**	**8,803,122**
EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS.			
Railways and Canals	2,300,999	2,344,508	2,471,857
Public Works	1,920,775	2,608,607	2,714,099
Marine	3,492,125	3,671,176	3,617,166

Revenue.—Table 12 shows the revenue accruing to the Departments of Transport (formerly the Departments of Marine and of Railways and Canals) and of Public Works from the operation of the waterways. No attempt has been made to collect from water traffic a return on the investment in waterways or the annual expenditure for their maintenance and operation. Since 1904 no tolls have been charged for the use of canals, whether by Canadian or foreign ships. The revenue arises from hydraulic, land, and other rents, elevator fees, earnings of steamers, graving docks, radio stations, etc. Since nearly all the chief ports are operated by the National Harbours Board or by separate commissions, the harbour dues accrue to those corporate bodies.

12.—Revenue of the Dominion Government from the Operation of Aids to Navigation, Canals and Harbours, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36.

Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$
AIDS TO NAVIGATION AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.			
Radio revenue—traffic	49,081	52,670	56,714
Dominion steamers	2,529	2,928	2,759
Earnings of dredges and plant	4,663	431	5,114
Sundries and miscellaneous	11,314	23,484	23,833
Totals	67,587	79,513	88,420
CANALS.			
St. Lawrence River—			
Lachine	269,025	187,114	166,746
Beauharnois	102,671	59,516	59,526
Soulanges	4,083	4,257	4,057
Cornwall	44,344	25,560	38,660
Williamsburg	3,273	2,566	3,018
Welland canal	38,376	22,597	191,287
Welland Ship Canal	167,093	152,507	
Sault Ste. Marie	217	217	217
Richelieu River—			
Chambly	1,208	1,244	1,150
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—			
Ste. Anne lock	479	387	189
Carillon and Grenville	1,600	1,628	1,559
Chats Falls	1	1	1
Rideau	10,512	10,134	10,189
Trent	6,328	6,067	6,448
Murray	274	254	351
St. Peters	168	168	157
Totals	649,652	474,217	483,555
HARBOURS.			
Prescott elevator	58,263	69,552	175,052
Port Colborne elevator	153,795	184,116	143,004
Churchill elevator	15,756	109,983	84,588
Earnings of dry docks	66,809	73,983	62,500
Rent, Kingston graving dock	18,150	6,050	12,100
Ferry privileges	2,723	2,706	3,022
Piers and wharves	102,682	111,973	111,189
Harbour dues	2,173	2,765	2,800
Totals	420,351	561,128	594,555
Grand Totals	**1,137,590**	**1,114,858**	**1,166,530**

Shipping Subsidies.—The information given in the table below formerly appeared under the part of this chapter dealing with the Post Office but is now shown here because these subsidies are granted to assure the required steamship services rather than for the mere carriage of mails.

13.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-36.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table were supplied by F. E. Bawden, Director of Steamship Subsidies, Department of Trade and Commerce. Such data appear annually in the annual report of the Auditor General and 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.

Service.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and Great Britain	535,000	500,000	500,000
Canada and South Africa	112,500	112,500	112,500
To assist the carriage of live stock to Europe	14,952	Nil	Nil
To assist in the carriage of lumber from Churchill, Man. to United Kingdom	Nil	2,500	Nil
Prince Edward Island and Boston	Nil	Nil	35,000
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia, Australia and/or China	135,600	110,713	118,800
Canada, China and Japan	659,000	690,000	749,000
Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific	100,000	200,000	200,000
Prince Rupert, B.C., and the Queen Charlotte islands	15,447	12,000	12,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies	37,350	36,000	33,000
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia	18,600	18,000	18,000
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway	12,500	12,000	12,000
Victoria and west coast Vancouver island	11,250	10,000	10,000
British Columbia and South Africa	42,000	84,000	84,000
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	8,000	8,000	8,000
Charlottetown and Pictou	30,000	25,000	25,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's wharf	4,600	4,600	4,213
Chester and Tancook island (winter)	Nil	Nil	1,584
Grand Manan and the mainland	24,750	24,750	33,000
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence	2,880	2,000	2,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough	6,750	6,750	6,750
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports	Nil	2,000	2,000
Halifax and Sherbrooke	1,000	900	900
Halifax, south Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports	3,750	3,500	3,500
Halifax, Spry bay and Cape Breton ports	4,500	4,000	3,961
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	4,500	4,000	4,000
Ile aux Coudres and les Eboulements	Nil	786	1,100
Mainland, Miscou and Shippigan	1,000	Nil	Nil
Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso	33,750	33,750	33,750
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	10,500	9,500	9,469
Murray bay and north shore (winter service)	50,000	40,000	40,000
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville	2,500	2,000	1,873
Pelee island and the mainland	8,250	8,250	8,250
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	13,750	11,000	11,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands	37,500	37,500	37,500
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000	76,500	84,500
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe, and other ports on the south shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence	60,000	54,000	60,000
Rimouski, Matane and the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence	37,500	37,500	50,000
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac, and other north shore ports	10,000	9,000	12,000
St. Catherine's bay and Tadoussac	2,558	2,500	3,250
Saint John and Bridgetown	800	800	1,000
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville	2,000	2,000	2,000
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the bay of Fundy	3,000	2,800	2,800
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	3,750	3,500	3,500
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports	3,000	3,000	3,000
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports	13,500	13,000	13,000
Saint John and Weymouth	400	75	633
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S.	750	750	750
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports	18,750	18,000	25,000
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton	21,225	20,000	22,500
Sydney and Whycocomagh	12,000	12,000	16,000
Inspection of subsidized steamship services	4,249	2,831	4,526
Totals	**2,220,661**	**2,274,255**	**2,426,609**

Merchant Marine Services Operated by the Canadian Government.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—The circumstances under which the Canadian Government became possessed of and responsible for the operations of a merchant marine are explained on p. 776 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

This merchant fleet reached its greatest development in 1924 and at Dec. 31 of that year numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450, representing an original capital investment of $79,661,921. At Dec. 31, 1935, the fleet comprised 10 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 88,579, representing a capital investment of $18,168,023. In addition to the capital outlay, the Government also advanced $10,280,175 for working capital, etc. Operating income results from the date of the inception of these services have been as follows, exclusive of interest and depreciation on the original high cost of the vessels. Operating deficits are indicated by a minus sign:—

Calendar Year.	Operating Results.	Calendar Year.	Operating Results.
	$		$
1919	1,056,767	1928	−1,209,083
1920	1,263,307	1929	−878,907
1921	−2,325,906	1930	−834,210
1922	−2,470,089	1931	−444,285
1923	−1,873,695	1932	−326,613
1924	−1,450,887	1933	−17,938
1925	−926,844	1934	−127,265
1926	− 90,159	1935	311,822
1927	−720,735	1936	303,505[1]

[1] Part year only, as the fleet was disposed of under agreement of June 8, 1936.

The net cash deficit, 1921-36, inclusive, amounted to $11,858,152, and interest due the government and unpaid $8,426,637. The total book deficit of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, at Dec. 31, 1936, was $16,525,724.

By authority of Order in Council P.C. 1026, April 27, 1936, the 10 vessels comprising the Canadian Government Merchant Marine were, in virtue of an agreement dated June 8, 1936, disposed of to British shipping interests comprising the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Limited, the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Limited, and the New Zealand Shipping Co., Limited, the intention being to retire these vessels, which were nearing the end of their usefulness, and to provide faster and more suitable boats for the Australian service. The purchasing companies agreed to provide the service for a period of at least five years without government subsidy, and to take over the staff and crews, afloat and ashore. The sale was recommended by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the consideration was $419,926.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.—In conformity with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement Act of 1926 (16-17 Geo. V, c. 16), the Dominion Government has provided direct steamship services to the West Indies through the medium of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd. The service is provided by a fleet of eleven vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 63,426. Five of these boats, known as the "Lady" ships, were specially constructed for passenger service on this route, while the remaining six vessels previously formed part of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine fleet, and were taken over by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., for operating purposes, under entrusting agreements with the respective companies which owned the ships.

The investment in vessels at Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $10,940,008, mainly made up of the construction cost of the "Lady" ships and the present-day valuation of the other six ships, together with the cost of conversion for use in the West Indies service of three of the latter. The financial results of the operations of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., have been as follows:—

Calendar Year.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Operating Net.	Depreciation.	Interest.	Book Loss.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1929	3,332,683	3,780,524	−447,841	227,315	442,739	1,117,895
1930	3,792,694	4,315,831	−523,137	288,999	550,519	1,362,655
1931	3,648,986	4,095,555	−446,569	294,141	604,651	1,345,361
1932	3,323,077	3,606,793	−283,716	321,261	688,037	1,293,014
1933	2,956,974	3,454,972	−497,998	319,967	726,108	1,544,073
1934	3,509,738	3,606,416	− 96,678	319,967	762,033	1,178,678
1935	3,816,246	3,616,215	+200,031	325,513	788,814	917,390

Section 3.—Water Traffic and Services.

Complete statistics, comparable to those given for the railways, showing all the freight carried by water, are not available. Indeed it would be very difficult to obtain a record of the traffic handled by small independent coasting vessels. However, there is a record of the number and tonnage of ships calling at all ports and of all the cargoes which pass through the canals.

Subsection 1.—Shipping.

Canadian shipping may be divided into three classes: (1) ocean or sea-going shipping; (2) inland or rivers and lakes international shipping (exclusive of ferriage); and (3) coasting trade or coastwise shipping. Ocean shipping covers the sea-going vessels arriving or departing from Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, including St. Lawrence River ports up to Montreal. Inland international shipping is the term used to cover shipping between Canadian and United States ports on the Great Lakes and international rivers, and on lakes and rivers accessible to shipping from United States ports such as the Ottawa, Rideau, Trent, etc. (Ferriage is, however, excluded from this and other classes of shipping.) Coastwise shipping or the coasting trade covers shipping between one Canadian port and another on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast, and on the inland international lakes and rivers or lakes and rivers accessible to them. It does not, however, include shipping on isolated Canadian waterways, such as the Mackenzie river, lake Winnipeg, lake St. John, etc.

Ocean Shipping.—Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Later on exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments in the Maritime Provinces and on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833, the *Royal William*, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, and was the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic entirely under steam power. At the present time, in addition to other lines, the

Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government operate fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The following table has been compiled from the Shipping Reports of the Department of National Revenue for the individual fiscal years.

14.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36.

NOTE.—This table is an enlargement of Table 57, p. 709, of the 1936 Year Book to include information contained in Table 58 of that edition. The figures are compiled from Statement 10 of the Shipping Reports of the Department of National Revenue. For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Year.	British, Entered and Cleared.			Canadian, Entered and Cleared.			Foreign, Entered and Cleared.		
	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]
1911....	6,870	12,712,337	4,742,064	10,607	3,341,998	–	12,467	6,242,851	–
1912....	6,766	13,342,929	5,121,818	10,966	4,618,163	1,000,979	15,134	6,628,513	3,014,537
1913....	7,307	13,896,353	6,043,747	11,810	4,530,835	1,076,228	16,549	7,803,910	3,902,488
1914....	7,418	15,711,849	6,935,729	12,786	5,160,799	1,123,325	15,811	8,695,838	4,022,299
1915....	6,949	13,931,091	7,145,630	11,903	4,005,011	1,025,667	15,060	7,466,484	3,911,171
1916....	6,817	12,417,944	6,470,715	12,386	3,894,731	1,392,601	18,559	8,514,975	4,326,934
1917....	7,387	16,144,873	8,524,208	12,241	4,343,448	1,471,488	18,500	8,778,753	4,563,657
1918....	7,337	16,959,790	9,592,934	10,998	4,343,853	1,699,612	16,597	11,483,484	3,916,427
1919....	6,099	14,054,166	8,821,383	11,115	3,758,528	1,748,357	15,132	7,448,699	3,557,596
1920....	5,511	12,320,994	6,709,206	11,994	4,434,634	1,921,237	17,353	8,489,126	4,034,045
1921....	4,526	10,545,619	5,737,923	12,490	5,510,484	2,543,550	17,624	8,860,626	3,933,945
1922....	4,239	10,471,403	4,810,493	14,929	6,861,202	3,197,917	17,170	10,261,865	4,409,105
1923....	4,869	13,868,905	6,431,073	16,693	7,463,809	3,768,954	17,493	12,945,623	6,915,091
1924....	5,187	15,158,994	6,544,597	16,778	7,698,045	3,136,425	16,795	14,161,363	7,239,792
1925....	5,763	16,463,204	5,758,508	17,779	7,966,193	2,919,639	17,314	16,551,629	7,178,115
1926....	6,515	17,749,067	7,755,145	17,906	9,703,054	3,488,321	18,117	18,202,875	8,658,455
1927....	6,448	18,117,525	6,909,197	16,746	8,926,138	3,507,934	19,111	19,106,106	8,856,010
1928....	6,253	18,738,027	8,643,925	16,716	9,021,264	3,597,639	18,561	20,455,343	10,450,038
1929....	6,400	21,625,660	10,448,795	18,005	9,235,036	3,433,603	21,021	23,547,831	11,317,358
1930....	5,634	20,171,383	8,206,656	18,145	9,673,948	3,171,136	19,689	23,146,901	9,386,904
1931....	5,826	20,008,005	7,430,148	17,865	11,707,129	2,441,542	17,906	22,885,015	8,783,961
1932....	5,754	19,025,391	6,751,209	15,919	11,808,667	2,570,564	16,604	21,506,183	8,198,158
1933....	6,323	20,865,151	9,129,496	13,864	9,041,203	1,929,213	15,741	19,860,478	7,314,492
1934....	6,831	22,480,487	8,746,708	17,110	9,391,625	2,474,602	15,464	23,573,742	7,663,478
1935....	7,678	23,676,256	9,392,527	18,788	11,450,147	2,567,636	16,737	21,933,445	8,375,350
1936....	8,095	24,593,603	10,377,917	21,663	13,104,753	3,030,463	16,405	20,354,271	8,914,230

Fiscal Year.	Totals Entered.			Totals Cleared.			Totals, Entered and Cleared.		
	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]	No.	Tons Register.	Freight Tons.[1]
1911....	15,235	11,919,339	–	14,709	10,377,847	–	29,944	22,297,186	–
1912....	16,642	12,768,191	3,337,806	16,224	11,821,414	5,799,528	32,866	24,589,605	9,137,334
1913....	18,087	13,575,193	4,204,082	17,579	12,655,905	6,818,381	35,666	26,231,098	11,022,463
1914....	18,320	14,982,393	4,769,563	17,695	14,586,093	7,311,790	36,015	29,568,486	12,081,353
1915....	17,182	13,132,944	4,440,583	16,730	12,269,642	7,641,885	33,912	25,402,586	12,082,468
1916....	19,146	12,616,927	3,169,448	18,616	12,210,723	9,020,802	37,762	24,827,650	12,190,250
1917....	19,166	14,789,781	4,034,017	18,962	14,477,293	10,525,336	38,128	29,267,074	14,559,353
1918....	17,229	15,780,160	4,540,684	17,703	17,006,967	10,668,289	34,932	32,787,127	15,208,973
1919....	15,803	11,694,613	4,429,994	16,543	13,566,780	9,697,342	32,346	25,261,393	14,127,336
1920....	17,081	12,010,374	3,187,764	17,777	13,234,380	9,476,724	34,858	25,244,754	12,664,488
1921....	17,358	12,516,503	3,465,204	17,282	12,400,226	8,750,214	34,640	24,916,729	12,215,418
1922....	18,157	13,620,183	3,254,618	18,181	13,974,287	9,162,897	36,338	27,594,470	12,417,515
1923....	19,462	17,095,883	4,764,309	19,593	17,182,454	12,350,809	39,055	34,278,337	17,115,118
1924....	19,261	18,497,025	5,095,428	19,499	18,521,377	11,825,386	38,760	37,018,402	16,920,814
1925....	20,436	20,470,379	4,410,225	20,420	20,510,647	11,446,037	40,856	40,981,026	15,856,262
1926....	21,185	22,837,720	6,351,872	21,353	22,817,276	13,550,049	42,538	45,654,996	19,901,921
1927....	21,382	23,224,281	5,856,591	20,923	22,925,488	13,416,550	42,305	46,149,769	19,273,141
1928....	20,903	24,240,847	7,024,759	20,627	23,973,787	15,666,843	41,530	48,214,634	22,691,602
1929....	22,531	27,464,158	7,155,130	22,895	26,944,369	18,044,626	45,426	54,408,527	25,199,756
1930....	21,583	27,155,766	8,471,107	21,885	25,836,466	12,293,589	43,468	52,992,232	20,764,696
1931....	20,737	28,064,762	7,814,115	20,860	26,535,387	10,841,536	41,597	54,600,149	18,655,651
1932....	19,175	27,003,210	6,820,915	19,102	25,337,031	10,699,016	38,277	52,340,241	17,519,931
1933....	17,778	25,044,389	6,570,607	18,150	24,722,443	11,802,594	35,928	49,766,832	18,373,201
1934....	19,501	28,209,947	7,667,915	19,904	27,235,907	11,216,873	39,405	55,445,854	18,884,788
1935....	21,419	28,512,257	9,099,787	21,784	28,547,591	11,235,726	43,203	57,059,848	20,335,513
1936....	22,835	28,895,751	10,025,922	23,328	29,156,876	12,296,688	46,163	58,052,627	22,322,610

[1]Includes freight in both tons weight and tons measurement.

Inland Shipping.—Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. Later the *bateau* and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists. In the absence at that time of any roads to make land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior. The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by *bateau* or Durham boat; from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used; then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally, schooner again to the destination.

In 1809, the *Accommodation*, the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. On lake Ontario, the *Frontenac* was used from 1817 on a weekly service between York and Prescott and, following this beginning, came a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the *Gore* reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying United States goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

Upon the advent of steam railways, water-borne traffic did not decrease but, on the contrary, increased, and at present the greater part of the western grain is shipped *via* the Great Lakes route to eastern ports. The iron ore and coal traffic between lake Superior and lake Erie is chiefly United States traffic and sometimes exceeds 80 million short tons in a year; the total traffic on these Upper Lakes alone is greater than that carried by all Canadian railways and about one-twelfth of that carried by all United States railways.

Totals of inland shipping are given for each fiscal year since 1923, and by provinces for the latest year, in Table **16**, p. 695.

Coasting Trade.—This form of water-borne traffic has assumed great importance in Canada owing to the long coast lines on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and along the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River system. The movement of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur to Canadian ports on the Lower Lakes and to Montreal is one important factor in coastwise shipping. The registered tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise movement is shown for each fiscal year since 1923, and by provinces for the latest year, in Table **16.**

Shipping by Ports.—The relative volume of shipping in the leading ports of the provinces of Canada is shown in Table **15.** Details are given of the sea-going vessels, and of the total of all shipping (exclusive of ferriage) arrived at and departed from each port. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, the tonnage of sea-going vessels arriving at and departing from Vancouver exceeded that of any other port in Canada; Victoria was next, followed by Montreal and Halifax. In total shipping, which included coastwise and inland international as well as sea-going shipping, Vancouver was considerably in the lead, followed by Montreal, Victoria, and Halifax.

15.—Numbers and Tonnages of Sea-Going and of All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage), Entered and Cleared at each Principal Canadian Port, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—For details of coastwise and inland international shipping at these ports and at all other ports of Canada, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	61	50,858	65	45,013	621	232,213	633	235,912
Nova Scotia—								
Baddeck	34	6,896	24	647	805	66,421	805	66,421
Canso	86	8,731	129	13,887	1,134	136,129	1,214	139,776
Digby	45	30,657	59	32,114	557	677,628	568	680,668
Halifax	1,292	2,856,265	1,442	3,150,178	2,828	3,780,502	2,812	3,837,173
Liverpool	138	86,075	135	92,827	291	170,473	295	173,373
Louisburg	85	41,330	103	87,115	347	210,143	338	190,283
Lunenburg	496	41,860	542	39,960	691	58,305	720	57,288
North Sydney	1,002	277,766	1,032	268,616	1,578	591,400	1,583	590,121
Parrsboro	51	27,018	67	45,190	459	84,122	469	84,058
Pictou	18	5,071	31	15,630	487	174,390	493	175,112
Port Mulgrave	9	5,959	9	4,227	836	95,418	835	95,790
Sydney	267	584,733	421	855,623	1,406	2,001,610	1,435	2,086,872
Windsor	83	129,839	80	125,880	159	149,529	159	147,529
Yarmouth	491	536,106	467	524,328	906	653,401	917	649,139
New Brunswick—								
Campobello	905	105,478	908	106,445	1,156	202,074	1,150	197,615
Dalhousie	24	74,715	29	95,875	34	104,679	35	104,684
North Head	427	105,778	396	88,631	547	120,083	533	101,663
Saint John	678	1,555,524	705	1,569,363	2,637	2,522,884	2,660	2,503,664
St. Andrews	2,506	123,792	2,527	133,423	3,009	191,590	3,035	199,683
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	9	12,404	2	3,314	134	34,905	133	34,828
Gaspe	6	17,479	26	60,977	157	316,811	163	114,728
Lévis	5	5,487	1	3,586	82	124,473	81	123,432
Montreal	1,080	3,956,511	938	3,566,662	5,556	8,122,092	5,552	8,107,155
Port Alfred	70	164,398	52	142,961	190	512,190	196	513,520
Quebec	402	1,962,031	395	1,777,441	2,906	4,102,562	2,911	4,086,679
Rimouski	9	51,560	35	53,592	910	295,099	918	248,665
Rivière du Loup	1	1,159	–	–	261	212,087	262	213,106
Sorel	61	153,727	52	132,561	727	1,279,971	737	1,290,124
Three Rivers	122	312,631	122	312,631	1,698	1,479,194	1,710	1,490,285
Ontario—								
Amherstburg	–	–	–	–	413	415,202	406	385,283
Belleville	–	–	–	–	106	35,164	106	35,164
Brockville	–	–	–	–	1,101	471,486	1,100	471,484
Cobourg	–	–	–	–	347	1,071,610	347	1,073,458
Collingwood	–	–	–	–	82	112,508	81	105,098
Cornwall	–	–	–	–	372	339,380	314	319,639
Depot Harbour	–	–	–	–	83	171,118	84	172,546
Erieau	–	–	–	–	183	266,823	178	265,637
Fort William	–	–	–	–	1,201	2,858,982	1,098	2,556,713
Goderich	–	–	–	–	179	249,475	152	244,442
Hamilton	–	–	–	–	777	1,326,750	568	1,100,602
Kingston	–	–	–	–	2,933	1,295,513	2,917	1,307,163
Leamington	–	–	–	–	533	252,871	532	251,077
Little Current	–	–	–	–	332	197,704	310	195,173
Midland	–	–	–	–	196	370,777	191	361,320

15.—Numbers and Tonnages of Sea-Going and of All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage), Entered and Cleared at each Principal Canadian Port, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936—concluded.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Ontario—concluded.								
Niagara Falls	–	–	–	–	1,257	1,246,124	1,257	1,246,114
Owen Sound	–	–	–	–	329	291,254	328	284,002
Port Arthur	–	–	–	–	1,090	2,851,467	1,219	3,180,506
Port Colborne	–	–	–	–	659	1,113,813	648	1,119,733
Port Dover	–	–	–	–	184	9,405	178	9,375
Port McNicoll	–	–	–	–	109	278,938	109	278,918
Port Stanley	–	–	–	–	178	188,535	180	188,325
Prescott	–	–	–	–	873	990,276	792	893,980
Sandwich	–	–	–	–	253	274,068	250	273,722
Sarnia[1]	–	–	–	–	15,842	3,142,365	15,854	3,220,212
Sault Ste. Marie	–	–	–	–	1,576	1,903,793	1,581	1,895,603
Thorold	–	–	–	–	483	606,872	479	597,272
Toronto	–	–	–	–	3,048	3,328,657	3,056	3,341,524
Walkerville	–	–	–	–	295	256,760	288	258,259
Wallaceburg	–	–	–	–	251	131,206	250	119,585
Welland	–	–	–	–	189	236,029	188	239,358
Windsor	–	–	–	–	634	1,280,062	623	1,268,106
Manitoba—								
Churchill	8	25,744	8	25,744	16	27,612	14	27,534
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay	155	6,172	161	10,109	1,272	544,017	1,281	548,874
Anyox	4	4,576	13	17,878	198	102,520	215	104,142
Bamfield	15	15,321	15	14,153	480	109,446	481	109,521
Britannia Beach	117	185,713	115	188,190	796	320,868	795	320,432
Chemainus	386	591,919	421	597,243	794	672,747	795	672,907
Nanaimo	638	283,797	590	284,012	3,027	1,325,741	3,047	1,324,046
New Westminster	596	1,608,302	596	1,606,856	2,117	2,014,748	2,165	2,058,993
Ocean Falls	41	75,363	56	131,681	1,000	665,733	1,002	672,308
Port Alberni	268	661,099	284	676,001	562	778,057	561	776,143
Powell River	184	370,829	207	379,536	2,267	1,320,412	2,279	1,318,832
Prince Rupert	1,471	199,480	1,546	216,872	2,957	824,728	3,065	826,685
Quatsino	100	82,143	97	97,322	330	151,770	330	151,149
Stewart	25	19,762	32	29,917	190	167,654	186	166,095
Sidney	642	137,066	568	128,741	966	289,154	933	288,290
Union Bay	67	150,479	69	152,062	828	447,261	836	451,480
Vancouver	2,980	6,434,317	2,906	6,364,996	15,951	10,847,989	16,076	10,822,165
Victoria	2,642	4,461,310	2,633	4,477,027	5,462	6,818,298	5,481	6,843,562

[1] Since the ferry at Sarnia operates without a ferry permit, the "arrived" and "departed" figures for this port include ferriage to the amount of 14,583 vessels and 1,620,820 tons.

Grand Total Shipping Trade.—Statistics are given in Table **16** showing sea-going, inland international, coastwise and total vessels (exclusive of ferriage), entered and cleared at Canadian ports, by provinces, during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, and totals for the fiscal years 1923 to 1936. It is noteworthy in this table that the volume of coastwise shipping is the greatest, while sea-going is next in tonnage. Both sea-going and coastwise shipping show marked expansion since 1923, although the effect of the depression is evident here also. Inland international shipping, on the other hand, has varied considerably and showed a more definite decrease during the depression. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared was greater for Ontario than for British Columbia in the fiscal year ended 1936. This was due to the fact that the great bulk of the inland international shipping was through Ontario ports, while there was also a large tonnage of coasting trade through these ports. It will be noted, too, from the footnotes, to Tables **15** and **16** that a certain amount of ferriage, at Sarnia, is included in the Ontario figures. Ontario came first in total shipping in 1936, followed by British Columbia, after which came Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

16.—Totals of Numbers and Tonnages of All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage), Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, 1923-36, With Details by Provinces for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Year and Province.	Sea-Going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923	19,462	17,095,883	19,593	17,182,454	82,560	36,240,041	80,033	34,730,037
Totals, 1924	19,261	18,497,025	19,499	18,521,377	88,035	39,268,712	84,762	38,096,416
Totals, 1925	20,436	20,470,379	20,420	20,510,647	87,185	40,480,372	87,091	40,139,447
Totals, 1926	21,185	22,837,720	21,353	22,817,276	88,693	41,770,480	87,878	41,117,175
Totals, 1927	21,382	23,224,281	20,923	22,925,488	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467
Totals, 1928	20,903	24,240,847	20,627	23,973,787	94,981	45,381,586	94,714	44,146,030
Totals, 1929	22,531	27,464,158	22,895	26,944,369	95,047	49,046,588	93,905	48,067,097
Totals, 1930	21,583	27,155,766	21,885	25,836,466	82,205	43,666,866	82,197	44,067,907
Totals, 1931	20,737	28,064,762	20,860	26,535,387	77,507	47,134,652	77,354	47,540,555
Totals, 1932	19,175	27,003,210	19,102	25,337,031	69,875	44,912,972	70,112	45,311,899
Totals, 1933	17,778	25,044,389	18,150	24,722,443	64,875	41,975,393	64,688	41,100,788
Totals, 1934	19,501	28,209,947	19,904	27,235,907	66,915	41,923,543	66,895	41,843,250
Totals, 1935	21,419	28,512,257	21,784	28,547,591	68,441	43,146,037	68,545	42,827,149
1936.								
Prince Edward Island	99	65,595	114	64,605	1,089	302,715	1,085	308,291
Nova Scotia	4,870	4,785,815	5,431	5,479,397	11,656	4,629,074	11,317	4,081,628
New Brunswick	5,687	2,070,498	5,765	2,136,402	3,801	1,332,577	3,786	1,233,811
Quebec	1,788	6,654,345	1,648	6,071,265	10,872	9,328,984	10,933	9,527,947
Ontario	5	3,724	5	4,509	13,422	15,198,512	13,196	14,508,022
Manitoba	8	25,744	8	25,744	8	1,868	6	1,790
British Columbia	10,378	15,290,030	10,357	15,374,954	28,873	12,116,330	29,224	12,085,781
Yukon	–	–	–	–	88	69,301	86	68,346
Totals, 1936	22,835	28,895,751	23,328	29,156,876	69,809	42,979,361	69,633	41,815,616

Year and Province.	Inland International.				Totals.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923[1]	55,958	18,864,448	56,419	19,260,398	157,980	72,200,372	156,045	71,172,889
Totals, 1924[1]	50,314	18,926,976	50,758	19,001,995	157,610	76,692,713	155,019	75,619,788
Totals, 1925[1]	46,412	17,616,105	47,011	19,341,920	154,033	78,566,856	154,522	79,992,014
Totals, 1926[1]	26,040	14,117,099	27,056	15,171,732	135,918	78,725,299	136,287	79,409,183
Totals, 1927[1]	29,876	14,862,096	30,626	16,319,791	143,480	81,211,296	142,363	81,862,749
Totals, 1928[1]	35,073	16,745,632	35,918	18,843,531	150,957	86,368,065	151,259	86,963,348
Totals, 1929[1]	37,320	18,987,751	38,437	20,338,949	154,898	95,498,497	155,237	95,290,415
Totals, 1930[1]	54,742	17,550,585	55,600	18,895,972	158,530	88,373,217	159,682	88,800,345
Totals, 1931[1]	40,663	17,769,690	40,826	18,542,037	138,907	92,969,104	139,040	92,617,979
Totals, 1932[1]	35,264	15,216,213	35,768	15,829,943	124,314	87,132,395	124,982	86,528,873
Totals, 1933[1]	31,551	12,714,054	31,957	13,791,599	114,204	79,733,836	114,795	79,614,830
Totals, 1934[1]	28,328	12,718,566	28,660	14,460,952	114,744	82,852,056	115,459	83,540,109
Totals, 1935[1]	26,943	14,772,884	26,874	14,602,087	116,803	86,431,178	117,203	85,976,827
1936.								
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	1,188	368,310	1,199	372,896
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	16,526	9,414,889	16,748	9,561,025
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	9,488	3,403,075	9,551	3,370,213
Quebec	1,527	690,492	1,646	817,708	14,187	16,673,821	14,227	16,416,920
Ontario[1]	27,998	13,774,247	27,756	14,173,870	41,425	28,976,483	40,957	28,686,401
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	16	27,612	14	27,534
British Columbia	1	30	2	30	39,252	27,406,390	39,583	27,460,765
Yukon	22	7,253	21	7,250	110	76,554	107	75,596
Totals, 1936[1]	29,548	14,472,022	29,425	14,998,858	122,192	86,347,134	122,386	85,971,350

[1] The Ontario figures and the totals for Inland International and Total Shipping are inclusive of ferriage "arrived" and "departed" of: 13,180 vessels and 1,415,612 tons for 1934; 13,444 vessels and 1,433,031 tons for 1935; and 14,583 and 1,620,820 tons for 1936. Corresponding deductions for earlier years are not available. (See also footnote 1 to Table 15.)

Subsection 2.—Canal Traffic.

Since the canals of Canada are open to the vessels and traffic of all nations upon equal terms, United States traffic constitutes an important part of the total carried through certain canals, especially the Welland canal. This is shown in Tables **17** and **20.** More complete details of the traffic through canals may be found in the annual report on Canal Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

17.—Total Traffic through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, navigation seasons 1911-36.[1]

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398, and for the figures for 1900-10, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 697.

Navigation Season.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.[5]		Freight Carried.				
					Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.[5]		Total.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Tons.	P.C. of Total.	Tons.	P.C. of Total.	Tons.
1911..	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20·5	30,237,446	79·5	38,030,353
1912..	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19·7	38,210,716	80·3	47,587,245
1913..	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21·3	40,923,038	78·7	52,053,913
1914[2]..	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25·3	27,641,031	74·7	37,023,237[2]
1915..	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44·7	8,409,380	55·3	15,198,803
1916..	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31·7	16,096,529	68·3	23,583,491
1917..	21,588	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26·8	16,274,566	73·2	22,238,935
1918..	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,369,477	17·8	15,514,142	82·2	18,883,619
1919[3]..	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48·7	5,129,435	51·3	9,995,266[3]
1920..	23,038	8,521,643	3,826	3,838,890	4,094,044	46·9	4,641,339	53·1	8,735,383
1921..	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48·5	4,844,993	51·5	9,407,021
1922..	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62·1	3,752,828	37·9	10,026,055
1923..	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	7,637,485	68·2	3,561,949	31·8	11,199,434
1924..	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68·8	4,011,920	31·2	12,869,097
1925..	28,361	14,964,785	3,587	3,824,924	9,570,311	67·7	4,560,356	32·3	14,130,667
1926..	27,965	14,542,485	3,543	3,144,866	9,656,190	71·7	3,821,473	28·3	13,477,663
1927..	36,162	17,472,601	4,013	3,364,461	11,863,931	67·8	5,624,380	32·2	17,488,311
1928..	30,575	17,435,176	3,973	3,270,591	13,882,592	74·2	4,837,849	25·8	18,720,441
1929..	25,917	13,741,071	2,400	2,323,351	9,689,718	70·7	4,009,929	29·3	13,699,647
1930..	24,100	14,489,045	2,063	1,684,576	10,955,113	74·0	3,848,221	26·0	14,803,334
1931..	25,830	15,869,553	1,821	1,749,231	11,433,737	70·6	4,755,337	29·4	16,189,074
1932..	19,854	15,255,970	2,061	2,681,078	13,242,773	73·7	4,717,877	26·3	17,960,650
1933..	21,364	15,225,022	2,200	3,045,876	12,724,925	67·8	6,055,564	32·2	18,780,489
1934..	22,217	14,766,837	2,044	2,969,981	10,813,922	59·8	7,255,330	40·2	18,069,252
1935..	23,822[4]	15,290,797[4]	2,035	2,578,091	11,187,082[4]	61·5	7,018,907[4]	38·5	18,205,989[4]
1936..	25,251	17,085,749	2,708	3,208,829	13,465,460	62·7	8,003,356	37·3	21,468,816

[1] Figures include duplication where cargoes use two or more canals. [2] Third lock of United States' Sault Ste. Marie canal opened Oct. 21, 1914. [3] Fourth lock of United States' Sault Ste. Marie canal opened Sept. 18, 1919. [4] Revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book. [5] Includes a small percentage of vessels of other foreign countries.

18.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1935 and 1936.

Year and Canal.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mineral Products.	Total.
1935.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,271,701	871	481,804	58,517	119,154	1,932,047
Welland	2,715,335[2]	708	2,217,112[2]	444,359[2]	3,575,869	8,953,383[2]
St. Lawrence	2,348,507	8,774	2,130,929[2]	659,502	1,725,943[2]	6,873,655
Chambly	1,005	306	18,308	4,360	20,240	44,219
St. Peters	7,168[2]	2,191[2]	6,949	20,478	17,806	54,592
Murray	–	–	1,325	450	3,146	4,921
Ottawa	30	252	99,326	4,147	185,771	289,526
Rideau	30	205	19,238	659	294	20,426
Trent	142	13	793	13,076	133	14,157
St. Andrews	7	1,021	3,337	14,698	–	19,063
Totals[1]	**6,343,925**[2]	**14,341**[2]	**4,979,121**[2]	**1,220,246**[2]	**5,648,356**[2]	**18,205,989**[2]

[1] Totals include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

18.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Year and Canal.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mineral Products.	Total.
1936.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,451,177	807	267,021	116,832	442,399	2,278,236
Welland	3,183,459	2,254	1,856,272	537,616	4,857,202	10,436,803
St. Lawrence	3,194,661	7,381	1,700,263	758,638	2,627,581	8,288,524
Chambly	3,098	188	28,544	7,158	40,743	79,731
St. Peters	4,467	2,029	4,063	25,088	20,610	56,257
Murray	–	–	–	–	4,906	4,906
Ottawa	800	45	97,197	9,912	153,539	261,493
Rideau	–	45	5,334	2,245	7,980	15,604
Trent	74	9	336	22,960	668	24,047
St. Andrews	2	1,097	208	15,334	6,574	23,215
Totals[1]	**7,837,738**	**13,855**	**3,959,238**	**1,495,783**	**8,162,202**	**21,468,816**

[1] Totals include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

19.—Principal Commodities Carried through Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1933-36.[1]

Commodity.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Increase in 1936.	Decrease in 1936.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Barley	156,054	420,838	396,659	494,500	97,841	
Corn	320,267	295,459	346,094	381,248	35,154	
Oats	187,557	271,253	315,340	317,507	2,167	–
Rye	136,282	320,685	179,326	112,487	–	66,839
Flaxseed	83,048	77,849	67,013	110,056	43,043	–
Wheat	6,648,831	4,011,651	4,089,058	5,444,009	1,354,951	
Other grains	48	132	88,470	114,954	26,484	
Flour	881,457	704,138	716,602[3]	773,152	56,550	
Hay	2,942	5,192	2,950	4,724	1,774	–
Other milled products	108,745	132,612	129,549	78,328	–	51,221
Fruits and vegetables	5,713	2,938	5,930	3,902	–	2,028
Potatoes	5,069	7,169	6,934	2,871	–	4,063
Poultry, game and fish	4,570	3,729	4,276	5,024	748	–
Dressed meats	1,008	415	376	2,105	1,729	
Other packing-house products	2,245	2,445	1,694	1,906	212	–
All other animal products	9,978	7,893	7,995	4,820	–	3,175
Agricultural implements	8,441	11,154	19,212	8,763	–	10,449
Cement, bricks and lime	97,742	65,603	39,592	41,939	2,347	–
Iron, pig and bloom	38,268	16,407	31,074	14,631	–	16,443
Iron and steel, all other	144,951	208,860	222,404	291,913	69,509	–
Gasolene	642,403	852,580	966,766[3]	1,088,885	122,119	
Petroleum and other oils	776,081	863,519	755,432	849,458	94,026	–
Sugar	390,189	332,234	322,167	308,308	–	13,859
Salt	86,691	68,358	78,040	74,127	–	3,913
Wines, liquors and beer	22,274	16,950	19,941	16,161	–	3,780
Paper	349,377	322,692	387,400	406,828	19,428	–
Wood-pulp	[2]	570,074	780,090[3]	799,192	19,102	–
Automobiles and parts	[2]	53,479	68,861[3]	59,033	–	9,828
Pulpwood	905,260	1,288,338	1,124,916[3]	1,388,154	263,238	–
Logs, posts, poles, piling	52,533	58,894	25,727[3]	32,992	7,265	–
Firewood			16,273	6,685	–	9,588
Lumber mill and cooperage stock			47,432	60,707	13,275	
Other forest products	24,615	22,075	5,898	7,245	1,347	–
Hard coal	341,868	413,309	446,367	380,910	–	65,457
Soft coal	3,429,877	3,941,982	3,714,568	4,339,090	624,522	–
Coke	391,803	492,405	295,329	406,142	110,813	
Copper ore	24,062	8,700	8,693	12,559	3,866	
Iron ore	232,620	608,533	657,995	863,632	205,637	
Other ore	53,548	80,316	98,452	214,876	116,424	–
Sand, etc	255,246	329,413	426,952	388,444	–	38,508
All other freight	1,958,826	1,178,979	1,288,142[2]	1,556,549	268,407	–
Totals	**18,780,489**	**18,069,252**	**18,205,989**[3]	**21,468,816**	**3,262,827**	

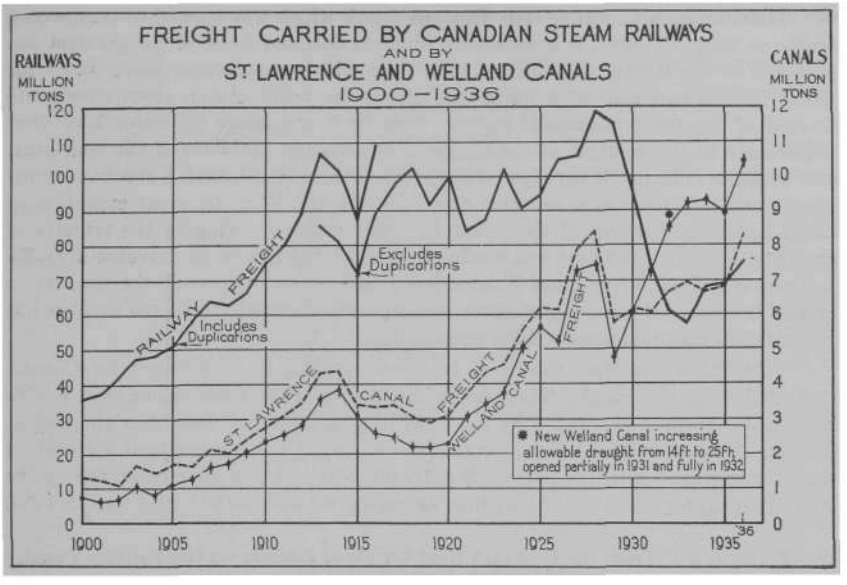
[1] Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. [2] Wood-pulp and automobiles included in 1933 with all other freight. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

20.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, navigation seasons 1935 and 1936.

Year and Canal.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.[3]		From United States to United States Ports.[3]		From United States to Canadian Ports.[3]	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
1935.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	392,643	1,257,902	40,076	136,113	11,020	10,979	82,514	800
Welland	906,588	2,494,634[2]	1,045,645[2]	13,427[2]	338,125[2]	370,021[2]	33,125	3,751,818
St. Lawrence	2,764,893[2]	2,147,948[2]	1,029,053	30,379	77,527	28,852	25,132	769,871
Chambly	19,418	928	16,505	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,368
St. Peters	14,076	40,221	Nil	72	Nil	Nil	223	Nil
Murray	1,870	211	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,840
Ottawa	121,004	160,653	Nil	7,869	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rideau	16,706	3,720	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Trent	13,498	659	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Andrews	15,879	3,184	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals[1]	**4,266,575**[2]	**6,110,060**[2]	**2,131,279**[2]	**187,860**[2]	**426,672**[2]	**409,852**[2]	**140,994**	**4,532,697**
1936.								
Sault Ste. Marie	414,149	1,286,693	63,272	342,472	31,350	46,023	89,314	4,963
Welland	894,334	3,122,667	1,292,245	72,215	446,757	403,794	70,135	4,134,656
St. Lawrence	2,749,963	3,009,262	1,306,028	77,685	113,410	44,199	25,974	962,003
Chambly	27,892	3,556	36,225	134	Nil	Nil	Nil	11,924
St. Peters	10,816	45,416	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Murray	Nil	1,011	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,895
Ottawa	103,237	138,842	Nil	18,872	Nil	Nil	542	Nil
Rideau	12,820	2,784	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Trent	23,303	744	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Andrews	18,941	4,274	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals[1]	**4,255,455**	**7,615,249**	**2,697,770**	**511,403**	**591,517**	**494,016**	**185,965**	**5,117,441**

Year and Canal.	Traffic by Direction.		Origins of Cargo.		Total Cargo.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on Previous Year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.[3]		
1935.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	526,253	1,405,794	1,830,837	101,210	1,932,047	+204,895
Welland	2,323,483[2]	6,629,900[2]	4,041,830[2]	4,911,553	8,953,383[2]	−327,069[2]
St. Lawrence	3,896,605[2]	2,977,050[2]	4,879,714[2]	1,993,941[2]	6,873,655	+213,603
Chambly	35,923	8,296	36,851	7,368	44,219	+10,893
St. Peters	14,299	40,293	54,235	357	54,592	+1,952
Murray	1,870	3,051	2,081	2,840	4,921	−3,836
Ottawa	121,004	168,522	287,888	1,638	289,526	+16,405
Rideau	16,706	3,720	20,426	Nil	20,426	−1,420
Trent	13,498	659	14,157	Nil	14,157	+9,533
St. Andrews	15,879	3,184	19,063	Nil	19,063	+11,781
Totals[1]	**6,965,520**[2]	**11,240,469**[2]	**11,187,082**[2]	**7,018,907**[2]	**18,205,989**[2]	**+136,737**[2]
1936.						
Sault Ste. Marie	598,085	1,680,151	2,082,863	195,373	2,278,236	+346,189
Welland	2,703,471	7,733,332	4,840,621	5,596,182	10,436,803	+1,483,420
St. Lawrence	4,195,375	4,093,149	6,098,406	2,190,118	8,288,524	+1,414,869
Chambly	64,117	15,614	67,807	11,924	79,731	+35,512
St. Peters	10,816	45,441	56,257	Nil	56,257	+1,665
Murray	Nil	4,906	1,011	3,895	4,906	−15
Ottawa	103,779	157,714	255,629	5,864	261,493	−28,033
Rideau	12,820	2,784	15,604	Nil	15,604	−4,822
Trent	23,303	744	24,047	Nil	24,047	+9,890
St. Andrews	18,941	4,274	23,215	Nil	23,215	+4,152
Totals[1]	**7,730,707**	**13,738,109**	**13,465,460**	**8,003,356**	**21,468,816**	**+3,262,827**

[1] Totals include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Includes a small percentage of ports of other foreign countries.



The canal traffic figures in the foregoing Tables, **17** to **20**, include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals. Table **21** below eliminates most of this duplication for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system. Even in this analysis, however, grain traffic originating at Lake Superior ports and transhipped from upper lake to smaller boats at Port Colborne or other points on lakes Erie or Huron, is really a duplication although not appearing as such. The elimination of duplications for Canadian canals only, is not feasible because both Canadian and United States vessels use the locks on both sides of the river at Sault Ste Marie without the payment of tolls or other restrictions.

21.—Freight Traffic[1] Using the St. Lawrence, Welland and Sault Ste. Marie[3] Canals, navigation season of 1936.

Canals Used.	Up-Bound Freight.	Down-Bound Freight.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
St. Lawrence only	2,323,369	1,317,076	3,640,445
St. Lawrence and Welland[2]	1,653,699	1,899,352	3,553,051
St. Lawrence, Welland and Sault Ste. Marie[3]	218,307	876,721	1,095,028
Welland only	722,536	3,776,767	4,499,303
Welland and Sault Ste. Marie[3]	111,329	1,178,092	1,289,421
Sault Ste. Marie only[3]	14,356,477	52,787,674	67,144,151
Totals	**19,385,717**	**61,835,682**	**81,221,399**

[1] Excluding duplications. [2] Includes approximately 700,000 tons of freight using the locks at Sault Ste. Marie and transhipped at Port Colborne. [3] Includes both Canadian and United States canals at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Panama Canal.*—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the War the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but, with the post-war decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe has taken place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions.

Table 22 shows the amount of traffic originating in or destined for Canada carried through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the much larger volume of freight originating at western ports than at eastern ports, and the larger volume destined for eastern than for western Canadian ports. Strictly inter-coastal Canadian cargo during the latest year aggregated 119,577 long tons as compared with 89,444 long tons in 1935.

22.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-36.

Year ended June 30—	Originating on—		Destined for—	
	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924	1,223,102	110,677	141,086	197,204
1925	1,082,282	121,803	158,709	379,284
1926	1,650,855	160,196	168,295	614,580
1927	1,548,783	207,003	248,009	803,418
1928	2,845,675	168,287	268,960	394,173
1929	2,650,646	231,128	266,433	539,767
1930	1,968,966	185,776	267,282	556,562
1931	2,307,257	137,756	271,621	492,532
1932	2,383,211	89,443	167,855	529,317
1933	2,896,162	121,875	134,511	328,038
1934	2,201,180	196,204	189,227	498,706
1935	2,490,203	248,658	176,698	547,974
1936	2,705,567	298,884	223,174	506,673

With respect to total traffic through the canal by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States registration carried 10,700,535 tons, or 40·4 p.c. of the total cargo of 26,505,943 locked through in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. British vessels carried 6,181,571 tons, or 23·3 p.c.; Norwegian vessels 2,717,860 tons, or 10·3 p.c.; Japanese vessels 1,697,880 tons, or 6·4 p.c.; and German vessels 1,305,090 tons, or 4·9 p.c.

* Revised, and figures supplied, by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

23.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-36.

Year ended June 30—	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.
1915	512	2,070,939	546	2,817,461	1,058	4,888,400
1916	376	1,369,018	348	1,724,317	724	3,093,335
1917	844	2,928,470	894	4,126,250	1,738	7,054,720
1918	877	2,638,116	1,112	4,887,652	1,989	7,525,768
1919	819	2,737,321	1,129	4,172,776	1,948	6,910,097
1920	1,130	4,091,964	1,263	5,280,410	2,393	9,372,374
1921	1,417	5,891,009	1,374	5,704,962	2,791	11,595,971
1922	1,469	5,495,164	1,196	5,387,443	2,665	10,882,607
1923	2,090	7,085,965	1,818	12,480,464	3,908	19,566,429
1924	2,697	7,858,969	2,461	19,134,198	5,158	26,993,167
1925	2,364	7,397,159	2,228	16,559,390	4,592	23,956,549
1926	2,698	8,034,593	2,389	17,995,423	5,087	26,030,016
1927	2,805	8,576,474	2,488	19,157,081	5,293	27,733,555
1928	3,284	8,303,344	2,969	21,312,307	6,253	29,615,651
1929	3,279	9,873,529	3,010	20,774,239	6,289	30,647,768
1930	3,051	9,472,061	2,976	20,546,368	6,027	30,018,429
1931	2,717	6,670,718	2,653	18,394,565	5,370	25,065,283
1932	2,273	5,631,717	2,089	14,167,269	4,362	19,798,986
1933	2,184	4,507,070	1,978	13,654,095	4,162	18,161,165
1934	2,753	6,162,649	2,481	18,541,360	5,234	24,704,009
1935	2,676	7,529,721	2,504	17,779,806	5,180	25,309,527
1936	2,770	8,249,899	2,612	18,256,044	5,382	26,505,943

Subsection 3.—Harbour Traffic.

The freight movement through a large port takes a number of different forms. The overseas movement, *i.e.*, the freight loaded into or unloaded from sea-going vessels frequently constitutes a surprisingly small part of the total. Usually the volume coming in and going out by coastwise vessels is larger. Then there is the "in transit" movement in vessels which pass through the harbour without loading or unloading. Finally there is the movement from one point to another within the harbour, which in many ports amounts to a larger total than any of the other activities. In the past, these different forms of traffic have not been uniformly recorded for the various harbours of Canada, and therefore, it has been impossible to compile satisfactory or reliable statistics. With the consolidation of administrative activities in the Department of Transport, and the control of many of the leading ports in the National Harbours Board, an effort is being made to compile fairly satisfactory statistics regarding harbour traffic.

PART V.—AIR NAVIGATION.*

Aircraft furnish a rapid and convenient means of transportation for passengers and supplies to remote and unsettled areas. The use of aircraft has made possible the obtaining of accurate information for the development and conservation of natural resources in parts of Canada that would otherwise have been practically inaccessible. Air-mail and air-transportation lines and commercial services are increasing steadily in number and in the scope of their operations and usefulness.

* Descriptive and administrative information has been prepared from material supplied by J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport, while statistics have been compiled by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The treatment of air navigation in this part of the Year Book is confined to civil aviation; the military activities and organizations are dealt with under National Defence (see "Air Service" in the Index). The subject is introduced with a section dealing with the history and administrative control of civil aviation and this is followed by sections on facilities and equipment, finances and employees, and traffic, along the lines of the treatment adopted in this chapter for other forms of transportation.

The collection and compilation of statistics of civil aviation was transferred from the Branch of the Controller of Civil Aviation to the Bureau of Statistics in 1936. To preserve continuity with aviation statistics published in previous Year Books a statistical summary of civil aviation for the years 1931 to 1936 is given below in Table 1. The statistics collected for 1936 have been somewhat enlarged and consequently no comparisons with similar data for previous years can be made for items appearing in other tables of this Part.

1.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1931-36.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-23 may be found at p. 616 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book, for 1924-29 at p. 661 of the 1930 edition, and for 1930 at p. 698 of the 1936 Year Book.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
General Analysis.						
Firms manufacturing aircraft	7	7	7	6	10	7
Firms chiefly operating aircraft	100	73	87	125	123	116
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service	4	4	3	3	7	12
Aircraft flights made	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031	153,211	108,582[3]
Aircraft hours flown	73,645	56,170	53,299	75,871	88,451	76,443[3]
Approximate aeroplane mileage	5,280,958	2,786,609	2,733,642	3,430,475	4,314,192	-
Approximate float seaplane mileage	1,553,721	1,503,157	1,641,911			
Approximate boat seaplane mileage	180,620	198,792	99,433	3,067,162	3,207,910	
Approximate amphibian mileage	30,950	80,573	63,319			
Total aircraft mileage	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637	7,522,102	7,100,401[3]
Average flight duration (minutes)	30	33	30	36	34	42[3]
Pilots carried	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031	153,211	108,582[3]
Passengers and crew carried	100,128	76,800	85,006	105,306	177,472	115,834[3]
Total personnel carried	244,208	179,019	191,258	233,337	330,683	224,416[3]
Pilots carried one mile (pilot miles)	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637	7,522,102	7,100,401[3]
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger miles)	4,073,552	2,869,799	3,816,862	6,266,475	7,936,950	11,272,716[3]
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel miles)	11,119,828	7,438,930	8,355,177	12,764,112	15,459,052	18,373,117[3]
Total freight or express carried (lb.)	2,372,467	3,129,974	4,205,901	14,441,179	17,615,910[4]	22,947,105[3]
Total mail carried (lb.)	470,461	413,687	539,358	625,040	1,126,084	1,107,060[3]
Licensed Civil Air Harbours.						
Total air harbours (all types)	83	83	90	101	96	155
Licensed Civil Aircraft.[1]						
Aeroplanes (single-engined)	466	416	331	-	-	
Aeroplanes (twin-engined)	-	-	1	-	-	
Aeroplanes (triple-engined)	1	1	-	-	-	
Float seaplanes (single-engined)	466	416	331	-	-	
Boat seaplanes (single-engined)	23	26	12	-	-	
Amphibians (single-engined)	5	2	1	-	-	-
Total aircraft (all types)	495	445	345	368	380	450
Licensed Civil Air Personnel.						
Commercial pilots	[2]	[2]	474	405	414	380
Limited commercial pilots	-	-	-	-	-	65
Transport pilots	-	-	-	-	-	42
Private pilots	[2]	[2]	405	429	496	559
Air engineers	[2]	[2]	403	461	472	533
Unlicensed air mechanics employed	140	52	60	61	318	55

[1] These figures show duplication, since practically all aeroplanes are convertible to float seaplanes. [2] The basis of classification was changed in 1935. Figures on the old basis for 1929-34 will be found at p. 746 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. [3] Commercial air traffic only. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 1.—History and Administration.

Subsection 1.—Historical Sketch.

About the turn of the century Mr. W. R. Turnbull, who may be termed the "father of aeronautical research in Canada", was experimenting with aerofoils and propellers at Rothesay, New Brunswick, where, in 1902, he set up the first small wind tunnel in Canada. He discovered the laws of the centre of pressure movement on aerofoils, and made deductions from these laws which explained the longitudinal stability of aeroplanes. He also propounded the static laws of air propellers and in later years evolved and developed the controllable-pitch propeller.

At the time that Mr. Turnbull was beginning his work, Dr. Graham Bell was experimenting with kites and air-screws in laboratories at his summer home at Baddeck, Cape Breton Island. The "Aerial Experiment Association", formed in 1907, consisted of Dr. Bell, J. A. D. McCurdy and F. W. Baldwin, two young Canadian engineering graduates, Glen Curtiss, a motor cycle engine builder from New York State, and Lt. Selfridge, on leave from the United States army. As a result of the work of these associates, the first flight in Canada was made at Baddeck on Dec. 7, 1907, in the *Cygnet*, a tetrahedral kite, which was towed by a steam tug. on Feb. 23, 1909, McCurdy's aeroplane, the *Silver Dart*, was taken out for tests on the ice at Baddeck. With its designer as pilot and under its own power, it flew for half a mile, rising thirty feet above the ice. This was the first aeroplane flight by a British subject. The *Silver Dart* was an advance on any aircraft previously flown, notable features being a three-wheel undercarriage, tapered wings, and the use of aileron controls.

Progress was rapid throughout the civilized world in the development and design of heavier-than-air flying craft from 1908 to the outbreak of the War, and this progress was accelerated during the War by the intensity of competition for superiority in the air, and by the wide field for experiment which the war activities provided. Officially, Canada took little part in these developments. However, many young Canadians entered the flying service of Britain and, to facilitate their recruitment and preparation, training units were established in Canada. To provide the aircraft for training purposes, Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, was organized by the Imperial Munitions Board and, by the end of the War, no less than 2,900 planes had been built by this industry. In the latter part of the War, owing to the extension of submarine raiding to the Atlantic coast of America, a Royal Canadian Naval Air Service was organized to patrol the coasts of the Maritime Provinces and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Bases were established at Halifax and Sydney, and patrols inaugurated on Aug. 25, 1918.

At the end of the War thousands of young men with training and experience in the British flying services returned to Canada, full of enthusiasm for aviation, and seeking an opportunity to apply their new knowledge to peace-time developments. At the same time, governments were disposing of their surplus stocks of planes at bargain prices. Action was necessary to supervise and control aviation in Canada. The Air Board was appointed in June, 1919, with authority for the full regulation of civil aeronautics. Branches were organized to deal with licensing of aircraft and personnel, to conduct flying operations for other Government services, and to provide technical services.

The immediate post-war circumstances of a large number of trained pilots and many surplus aircraft resulted in great activity in flying. However, much of this was in the form of exhibition flying, joy-riding and flying instruction. Patronage of

these activities soon waned as the novelty of flying wore off among the general public. However, the foundations for real progress were laid by a few more far-sighted men who sought to apply the facilities of aircraft to real practical purposes in forest reconnaissance, surveying, and transportation in inaccessible areas of country. In the summer of 1919 successful flights were made for forest protection and survey work at Lac à la Tortue in Quebec. In the summers of 1920 and 1921 bases were established by the Air Board, with provincial co-operation, at various points across Canada from which forest patrols and survey work were carried on. In addition some large corporations such as the Laurentide Company and Price Brothers established their own air services for forest patrol, surveys and transportation. The discovery of crude oil at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie river in the fall of 1921 led to the first large-scale attempt to establish air transportation in the far north by the Imperial Oil Company. As a result of the development of mining activity at Rouyn in northwestern Quebec, the first regular freight and passenger air transport service was inaugurated in 1924 by the Laurentide Air Services, Limited.

From these beginnings the expansion has been rapid. The speed and ease of air transport played a very important part in the expansion of mining activity during recent years throughout many areas of the Canadian Shield. Aircraft have been regularly used all across Canada for forest sketching, patrol and fire suppression, while very large areas have been mapped each year by aerial photography. The basic reasons for this progress of flying in the north country are simple. The only alternative means of transportation in many cases—the canoe in summer and the dog team in winter—are arduous, tedious, very costly and slow for long distances. Furthermore, the lakes which dot the country everywhere provided from the first readily available landing places for aircraft equipped with floats in summer and with skis in winter. The flying could all be done in daylight hours and trips could generally be postponed if weather conditions were unfavourable. As a result commercial flying throughout the north country has been able to supply a very real economic service and to show substantial progress without governmental subsidies of any kind, while numerous governmental functions are being carried out with increased efficiency and economy through the aid of flying.

The situation was wholly different in the older settled parts of Canada. Here other forms of dependable and efficient transportation were already in existence and in some phases over-developed. The only advantage flying could offer was a saving of time, and to effect this an elaborate system of ground facilities was necessary. On account of the expense entailed, the development of inter-city air transportation was left in abeyance at first until progress elsewhere would give a clearer indication of its success and value. However, the success of inter-city air services in Europe and the steady growth of the United States airway system led to a reconsideration of Canada's position in 1927. As a step in establishing a chain of airports across Canada and also to provide for the training of personnel, the flying-club movement was started with the offer of government grants and gifts of aircraft. Twenty-three flying clubs were established in the principal cities of Canada in 1928 and 1929. Aerodromes established by municipalities or by these flying clubs formed the nucleus for the Trans-Canada airway, the Dominion Government having to provide intermediate landing fields, especially through the Rocky mountains and across northern Ontario, and the weather-reporting, lighting, and radio services.

Mention has already been made of the administration of aviation under the Air Board immediately after the War. At the beginning of 1923, in the unification of the defence forces under the Department of National Defence, the Air Board was

abolished and the administration of aviation was placed under the new Department. At this period when both military and civil flying services were small and in the early stages of their development, the advantages of combining their administration in one department were manifest. However, the two functions inevitably developed along different lines, these differences applying both to types of aircraft and to training of personnel. With the growth of both military and civil flying, their administration in one department became less convenient and stability in the administration of aviation in the Dominion was finally reached in the autumn of 1936 by the complete separation of the military and civil functions, the latter being transferred to the new Department of Transport. Civil aviation has now become so important a part of the transportation facilities of Canada that it can best be administered by the Department which deals with railway, shipping, and highway services, to which aviation is complementary.

Subsection 2.—Administration.

Civil aviation, previously administered by the Department of National Defence, is now a function of the Department of Transport, created in November, 1936.

The administrative duties under the Controller of Civil Aviation include the inspection and registration of aircraft and air harbours, the licensing of commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and any matters connected with airship services are administered in this Branch.

Provincial Government Operations.—The Ontario Provincial Air Service owns 18 aircraft, which are operated by the province in the work of forest fire protection, transportation, air photography and sketching in northern Ontario. Operations cover an area approximately 800 miles from east to west and 400 miles from north to south. The Manitoba Government Air Service, operated in 1936, 5 aircraft on forest protection in the province for the Forestry Branch. The Saskatchewan Government Air Service operated 4 aircraft in the province on special work for the Department of Natural Resources. The British Columbia and Quebec Governments contracted with commercial aircraft operators for their flying requirements.

Commercial Aviation.—During 1936 the principal activity of commercial aircraft operators in Canada was the carriage by air of passengers, freight, and mails to mining fields in the more remote parts of the Dominion. Their work also included forest fire patrols, timber cruising, air photography, flying instruction, advertising, short passenger flights, etc., in various parts of the country.

Air-Mail Services.—Regular air-mail services were established in December, 1927. Statistics of the air-mail services, showing routes operated, mileage flown, and mail carried during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, may be found in Table 6, p. 727, under the part of this chapter dealing with the Post Office.

Encouragement of Aviation.—To encourage a more wide-spread interest and knowledge of aviation, the Department of National Defence, since 1928, has assisted by issuing light aeroplanes and making grants to each of the 22 flying clubs; *viz*: Halifax, Cape Breton, Saint John, Montreal, Brant-Norfolk, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Border Cities, Kitchener, Brandon, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Many aerodromes have been established through this movement. Details of membership, aircraft, hangars, flights, etc., of flying clubs are shown separately in the tables.

Section 2.—Airports and Aircraft.

Subsection 1.—Ground Facilities.

The nucleus of the chain of aerodromes and ground facilities which will constitute the Trans-Canada airway mentioned below, consisted of municipal or flying-club airports adjacent to the larger urban centres. There are also numerous terminals from which commercial flying services operate, chiefly into the northerly mining regions. These different types of air harbours are indicated in Table 2.

Trans-Canada Airway Development.—The construction of the Trans-Canada airway progressed favourably during 1936. When completed, the airway will consist of a chain of airports and intermediate aerodromes, approximately 30 miles apart, reaching from Halifax to Vancouver with "feeder lines" or branches leading to the larger cities off the main airway to neighbouring cities in the United States, and into the Canadian North. The airway will be equipped with air navigation aids, such as radio, lighting for night flying and weather reporting services, and is designed to facilitate civil and commercial flying operations in the Dominion.

A large air terminal has been built at St. Hubert, seven miles south of Montreal. A mooring tower for airships and an aerodrome have been constructed there and immigration, customs and postal facilities are available. An aerodrome has also been constructed at Rimouski to expedite the dispatch and reception of trans-atlantic mails.

2.—Air Harbours in Canada, 1936.

MUNICIPAL AIR HARBOURS.

Location.	Name of Aeroplane Club Using Harbour.	Landing Surface.	Capacity of Hangar.	Investment.[1]
			sq. ft.	$
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	Halifax Aero Club	Land	2,400	1,300
New Brunswick—				
Fredericton	(none)	Water	Nil	Nil
Moncton	(none)	Land	4,881	23,830
Saint John	Saint John Flying Club	Land	5,200	33,520
Quebec—				
Cap de la Madeleine	(none)	Land	Nil	[2]
Ontario—				
Brantford	Brant-Norfolk Aero Club	Land	1,300	6,650
Fort William	Fort William Aero Club	Land	2,400	975
Haileybury	(none)	Water	Nil	Nil
Hamilton	Hamilton Aero Club	Land	5,700	[2]
Kingston	Flying Club of Kingston	Land	7,500	3,500
Little Current	(none)	Land and Water	Nil	75
Port Arthur	(none)	Water	Nil	Nil
Stratford	(none)	Land	Nil	15,000
Waterloo	Kitchener-Waterloo Flying Club	Land	5,000	1,600
Manitoba—				
Virden	(none)	Land	Nil	1,000
Winnipeg	Winnipeg Flying Club	Land	[2]	17,784
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw Flying Club, Ltd.	Land	11,600	42,500
North Battleford	(none)	Land	4,392	9,400
Regina	Regina Flying Club	Land	12,000	150,000
Saskatoon	Saskatoon Flying Club	Land	Nil	36,127
Weyburn	(none)	Land	Nil	2,000
Yorkton	(none)	Land	Nil	5,000
Alberta—				
Calgary	Calgary Aero Club	Land	7,800	54,638
Cooking Lake	(none)	Land and Water	Nil	20,658
Edmonton	Edmonton and Northern Alberta Aero Club	Land	8,000	165,070
Lethbridge	(none)	Land	[2]	[2]
Medicine Hat	(none)	Land	[2]	[2]

For footnotes see end of table, p. 707.

2.—Air Harbours in Canada, 1936—concluded.

MUNICIPAL AIR HARBOURS—concluded.

Location.	Name of Aeroplane Club using Harbour.	Landing Surface.	Capacity of Hangar.	Investment.[1]
			sq. ft.	$
British Columbia—				
Cranbrook	(none)	Land	3,850	10,758
Fernie	(none)	Land	3,200	23,700
Grand Forks	(none)	Land	Nil	2,850
Trail	(none)	Land	[2]	[2]
Vancouver	Aero Club of British Columbia	Land and Water	21,306	626,000
Vernon	(none)	Land	3,000	5,000
Williams Lake	(none)	Land	[2]	902
Totals			**109,529**	**1,259,837**

OTHER AIR HARBOURS.

Kind.	Landing Surfaces.			
	Land Only.	Water Only.	Land and Water.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public	17	27	Nil	44
Public-auxiliary	2	Nil	Nil	2
Public-temporary	1	Nil	Nil	1
Dominion Government	Nil	3	1	4
Intermediate	30	Nil	Nil	30
Provincial	Nil	11	Nil	11
Private	13	16	Nil	29
Totals, Other Air Harbours	**63**	**57**	**1**	**121**
Totals, Municipal Air Harbours	**28**	**3**	**3**	**34**
Grand Totals	**91**	**60**	**4**	**155**

[1] Not included in investments shown in Table 4. [2] Information not available.

Subsection 2.—Aircraft.

The Manufacture of Aircraft.—An aircraft industry, to construct in Canada the aircraft and equipment required for aviation is essential to the development of flying. Canadian Vickers was the pioneer firm in Canada. Several manufacturers are now producing original types especially suited to operation in Canada. Several aircraft manufacturers from England and the United States have formed branches in Canada for the assembly and service of their products. The list of aircraft manufacturers for 1936 includes the following: Montreal Air Industries, Ltd., Montreal; The Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver; DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto; Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.; Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Ottawa; Fairchild Aircraft, Longueuil, Que.; and Noorduyn Aircraft Ltd., St. Laurent, Que.

The following firms have established plants for the manufacture of landing gear designed to meet the needs of Canadian aviation: Elliott Bros., Sioux Lookout, Ont.; Sachau Marine Construction Co. Ltd., Humber Bay, Toronto, Ont.; McDonald Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; Northwest Aero Marine, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg Speedcraft Factory, Winnipeg, Man.; and R. Erstad, Saskatoon, Sask.

Aero engine factories are established for construction or assembly and service of their products as follows: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors Ltd., at Ottawa; Aero Engines of Canada Ltd., at Montreal for "Wright" and "Bristol" engines; and Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Ltd., at Longueuil, Que.

3.—Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, Dec. 31, 1936.

Aircraft.	Dominion and Provincial.	Private.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
GROSS WEIGHT.[1]					
Up to 2,000 lb	36	65	74	76	251
2,001 to 4,000 lb	14	7	2	85	108
4,001 to 10,000 lb	10	1	–	75	86
Over 10,000 lb	–	–		5	5
Totals	**60**	**73**	**76**	**241**	**450**
TYPE.					
Sea boats	19	3	1	9	32
Amphibians	1	–	–	–	1
Land planes	32	68	71	117	288
Convertible[2]	8	2	4	115	129
Totals	**60**	**73**	**76**	**241**	**450**

[1] Total weight of aircraft with supplies and full load. [2] May be equipped with wheels, floats or skis as conditions demand.

Section 3.—Finances and Employees.

Investments.—The development of aviation requires a considerable outlay of capital not only for the provision and replacement of aircraft but also for the provision of landing fields or harbours, buildings, servicing shops., etc.

4.—Investment for Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.
	$	$
Land and buildings	14,204	561,198
Aircraft	47,018	2,742,469
Tools and equipment	2,788	275,404
Furniture and office appliances	1,690	35,837
Organization expenditures	1,479	1,017,312
Totals	**67,179**	**4,632,220**

Revenues and Expenses.—No statistics are available regarding expenditures on flying operations by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by private individuals. Table 5 shows the revenues and expenditures of flying clubs and commercial flying organizations.

5.—Revenues and Expenses of Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial.
	$	$
Total operating revenues	198,401	2,501,242
Total operating expenses	182,325	2,390,019
Net operating revenues	16,076	111,223

Personnel and Employees.—The numbers of pilots and engineers holding licences under the Controller of Civil Aviation in 1936 were as follows: private pilots 559; commercial pilots 380; limited commercial pilots 65; transport pilots 42; and air engineers 533.

In Table 6 are shown employees and salaries and wages in flying clubs and commercial flying organizations in 1936.

6.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation, in Canada, 1936.

Item.		Flying Clubs.	Commercial.
Employees	No.	67	548
Salaries and Wages	$	80,707	815,931

Section 4.—Traffic.

The freight carried by aircraft consisted largely of machinery, supplies, etc., for mines in the northern part of Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces and the Northwest Territories. Many of these mines are accessible only by canoe in the summer and dog team in the winter or by aircraft, and aircraft transportation will probably be the cheapest and most effective method of transportation during the life of a large number of these. The pounds of freight and express carried by aircraft has grown steadily and rapidly, increasing from 2,372,467 pounds in 1931 to 25,387,719 pounds in 1936. This is considerably more than was carried in any other country, the United States reporting 6,958,777 pounds for 1936. The activity in mining, particularly in gold mining due to the increased price of gold, has been a large factor in this rapid growth of air transportation of freight and express. Much mail, not included in the mail carried under contract, is also carried into the mines by aircraft.

The number of accidents shown in Table 9 includes only aircraft accidents whereas the number of persons injured includes injuries to mechanics in hangars and repair shops which, of course, cannot be charged to any defect in aircraft or aircraft flying.

7.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Provincial Government.	Flying Clubs.	Commercial Services.	Total.
Numbers of clubs	—	22	—	22
Numbers of members—flying	—	1,239	—	1,239
other	—	1,396	—	1,396
Numbers of flights of aircraft	11,739	39,693	108,582	160,014
Numbers of hours flown	9,684	15,826	76,443	101,953
Numbers of miles flown	703,541	(Not computed)	7,100,401	7,803,942
Gallons of gasolene consumed	119,355	106,716	1,455,446	1,681,517
Gallons of lubricating oil consumed	4,021	4,178	43,531	51,730
Numbers of crew carried	14,900	2,503	114,693	132,096
Numbers of paying passengers carried	Nil	1,563	97,888	99,451
Numbers of non-paying passengers carried	7,358	16	11,835	19,209
Totals, Personnel Carried	**22,258**	**4,082**	**224,416**	**259,756**
Numbers of crew carried one mile	861,589	100,870	8,791,231	9,753,690
Numbers of paying passengers carried one mile	Nil	71,150	8,653,640	8,724,790
Numbers of non-paying passengers carried one mile	452,740	160	928,246	1,381,146
Totals, Personnel Carried One Mile	**1,314,329**	**172,180**	**18,373,117**	**19,859,626**
Pupils given instruction	5	958	341	1,304
Pounds of freight and express carried	2,440,614	Nil	22,947,105	25,387,719
Pounds of mail (postal contracts)	Nil	Nil	1,107,060	1,107,060
Ton miles of freight and express	8,993	Nil	1,066,036	1,075,029
Ton miles of mail	Nil	Nil	89,588	89,588
Totals, Ton Miles, Freight, Express, and Mail	**8,993**	**Nil**	**1,155,624**	**1,164,617**
Square miles sketched from aircraft	587	Nil	375	962
Square miles photographed—vertical	1,100	Nil	5,372	6,472
Square miles photographed—oblique	Nil	Nil	156	156

8.—Commercial Air Traffic in Canada, by Provinces, 1936.

Province or Other Origin.	Passengers Taken On.	Freight Loaded.	Mail Loaded.
	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	610	–	105,420
Nova Scotia	505	630	–
New Brunswick	936	5,067	148,345
Quebec	29,949	4,437,253	185,416
Ontario	42,269	12,505,109	252,893
Manitoba	11,779	2,799,081	188,307
Saskatchewan	6,651	836,642	34,475
Alberta	4,150	725,917	85,149
British Columbia	9,183	935,769	33,233
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2,800	582,033	60,125
Foreign countries	891	119,604	13,697
Totals	**109,723**	**22,947,105**	**1,107,060**

9.—Results of Accidents in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	Provincial Government.	Flying clubs.	Commercial Services.	Total.
	No.	No.	No	No.
Accidents Resulting In—				
Damage only, to aircraft	–	34	32	66
Death or injury of crew or passengers	3	5	11	19
Death or injury of other persons (on ground or water)			1	1
Totals	**3**	**39**	**44**	**86**
Persons Killed—				
Passengers	2	1	5	8
Crew	1	2	5	8
Other employees	–	–	–	–
Other persons				
Totals	**3**	**3**	**10**	**16**
Persons Injured—				
Passengers	–	2	7	9
Crew	1	2	2	5
Other employees	–	–	6	6
Other persons			1	1
Totals	**1**	**4**	**16**	**21**
Valuations of Damage to Aircraft	$ 5,000	$ 8,690	$79,402	$93,092

10.—Operation and Accident Averages in Commercial Aviation in Canada, 1936.

Item.	No.	Item.	No.
Operation Averages.		Accident Averages.	
Duration of flight.....hours	0·704	Accidents per 1,000 aircraft flights.... No.	0·405
Length of flight.....miles	65·0	Accidents per 1,000,000 aircraft miles. No.	6·197
Paying passengers per flight..... No.	0·9	Fatalities per 1,000 aircraft flights.... No	0·092
Length of passenger journey.....miles	88·0	Fatalities per 1,000,000 aircraft miles. No.	1·408
Length of flights with freight.....miles	93·0	Passengers killed per 1,000,000 passenger miles..... No.	0·522
Aircraft miles per gallon of fuel..... No.	4·88	Passengers injured per 1,000,000 passenger miles..... No	0·730
Aircraft miles per gallon of lubricating oil..... No.	163·11	Crew killed per 1,000,000 crew miles... No	0·569
		Crew injured per 1,000,000 crew miles.. No.	0·227

PART VI.—WIRE COMMUNICATIONS.*

The statistics regarding rapid communication by wire are classified under two sections—telegraphs and telephones. The division in actual practice may not be quite so clear cut since some of the telegraph services, especially in outlying districts, undoubtedly use telephone rather than telegraph instruments, but with such insignificant exceptions the two types of service are quite distinct.

Section 1.—Telegraphs.

The early history of telegraphic communication in Canada, given on p. 778 of the 1934-35 Year Book, is not repeated in this volume in order to economize space.

Dominion Government Telegraph Service.—This service is operated by the Telegraph Branch of the Department of Public Works. Its general object has been to furnish wire communication for outlying and sparsely settled districts where the amount of business is so small that commercial companies will not enter the field but where the public interests require that there should be communication. Thus these facilities include: telegraph and telephone services to scattered settlements around the coasts of Cape Breton island; cable services to Campobello, Grand Manan and other islands in the bay of Fundy, to Prince Edward Island, Magdalen islands and Anticosti island in the gulf of St. Lawrence; telegraph or telephone services along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Quebec to the straits of Belle Isle; cable connections with Pelee and Manitoulin islands in Ontario; some lines to northern outlying districts in Saskatchewan; lines from Edmonton to the Athabaska and Peace River country in Alberta; telegraph or telephone communications around the coast of Vancouver island and to fishing, lumbering and mining settlements along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, as well as to isolated mining centres in the interior; and finally the overland telegraph line to Dawson and other settlements in Yukon. Statistics of these services are included in the tables which follow.

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues annual reports dealing with telegraph and telephone statistics, respectively, to which the reader is referred for more detailed information.

1.—Summary Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, calendar years 1920-35.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Pole Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage	Employees.	Offices.	Messages, Land.	Cablegrams.[3]	Money Transferred.
	$	$	$	miles.	miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
1920..	11,337,428	9,589,982	1,747,446	52,393	238,866	7,508	4,825	15,589,711	1,162,204	7,045,661
1921..	11,310,989	9,734,299	1,576,690	52,828	250,802	7,818	4,901	15,013,993	1,154,787	5,150,916
1922..	11,018,762	9,846,425	1,172,337	53,096	262,343	8,500	4,762	15,271,410	1,182,053	4,404,407
1923..	11,417,284	9,931,845	1,485,439	53,383	270,782	8,275	4,961	16,150,106	1,302,224	5,326,352
1924..	10,930,020	9,603,620	1,326,400	54,742	268,632	8,909	4,945	15,460,811	1,448,894	6,428,080
1925..	11,520,322	9,681,200	1,839,122	51,726[1]	284,121	7,224[2]	4,664	14,460,988	1,557,235	6,680,595
1926..	12,143,388	10,166,040	1,977,348	52,612[1]	305,933	6,755[2]	4,801	14,934,683	1,769,513	7,790,127
1927..	12,990,549	10,600,412	2,390,137	52,731[1]	323,539	7,338[2]	4,885	15,564,067	1,970,683	9,241,864
1928..	14,740,641	11,647,063	3,093,578	53,771[1]	337,971	7,639[2]	4,909	16,857,220	2,279,293	9,776,090
1929..	16,256,441	12,590,364	3,666,077	52,835[1]	360,883	8,056[2]	4,766	18,029,973	2,086,549	11,295,857
1930..	14,264,997	11,791,291	2,473,706	52,824[1]	371,747	7,331[2]	4,661	15,558,224	2,053,059	10,213,475
1931..	11,641,729	10,720,949	920,780	53,228[1]	368,583	6,637[2]	4,474	13,200,198	1,784,787	7,475,928
1932..	9,381,075	9,020,052	361,023	52,362[1]	366,142	5,788[2]	4,248	10,519,433	1,514,321	4,698,660
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,457[1]	365,489	5,263[2]	4,115	10,095,061	1,597,044	3,632,910
1934..	9,972,627	8,436,144	1,536,483	52,406[1]	366,706	5,624[2]	4,171	10,526,496	1,691,477	3,950,854
1935..	9,741,394	8,416,329	1,028,155	53,034[1]	365,518	5,903[2]	4,103	11,138,835	1,297,454	3,834,458

[1] Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. [2] Excluding commission operators.
[3] Excluding messages relayed to the United States. Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The Canadian facilities, in proportion to population, are among the most extensive in the world, and are operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and dispatch of market and press reports, the service to the nation is invaluable.

Table 2 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1931 to 1935. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

2.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1931-35.

Company.	Year.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.[1]	Number of Offices.[2]
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (Formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1931	24,627	166,594	7,274,795	2,092
	1932	24,018	166,172	5,562,277	2,011
	1933	24,103	165,058	5,468,221	1,937
	1934	23,980	164,831	5,603,761	1,909
	1935	24,938	162,110	5,807,170	1,708
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1931	17,522	175,568	5,266,094	1,535
	1932	17,490	175,720	4,402,696	1,394
	1933	17,477	176,423	4,202,188	1,390
	1934	17,439	177,800	4,439,425	1,474
	1935	17,471	176,430	4,803,265	1,582
Western Union	1931	1,186	11,015	[3]	[3]
	1932	1,184	9,368	[3]	[3]
	1933	1,185	9,390	[3]	[3]
	1934	1,185	9,390	[3]	[3]
	1935	1,098	9,387	[3]	1
Temiskaming and Northern Ont. Rly. Commission	1931	593	3,285	117,990	38
	1932	593	3,111	101,294	35
	1933	593	3,111	96,906	35
	1934	593	3,122	112,965	35
	1935	575	3,557	91,436	35
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1931	345[4]	445	69,067	16
	1932	345[4]	445	57,571	16
	1933	345[4]	445	54,738	15
	1934	345[4]	445	57,030	15
	1935	345[4]	445	57,541	15
Northern Alberta Rly.	1935	926	2,262	16,569	40
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1931	9,300	11,666	411,806	756
	1932	9,077	11,316	336,256	756
	1933	8,844	11,052	254,910	703
	1934	8,864	11,108	299,869	705
	1935	8,884	11,327	324,721	688

[1] Cablegrams not included. [2] The figures for Table 1 include offices of wireless and cable companies and to that extent are larger than the sums of the items given here for corresponding years.
[3] Included with Canadian National offices. The Western Union handles only through business.
[4] Leased telephone line.

Submarine Cables.—Sixteen transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—fourteen of them on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific. In addition there are eight cables between Atlantic coastal stations in Canada and the United States. The year in which the cable was first demonstrated to be of commercial value was 1866, and up to the present its use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and United States interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and was owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. As a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, in view of increased wireless competition, it was decided to dispose of the Pacific and West Indian Islands cable systems to the Imperial and International Communication Co., a company formed to take over all Empire-owned cables and lease the Empire-owned beam wireless systems. The necessary legislation was passed by the United Kingdom in February, 1929, and by Canada in June, 1929.

Section 2.—Telephones.

A brief historical account of the early development of telephones in Canada appeared at p. 781 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Systems and Equipment.

Telephone Systems.—The 2,833 telephone systems existing in 1935 included the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and a smaller governmental system in Ontario, together with the system operated by the National Parks of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources. There were also 143 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William, and Port Arthur. Out of the 1,958 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,155 were in Saskatchewan alone, 496 in Alberta, and 205 in Nova Scotia. There was a large increase in the number of co-operatives in Alberta due to the provincial system selling its rural services to such local organizations. The largest among the 531 joint-stock companies operating telephone systems in 1935 were the Bell Telephone Co., and the British Columbia Telephone Co. Almost 58 p.c. of the total telephone investment in Canada belonged to the Bell Telephone Co., and their telephones in Quebec and Ontario constituted 57 p.c. of the total for Canada.

Telephone Equipment.—The number of telephones per capita is second only to that of the United States, the numbers being 13·36 telephones per 100 population in the United States and 11·05 in Canada. This is a favourable showing in view of the low density of population in Canada as a whole and the fact that 46 p.c. (46·30 p.c. in 1931) of the population is rural.

There were 521,265 telephones out of a total of 801,298 in 51 leading cities of Canada operated from automatic switchboards and the remainder or 280,033 operated from manual switchboards. Automatic switchboards have completely displaced manual switchboards in the principal cities of the Prairie Provinces.

3.—Telephones in Use, Classified by Business, Residential, Rural and Public Pay, Mileages of Wire and Pole Line, and Numbers of Employees, 1911-35.

Year.	Systems.	Pole-Line Mileage.	Mileage of Wire.	Telephones in Use.					
				Business.	Residential.	Rural.[2]	Public Pay.	Total.	Per 100 Population.
	No.	miles.	miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911	537	–	687,782	–	–	–	–	302,759	4·2
1912	683	–	889,572	–	–	–	–	370,884	5·0
1913	1,075	–	1,092,587	–	–	–	–	463,671	6·2
1914	1,136	–	1,343,090	–	–	–	–	521,144	6·8
1915	1,396	–	1,452,360	–	–	–	–	533,090	6·8
1916	1,592	–	1,600,564	–	–	–	–	548,421	6·8
1917	1,695	–	1,708,203	–	–	–	–	604,136	7·4
1918	2,007	–	1,848,466	–	–	–	–	662,330	8·0
1919[1]	2,219	–	2,105,240	–	–	–	–	778,758	9·2
1920	2,327	161,270	2,105,101	260,481	390,930	204,855	–	856,266	9·9
1921	2,365	178,093	2,268,271	273,498	396,384	232,208	–	902,090	10·3
1922	2,387	184,147	2,396,805	281,535	414,887	247,607	–	944,029	10·6
1923	2,459	188,408	2,574,083	303,660	444,300	261,360	–	1,009,320	11·1
1924	2,466	193,399	2,765,722	281,108	509,928	265,509	15,909	1,072,454	11·6
1925	2,495	194,370	3,020,773	297,875	556,837	268,807	19,357	1,142,876	12·2
1926	2,479	201,604	3,306,214	311,557	597,429	270,686	21,336	1,201,008	12·8
1927	2,462	204,245	3,591,035	324,425	637,536	275,544	22,482	1,259,987	13·2
1928	2,447	207,566	3,982,867	345,771	684,820	280,878	23,065	1,334,534	13·8
1929	2,415	220,525	4,486,213	366,418	724,001	269,487	22,916	1,382,822	14·1
1930	2,414	222,113	4,790,224	373,387	740,050	264,681	24,743	1,402,861	14·1
1931	2,399	222,196	4,985,076	369,281	723,868	245,485	25,566	1,364,200	13·1
1932	2,414	220,459	5,089,261	351,509	663,815	220,680	25,241	1,261,245	12·0
1933	2,403	219,753	5,134,871	341,063	617,532	209,611	24,124	1,192,330	11·2
1934	2,388	208,131[3]	5,133,521	349,892	605,206	217,182[3]	24,749	1,197,029[3]	11·1[3]
1935	2,833	207,916	5,120,610	351,427	615,052	218,818	23,518	1,208,815	11·1

[1] Figures for 1911–18 are for years ended June 30; those since 1918 are for calendar years. [2] Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines which have more than four parties and which run out into adjacent rural areas. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

The density of telephones in the different provinces is naturally influenced by the urbanization of the population because the number of telephones used for business purposes is much greater in cities and towns than in rural areas.

4.—Telephones in Use, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1935.

Province.	On Individual Lines.		On 2- and 4-Party Lines.		On Rural Lines and Lines of over 4 Telephones per Line		Private Branch Exchange and Extensions.		Public Pay Station.	Total.	Telephones per 100 Population.
	Business.	Residence.	Business.	Residence.	Business.	Residence.	Business.	Residence.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E.I.	669	885	128	598	163	2,293	394	85	71	5,286	5·9
N.S.	5,784	11,521	663	8,331	825	9,477	4,909	1,934	979	44,423	8·4
N.B.	3,951	6,555	793	7,053	545	5,439	3,873	1,151	676	30,036	7·0
Que.	37,746	67,078	3,380	62,789	2,815	19,695	49,361	11,364	7,120	261,348	8·5
Ont.	63,748	120,050	7,162	149,520	4,191	91,105	76,512	23,737	10,296	546,321	14·9
Man.	8,938	25,046	28	2,883	31	10,985	10,756	1,550	2,012	62,229	8·8
Sask.	11,174	16,380	–	13	3	43,429	4,947	528	310	76,784	8·3
Alta.	11,171	27,136	3	15	486	13,155	8,404	–	804	61,174	8·0
B.C.	17,147	9,820	223	54,870	1,550	12,625	19,521	4,049	1,250	121,055	16·5
Yukon	42	7	–	104	–	6	–	–	–	159	4·0
Totals	**160,370**	**284,478**	**12,380**	**286,176**	**10,609**	**208,209**	**178,677**	**44,398**	**23,518**	**1,208,815**	**11·1**

Subsection 2.—Telephone Finances.

The financial statistics of Table 5 show that the investment in telephone property in Canada, represented by the cost of property, is a very large item and is exceeded in the field of transportation and communications only by the investments in steam railways (pp. 639-640) and roads and highways (pp. 670-671).

5.—Summary Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-18, and Dec. 31, 1919-35.

Year.	Capitalization.		Cost of Property.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Salaries and Wages.[1]	Employees.[2]
	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	No.
1911	21,527,375	18,516,608	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	3,089,175	915,636	10,425
1912	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938	2,659,642	12,783
1913	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	14,897,278	11,175,689	3,721,589	6,839,399	12,867
1914	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867	8,250,253	16,799
1915	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958	8,357,029	15,072
1916	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,020	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,447,067	7,852,719	15,247
1917	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856	8,882,593	16,490
1918	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,628	22,753,274	13,644,518	9,108,756	10,410,807	17,336
1919[3]	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570	15,774,586	20,491
1920	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311	17,294,405	21,187
1921	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878	19,000,422	19,943
1922	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968	17,305,759	19,321
1923	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	42,656,655	32,390,370	10,266,285	18,182,429	21,002
1924	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912	18,293,234	21,685
1925	65,514,130	102,653,161	210,535,795	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670	19,106,383	21,831
1926	68,345,999	110,805,099	227,155,900	50,522,859	38,141,360	12,381,499	25,219,493	23,083
1927	76,460,540	115,981,955	243,999,135	56,907,338	48,561,916	8,345,422	26,254,605	23,437
1928	85,913,239	121,528,627	263,201,651	61,791,333	51,542,544	10,248,789	28,501,378	24,373
1929	93,737,979	141,205,328	291,589,148	65,240,610	56,559,517	8,681,093	31,672,277	27,459
1930	102,777,267	155,411,716	319,101,191	69,420,459	61,886,340	7,534,119	32,085,948	26,575
1931	105,765,685	168,224,084	333,055,119	66,806,580	60,067,016	6,739,564	28,493,252	23,825
1932	106,161,477	172,158,977	333,169,486	60,684,992	55,344,023	5,340,969	24,115,545	21,354
1933	106,336,079	165,229,197	330,490,878	56,062,970	50,423,641	5,639,329	21,276,406	18,796
1934	108,638,326	162,660,037	331,187,227	57,380,171	50,980,088	6,391,083	21,167,834	17,291
1935	109,776,507	159,785,965	327,754,026	57,029,918	50,889,780	6,140,138	22,283,362	17,414

[1] Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. [2] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. [3] Years ended June 30, 1911-18, and calendar years 1919-35.

6.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1935.

Province.	Capital Liability.	Cost of Property.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Salaries and Wages.	Employees.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	No.
P.E. Island	1,008,901	1,000,313	184,845	176,177	8,668	61,735	79
Nova Scotia	8,378,764	10,443,652	1,857,916	1,512,773	345,143	678,428	733
New Brunswick	5,849,719	6,861,951	1,282,927	969,619	313,308	457,066	521
Quebec	155,479,948[1]	70,017,728	37,150,372[1]	32,658,978[1]	4,491,394[1]	5,940,408	3,968
Ontario	6,128,497	135,910,889	2,091,569	1,791,956	299,613	9,627,253	7,038
Manitoba	20,778,583	22,523,632	2,876,296	2,869,935	6,361	1,288,314	1,024
Saskatchewan	19,810,887	32,357,163	3,188,387	3,270,677	−82,290	797,366[2]	649[2]
Alberta	29,884,653	20,637,612	3,062,686	3,135,284	−72,598	1,008,753	1,140
British Columbia	22,156,420	27,946,515	5,318,877	4,488,036	830,841	2,414,908	2,255
Yukon	86,100	54,571	16,043	16,345	−302	9,131	7
Totals	**269,562,472**	**327,754,026**	**57,029,918**	**50,889,780**	**6,140,138**	**22,283,362**	**17,414**

[1] Includes data of the Bell Telephone Co. for both Quebec and Ontario. [2] Excluding employees and salaries and wages paid on rural lines.

Subsection 3.—Telephone Calls.

Systems operating almost 90 p.c. of all telephones in Canada made estimates by actual count on days of normal business, and, after adjusting for uncompleted calls, holidays, Sundays, etc., the average was multiplied by 365. The long-distance calls in practically all cases were the actual long-distance calls put through or completed. The averages were 1,878 local and 21·5 long-distance calls per telephone and 210 telephone conversations per capita as compared with 213 in 1934. The estimated per capita average for the United States in 1934 was 192.

7.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, calendar years 1928-35.

Year.	Local Calls.	Long-Distance Calls.	Total Calls.	Averages per Telephone.			Total Calls per Capita.
				Local.	Long-Distance.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1928.....	2,184,686,000	36,177,000	2,220,863,000	1,637	27·1	1,664	226
1929.....	2,425,019,000	37,852,000	2,462,871,000	1,754	27·4	1,781	246
1930.....	2,475,323,000	37,497,000	2,512,820,000	1,764	26·7	1,791	246
1931.....	2,421,081,000	33,198,000	2,454,279,000	1,775	24·3	1,799	236
1932.....	2,319,354,000	27,219,000	2,346,573,000	1,839	21·6	1,861	223
1933.....	2,247,144,000	24,437,000	2,271,581,000	1,685	20·5	1,905	213
1934.....	2,278,864,000	25,396,000	2,304,260,000	1,904	21·2	1,925	213
1935.....	2,270,219,000	26,019,000	2,296,238,000	1,878	21·5	1,900	210

PART VII.—WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.*

Upon the organization of the Department of Transport on Nov. 2, 1936, under authority of c. 34, 1936, the administration of radio within the Dominion was vested under the Chief of Air Services, Department of Transport. Previous to this, Dominion jurisdiction had been questioned by certain of the provinces from time to time, but on Feb. 9, 1932, the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council ruled that the control and regulation of radio communication is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. This decision was a very important one and has done much to further the nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada. (See p. 720.)

Section 1.—Radiotelegraphy.

The Coast Station Radiotelegraph System.—The present coast station system of 78 stations consists of three chains—one extending from Vancouver to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, another from Port Arthur to the Atlantic ocean in the east, and the third from Port Churchill to Resolution island at the entrance to Hudson strait. The Great Lakes coast stations connect with those of the east coast, which, in turn, connect with the Hudson Bay route chain. There is no direct radio connection between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast chain.

Of the above stations, 14 on the east coast and Great Lakes are operated by the Canadian Marconi Co. under contract with the Department, and the remaining 64 on the east coast, west coast, and Hudson bay and strait are operated directly by the Department. Twice daily, at advertised hours, a number of these stations broadcast messages to shipping containing such important information as weather forecasts, storm warnings, reports in connection with floating derelicts, ice, and other dangers to navigation. In the interests of navigators, to whom accurate time

* Section 1 and Subsection 1 of Section 2 have been revised by Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., Chief of Air Services, Department of Transport, Ottawa. A fuller treatment of the historical and descriptive background of radio communication was published at pp. 607-610 of the 1932 Year Book.

is essential in computing observations on celestial bodies, three Canadian coast stations—two on the west coast and one on the east coast—transmit time signals at advertised hours daily.

Some years ago the discrimination of underwriters in the matter of insurance rates charged on ships plying to Canadian ports led the Department to feel that any reasonable expenditure which would tend to reduce these charges would be a sound investment. To this end 13 direction-finding stations have been established at specially selected sites with respect to navigational routes—7 on the east coast, 5 on Hudson bay and strait, and 1 on the west coast. These stations are fitted with special apparatus which enables the direction of the incoming radio signal transmitted by a ship to be accurately determined.

A network of 25 radio beacon stations is maintained on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes to enable a ship or aircraft station equipped with its own direction-finding apparatus to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radio beacon station. The operation of these radio beacons is automatic, the transmissions being made in clear weather hourly or half-hourly as advertised, and continuously during foggy weather. At Point Atkinson, B.C., the signals of the radio beacon are synchronized with the emissions of the fog alarm at that place during foggy weather for distance finding. To insure the safety of life at sea, all passenger steamers and freighters plying to and from Canadian ports must carry radio equipment manned by competent operators in possession of a certificate of proficiency in radio. The Department maintains a complete radio inspection service to enforce this regulation. Inspectors located at various ports throughout the Dominion are responsible for checking the efficiency of the radio equipment on ships of all nationalities, and seeing that only competent operators are carried. Ships are also surveyed with a view to the issuance of the necessary certificates prescribed under the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931. Examinations for certificates of proficiency in radio are conducted by the Radio Branch, and 6,340 certificates had been issued up to Mar. 31, 1936.

1.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.[1]

Name of Station.	Situation.
East Coast.	
Belle Isle, Nfld.[2]	Belle Isle Straits.
Canso, N.S.[2]	Nova Scotia.
Cape Race, Nfld.[2]	Newfoundland.
Camperdown, N.S.[2]	Entrance Halifax Harbour.
Clarke City	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Fame Point, Que.*	" "
Father Point, Que.*	" "
Grindstone Island, Que.*	Magdalen Islands.
Halifax Dockyard	Halifax, N.S.
Montreal, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.
North Sydney*	Cape Breton, N.S.
Point Amour, Nfld.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Quebec, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.
Saint John, N.B.[2]	Red Head, N.B.
Yarmouth, N.S.[2]	S.E. of Nova Scotia.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	
Belle Isle D/F	Belle Isle Straits.
Canso D/F	Nova Scotia.
Cape Race D/F	Newfoundland.
Camperdown D/F	Entrance Halifax Harbour.
Saint John D/F	Red Head, N.B.
Saint Paul D/F[3]	Cabot Strait.
Yarmouth D/F	S.E. of Nova Scotia.

Name of Station.	Situation.
East Coast—concluded.	
RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Cape Whittle	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
East Point	Prince Edward Island.
West Point	Anticosti.
Pointe des Monts	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Perroquet Island	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Natashquan Point	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Cape Bauld	N.W. Newfoundland.
Cape Ray	S.W. Newfoundland.
Heath Point	Heath Point, Anticosti.
Lurcher Lightship	Off Yarmouth, N.S.
Sable Island	North Atlantic.
Sambro Lightship	Off Halifax, N.S.
Seal Island	S.E. of Nova Scotia.
Saint Paul	Cabot Strait.
LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.	
Grindstone	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Bird Rocks	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Little Wood Island	Bay of Fundy.
Gannet Rock	Bay of Fundy.

For footnotes see end of table, p. 718.

1.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936[1] —concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.
Great Lakes.	
Kingston, Ont.*	Barriefield Common.
Midland, Ont.*	Georgian Bay.
Point Edward, Ont.*	Lake Huron.
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Port Arthur.
Port Burwell, Ont.*	Lake Erie.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie.
Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay.
Toronto, Ont.*	Toronto Island.
RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Southeast Shoal	Lake Erie.
Main Duck	Lake Ontario.
Long Point	Lake Erie.
Michipicoten Island	Lake Superior.
Cove Island	Lake Huron.
Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.	
Cape Hopes Advance, Que.[2]	Hudson Strait.
Nottingham Island[2]	Hudson Strait.
Port Churchill, Man.[2]	Hudson Bay.
Resolution Island[2]	Hudson Strait.
Chesterfield Inlet[2]	Hudson Bay.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	
Cape Hopes Advance	Hudson Strait.
Nottingham Island	Hudson Strait.
Port Churchill, Man.	Hudson Bay.
Resolution Island	Hudson Strait.
Chesterfield Inlet	Hudson Bay.
Northwest Territories.	
Coppermine	Coronation Gulf.

Name of Station.	Situation.
West Coast.	
Alert Bay	Cormorant Island, B.C.
Bull Harbour	Hope Island, Vancouver Is.
Cape Lazo	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.
Dead Tree Point[3]	South of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.
Digby Island, B.C.	Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.
Estevan, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Gonzales Hill, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Merry Island, B.C.	British Columbia.
Pachena Point[2]	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Vancouver, B.C. (VAI)	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.
Vancouver, B.C. (VAB)	Merchants Exchange, Vancouver.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	
Pachena Point D/F	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Point Atkinson	Burrard Inlet, B.C.
Race Rocks	Near Victoria, B.C.
Langara	Langara Island, Queen Charlotte Is.
Dead Tree Point	South of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Is.
Quatsino	West Coast, Vancouver Is. (Kains Is.).
Triple Island	Triple Islets Group, B.C.
LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.	
Banfield, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Carmanah, B.C.	" "
Cape Beale, B.C.	" "
Pachena, B.C.	" "
Tofino, B.C.	" "
Lennard Island	" "

[1] Of these Government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by asterisks (*). [2] This is the same station as that listed under Direction-Finding Stations, but is included under the two headings to indicate its dual function. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary in Table 3. [3] Also included under Radio Beacon Stations to show its double function.

Table 2 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the Government stations of the east coast, the west coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson bay and strait.

2.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Station.	1935.			1936.		
	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
East Coast	112,962	2,640,740	178,340	129,741	2,839,908	208,937
Great Lakes	21,183	313,059	67,936	27,010	402,691	70,555
West Coast	172,239	3,410,812	117,813	163,199	3,527,441	130,494
Hudson Bay and Strait	21,286	813,338	53,958	22,637	942,763	56,212
Totals	**327,670**	**7,177,949**	**418,047**	**342,587**	**7,712,803**	**466,198**

Section 2.—Radiotelephony.

Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first commenced in Canada with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Co. in Montreal during the winter evenings of 1919. Regular organized programs were commenced in December, 1920, by the same company, on a wavelength of 1,200 metres. In April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale commenced, 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences being granted during the fiscal year 1923. A radiotelephone service between Canada and Great Britain was first made available to the Canadian public, through the medium of the Bell Telephone Co. *via* the transatlantic radio circuit operated by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. from New York, in March, 1928. In 1932 a direct circuit with Great Britain was opened through the medium of the beam station of the Canadian Marconi Co. at Drummondville, Quebec.

Subsection 1.—Regulation of Radiotelephony.

As explained in the introduction to Wireless Communications, the administration of radio, including broadcasting, within Canada is vested in the Dominion Department of Transport. Both broadcasting and receiving stations must hold licences from this authority. The licence fee for a broadcasting station is $25 for a period of 6 months, and for a receiving set $2 per annum.

Approximately $250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport for the suppression of inductive interference in the interests of broadcast listeners. This service is entirely free. Upwards of 100 men and 32 fully-equipped cars are engaged in this work.

The extent to which private receiving sets are used for the reception of public broadcasting is indicated by the number of private receiving licences issued in the various provinces of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1936 as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2,159; Nova Scotia, 31,905; New Brunswick, 22,347; Quebec, 221,702; Ontario, 342,056; Manitoba, 56,986; Saskatchewan, 49,059; Alberta, 55,318; British Columbia, 80,205; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 372.

3.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Class of Station.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast stations (Government-owned)	29	31	30	32	31
Direction-finding stations (Government-owned)	12	12	13	13	13
Ship stations (Government-owned)	50	49	53	55	56
Radio beacon stations (Government-owned)	20	20	20	21	24
Radiophone stations (Government-owned)	5	5	5	9	9
Land stations	1	1	1	1	1
Ship stations (commercial)	241	224	215	217	212
Limited coast stations	4	3	4	4	5
Public commercial stations	32	30	22	26	36
Private commercial stations	112	122	162	210	275
Private commercial broadcasting stations	77	70	68	74	78
Experimental stations	107	110	92	99	82
Amateur experimental stations	898	1,229	1,606	2,012	2,380
Amateur broadcasting stations	7	7	6	2	–
Experimental short-wave broadcasting stations	–	–	–	9	10
Private receiving stations[1]	598,358	761,288	707,625	812,335	862,109
Radio training schools	5	4	4	4	6
Licensed aircraft	1	2	2	1	4
Totals	**599,959**	**763,207**	**709,928**	**815,124**	**865,331**

[1] Includes licences issued free to the blind, numbering 2,314 in 1936, 1,931 in 1935, 1,517 in 1934, 1,202 in 1933, and 873 in 1932.

Subsection 2.—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.*

National radio broadcasting in Canada, which was inaugurated under Act of Parliament towards the end of 1932, entered a second phase on Nov. 2, 1936. On that date the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. This change followed repeal by Parliament at the session of 1936 of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act of 1932 under which the former Commission held office. The new Act which replaced it provided that the national broadcasting system should be operated by a corporation to be known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, consisting of a Board of Governors and a General Manager and Assistant General Manager. The new Act gave the Corporation much wider powers in the operation of the system than those which had been enjoyed by the former Commission. It was modelled very largely along the lines of the Act governing the British Broadcasting Corporation in Great Britain. It was provided that the Corporation should have the full use of the revenue from receiver licences and that it could borrow from the Government sums not exceeding $500,000, interest and amortization charges on such loans to be a first charge on the Corporation's revenues.

In line with recommendations of a Parliamentary Committee which had investigated the broadcasting situation during the session of 1936, the Act included definite stipulations covering political broadcasts. It prohibited such broadcasts in dramatized form, required full sponsorship of all political broadcasts, prohibited political broadcasts on election day or during the two days immediately preceding election day, reposed in the Corporation responsibility for the limitation and distribution of time for political broadcasts.

Under the new Act control of certain technical matters reverted to the Minister of Transport, to be exercised through the Radio Division of the Department. Among these matters were the licensing of broadcasting stations, assignment of wavelengths and power of stations. It was provided, however, that there should be co-operation between the Minister and Corporation in these matters so that the location and organization of private stations should be such as to permit of the efficient absorption of them into the national system.

Subsequent to the passing of the Act, the Government appointed the Board of Governors and, upon the recommendation of the latter, a General Manager and an Assistant General Manager. All these appointments became effective on Nov. 2, 1936, when the new Act came into force, and the Corporation immediately took over control of the system.

Shortly after taking office the Corporation undertook two important surveys, one a technical survey having to do with the problem of broadcast coverage, and the other a program survey aimed at improvement in the character and quality of Canadian broadcasting.

In February, 1937, the Corporation completed and put into operation a new broadcasting station at Vancouver. This station was provided with power of 5,000 watts and was designed to improve coverage in British Columbia. It was announced that the Corporation planned to establish a powerful short-wave station capable of transmitting Canadian programs to other countries. The aim is to make radio broadcasting in Canada a cementing and reconciling force in the national life. The Corporation endeavours to bring to Canadian listeners the best programs available from other countries and to have its own broadcasting reflect the distinctive character of Canadian life.

*Revised by E. C. Buchanan, Public Relations Division, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE.*

Historical.—A brief account of the pre-Confederation development of postal services in Canada was given on pp. 789-790 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and the United Kingdom were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents, respectively, per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897 Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when, with the rising costs of the war period, rates were increased. Penny postage again became effective for Canada, to the United States, Newfoundland and other countries of North America on July 1, 1926, and to the United Kingdom and all other places within the British Empire on Dec. 25, 1928, with later extensions to France and South America. On July 1, 1931, a special revenue tax, imposed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue, came into effect on letters addressed to places in Canada, throughout the Empire, to France, to Spain and to North and South America generally, making the rate in these cases 3 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each additional ounce.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster General. Besides the several administrative branches at Ottawa, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a District Director or Superintendent of Postal Service. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other system, excepting those of United States and Russia, and the relatively small population compared with the great distance to be covered makes inevitable a peculiarly difficult and relatively expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes. The service was greatly extended by new regulations taking effect on April 1, 1912. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 4,379 in 1935, having 242,150 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912.

Mail Transportation.—The conveyance of mail by land, water, and air entailed a total expenditure of $13,208,332 during the fiscal year ended 1936. Railway carriage cost $6,721,222, land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost $5,944,756, conveyance by steamship cost $266,383, while that by air cost $275,971. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. For details regarding air-mail services, see pp. 726-727. Special subsidies are granted to assure the maintenance of certain steamship services. Since these subsidized services provide transportation for passengers and freight as well as mail, the subsidies are included with other expenditures on water transportation on p. 688.

*Revised by H. Beaulieu, Director, Administrative Services, Post Office Department.

Statistics.—Tables 1 to 3 show, respectively, the numbers of post offices in operation in Canada in the latest six years, the gross revenue in each office collecting $10,000 and upwards in 1935 and 1936, and the net revenues and expenditures of the Department in various years since 1890.

1.—Numbers of Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Prince Edward Island	125	116	114	115	114	114
Nova Scotia	1,751	1,673	1,629	1,600	1,571	1,565
New Brunswick	1,041	1,025	1,016	1,004	1,000	1,002
Quebec	2,516	2,451	2,446	2,450	2,466	2,494
Ontario	2,576	2,522	2,524	2,523	2,540	2,559
Manitoba	818	781	778	778	788	788
Saskatchewan	1,448	1,424	1,423	1,426	1,433	1,460
Alberta	1,224	1,200	1,215	1,213	1,228	1,243
British Columbia	890	905	892	889	892	895
Yukon	21	19	19	18	18	18
Northwest Territories	17	17	18	19	19	18
Totals	**12,427**	**12,133**	**12,074**	**12,035**	**12,069**	**12,156**

2.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.
	$	$
P.E. Island.		
Charlottetown	74,814	79,155
Summerside	22,530	24,664
Totals for Province	**168,793**	**177,984**
Nova Scotia.		
Amherst	34,303	35,700
Antigonish	15,509	16,185
Bridgetown	9,865	10,086
Bridgewater	18,731	19,727
Digby	10,821	11,691
Glace Bay	19,196	19,294
Halifax	511,483	534,701
Kentville	22,972	23,603
Liverpool	15,128	15,781
Lunenburg	14,746	15,364
New Glasgow	37,362	39,469
North Sydney	16,127	16,426
Pictou	13,518	14,248
Springhill	11,755	12,542
Stellarton	9,968	10,434
Sydney	70,947	75,126
Truro	56,673	57,072
Windsor	19,398	19,483
Wolfville	15,167	15,840
Yarmouth	29,661	31,494
Totals for Province	**1,430,109**	**1,486,944**
New Brunswick.		
Bathurst	13,242	13,811
Campbellton	24,041	23,973
Chatham	11,447	11,623
Dalhousie	10,434	10,142
Edmundston	16,392	17,209
Fredericton	70,486	78,203
Moncton	422,244	432,243
Newcastle	13,478	13,821
Saint John	281,580	277,391
St. Stephen	18,566	19,608
Sackville	19,264	20,127
Sussex	15,406	16,398
Woodstock	18,564	19,329
Totals for Province	**1,234,774**	**1,272,555**

Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.
	$	$
Quebec.		
Amos	16,162	18,110
Buckingham	10,307	10,281
Chicoutimi	28,392	29,162
Coaticook	12,352	12,748
Cowansville	10,513	10,565
Drummondville East	32,802	34,470
Farnham	21,951	16,050
Gardenvale	44,001	45,141
Granby	28,958	29,996
Grand'Mère	12,221	13,532
Hull	45,282	40,645
Joliette	23,886	24,532
Lachute	10,499	10,924
La Tuque	12,933	13,823
Lennoxville	9,816	10,652
Lévis	24,097	24,574
Magog	12,975	13,827
Montmagny	11,574	12,213
Montreal	4,479,221	4,682,060
Noranda	16,897	19,109
Quebec	599,880	630,332
Rimouski	18,237	20,124
Rock Island	12,577	13,490
Rouyn	19,592	21,588
Ste. Agathe des Monts	11,740	12,346
Ste. Anne de Beaupré	8,687	13,285
St. Hyacinthe	42,138	45,630
St. Jean	30,488	32,852
St. Jérôme	17,457	19,187
Shawinigan Falls	25,542	26,394
Sherbrooke	119,873	125,482
Sorel	17,045	20,103
Thetford Mines	18,991	19,397
Three Rivers	78,161	78,946
Valleyfield	15,649	15,705
Victoriaville	20,386	21,533
Waterloo	9,359	10,080
Totals for Province	**7,389,522**	**7,736,908**

2.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936—continued.

Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.	Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.
	$	$		$	$
Ontario.			**Ontario**—concluded.		
Amherstburg	10,331	11,162	Peterborough	121,055	128,750
Arnprior	14,223	14,649	Petrolia	11,379	11,668
Aurora	12,542	13,065	Picton	20,058	20,386
Aylmer West	12,438	12,136	Port Arthur	65,499	66,675
Barrie	30,630	32,313	Port Colborne	18,824	19,809
Belleville	65,866	71,514	Port Credit	8,586	11,251
Bowmanville	14,761	14,817	Port Hope	22,822	23,370
Bracebridge	15,198	16,063	Prescott	13,551	13,760
Brampton	28,219	28,054	Preston	24,859	25,603
Brantford	137,621	142,423	Renfrew	26,069	26,282
Brockville	52,312	52,608	St. Catharines	115,656	120,376
Burlington	10,316	11,038	St. Marys	17,133	16,993
Campbellford	11,004	12,599	St. Thomas	58,426	59,757
Carleton Place	16,133	18,314	Sarnia	64,889	67,165
Chatham	73,057	79,008	Sault Ste. Marie	65,338	68,302
Chesley	9,130	10,235	Schumacher	9,310	10,307
Clinton	10,308	10,287	Seaforth	10,107	10,442
Cobalt	13,974	14,552	Simcoe	40,472	43,917
Cobourg	28,172	30,241	Sioux Lookout	11,195	11,730
Cochrane	18,342	18,361	Smiths Falls	24,975	25,066
Collingwood	16,904	17,217	South Porcupine	9,986	12,480
Copper Cliff	10,478	11,258	Stratford	66,658	66,666
Cornwall	50,110	53,900	Strathroy	13,224	14,162
Dundas	15,601	16,478	Sudbury	76,783	85,724
Dunnville	22,648	24,620	Thorold	10,647	11,081
Fergus	20,358	20,804	Tillsonburg	16,574	17,524
Fort Erie North	26,174	19,955	Timmins	58,050	63,688
Fort Frances	19,181	20,554	Toronto	6,899,398	7,085,300
Fort William	82,267	83,758	Trenton	23,091	25,732
Galt	60,720	64,129	Walkerton	12,415	12,125
Gananoque	17,325	17,831	Wallaceburg	13,591	14,762
Georgetown	19,620	21,650	Waterloo	52,378	56,389
Goderich	18,212	18,555	Welland	40,807	44,258
Gravenhurst	11,675	12,203	Weston	24,494	24,514
Grimsby	11,837	12,495	Whitby	13,663	13,939
Guelph	102,147	106,449	Williamsburg	9,584	10,799
Haileybury	13,801	13,780	Windsor	372,208	400,098
Hamilton	614,240	660,554	Wingham	11,098	11,587
Hanover	15,263	15,297	Woodstock	56,797	58,064
Hawkesbury	10,795	11,554			
Hespeler	10,594	11,420	**Totals for Province**	**14,586,744**	**15,212,885**
Huntsville	17,582	17,893			
Ingersoll	24,102	33,864	**Manitoba.**		
Kapuskasing	12,242	11,915			
Kenora	30,538	31,374	Brandon	82,534	83,201
Kincardine	16,117	16,271	Dauphin	22,330	22,813
Kingston	121,221	125,630	Flinflon	14,506	17,217
Kingsville	9,706	10,185	Neepawa	11,814	11,659
Kirkland Lake	49,230	52,977	Portage la Prairie	29,001	29,089
Kitchener	137,047	141,407	St. Boniface	23,854	25,993
Leamington	23,320	23,112	The Pas	17,180	17,366
Lindsay	35,138	39,211	Wawanesa	12,106	10,819
Listowel	13,048	13,184	Winnipeg	2,828,364	2,957,539
London	505,123	518,446			
Meaford	10,414	10,626	**Totals for Province**	**3,586,876**	**3,744,076**
Midland	20,980	21,970			
Napanee	21,398	21,629	**Saskatchewan.**		
New Liskeard	23,744	24,775			
Newmarket	19,732	19,951	Assiniboia	9,286	11,210
Niagara Falls	107,463	112,452	Biggar	10,034	10,468
North Bay	66,747	70,414	Estevan	15,658	16,115
Oakville	19,473	20,518	Humboldt	13,310	14,286
Orangeville	13,142	13,454	Lloydminster	14,841	14,846
Orillia	41,462	43,219	Melfort	16,353	16,937
Oshawa	111,470	103,116	Melville	14,834	15,250
Ottawa	760,453	926,439	Moose Jaw	95,577	100,592
Owen Sound	49,702	52,015	North Battleford	35,005	37,226
Paris	21,331	22,753	Prince Albert	49,860	54,341
Parry Sound	17,097	18,472	Regina	766,518	816,156
Pembroke	30,427	31,352	Rosetown	10,210	11,849
Perth	30,190	30,734	Saskatoon	298,446	326,789

2.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.
	$	$
Saskatchewan—concl.		
Shaunavon	10,066	12,184
Swift Current	29,768	35,550
Tisdale	11,262	11,856
Weyburn	22,496	25,165
Yorkton	36,954	37,393
Totals for Province	**2,628,939**	**2,833,336**
Alberta.		
Banff	16,224	17,379
Calgary	558,645	588,109
Camrose	16,947	17,965
Drumheller	21,247	23,165
Edmonton	563,944	577,549
Grande Prairie	10,970	11,794
Hanna	9,072	10,291
Lacombe	12,119	12,129
Lethbridge	75,917	81,286
Medicine Hat	39,545	43,464
Ponoka	10,196	10,724
Red Deer	20,917	21,646
Vegreville	12,265	11,961
Vermilion	10,589	10,389
Wetaskiwin	16,890	17,280
Totals for Province	**2,278,734**	**2,379,888**
British Columbia.		
Chilliwack	20,811	22,962
Courtney	10,713	11,531
Cranbrook	20,300	21,242
Duncan	22,056	23,797
Fernie	12,142	12,436
Kamloops	37,960	39,298
Kelowna	31,565	33,695

Name of Post Office.	1935.	1936.
	$	$
British Columbia—concl.		
Kimberley	10,145	11,290
Mission City	9,165	10,557
Nanaimo	28,570	31,336
Nelson	46,580	50,187
New Westminster	93,750	99,491
Penticton	27,472	28,310
Port Alberni	13,706	16,402
Powell River	14,089	14,841
Prince George	11,879	12,084
Prince Rupert	29,997	31,122
Revelstoke	15,229	15,441
Rossland	10,108	10,907
Salmon Arm	10,425	11,887
Trail	39,707	42,988
Vancouver	1,402,597	1,518,919
Vernon	34,388	35,734
Victoria	306,662	324,306
Totals for Province	**2,865,484**	**3,071,394**
Yukon.		
Totals for Yukon	**15,247**	**16,704**
Summary.		
Prince Edward Island	168,793	177,984
Nova Scotia	1,430,109	1,486,944
New Brunswick	1,234,774	1,272,555
Quebec	7,389,522	7,736,908
Ontario	14,586,744	15,212,885
Manitoba	3,586,876	3,744,076
Saskatchewan	2,628,939	2,833,336
Alberta	2,278,734	2,379,888
British Columbia	2,865,484	3,071,394
Yukon	15,247	16,704
Totals for Canada	**36,185,222**	**37,932,491**

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial fiscal years ended 1890-1910, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36.

NOTE.—For all other years since Confederation, see 1911 Year Book, p. 288.

Fiscal Year.	Net Revenue.[1]	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
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
1920	24,449,917	20,774,385	–	3,675,532
1921	26,331,119	24,661,262	–	1,669,857
1922	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	–
1923	29,262,233	27,794,502	–	1,467,731
1924	29,100,492	28,305,937	–	794,555
1925	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	–
1926	31,024,464	30,499,686	–	524,778
1927	29,378,697	31,007,698	1,629,001	–
1928	30,529,155	32,379,196	1,850,041	
1929	31,170,904	33,483,058	2,312,154	
1930	32,969,293	35,036,629	2,067,336	
1931	30,416,107	36,292,604	5,876,497	
1932	32,476,604	34,448,986	1,972,382	–
1933	30,825,155	30,167,827	–	657,328
1934	30,367,465	29,202,730	–	1,164,735
1935	31,248,324	28,974,316	–	2,274,007
1936	32,507,888	30,100,102	–	2,407,787

[1] "Net Revenue" is exclusive of commissions and allowances to postmasters and some other smaller items. The gross revenue in the fiscal year 1935 was $37,577,241 and in 1936, $39,203,500.

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of $3,342,574, while the following tables show the magnitude of operations now. Statistical tables showing deposits with the Government savings banks since Confederation and the business of the Post Office savings banks, 1931-36 are included in the chapter on Currency and Banking, (Chapter XXII).

4.—Operations of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289; for 1901-10, see 1932 Year Book, p. 622.

Fiscal Year.	Money Order Offices in Canada.	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.	No.	$	$	$	$
1911	3,501	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912	3,673	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913	3,923	8,688,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914	4,274	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915	4,499	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916	4,690	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917	4,810	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918	4,930	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919	4,953	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920	5,106	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921	5,197	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922	5,266	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923	5,337	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924	5,472	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,508,396
1925	5,578	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613
1926	5,706	14,784,230	177,840,231	158,844,831	18,995,400	15,600,917
1927	5,797	15,760,994	188,219,777	167,206,859	21,012,918	15,532,673
1928	5,923	17,505,563	200,773,403	177,880,036	22,893,367	15,398,181
1929	6,066	17,210,316	203,129,237	179,833,100	23,296,138	14,096,027
1930	6,209	17,525,979	197,699,353	174,285,024	23,414,329	14,016,240
1931	6,401	16,313,134	167,749,651	149,012,359	18,737,292	12,906,487
1932	6,414	14,324,715	132,625,260	121,391,212	11,234,048	9,097,086
1933	6,467	12,659,379	107,767,394	102,009,862	5,757,532	5,079,234
1934	6,464	12,633,710	107,471,321	101,926,369	5,544,952	5,401,118
1935	6,531	12,673,794	114,832,665	107,981,978	6,850,687	5,932,762
1936	6,627	13,133,354	121,810,839	114,761,204	7,049,635	6,559,564

5.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Province.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Order Offices in—					
Canada	**6,414**	**6,467**	**6,464**	**6,531**	**6,627**
Prince Edward Island	72	73	73	73	73
Nova Scotia	427	427	425	428	429
New Brunswick	307	309	305	310	315
Quebec	1,371	1,371	1,373	1,380	1,400
Ontario	1,687	1,700	1,678	1,690	1,725
Manitoba	452	458	460	471	476
Saskatchewan	897	919	935	948	960
Alberta	674	680	684	691	708
British Columbia	520	524	525	534	535
Yukon	7	6	6	6	6

5.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Province.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Money Orders Issued in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**14,324,715**	**12,659,379**	**12,633,710**	**12,673,794**	**13,133,354**
Prince Edward Island	128,996	108,485	117,322	109,122	114,868
Nova Scotia	1,008,232	832,395	880,606	891,104	911,153
New Brunswick	566,527	459,879	483,746	488,075	496,936
Quebec	2,261,175	1,877,359	1,864,996	1,874,251	1,979,591
Ontario	4,006,994	3,372,544	3,320,911	3,426,862	3,465,843
Manitoba	1,013,233	925,918	932,236	909,860	925,054
Saskatchewan	2,331,567	2,219,345	2,228,527	2,146,163	2,318,370
Alberta	1,760,455	1,634,159	1,654,541	1,643,725	1,673,634
British Columbia	1,235,615	1,218,591	1,140,596	1,174,553	1,236,914
Yukon	11,921	10,704	10,229	10,079	10,991
Value of Money Orders Issued in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**132,625,260**	**107,767,394**	**107,471,321**	**114,832,665**	**121,810,839**
Prince Edward Island	1,295,973	985,242	1,016,634	969,870	1,014,092
Nova Scotia	9,514,229	7,247,988	7,268,581	7,805,723	8,130,794
New Brunswick	5,515,290	4,085,415	4,181,138	4,341,140	4,509,609
Quebec	20,553,932	15,729,506	15,213,011	16,308,934	17,554,015
Ontario	37,497,963	28,998,040	28,211,079	30,868,605	32,039,755
Manitoba	9,006,233	7,642,324	7,843,981	8,238,040	8,211,359
Saskatchewan	19,888,827	18,556,560	18,944,362	19,654,449	22,384,564
Alberta	17,050,391	14,903,895	14,840,731	15,876,608	16,392,097
British Columbia	12,098,869	9,453,581	9,807,995	10,626,810	11,415,066
Yukon	203,553	164,843	143,809	142,486	159,488
Money Orders Paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**13,719,521**	**12,239,065**	**12,215,611**	**12,228,783**	**12,549,695**
Prince Edward Island	50,802	44,654	43,041	41,686	42,386
Nova Scotia	627,269	528,288	538,841	562,941	557,860
New Brunswick	929,408	744,867	774,924	777,627	792,991
Quebec	1,838,959	1,572,443	1,541,862	1,563,062	1,657,924
Ontario	4,537,142	3,972,323	3,906,095	3,922,944	3,957,563
Manitoba	2,746,432	2,588,330	2,688,168	2,604,349	2,706,591
Saskatchewan	1,625,339	1,527,786	1,473,521	1,459,678	1,477,281
Alberta	691,926	648,958	640,394	656,848	679,123
British Columbia	671,014	610,333	607,896	638,887	677,186
Yukon	1,230	1,083	869	761	790
Value of Money Orders Paid in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**131,421,945**	**107,908,214**	**106,908,174**	**114,054,602**	**120,725,752**
Prince Edward Island	743,777	573,511	557,281	538,204	545,660
Nova Scotia	6,826,980	5,272,743	5,131,281	5,530,006	5,741,560
New Brunswick	8,432,979	6,157,997	6,186,968	6,553,543	6,755,746
Quebec	18,751,132	14,545,094	13,966,669	15,152,171	16,185,467
Ontario	41,822,499	33,407,867	32,529,477	34,734,816	36,288,177
Manitoba	22,247,614	20,161,603	21,378,560	22,091,686	23,313,484
Saskatchewan	14,267,265	12,590,724	12,194,519	12,860,754	14,298,781
Alberta	9,780,572	8,384,182	8,061,119	8,984,483	9,428,761
British Columbia	8,525,908	6,798,175	6,887,535	7,594,163	8,151,767
Yukon	23,219	16,318	14,765	14,776	16,349
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid.....No	7,227,262	5,963,810	5,115,761	5,772,119	6,730,361
Total value, including postal note stamps affixed..... $	12,629,304	10,530,490	9,247,459	10,246,800	11,374,903

Postage Stamps.—The value of the postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold during each of the latest seven fiscal years, was: $27,101,353 in 1930, $25,769,781 in 1931, $27,242,715 in 1932, $25,999,159 in 1933, $25,541,129 in 1934, $26,303,451 in 1935, and $27,341,608 in 1936. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: $9,045,805 in 1930, $8,887,322 in 1931, $9,078,136 in 1932, $8,173,950 in 1933, $8,129,387 in 1934, $8,619,712 in 1935, and $9,277,072 in 1936.

Air-Mail Services.—The total weight of mail carried by air throughout Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was 1,189,982 lb., an increase of 72 p.c. over the previous year, while the mileage flown showed an increase of approximately 50 p.c.

An interesting feature of the returns is the continued volume of mail carried by air into the several mining districts, and there would seem to be little doubt that aerial postal communication contributes materially to the development of Canada's natural resources.

6.—Mileage Flown and Weight of Mail Carried by Air, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Service.	Distance.	Single Trips.		Mileage Travelled.	Weight of Mail Carried.
		Scheduled.	Performed.[1]		
	miles.	No.	No.	miles.	lb.
Amos-Siscoe[2]	42	224	218	9,256	75,116
Amos-Siscoe-Val d'Or-Bourlamaque	52	230	226	11,752	99,949
Atlin-Telegraph Creek	146	18	18	2,628	3,013
Cameron Bay-Coppermine	165	4	14	2,310	2,238
Charlottetown-Magdalen Islands	106	28	34	3,604	12,289
Collins-Pickle Crow[3]	90	98	111	11,040	11,265
Fort Chipewyan-Fond du Lac[4]	150	6	8	1,200	804
Fort Chipewyan-Goldfields[5]	108	14	73	7,990	7,932
MacKenzie River Service—					
Fort McMurray-Fort Smith	1,676	160	249	125,772	72,241
Fort Smith-Fort Resolution		80	153		
Fort Resolution-Fort Simpson		24	37		
Fort Simpson-Aklavik		12	17		
Fort Resolution-Fort Rae-Cameron Bay	428	24	85	34,833	15,524
Gods Lake-Cross Lake-Norway House	177	28	34	6,582	6,337
Goldfields-Fond du Lac	42	4	5	210	561
Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier	45·5	14	14	637	4,974
Kenora-Cole[6]	115	114	114	5,970	2,925
Kenora-Red Lake	105	266	268	27,689	65,734
Kenora-Whitefish Bay	40	90	90	3,600	7,465
Leamington-Pelee Island	22	188	150	3,300	16,572
Moncton-Charlottetown *via* Summerside	100	626	621	62,100	227,991
Montreal-Albany	200	317	263	53,806	51,607
Montreal-Rimouski	309·5	63	60	18,723	39,390
Norway House-Cross Lake[7]	50	9	13	1,168	2,643
Prince Albert-Ile a la Crosse[8]	179	16	18	3,222	3,767
Prince Albert-Ile a la Crosse-Lac la Ronge	416[12]	66	66	13,728	16,705
Prince Albert-Lac la Ronge[9]	145	8	15	2,175	2,300
Quebec-Sept Iles	339	64	64	21,520	38,077
Rouyn-Kewagama (summer)	44	248	248	9,392	14,551
(winter)	25				
Sept Iles-Natashquan	205	52	52	10,004	27,853
Sioux Lookout-Casummit Lake	212[12]	214	214	23,023	21,270
Sioux Lookout-Pickle Crow	125	127	123	15,825	16,238
Sioux Lookout-Red Lake	115	244	282	33,501	49,641
Siscoe-Bourlamaque[10]	10	108	108	1,080	25,565
Siscoe—Val d'Or[2]	10	110	110	1,100	18,090
Siscoe—Bourlamaque[2]					5,338
Vancouver-Seattle[11]	122	313	278	33,886	10,266
Vancouver-Victoria	61	730	655	39,955	705
Winnipeg-Gods Lake	791[12]	168	199	88,361	78,322
Winnipeg-Lac du Bonnet	198	320	521	102,344	107,998
Winnipeg-Pembina	66·4	732	708	47,013	16,860
Special flights	varied.	60	60	11,809	9,866
Totals	-	**6,227**	**6,596**[1]	**852,108**	**1,189,982**

[1]Extra trips performed at contractors' convenience. [2]Superseded by Amos-Siscoe-Val d'Or-Bourlamaque, Nov. 1, 1935. [3]Superseded by Sioux Lookout-Pickle Crow. [4]Superseded by Goldfields-Fond du Lac. [5]Inaugurated Sept. 3, 1935. [6]Inaugurated Aug. 15, 1935. [7]Superseded by Gods Lake-Cross Lake-Norway House, Aug. 10, 1935. [8]Superseded by Prince Albert-Ile a la Crosse-Lac la Ronge. [9]Superseded by Prince Albert-Ile a la Crosse-Lac la Ronge. [10]Superseded by Siscoe-Val d'Or-Bourlamaque, August, 1935. [11]Inaugurated Oct. 1, 1935. [12]Round trip.

PART IX.—THE PRESS.

While the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not collect statistics regarding newspapers and periodicals in Canada, a short treatment taken from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications* is introduced here, since the press is a very important factor in carrying information to the people and in crystallizing and express-

ing public opinion on current questions. Industrial statistics of the printing and publishing, and of the printing and bookbinding industries will be found on p. 428, in Chapter XIV, dealing with manufactures.

The publications enumerated in Table 1 include a number for which no estimate of circulation is given. Such publications are therefore omitted from the compilation of circulations in Tables 2 and 3. This accounts for the difference in the number of daily, semi-weekly, and weekly publications shown in Tables 1 and 2. Comparison of the figures of Table 3 showing publications in cities of 20,000 population or over, with those for the same year of Table 2, showing publications for the whole of Canada, indicates that the daily newspapers are confined almost entirely to these larger urban communities, but that, in the field of weekly publications, while the greater part of the circulation is accounted for by the publications of these cities, by far the greatest number of weeklies are issued in smaller communities. The weekly seems to be the standard medium for local news in small towns and villages.

Since circulations in many cases are only roughly estimated, totals in the tables are given in round numbers.

1.—Number of Publications in Canada, by Frequency of Issue, 1926-35.

NOTE.—Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*. Figures do not include Newfoundland.

Year.	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Bi-Weekly and Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.	Bi-Monthly and Quarterly.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1926....	113	7	28	929	46	365	38	10	1,536
1927....	113	6	23	935	48	385	37	9	1,556
1928....	113	7	21	950	56	390	38	15	1,590
1929....	114	5	21	958	56	384	37	19	1,594
1930....	113	4	20	994	47	402	35	18	1,633
1931....	112	8	18	965	53	425	36	24	1,641
1932....	110	7	20	975	50	415	47	27	1,651
1933....	110	6	19	960	51	426	60	38	1,670
1934....	113	6	25	986	55	454	56	38	1,733
1935....	115	8	22	1,000	58	449	66	50	1,768

2.—Circulation[1] of Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1926-35.

NOTE.—Figures for circulation given to the nearest thousand as some publications are not exactly reported. Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*.

Year.	Daily.[2]		Semi-Weekly.[3]		Weekly.[4]	
	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
1926	112	1,943,000	26	93,000	822	2,729,000
1927	112	2,001,000	26	93,000	821	3,008,000
1928	112	2,087,000	25	89,000	816	3,081,000
1929	116	2,197,000	24	84,000	825	3,264,000
1930	113	2,212,000	26	106,000	858	3,318,000
1931	111	2,233,000	26	102,000	867	3,445,000
1932	103	2,115,000	25	102,000	883	3,726,000
1933	106	2,052,000	24	91,000	860	3,349,000
1934	107	2,147,000	30	127,000	867	3,663,000
1935	109	2,230,000	28	113,000	884	3,929,000

[1] For newspapers—average for 12 months ended Sept. 30; for periodicals—average for 6 months ended Dec. 31. [2] Includes the sum of morning and evening editions of the same newspaper. Also includes papers issued five times a week. [3] Includes papers published two, three, or four times a week. [4] Includes special Saturday and Sunday editions of daily papers.

3.—Circulation[1] of Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1935.

NOTE.—Figures for circulation given in round numbers as some publications are not exactly reported. Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications.*

City.	Population, 1931.	Daily.[2]		Semi-Weekly.[3]		Weekly.[4]	
		No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
Montreal	818,577	10	413,000	Nil	–	37	1,003,000
Toronto	631,207	7	611,000	2	18,000	40	970,000
Vancouver	246,593	6	176,000	3	5,000	12	83,000
Winnipeg	218,785	4	105,000	4	24,000	26	375,000
Hamilton	155,547	2	55,000	Nil	–	3	29,000
Quebec	130,594	4	106,000	Nil	–	9	42,000
Ottawa	126,872	3	82,000	1	14,000	1	17,000
Calgary	83,761	2	38,000	Nil	–	2	33,000
Edmonton	79,197	2	58,000	1	2,000	4	15,000
London	71,148	2	50,000	Nil	–	5	73,000
Windsor	63,108	1	44,000	Nil		Nil	–
Verdun	60,745	Nil	–	Nil		2	27,000
Halifax	59,275	4	88,000	Nil		3	4,000
Regina	53,209	2	39,000	Nil		1	6,400
Saint John	47,514	2	32,000	Nil		2	20,000
Saskatoon	43,291	1	19,000	Nil		5	131,000
Victoria	39,082	3	24,000	Nil		2	27,000
Three Rivers	35,450	1	11,000	Nil		2	9,300
Kitchener	30,793	1	11,000	Nil		Nil	–
Brantford	30,107	1	12,000	Nil		Nil	–
Hull	29,433	Nil	–	Nil		4	14,000
Sherbrooke	28,933	2	16,000	Nil		2	13,000
Outremont	28,641	Nil	–	Nil		Nil	–
Fort William	26,277	1	6,300	Nil		1	5,000
St. Catharines	24,753	1	10,000	Nil		Nil	–
Westmount	24,235	Nil	–	Nil	–	1	7,200
Kingston	23,439	1	11,000	1	2,000	1	4,000
Oshawa	23,439	1	3,200	Nil	–	1	5,000
Sydney	23,089	1	10,000	Nil		Nil	–
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	1	6,300	Nil		Nil	
Peterborough	22,327	1	8,300	Nil		Nil	–
Moose Jaw	21,299	1	4,400	Nil		3	13,000
Guelph	21,075	1	7,000	Nil		Nil	–
Glace Bay	20,706	1	6,300	Nil		Nil	–
Moncton	20,689	2	13,000	Nil		1	5,000
Totals	**3,386,272**	**72**	**2,075,800**	**12**	**65,000**	**170**	**2,930,900**

[1] For newspapers—average for 12 months ended Sept. 30; for periodicals—average for 6 months ended Dec. 31. [2] Includes the sum of morning and evening editions of the same newspaper. Also includes papers issued five times a week. [3] Includes papers published two, three, or four times a week. [4] Includes special Saturday and Sunday editions of daily papers.

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES.*

PART I.—LABOUR.

Section 1.—Occupations of the Wage-Earning Population.

At the census, the total population in gainful occupations is recorded. In Section 15 of Chapter IV, pp. 128-146, the total gainfully occupied in 1931 are dealt with rather extensively under the heading "Occupations of the Canadian People". This Section is limited to the treatment of occupations of wage-earners. The gainfully occupied population is composed of four classes of persons: (1) employers, (2) own accounts, (3) wage-earners, (4) unpaid family workers. The third class, *i.e.*, the wage-earners, comprises that portion of the gainfully occupied which in the course of its employment receives either wage or salary payment. In Canada the wage-earners numbered 2,570,097 at the 1931 Census, representing 65·44 p.c. of the total population in gainful occupations. The number of male wage-earners was 2,022,260 or 78·68 p.c. of the total of both sexes combined, and the number of female wage-earners was 547,837 or 21·32 p.c. of the total. Classifications of occupations by status are given at pp. 143-144.

Table 1 shows the numerical and percentage distribution of the wage-earners by provinces in 1931.

1.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island	12,344	9,159	3,185	0·48	0·45	0·58
Nova Scotia	117,781	95,244	22,537	4·58	4·71	4·11
New Brunswick	84,232	66,310	17,922	3·28	3·28	3·27
Quebec	696,339	535,203	161,136	27·09	26·47	29·41
Ontario	965,607	752,851	212,756	37·57	37·23	38·84
Manitoba	170,739	132,883	37,856	6·64	6·57	6·91
Saskatchewan	145,568	116,157	29,411	5·66	5·74	5·37
Alberta	142,421	116,005	26,416	5·54	5·74	4·82
British Columbia	235,066	198,448	36,618	9·15	9·81	6·68
Canada	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

It will be seen that almost two-thirds of the wage-earners were found in Ontario and Quebec at the last census, a little less than one-fifth in the Prairie Provinces, and somewhat less than one-tenth in British Columbia and the Maritimes.

In Table 2 the numbers and percentages of the wage-earners in the main industrial groups are given for Canada, while in Table 3 the distribution is according to broad occupational groupings. The differences between these industrial and occupational classifications, which are explained in the headnote to Table 28 on p. 132, and also in the material on "occupations by industry" appearing on pp. 145-146, should be carefully noted.

* The sections and subsections of this chapter, with the exceptions of Sections 1, 3, 7 and 9, Subsections 3 and 5, and Section 10, all of Part I, and Section 4 of Part II, have been revised by, or under the direction of, W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa. The information in Section 3, Part I, has been obtained through the courtesy of the Provincial Departments of Labour or Bureaus of Labour, and that in Section 7, Part I, has been revised by the chairmen of the respective provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Section 10 has been revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa. The remaining Sections have been prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Industrial Groups for Canada, 1931.

Industrial Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	198,592	196,675	1,917	7·73	9·73	0·35
Forestry, fishing, trapping	57,844	57,550	294	2·25	2·85	0·05
Mining, quarrying	68,962	68,610	352	2·68	3·39	0·06
Manufacturing	606,617	496,865	109,752	23·60	24·57	20·03
Electric light and power	18,938	17,471	1,467	0·74	0·86	0·27
Construction	217,105	215,505	1,600	8·45	10·66	0·29
Transportation and communications	283,675	260,429	23,246	11·04	12·88	4·24
Trade	281,107	204,763	76,344	10·94	10·13	13·94
Finance, insurance	82,963	58,102	24,861	3·23	2·87	4·54
Service	585,413	281,118	304,295	22·78	13·90	55·54
Unspecified	168,881	165,172	3,709	6·57	8·17	0·68
All Industries	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

Table 2 shows that almost one-quarter of the wage-earners are employed in the manufacturing industries, over one-fifth in the services, and just over 10 p.c. both in transportation and communications, and in trade. It will be noted that 55 p.c. of the females find employment in service, chiefly in personal and professional services.

3.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners, by Occupational Groups, for Canada, 1931.

Occupational Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	202,137	200,468	1,669	7·86	9·91	0·30
Fishing and logging	51,901	51,859	42	2·02	2·56	0·01
Mining, quarrying	55,326	55,323	3	2·15	2·74	[1]
Manufacturing[2]	416,913	341,542	75,371	16·22	16·89	13·76
Construction	163,904	163,814	90	6·38	8·10	0·02
Transportation and communications[3]	280,035	254,674	25,361	10·90	12·59	4·63
Trade	208,017	162,299	45,718	8·09	8·03	8·35
Finance, insurance	27,457	27,010	447	1·07	1·34	0·08
Service[5]	489,024	217,947	271,077	19·03	10·78	49·48
Professional	*166,368*	*85,508*	*80,860*	*6·47*	*4·23*	*14·76*
Personal[4]	*285,419*	*95,888*	*189,524*	*11·11*	*4·74*	*34·59*
Clerical	239,882	123,749	116,133	9·33	6·12	21·20
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging)	433,916	422,284	11,632	16·88	20·88	2·12
Unspecified	1,585	1,291	294	0·06	0·06	0·05
All Occupations	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

[1] Less than one-hundredth of one per cent. [2] Includes "Electric Light and Power". [3] Includes "Warehousing and Storage". [4] Includes "Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing". [5] Includes Public Administration and Recreational Service in addition to Professional and Personal.

In Table 3, where the wage-earners are classified into broad occupational groups, separate groups have been shown for clerical workers and labourers in other than primary pursuits—two groups with wide industrial range. Over one-fifth of all female wage-earners reported clerical occupations at the 1931 Census, while a similar proportion of males were returned as labourers in secondary industries and services.

4.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Wage-Earners, by Age Groups, for Canada, 1931.

Age.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10–13 years	1,108	678	430	0·04	0·03	0·08
14–15 "	19,101	11,900	7,201	0·74	0·59	1·31
16–17 "	103,827	62,697	41,130	4·04	3·10	7·51
18–19 "	184,610	107,926	76,684	7·18	5·34	14·00
20–24 "	482,825	308,351	174,474	18·79	15·25	31·85
25–34 "	671,748	539,145	132,603	26·14	26·66	24·20
35–44 "	497,245	437,893	59,352	19·35	21·65	10·83
45–54 "	361,331	327,464	33,867	14·06	16·19	6·18
55–64 "	179,641	163,571	16,070	6·99	8·09	2·93
65–69 "	43,277	39,461	3,816	1·68	1·95	0·70
70 years or over	25,384	23,174	2,210	0·99	1·15	0·40
All Ages	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

From Table 4, which gives wage-earners by age groups, it is clear from the percentage columns that entrance to gainful employment began at an earlier age for females than for males in the ages up to 24 years, but from 25 years onwards males take the lead. For information on earnings of wage-earners the reader is referred to Section 4 of Part II of this chapter pp. 788-789.

Section 2.—The Dominion Department of 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 wages policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants 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 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 111).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112). At present the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 57), the Government Annuities Act of 1908 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 7), the Technical Education Act enacted in 1919 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 193), the White Phosphorous Matches Act of 1914 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 128), the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935

(20-21 Geo. V, c. 20), the Vocational Education Act, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 59), the Minimum Wages Act of 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 44), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 58), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 13), the Relief Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36), the Relief Act, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18), the Relief Act, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15), the Relief Act, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 13), the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936 (1 Edward VIII, c. 15), and the National Employment Commission Act, 1936 (1 Edward VIII, c. 7). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in investigating the cost of living, and in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. For the operation of the Government Annuities Act of 1908 and the Technical Education Act, see the chapters on Insurance and Education, respectively.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112), has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As enacted in 1907, it forbids strikes and lockouts in mines and certain public utility industries until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or, if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. Should either of the parties fail to nominate a board member, the Minister may appoint a fit person on its behalf. After the Board has made its report, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or a lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament.* At the ensuing session of Parliament amendments were made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province and which by the legislation of the Province is made subject to the provisions of this Act"

The Legislatures of all provinces except Prince Edward Island have taken advantage of this provision and enacted enabling legislation, by which the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act becomes operative in respect of disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1936, shows that, during the 29 years, 845 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 545 boards were established. In all but 39 cases, strikes or lockouts were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation and enforcement of the labour conditions and schedules of minimum wage rates which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition. The number of fair wages schedules prepared from the time the Fair Wages Policy was adopted

* See p. 241 of the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

by the Dominion Government in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1935-36 was 7,005. The number of fair wages schedules furnished during the fiscal year 1935-36 was 500.

The Department of Labour also co-operates closely with other Departments of the Government in ensuring the observance of fair wages conditions inserted in contracts for the manufacture of various classes of equipment and supplies for Government use, and is frequently consulted by other Departments regarding the prevailing rates of wages to be observed on works carried out by day labour.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900. It was later expressed in an Order in Council adopted on June 7, 1922, amended on April 9, 1924, and again on Dec. 31, 1934. Under these Orders in Council certain specified conditions were designated as being applicable to contracts for building and construction operations, and other conditions as being applicable in the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government equipment and supplies. The policy required that the current wage rates and working hours of the district should be observed in the case of all workmen employed, or, if there were no current rates or hours in existence, then fair and reasonable conditions should be observed in both respects. Contracts for railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee, are likewise subject to fair wages conditions. The policy has, moreover, been extended within recent years to cover contracts for works carried out by the several Harbour Commissions and by the National Harbours Board which replaced them during the year.

On May 30, 1930, an Act of Parliament was adopted known as the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, providing for the payment of current wage rates to all persons employed on contracts made with the Government of Canada for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, provided that the wages in all cases should be fair and reasonable. This statute also directed that the working hours of persons while so employed should not exceed eight hours a day. It was further declared that the foregoing conditions were to be applied to all workmen employed by the Government itself on the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work.

The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, was superseded, however, on May 1, 1936, by the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which was adopted by Parliament on June 28, 1935. This latter statute re-enacts a number of the sections of the former Act and adds new provisions to comply with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Like its predecessor, the Act makes provision for fair wages and an eight-hour day on Government contracts for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, imposing however, a limit of forty-four hours a week on such works and extending the Dominion Government's policy of fair wages and an eight-hour day to works carried out by any provincial or municipal authority with the aid of Dominion Government funds, as well as to other works aided by the Government of Canada.

The Act sets out that the term "fair wages" means such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which such workmen are respectively engaged; but shall in all cases be such wages as are fair and reasonable.

The benefits of the Fair Wages Policy apply also to workmen employed by Government Departments on a day labour basis in building and construction works.

On Mar. 27, 1930, an Order in Council was passed providing that, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character, or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable, or in the public interest, the hours of work of any Dominion Government employees who had up to that time been required to work more than eight hours daily should be reduced to eight hours a day, with a half-holiday on Saturday.

An Order in Council was adopted on Dec. 31, 1934, rescinding the labour conditions previously applied to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies, and substituting other conditions therefor. The provision for the payment of wages not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents an hour. It is also declared that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces, and that, in any cases where the provincial minimum wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Dominion contract work.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the *Labour Gazette* has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to: labour legislation, wage rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The *Labour Gazette* is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—The Department gives considerable attention to labour legislation in Canada and abroad. Notes or articles are published in the *Labour Gazette* and special bulletins in printed or mimeographed form are issued from time to time. While these deal with some particular branch of labour legislation as in operation in the Dominion or in some provinces, information is usually given concerning legislation on the same subject in other countries.

Since 1917, the Department has published a series of reports on labour legislation in Canada. Three reports were issued containing the text of all the labour legislation in force at the end of the years 1915, 1920 and 1928, respectively. Reports summarizing the most important enactments and giving the text of all labour laws passed during the year were published in each of the intervening and subsequent years.

Section 3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of

labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904, an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of Provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922), while a Department of Labour was established in British Columbia in 1917. A Department of Labour was established in Nova Scotia by c. 3 of the Statutes of 1932, and the Manitoba Bureau of Labour became a Department in 1934. All these authorities publish annual reports on their activities.

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour.—The Act establishing the Nova Scotia Department of Labour provides that "the Department of Labour shall take cognizance of all matters relating to labour and shall administer such affairs, matters, Acts and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time assigns to that Department, whether or not the same have been assigned or have belonged by or under any Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia or otherwise to some other Department or to some member of the Executive Council".

The Department is in charge of a Minister of Labour, who has under him a Deputy Minister of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Department by Order in Council. At present, labour bureaus in the province, the administration of the Factories Act, Minimum Wage Board, Limitation of Hours Board, Industrial Standards Act, and unemployment relief have been assigned by Order in Council to the Department of Labour.

The Quebec Department of Labour.—This Department was formerly known as the Department of Public Works and Labour, each division having a separate Deputy Minister, but in 1931 the Legislature raised each division to a distinct Department.

The duties of the Department of Labour include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting industrial and commercial establishments, trade disputes, and the maintenance of fair wages clauses in Provincial Government contracts. The Women's Minimum Wage Commission is under its jurisdiction, together with the Provincial Employment Service.

The Department is responsible for the licensing and qualification of electricians, moving-picture machine operators, stationary enginemen and firemen, and pipe mechanics; it is also charged with the inspection of electrical installations, heating installations, steam, hot-water and hot-air furnaces, boilers registered under the Interprovincial Code, together with the registering of blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. A special branch of the Department is entrusted with the inspection of public buildings and the approval of the plans of new buildings.

The Department, since the 1934 session, is charged with the enforcement of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act; however, it has not the duty of leading employers and employees into the preparation of agreements. When a collective labour agreement has been passed and adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a joint committee is formed to supervise the enforcement of the Order in Council; the joint committee, under the authority of the Act,

may adopt regulations for its own administration, render obligatory the certificate of competency in a given trade in cities of more than 10,000 souls, and collect an assessment, not exceeding one-half of one per cent, on the payrolls of employers and on the wages of employees for the purposes of the putting into force of the Order in Council. During the fiscal year 1935-36, 50 collective labour agreements were enforced in the province in various industries.

During the 1936 session, the Quebec Legislature adopted an Old Age Pension Act according to the Federal Old Age Pension Legislation; a Commission was formed to supervise the carrying out of this Act and such Commission has been placed, since September, 1936, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour.

The Department has jurisdiction over the limitation of hours of work; since the coming into force of the Act giving it such authority, hours of labour in the building trades have been limited to forty per week throughout the province.

During September, 1936, the Department of Labour was also charged with the control of unemployment relief in the province; such service was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works.

The Department also issues qualification certificates to workmen charged with the use and handling of explosives, and is responsible for the enforcement of the Scaffolding Inspection Act in towns where there is no municipal service providing for such duties.

The Department of Labour of Ontario.—The Department of Labour of Ontario was established in 1919 and placed under the direction of a Minister and a Deputy Minister of Labour. This Department had its origin in the Bureau of Industries formed in 1882 under the Department of Agriculture, to collect and publish statistics relating to the industries of the province and (later) to administer the first Factory Act of 1886. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour, attached to the Department of Public Works, was authorized to collect and publish information relating to employment, wages and hours, strikes, labour organizations and general conditions of labour. Several investigations were made regarding such matters and the first free employment offices were opened by the Bureau of Labour. In 1916 this Bureau was in turn superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, also under the Ministry of Public Works but administered by a Superintendent. The establishment of the Branch had been recommended by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment and the expansion of the work undertaken by the Branch, and the increase in the demands made upon its resources, led to the creation of a special Department of the Government by the Department of Labour Act, 1919.

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts: the Department of Labour Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Operating Engineers Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Apprenticeship Act; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Compressed Air; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Tunnels and Open Caissons; the Minimum Wage Act; the Industrial Standards Act. Under the Industrial Standards Act standard wages and hours of labour are being established through agreements between employers and employees. These agreements, when approved by Order in Council, become binding upon all persons engaged or employed in the industry and in the zone to which the agreement applies. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work places, wages and hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts

of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in the labour laws of Ontario. The representatives of the Department of Labour have right of access to offices, factories and other work places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department publishes annual reports which cover the work of the officers employed in the administration of the various Acts assigned to it.

Manitoba Department of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, provided for its attachment to any other Department as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine. The Bureau was created a separate Department by c. 28 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, but the Act was not proclaimed until July 6, 1934.

The Department is charged with the administration of the following Acts: the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shop Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Amusements Act (Secs. 11 to 15); the One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Employment Bureau Act.

The Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch is a sub-department of the Department of Labour (formerly a sub-department of the Department of Public Works). The Bureau also enforces the Fires Prevention Act.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.—This Bureau was created by an Act of 1934 to replace the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. It is administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, assisted by a permanent Commissioner. The function of the Bureau is to administer matters relating to the relief of distress in addition to the following Acts: the Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Weekly Half-Holiday Act; the Minimum Wage Act, and Workmen's Wage Act. It is also charged with the operation of public free employment offices; the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment; wages and hours of labour throughout the province; strikes and other labour difficulties; trade unions and labour organizations; the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects connected with industrial problems; the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of employment.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1922, creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, became inoperative during 1936. The administration of the Alberta Government Employment Offices Act has been transferred to the Department of Health, while the administration of the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act, the Theatres Act, the Trade Schools Act, and the Industrial Standards Act has been transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organizations, and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts administered by the Department are: the Male Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Hours of Work Act 1934; these are administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, the Deputy Minister of Labour being Chairman of the Board. Other activities of the Department include the adminis-

tration of: the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act; the Factories Act; the Apprenticeship Act; the Trade-Schools Regulation Act, and the operation of employment bureaus within the province.

Section 4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.*

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises: the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent employers and workers respectively; and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which functions as a secretariat of the annual conference and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body, consisting of 32 persons, appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 16 represent governments, 8 represent employers and 8 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance" Canada has been designated by the Council of the League of Nations as one of these eight States of "chief industrial importance". Sixty-one countries are members of the International Labour Organization, comprising all of the industrial states of the world with the exception of Germany. The United States, although not a member of the League of Nations, joined the International Labour Organization in 1935, as did also Russia. Egypt, which was not a member of the League, also joined the International Labour Organization in 1936. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, was honoured in 1935 by being elected Chairman of the Governing Body for the ensuing year. At the triennial election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1934, Mr. Tom Moore, then President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as one of the eight workers' representatives on this Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority of the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft convention or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when action regarding them is taken by the latter.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organization, but also with the different departments of the Dominion Government, with

* On this subject see also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; and 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670.

the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body.

Twenty-two sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held since its inception in 1919. Fifty-seven draft conventions and 49 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following: hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, principles of factory inspection, inspection of emigrants on board ship, workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, social insurance, minimum wages, prevention of accidents to dockers, forced labour, holidays with pay, and regulation of hours of work of salaried employees and of workers in coal mines.

Up to Dec. 31, 1936, 725 ratifications of these conventions had been registered with the League of Nations, of which 11 were conditional or with delayed application; 36 had been approved by the competent national authority, and 112 had been recommended to the competent national authority for approval.

Canadian Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—Seven draft conventions in all have been ratified by the Dominion Government, namely: (1) minimum age for employment of children at sea; (2) unemployment indemnity for seamen in case of the loss or foundering of a ship; (3) minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers; (4) medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; (5) limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (6) weekly rest in industrial undertakings; and (7) creation of minimum-wage-fixing machinery. The first four of these conventions were ratified in March, 1926, and the last three in the early part of 1935. At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions were also adopted approving of three other draft conventions of the International Labour Conference with a view to their subsequent ratification, namely: seamen's articles of agreement; safety of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships; and the marking of weights on heavy packages transported by vessel.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes, annually, a report on labour organization in Canada. This report outlines the composition and development of the various organizations of wage-earners in the Dominion, and gives statistical and other information respecting membership, benefits, registration of trade unions, etc.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—The numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1935 was given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 1,794 local branches with an aggregate membership of 143,570; Canadian central labour bodies, 734 branches and 80,078 members; independent units, 49 with 16,859 members; National Catholic unions, 140 with 38,000 members; Workers' Unity League, 11 with 2,197 members; grand total, 2,728 local branches and 280,704 members. As compared with 1934, this represents a decrease of 12 branches, and of 1,070 members. Table 5 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911.

5.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-35.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911	133,132	1920	373,842	1929	319,476
1912	160,120	1921	313,320	1930	322,429
1913	175,799	1922	276,621	1931	310,544
1914	166,163	1923	278,092	1932	283,576
1915	143,343	1924	260,643	1933	286,220
1916	160,407	1925	271,034	1934	281,774
1917	204,630	1926	274,604	1935	280,704
1918	248,887	1927	290,282		
1919	378,047	1928	300,602		

Main Groups.—The following paragraphs outline the main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1935, the Congress had in affiliation the Canadian membership of 60 international bodies and the membership of three national organizations as well as that of 81 directly chartered unions, the combined membership being 125,779, comprised in 1,552 local branches.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized in Montreal, Mar. 16, 1927, by representatives of national and independent organizations. At the close of 1935, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eight central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 49,173, as well as 53 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 4,852, making a total combined reported membership of 54,025.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—In 1918, a conference of National Catholic Unions, which were first established in 1901, was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920. The delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada", and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there were at the close of the year (1935) 140 National Catholic Unions, with a combined membership of 38,000.

One Big Union.—At a conference held at Calgary, Alberta, Mar. 13, 1919, by representatives of local trade unions, principally from the four western provinces the One Big Union was established as an industrial organization. According to information supplied by the general secretary, the O.B.U., at the close of 1935, had 53 units under charter, as well as two central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 24,055.

Workers' Unity League of Canada.—This organization was established in 1930 and, according to the figures supplied by local union officers, the membership at the close of 1935 was 2,197, comprised in 11 local branches.

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 6 gives the names of the 81 international craft labour organizations and the one industrial union which now carry on operations in Canada, and shows: (1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1935, and (2) the reported membership.

6.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1935.

International Organization.	Number of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
American Federation of Labor	6	149
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and	4	87
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	7	189
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	24	622
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	1	10
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	18	915
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	36	1,871
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	10	416
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	7	1,425
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United	18	1,100
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America	45	689
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	4	114
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	68	2,539
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	1	14
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	4	281
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	15	6,500
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	7	1,501
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	1	16
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	38	1,950
Elevator Constructors, Operators and Starters, International Union of	8	343
Engineers, International Union of Operating	17	749
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	38	796
Fire Fighters, International Association of	22	2,050
Fur Workers' Union, International	6	1,818
Garment Workers of America, United	6	500
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	10	4,000
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	4	68
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	2	151
Government Employees, American Federation of	1	8
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	3	46
Hatters', Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United	6	1,105
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	3	103
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League	14	1,525
Jewellery Workers' Union, International	2	225
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	4	135
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	7	419
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	100	4,644
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	96	4,123
Longshoremen's Association, International	11	826
Machinists, International Association of	79	5,954
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	193	12,165
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of	4	129
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	1	10
Metal Polishers' International Union	2	342
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	13	421
Mine Workers of America, United	44	11,192
Moulders' Union of North America, International	28	1,918
Musicians, American Federation of	29	4,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	24	737
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	24	1,797
Pattern Makers' League of North America	9	350
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	6	100
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	5	404
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	12	345
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen	37	2,400
Pocketbook Workers' Union of the United States of America and Canada, International	2	300
Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union, International Plate	1	41
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	18	1,348
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	24	3,500
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	2	51
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	10	210
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	13	5,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	91	10,330
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	87	5,832
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric	23	6,807
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	113	9,727

6.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1935—concluded.

International Organization.	No. of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
Railway Conductors, Order of	66	2,262
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	2	63
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	1	25
Seamen's Union, International	1	32
Siderographers, International Association of	1	8
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical	37	600
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	10	337
Stonecutters' Union of North America, Journeymen	17	600
Switchmen's Union of North America	7	49
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	4	166
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	16	1,454
Textile Workers of America, United	2	28
Train Despatchers' Association, American	–	18
Typographical Union, International	48	4,251
Upholsterers', Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union	2	45
Totals	1,782	139,370
Industrial Workers of the World	12	4,200
Grand Totals	**1,794**	**143,570**

Table 7 gives the number of branches and the membership of Canadian central labour bodies operating in Canada at the close of 1935.

7.—Canadian Central Labour Bodies Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1935.

Organization.	Number of Branches or Affiliations.	Members Reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	81	7,515
All-Canadian Congress of Labour	53	4,852
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated	33	8,760
Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, Canadian Brussels'	5	150
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated	39	4,196
Civil Service Association of Alberta	12	1,200
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada	6	362
Electrical Trades Union, Canadian	4	550
Engineers, Canadian Association of Stationary	22	610
Express Employees, Brotherhood of	27	1,327
Fire Fighters, Provincial Federation of Ontario	22	519
Grain Elevator Employees of Canada, Brotherhood of	2	395
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of	54	1,610
Marine Engineers of Canada, National Association of	16	650
Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, Amalgamated	13	6,059
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia	3	56
One Big Union	53	24,055
Postal Employees, Canadian	28	1,043
Printers' Union, Canadian	3	520
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	167	11,451
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of	71	2,865
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion	18	924
Seamen, Canadian Association of	2	409
Totals	**734**	**80,078**

Section 6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities, from departmental correspondents and from press clippings. Table 8 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during each year from 1932 to 1936 inclusive. The number of fatalities in each of the different industries is also shown as a percentage of the total number. Preliminary figures show 1,074 fatal accidents in 1936.

8.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1932-36.

Industry.	Numbers of Fatal Accidents.					Percentages of Fatal Accidents.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.[1]	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.[1]
Agriculture	154	111	150	122	124	15·8	13·7	15·4	12·5	11·5
Logging	73	91	113	114	130	7·5	11·3	11·6	11·7	12·0
Fishing and trapping	30	36	45	37	55	3·1	4·5	4·6	3·8	5·1
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	123	112	142	170	173	12·6	13·9	14·6	17·5	16·1
Manufacturing	116	103	98	123	107	11·9	12·7	10·1	12·7	10·0
Construction	124	65	114	97	102	12·7	8·0	11·7	10·0	9·5
Electric light and power	21	15	20	24	12	2·2	1·9	2·1	2·5	1·1
Transportation and public utilities	196	161	162	180	238	20·1	19·9	16·6	18·5	22·2
Trade	51	48	48	39	42	5·3	5·9	4·9	4·0	4·0
Service	83	63	82	65	87	8·5	7·8	8·4	6·7	8·1
Miscellaneous	3	3	–	1	4	0·3	0·4	–	0·1	0·4
Totals	**974**	**808**	**974**	**972**	**1,074**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Figures subject to revision.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.—The classification of fatal accidents in 1936, by causes, shows that the largest number, 345, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as moving implements, watercraft and aircraft.

"Falls of persons", including those who fell into pits, shafts, holds of vessels, harbours, rivers, etc., caused 197 fatalities. Next in order as a cause came "falling objects", 172 in number. Fatalities numbering 135 were caused by "dangerous substances", including electric current, explosives, hot and inflammable substances, gas fumes, boiler explosions, etc. Animals caused 33 fatalities, including 26 caused by horses. There were 26 fatalities caused by hoisting apparatus, 25 by striking against or being struck by objects, 25 by the handling of heavy or sharp objects, 20 by prime movers, 12 by working machines, and 10 by tools. The heading "other causes" includes 6 fatalities caused by infection, 23 due to industrial diseases, strain, etc., 3 to drownings not elsewhere specified, 8 caused by shooting and violence, 16 by cave-ins, etc., 19 by lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke.

Numbers of industrial accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, are included in the following section on Workmen's Compensation.

Section 7.—Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

An account of the development of workmen's compensation legislation in Canada from employers' liability legislation was given at pp. 744-746 of the 1927-28 Year Book, while a summary of the legislation with regard to workmen's compensation appears in the general sketch of labour legislation in Canada at pp. 772-778 of the current edition. Details regarding the operation of the various Workmen's Compensation Boards of the provinces are given below.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—*Nova Scotia.*—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, but only became effective on Jan. 1, 1917. During the twenty years between that date and Dec. 31, 1936, 148,525 accidents were reported to the Board of which 131,426 were compensated as per Table 9. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was furnished only in special cases.

9.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board 1917-36.

(Estimates for outstanding claims not included.)

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1917	503,258	202	503,460	4,837
1918	826,740	–	826,740	4,931
1919	629,156	491	629,647	4,949
1920	1,135,235	36,561	1,171,796	7,116
1921	705,752	36,296	742,048	4,903
1922	576,906	40,147	617,053	5,022
1923	808,560	56,484	865,044	6,250
1924	874,478	63,974	938,452	5,786
1925	638,787	68,740	707,527	5,340
1926	875,940	84,122	960,062	6,662
1927	1,052,303	88,978	1,141,281	6,880
1928	1,076,074	95,069	1,171,143	7,683
1929	936,210	117,632	1,053,842	9,479
1930	949,828	129,399	1,079,227	8,821
1931	951,256	106,578	1,057,834	6,357
1932	688,448	84,281	772,729	5,024
1933	570,701	69,575	640,276	5,168
1934	794,717	113,860	908,577	8,063
1935	954,061	130,952	1,085,013	8,971[1]
1936	1,160,738	167,255	1,327,993	9,184

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

New Brunswick.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1918. It extends to a wide range of industries, and is administered by a Board of three persons, levying assessments and paying benefits. For the sums paid out annually from 1920 to 1936 as compensation and for medical aid, see Table **10.**

10.—Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920-36.

Year.	Weekly Compensation.	Permanent Partial Disability.	Fatal.		Medical Aid.		Permanent Total Disability Reserve.
			Funeral Expenses.	Reserve for Pensions.	Doctors' Fees and Transportation.	Hospital and Nursing Service.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	195,063	73,440	1,799	128,158	39,324	15,606	
1921	159,096	103,054	3,661	188,945	56,631	22,378	
1922	162,988	84,316	2,906	124,088	76,046	31,568	
1923	204,353	90,349	3,573	130,339	83,530	35,935	
1924	203,946	113,555	3,425	162,740	87,261	41,528	
1925	186,946	90,044	2,784	144,285	84,897	38,920	
1926	185,624	76,780	2,033	93,838	73,149	40,293	–
1927	211,692	103,430	2,427	88,299	79,481	43,994	–
1928	217,890	116,208	3,141	127,490	80,212	51,984	
1929	243,770	99,266	3,388	137,667	85,238	59,217	–
1930	199,313	92,344	2,682	116,055	77,722	54,172	6,237
1931	181,676	73,774	1,581	72,481	79,021	60,183	–
1932	137,762	71,527	1,403	33,280	68,712	46,907	–
1933	145,063	103,742	2,126	63,649	88,304	63,572	20,521
1934	192,207	80,967	2,104	83,485	110,103	85,724	–
1935 (Actual)	195,763[1]	91,382[1]	2,388[1]	86,161[1]	111,470[1]	83,221[1]	10,273
1936 (Provisional)	184,597	44,842	1,669	69,677	76,289	60,914	9,347

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Quebec.—The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission was established in 1928 by authority of cc. 79 and 80 of the Statutes of that year. The Act was brought into force by proclamation on Mar. 22, 1928, operations of the Commission commencing as of Sept. 1, 1928. Under this Act, the Quebec Commission did not insure employers against their liability. On April 4, 1931, a new Act was enacted by the Quebec Legislature (21 Geo. V, c. 100), effective Sept. 1, 1931, providing for state insurance, practically along the same lines as the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. This new Act was amended by 23 Geo. V, c. 98, enacted on April 13, 1933, by 25-26 Geo. V, c. 80, enacted on April 11, 1935, and by 1 Edward VIII, c. 39-40, enacted on Nov. 12, 1936. Table **11** shows the operations of the Quebec Commission from Sept. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1936.

11.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1928-36.

Year.	Claims.	Accidents Compensated.	Accident Cost.
	No.	No.	$
1928 (4 months)	8,266	2,625	209,764
1929	25,610	21,377	3,229,554
1930	20,900	19,850	3,792,346
1931 (8 months) Old Act	12,534	13,204	2,758,785
1931 (4 months) New Act	12,734	12,717	1,237,738
1932	34,414	30,643	3,048,055
1933	30,462	26,723	2,237,504
1934	35,436	31,557	2,579,002
1935	38,904[1]	35,161[1]	2,982,803[1]
1936	49,000[2]	46,000[2]	4,043,572[2]

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [2] Figures subject to revision.

Ontario.—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in Schedule 1, where the liability is collective, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payrolls annually to the Board, and escape individual civil liability for accidents and certain specified industrial diseases. The percentage of payroll collected by the Board is graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation and ranged in 1936 from 15 cents per $100 of payroll in blue-printing, multigraphing or mimeographing to $12 for aerial testers, flying or demonstrating. The average for all classes was $1·50 per $100 of payrolls which amounted to $425,603,000. Certain other industries under Schedule 2, including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of the benefits awarded and the accidents to workers reported during the first 22 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table **12**; 56,189 accidents were *paid for* during the year 1936, including: 299 cases of death, 30 of permanent total disability, 584 of permanent partial disability, 25,712 of temporary disability, and 29,564 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under Schedule 1, as medical aid in Schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly

12.—Benefits Awarded and Accidents Reported by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-36.

Year.	Benefits Awarded.				Accidents Reported.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensation.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1.	Schedule 2.	Crown.	Total.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.						
	$	$	$	$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915.....	692,389	[1]	200,932	893,321	13,878	3,144	11	17,033
1916.....	1,553,653	[1]	451,710	2,005,363	21,269	4,806	17	26,092
1917.....	2,286,955	83,514[2]	623,556	2,994,025	30,701	5,813	18	36,532
1918.....	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	40,662	7,113	73	47,848
1919.....	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	36,236	7,918	106	44,260
1920.....	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	46,177	7,222	1,452	54,851
1921.....	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	36,272	7,666	1,253	45,191
1922.....	3,417,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	42,139	7,124	1,148	50,411
1923.....	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	51,655	6,080	3,374	61,109
1924.....	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	49,558	4,916	4,201	58,675
1925.....	3,635,530	875,836	1,054,077	5,565,443	50,883	5,079	4,050	60,012
1926.....	3,664,040	988,487	1,168,825	5,821,352	57,032	4,942	3,942	65,916
1927.....	3,930,418	1,062,860	1,091,378	6,084,655	62,063	5,412	4,504	71,979
1928.....	4,565,689	1,166,508	1,335,751	7,067,948	69,011	5,815	4,572	79,398
1929.....	5,346,621	1,385,525	1,280,012	8,012,158	76,029	6,008	5,066	87,103
1930.....	4,942,756	1,336,046	1,144,216	7,423,018	61,490	4,486	3,291	69,267
1931.....	3,917,045	1,060,763	1,043,584	6,021,392	46,069	3,348	3,477	52,894
1932.....	3,202,639	817,240	1,105,741	5,125,621	35,264	2,474	3,732	41,470
1933.....	2,298,788	667,582	732,699	3,699,069	33,227	1,890	2,925	38,042
1934.....	2,745,239	841,738	912,730	4,499,707	44,858	2,244	7,628	54,730
1935.....	3,225,899	1,037,683	1,050,531	5,314,113	50,690	2,208	5,648	58,546
1936.....	3,553,282	1,058,642	1,031,874	5,643,798	55,878	2,515	2,989	61,382

[1] No provision for medical aid. [2] Half year only.

Manitoba.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Mar. 1, 1917, Part I of the Act, dealing with workmen in hazardous occupations, is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which charges insurance rates according to the hazard of the industry, the sums received by the workman being in lieu of the rights of action previously existing. The province, the city of Winnipeg, and certain corporations operating public utilities are permitted by the law to practise self-insurance.

The Workmen's Compensation Board also administers the provisions of the Dominion Act respecting payment of compensation to employees of His Majesty who are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties, being Chapter 15 of the Statutes of 1918 and subsequent amendments.

From the date of the coming into force of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act to Dec. 31, 1935, the Board has dealt with 109,804 compensable accidents and paid out $15,039,848 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1935, 4,274 involved medical aid costs only, 3,732 involved temporary and 210 permanent disability, while 21 resulted in death. The figures quoted above and hereunder cover accidents dealt with under both Provincial and Dominion legislation.

13.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-35.

NOTE.—All figures for compensation paid for 1919-34, for medical aid paid for 1920-34, and for numbers of accidents compensated for 1921-28 have been revised, owing to the inclusion of Dominion Government cases, which were not included in the figures published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1917	289,870	23,002	312,872	1,323
1918	304,135	35,121	339,256	1,731
1919	286,222	40,748	326,970	1,805
1920	399,734	79,885	479,619	2,509
1921	708,418	155,295	863,713	3,731
1922	691,547	175,206	866,753	5,480
1923	686,124	176,826	862,950	5,469
1924	516,815	171,441	688,256	5,466
1925	591,715	197,378	789,093	5,893
1926	649,580	210,010	859,590	7,635
1927	644,969	226,173	871,142	7,726
1928	858,470	270,868	1,129,338	9,591
1929	966,203	285,350	1,251,553	10,449
1930	952,760	240,734	1,193,494	8,310
1931	670,461	177,552	848,013	6,671
1932	636,975	165,969	802,944	5,695
1933	456,180	141,536	597,716	5,505
1934	562,276	169,598	731,874	6,578
1935	572,262	189,829	762,091	8,237

Saskatchewan.—The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act became fully effective July 1, 1930, and covers practically all employees in the province except railway employees engaged in the running trades, casual workers, farm and ranch labourers, domestic and menial servants, janitors, retail store employees, and persons who cannot be classed as workmen.

The Act is administered by a Board of three and imposes compulsory collective liability on the employers covered. The schedule of benefits is similar to that provided by other compensation Acts. Table **14** shows the number of accidents and benefits paid to the end of 1935.

14.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-35.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1930[1]	131,338	28,434	159,772	2,639
1931	308,662	100,748	409,410	3,969
1932	255,933	73,398	329,331	2,844
1933	224,738	58,099	282,838	2,389
1934	207,842	60,029	267,871	3,222
1935	245,065	70,670	315,735	3,568

[1] Six months.

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all industries except agriculture, railroading, and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919, and a further amendment in 1928 left only conductors and trainmen exempt from

Table **15** shows the operations of the Board for the calendar years 1921 to 1935. Of the 11,058 accidents reported in 1935, 59 were fatal and 72 resulted in some permanent injury. The amounts shown below do not include sums transferred to the pension fund, which had assets amounting to $3,208,550 on Dec. 31, 1935, nor do they include administration expenses nor sums set aside to cover estimated liabilities. The numbers of accidents compensated shown in the last column do not include claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid.

15.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1921-35.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Reported.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.	No.
1921	253,669	113,433	367,102	7,069	3,566
1922	265,326	134,252	399,578	7,518	3,314
1923	323,369	161,732	485,101	9,160	4,268
1924	241,090	127,397	368,487	7,383	3,627
1925	312,990	154,870	467,860	8,355	4,099
1926	298,404	124,138	422,542	8,930	4,629
1927	371,787	161,537	533,324	10,149	5,547
1928	456,526	207,602	664,128	13,400	6,636
1929	507,438	265,636	773,074	14,899	7,138
1930	498,015	264,780	762,795	12,607	6,091
1931	452,643	216,212	668,855	10,049	4,878
1932	407,284	203,745	611,029	8,974	4,607
1933	291,406	143,675	435,081	8,160	3,398
1934	312,092	169,490	481,582	9,608	4,090
1935	353,292	205,891	559,183	11,058	4,813

British Columbia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provides compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the province, protecting in 1935 approximately 130,000 employees with a payroll of almost $125,000,000. Insurance rates levied against employers are graded according to the hazard of the industry. All employers under the Act are required, in addition, to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of employees and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund, which provides all necessary medical, surgical and hospital expenses for injured employees. For figures see Table **16.**

16.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-35.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Claims (gross).
	$	$	$	No.
1917	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,456	19,647
1923	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
1926	2,481,456	678,231	3,159,687	30,365
1927	2,654,200	643,594	3,297,794	30,066
1928	2,898,021	688,446	3,586,467	32,793
1929	3,588,626	752,623	4,341,249	36,750
1930	3,403,743	773,397	4,177,140	33,285
1931	2,572,254	568,289	3,140,543	25,877
1932	1,860,021	447,423	2,307,445	19,011
1933	1,501,700	368,482	1,870,183	18,274
1934	1,590,817	410,126	2,000,943	22,354
1935	2,092,389	506,741	2,599,130	26,280

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. Table **17** shows the numbers of disputes, of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1921 to 1936 and the totals for the period beginning 1901. The items in the columns headed "time loss in man-working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved in strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence. Tables **18** and **19** give detailed analyses, by provinces and by industries, for 1935 and 1936.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1936 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1937; pp. 267-296.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—From 1930 to 1936 the figures as to numbers of strikes and lockouts, numbers of employees involved and time loss were substantially greater than during the period 1926 to 1930, but were still much lower than during the years prior to 1926 when coal-mining strikes involved large numbers of employees and resulted in great time loss. Since 1930 most of the important disputes have been in clothing manufacturing, logging, sawmilling and woodworking industries, with a substantial number in coal mining. In 1936, there were important disputes in silk and cotton textile factories in Ontario and Quebec, and in fur and leather manufacturing in Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal. The number of disputes in 1936 was 156 as compared with 120 in 1935, while the number of workers involved was 34,812 as compared with 33,269 in 1935, the time loss being 276,997 man-working days as compared with 284,028 in 1935. Table **17** includes figures regarding coal mining, industries other than coal mining, and all industries.

17.—Strikes and Lockouts in the Coal Mining, Other, and All Industries in Canada, calendar years 1921-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1901-20, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763.

Year.	Coal Mining.			Industries other than Coal Mining.			All Industries.			
	Number of Disputes in Existence During Year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.	Number of Disputes in Existence During Year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.	Numbers of Disputes— In Existence During the Year.	Numbers of Disputes— Beginning in the Year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Man-Working Days.
Totals, 1901-20.	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	**2,521**	**2,455**	**702,747**	**17,647,793**
1921.....	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596	168	159	28,257	1,048,914
1922.....	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113	104	89	43,775	1,528,661
1923.....	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211	86	77	34,261	671,750
1924.....	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570	70	64	34,310	1,295,054
1925.....	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005	87	86	28,949	1,193,281
1926.....	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408	77	75	23,834	266,601
1927.....	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737	74	72	22,299	152,570
1928.....	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212	98	96	17,581	224,212
1929.....	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275	90	88	12,946	152,080
1930.....	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614	67	67	13,768	91,797
1931.....	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715	88	86	10,738	204,238
1932.....	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234	116	111	23,390	255,000
1933.....	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528	125	122	26,558	317,547
1934.....	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060	191	189	45,800	574,519
1935.....	17	6,131	61,032[4]	103	27,138	222,996	120	120	33,269	284,028[4]
1936.....	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231	155	156	34,812	276,997
Totals[2]..	**518[1]**	**306,052**	**9,361,977**	**4,131[1]**	**850,978[1]**	**15,416,097**	**4,519**	**4,647[1]**	**1,157,070**	**24,778,074**

[1] Figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are here counted more than once. [2] The totals are for the whole period of record, 1901-36. [3] No classification of All Industries totals made for the earlier years. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Table 18 is a record of industrial disputes by provinces for the years 1935 and 1936. In 1935, the outstanding strikes, by industries, were located in the provinces as follows: in Ontario in the logging, furniture, sawmilling, metal, shoe and clothing industries; in British Columbia in coal and gold mining, water transportation, fishing and agriculture; in Nova Scotia in coal mining; in Quebec in clothing (including a millinery strike), cotton manufacturing and water transportation; in Manitoba and Alberta in printing. In 1936, the important disputes by provinces and industries were as follows: in Ontario in textile and clothing manufacturing; in British Columbia in fishing, logging and water transportation (longshoremen); in Nova Scotia in coal mining; in Quebec in cotton, silk and dress manufacturing, and in transportation (taxi drivers); in Alberta in coal mining; and in Manitoba in fur and men's work clothing manufacturing.

18.—Strikes and Lockouts, showing Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, calendar years 1935 and 1936.

Province.	1935.				1936.			
	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.		No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.	
			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.
P.E. Island.....	2	51	315	0·1	1	20	40	0·0
Nova Scotia.....	10	4,693	29,477	10·2	11	7,089	39,315	14·2
New Brunswick...	1	125	310	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Quebec.....	14	8,587	33,000	11·4	20	5,922	33,251	12·0
Ontario.....	46	10,354	78,342	27·1	80	11,119	87,955	31·8
Manitoba.....	14	699	9,243	3·2	13	2,094	20,057	7·2
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	20	0·0
Alberta.....	12	1,870	20,054	7·0	14	2,783	20,987	7·6
British Columbia.	20	6,740	117,937	40·9	15	5,709	75,122	27·1
Interprovincial.....	1	150	25	0·0	1	72	250	0·1
Totals.....	**120**	**33,269**	**288,703**	**100·0**	**156**	**34,812**	**276,997**	**100·0**

Table 19 shows strikes and lockouts by industries during 1935 and 1936, the most important in 1935 occurring in logging, mining, shoe and clothing manufacturing, sawmilling, woodworking, and water transportation, and during 1936 in the same industries with the addition of textile manufacturing and fishing.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—In each of the previous years, since the record was begun in 1901, the most important cause of disputes has been changes in wages, but in 1936 union questions led to a greater number of disputes, involving more workers and causing greater time loss. The number of such disputes was 64 as compared with 61 in which wages were chiefly in dispute. The increase in 1936 was chiefly in disputes over union recognition and in those due to discharge of workers for union membership and activity. In both years one-half of the disputes were terminated by direct negotiation between the parties and approximately one-quarter by the return of workers or their replacement.

In 1935 and 1936 there was a marked gain in the proportion of strikes settled by conciliation and arbitration, there being roughly one-quarter as compared with about one-eighth in recent years.

19.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1935 and 1936.

Industry.	1935.					1936.				
	Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.		Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.	
		Number.	Per Cent of Total.	Man-Working Days.	Per Cent of Total.		Number.	Per Cent of Total.	Man-Working Days.	Per Cent of Total.
Agriculture	**5**	**2,175**	**6·5**	**6,745**	**2·3**	**1**	**1,100**	**3·1**	**4,000**	**1·4**
Logging	**2**	**2,132**	**6·4**	**35,090**	**12·1**	**6**	**2,605**	**7·5**	**31,305**	**11·3**
Fishing and Trapping	**4**	**1,330**	**4·0**	**14,660**	**5·1**	**3**	**2,840**	**8·1**	**40,950**	**14·8**
Mining, etc.[1]	**20**	**6,769**	**20·4**	**73,478**	**25·5**	**22**	**8,655**	**24·9**	**56,766**	**20·5**
Manufacturing	**57**	**14,443**	**43·4**	**81,728**	**28·3**	**81**	**15,061**	**43·3**	**125,666**	**45·4**
Vegetable foods, etc	9	574	1·7	1,581	0·5	8	518	1·5	2,176	0·8
Tobacco and liquors	1	150	0·5	900	0·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber products	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Animal foods	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	293	0·8	460	0·2
Boots and shoes (leather)	5	724	2·2	8,822	3·1	4	405	1·2	7,700	2·8
Fur, leather and other animal products	3	122	0·4	2,130	0·7	13	1,472	4·2	24,595	8·9
Textiles, clothing, etc	15	10,106	30·4	36,751	12·7	33	10,166	29·2	80,907	29·2
Pulp and paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Printing and publishing	3	110	0·3	12,100	4·2	1	14	0·1	50	0·0
Miscellaneous wood products	9	976	2·9	6,784	2·3	12	1,102	3·2	3,238	1·2
Metal products	10	1,519	4·6	10,285	3·6	4	387	1·1	1,720	0·6
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc	1	44	0·1	175	0·1	4	704	2·0	4,820	1·7
Miscellaneous products	1	118	0·3	2,200	0·8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Construction[1]	**9**	**504**	**1·5**	**1,156**	**0·4**	**10**	**685**	**2·0**	**1,301**	**0·5**
Building and structures	5	298	0·9	519	0·2	5	170	0·5	402	0·2
Railway	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shipbuilding	1	125	0·4	310	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bridge[1]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Highway	2	41	0·1	87	0·0	3	218	0·6	500	0·2
Canal, harbour, waterway	1	40	0·1	240	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	297	0·9	399	0·1
Transportation and Public Utilities	**14**	**5,592**	**16·8**	**74,696**	**25·9**	**15**	**3,291**	**9·4**	**12,052**	**4·3**
Steam railways	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electric railways	1	171	0·5	171	0·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water transportation	11	5,231	15·7	74,175	25·7	9	1,085	3·1	5,095	1·8
Local transportation	2	190	0·6	350	0·1	4	2,149	0·2	6,435	2·3
Telegraphs and telephones	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electricity and gas	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	57	0·1	522	0·2
Trade	**3**	**69**	**0·2**	**289**	**0·1**	**1**	**17**	**0·1**	**50**	**0·0**
Finance	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
Service	**6**	**255**	**0·8**	**861**	**0·3**	**17**	**558**	**1·6**	**4,907**	**1·8**
Public administration[1]	1	45	0·2	23	0·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Recreational	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Custom and repair	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	244	0·7	1,340	0·5
Business and personal	5	210	0·6	838	0·3	14	314	0·9	3,567	1·3
Miscellaneous	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
Totals	**120**	**33,269**	**100·0**	**288,703**	**100·0**	**156**	**34,812**	**100·0**	**276,997**	**100·0**

[1] Non-ferrous smelting is included with Mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

Section 9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Subsection 1.—Operations of the Employment Service of Canada.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under Sec. 3 of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (c. 57, R.S.C., 1927), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

"(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

"(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

"(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the Dominion's payments contingent upon an agreement ensuring that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women, and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1936-37, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force only 12 provincial employment offices were operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices permanently located at 66 centres (on Dec. 31, 1936), distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 8; Ontario, 27; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 8.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council, issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provided for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration of the Act. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and of Pensions and National Health, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the eleven meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Aug. 21-22, 1930, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table **20** shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920 for the Dominion, and for the years 1935 and 1936 by provinces. During 1936 there were 680,053 applications for employment, 355,376 vacancies and 331,450 placements recorded, as compared with 656,421 applications, 376,574 vacancies and 353,802 placements in 1935. About 34 p.c. of the total placements were of a casual nature, many of these being the result of work given on a rotation basis by municipalities and Provincial Governments on various relief schemes throughout the year to persons who, otherwise, would have been unemployed.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there were not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of

issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway tickets at the reduced rate of 2·5 cents per mile. This rate is for a second-class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than $4. During 1936, 9,045 certificates were issued, 8,254 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 791 to workers going to points in other provinces. During 1935, 7,999 certificates for special rates were granted, 7,171 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the dispatching office and 828 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.

20.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, 1920-36, and by Provinces, 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—Figures by provinces for the years 1920-25 will be found at p. 703 of the 1926 Year Book, for 1926-28 at p. 731 of the 1930 Year Book, for 1929-30 at p. 773 of the 1931 Year Book, for 1931-32 at p. 768 of the 1933 Year Book, for 1933 at p. 826 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for 1934 at p. 767 of the 1936 Year Book.

Province.	Year.	Applications Registered.		Vacancies Notified.		Placements Effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	Totals, 1920	**480,735**	**96,054**	**450,526**	**116,142**	**365,292**	**80,520**
	Totals, 1921	**438,836**	**105,563**	**325,498**	**106,097**	**277,792**	**77,964**
	Totals, 1922	**443,875**	**104,407**	**365,529**	**104,359**	**316,386**	**77,136**
	Totals, 1923	**473,483**	**115,692**	**431,576**	**109,404**	**376,801**	**85,751**
	Totals, 1924	**402,593**	**116,782**	**314,258**	**97,810**	**285,359**	**80,773**
	Totals, 1925	**439,022**	**118,023**	**345,570**	**101,473**	**328,334**	**84,491**
	Totals, 1926	**417,965**	**124,504**	**345,163**	**111,769**	**319,558**	**90,597**
	Totals, 1927	**422,022**	**131,849**	**339,478**	**114,095**	**320,306**	**94,463**
	Totals, 1928	**454,525**	**142,968**	**376,791**	**120,635**	**361,942**	**108,386**
	Totals, 1929	**397,527**	**153,199**	**296,592**	**131,435**	**287,128**	**111,239**
	Totals, 1930	**463,103**	**149,887**	**278,835**	**107,199**	**274,227**	**94,452**
	Totals, 1931	**685,460**	**140,693**	**391,857**	**94,527**	**389,231**	**82,277**
	Totals, 1932	**512,695**	**139,733**	**282,643**	**83,385**	**278,975**	**73,239**
	Totals, 1933	**531,041**	**143,180**	**282,120**	**87,565**	**278,589**	**75,508**
	Totals, 1934	**569,301**	**155,064**	**327,907**	**99,885**	**324,900**	**81,191**
	Totals, 1935	**498,466**	**157,955**	**268,300**	**108,274**	**265,212**	**88,590**
	Totals, 1936	**515,930**	**164,123**	**241,098**	**114,278**	**237,476**	**93,974**
Nova Scotia	1935	9,152	4,393	8,387	3,522	8,402	3,080
	1936	7,494	4,761	6,850	3,707	6,758	3,303
New Brunswick	1935	5,774	5,396	5,224	5,341	5,175	5,322
	1936	4,056	5,146	3,491	5,103	3,438	5,063
Quebec	1935	57,960	43,201	26,505	34,145	26,617	23,863
	1936	69,581	46,486	34,950	36,448	34,792	25,527
Ontario	1935	243,018	69,559	112,935	38,604	111,047	31,767
	1936	247,581	69,234	93,765	39,401	91,885	32,649
Manitoba	1935	48,170	10,364	27,090	7,887	27,534	7,619
	1936	46,572	10,389	24,291	8,203	24,569	7,942
Saskatchewan	1935	26,078	8,800	25,254	8,352	23,791	6,982
	1936	30,271	9,319	29,740	9,553	28,485	8,186
Alberta	1935	49,225	7,488	28,167	5,344	27,982	4,929
	1936	48,317	8,509	22,007	5,705	21,633	5,203
British Columbia	1935	59,089	8,754	34,738	5,079	34,664	5,028
	1936	62,058	10,279	26,004	6,158	25,916	6,101

Subsection 2.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from 1,800 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of nearly 178,000 workers. "Unemployment" as here used means involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table 21 is a record of unemployment in trade unions, for the past 11 years, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment in 1936 was in April,

when the percentage stood at 15·1; the 1936 low was 10·8 p.c. recorded in August. In 1935 the February figure of 18·2 p.c. constituted the maximum, and the minimum of 13·0 p.c. was reached in September. Employment among organized workers, as indicated by these statistics, was more active on the average in 1936 than in 1935, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1936 being 13·2 p.c., while for 1935 the corresponding figure was 15·4 p.c.

21.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, half-yearly, 1926-35, and by months, 1936.

NOTE.—For percentages of unemployment at June 30 and Dec. 31 from December, 1915, to December 1925, see p. 827 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. For data by months from 1921, see successive issues of the Year Book commencing with the 1922-23 edition.

Month.	Year.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
June	1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	0·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
Dec.	1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
June	1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
Dec.	1927	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
June	1928	0·5	0·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
Dec.	1928	3·9	0·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
June	1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
Dec.	1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
June	1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
Dec.	1930	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
June	1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
Dec.	1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
June	1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
Dec.	1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
June	1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
Dec.	1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
June	1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
Dec.	1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
June	1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
Dec.	1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan.	1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb.	1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
Mar.	1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April	1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May	1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June	1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July	1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug.	1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept.	1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct.	1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov.	1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec.	1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3

Subsection 3.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

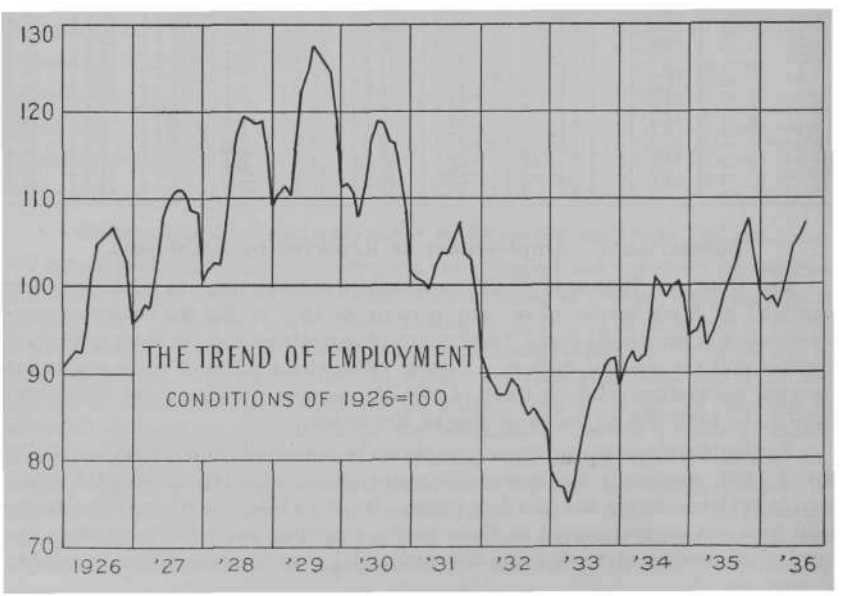
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates monthly reports of the numbers employed by firms having 15 or more persons on their staffs; the returns are representative of practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings. During 1936, about 9,720 of these employers reported an average working force of 979,741 persons, varying from 918,716 at April 1, to 1,052,985 at the beginning of November.

Further moderate improvement was shown in industrial employment in Canada during 1936, continuing the favourable trend which, with few interruptions, has been in evidence during the past four years. On the whole, the fluctuations during 1936 were not so pronounced as those in the preceding year, the increase in the number of persons at work being accompanied by an increase in the regularity

of their employment. The general improvement during 1936 compared with 1935 was rather greater than that in 1935 over 1934. The consolidation of the gains made in the past few years, and their extension to lines which had been slower in responding to the upward movement originating in 1933, resulted in a generally higher level of industrial employment in 1936 than in any other year since 1930. At the 1936 peak at Nov. 1, the index stood at 111·0, which was the maximum in 72 months.

In 1936, as in 1935, public work undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment was a factor of diminishing importance in the general situation; the number of persons provided with such employment was smaller in the year under review than in 1935, when it in turn had not been so large as in 1934 and 1933. The more favourable situation which existed therefore gave encouraging evidence of a natural revival in business resulting from a greater public demand for commodities and services, rather than from artificially stimulated activity.

The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the twelve months January to December, 1936, was 3,188,155. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the year was 19,719. In camps operated by the Dominion or by the provinces where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, 3,656,735 man-days relief was afforded during 1936. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence which were in operation from January to June, during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for (after June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the program of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the Railways). All of the above figures are subject to revision when final reports are received.



During the year 1935 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 4,388,225 and the average number of men afforded employment per month was 25,047. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistence basis in 1935 was 6,750,621 and the average number of men cared for monthly on this basis was 23,935.

The fluctuations in employment in the past ten years are illustrated in the chart on p. 756. This shows to September, 1936, the generally upward movement that has characterized industrial activity since the low point of employment in the depression was reached at April, 1933.

Employment by Economic Areas.—The revival in industrial activity during 1936 extended in greater or less degree to all five economic areas. The situation at the end of 1936 was better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year and, except in the Prairie Provinces, was also better than at the end of any of the preceding four years. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, taken as a unit, the index was slightly lower than at the close of 1935, but was higher than towards the end of 1934, 1933 and 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1936 low and high points occurred in Quebec, where the maximum of activity was at Dec. 1; the index then stood at 112·6, being 21·2 points higher than the minimum of 91·4 recorded at April 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1935, being also at a more satisfactory level than in 1934, 1933 or 1932. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 5·5 p.c. in the 1936 mean over that for 1935, in Quebec of 5·6 p.c., in Ontario of 3·3 p.c., in the Prairie Provinces, of 4·3 p.c. and in British Columbia of 3·5 p.c. Table 22 is a record of employment in the five economic areas, by months, in 1935 and 1936, with averages for preceding years since 1921.

22.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1936.

Year and Month.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Averages, 1921	**102·4**	**82·2**	**90·6**	**94·0**	**81·1**	**88·8**
Averages, 1922	**97·3**	**81·4**	**92·8**	**92·6**	**82·8**	**89·0**
Averages, 1923	**105·7**	**90·7**	**99·5**	**94·8**	**87·4**	**95·8**
Averages, 1924	**96·6**	**91·3**	**95·5**	**92·1**	**89·4**	**93·4**
Averages, 1925	**97·0**	**91·7**	**95·8**	**92·0**	**93·7**	**93·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·4**	**99·4**	**99·6**	**99·5**	**100·2**	**99·6**
Averages, 1927	**103·7**	**104·0**	**105·6**	**105·3**	**101·1**	**104·6**
Averages, 1928	**106·6**	**108·3**	**113·8**	**117·9**	**106·4**	**111·6**
Averages, 1929	**114·8**	**113·4**	**123·1**	**126·3**	**111·5**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**118·3**	**110·3**	**114·6**	**117·1**	**107·9**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**108·1**	**100·9**	**101·2**	**111·5**	**95·5**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**92·2**	**85·5**	**88·7**	**90·0**	**80·5**	**87·5**
Averages, 1933	**85·3**	**82·0**	**84·2**	**86·2**	**78·0**	**83·4**
Averages, 1934	**101·0**	**91·7**	**101·3**	**90·0**	**90·4**	**96·0**
1935.						
Jan. 1	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8	94·4
Feb. 1	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6	94·6
Mar. 1	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9	96·4
April 1	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8	93·4
May 1	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6	95·2
June 1	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6	97·6
July 1	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5	99·5
Aug. 1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8	101·1
Sept. 1	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0	102·7
Oct. 1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0	105·1
Nov. 1	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8	107·7
Dec. 1	107·5	103·8	107·0	101·3	99·3	104·6
Averages, 1935	**103·7**	**95·4**	**103·3**	**95·2**	**97·7**	**99·4**

For footnote see end of table on p. 758.

22.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1921—concluded.

Year and Month.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1936.						
Jan. 1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4	99·1
Feb. 1	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1	98·4
Mar. 1	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4	98·9
April 1	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9	97·4
May 1	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0	99·5
June 1	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2	102·0
July 1	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8	104·6
Aug. 1	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9	105·6
Sept. 1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3	107·1
Oct. 1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1	110·1
Nov. 1	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4	111·0
Dec. 1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5	110·1
Averages, 1936	**109·4**	**100·7**	**106·7**	**99·3**	**101·1**	**103·7**
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1936[2]	7·9	29·9	42·0	12·0	8·2	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Cities.—Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, *viz.*, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, while in Quebec city there was a slight recession. The gains were relatively greater during 1936 in Hamilton and Vancouver than in the other cities. As in 1935, the recovery in these cities, which during 1933 and 1934 had been generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1936 slightly more pronounced. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 4·9 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 4·3 p.c. in the Dominion. The continued improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months largely accounts for this situation.

The reports show that employment was again maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above named, while, as in 1935, the lowest indexes were indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg. Table 23 gives monthly indexes in the cities in 1935 and 1936, with yearly averages since 1922.

Employment by Industries.—An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that practically all industries except highway construction shared in the improvement noted during 1936 as compared with 1935. Manufacturing experienced a lengthy period of expansion, during which the general increase exceeded that indicated, on the average, in the same months of the years, 1921-35; to this advance, most of the various branches of factory employment contributed to a greater or lesser degree. Logging, on the whole, was unusually active, the average index, at 138·7, being considerably higher than the 1935 mean of 126·9. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months, with the result that employment in that group as a whole was brisker than in any other year of the record. Building construction generally remained at the same level as in 1935, continuing in small volume as compared with years of normal activity; employment

in railway construction was brisker than in the preceding year, but highway construction employed a smaller number of men, partly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments. Services and trade were more active, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. Table 24 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

23.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1922.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1936.

Year and Month.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor.	Winnipeg.	Vancouver.
Averages, 1922	**86·0**	–	**96·1**	–	–	–	**93·9**	**81·5**
Averages, 1923	**92·7**	–	**98·0**	**107·2**	**94·6**	–	**90·6**	**82·5**
Averages, 1924	**93·0**	**99·6**	**94·3**	**102·3**	**86·0**	–	**86·5**	**86·2**
Averages, 1925	**94·2**	**97·9**	**95·7**	**100·1**	**88·0**	**85·1**	**88·5**	**92·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·7**	**99·1**	**99·6**	**100·0**	**99·3**	**99·9**	**99·2**	**99·9**
Averages, 1927	**103·0**	**111·3**	**105·7**	**107·7**	**103·1**	**86·2**	**104·1**	**100·7**
Averages, 1928	**108·2**	**119·9**	**112·1**	**115·8**	**108·2**	**137·3**	**110·1**	**104·3**
Averages, 1929	**115·3**	**124·2**	**121·3**	**120·7**	**128·4**	**153·2**	**112·3**	**109·2**
Averages, 1930	**111·8**	**125·3**	**116·3**	**123·1**	**113·9**	**128·6**	**107·6**	**109·8**
Averages, 1931	**102·5**	**122·2**	**107·7**	**119·5**	**101·3**	**88·3**	**97·1**	**104·5**
Averages, 1932	**88·1**	**101·8**	**95·2**	**99·3**	**83·7**	**78·4**	**86·6**	**88·5**
Averages, 1933	**81·0**	**95·1**	**87·5**	**90·2**	**74·6**	**75·9**	**80·2**	**83·0**
Averages, 1934	**84·5**	**95·1**	**93·5**	**99·5**	**84·1**	**93·1**	**82·9**	**87·4**
1935.								
Jan. 1	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Feb. 1	81·6	90·0	93·0	98·2	84·6	109·1	82·6	88·0
Mar. 1	86·3	94·0	94·0	99·0	85·8	127·0	83·3	90·0
April 1	83·8	93·4	94·8	99·3	87·7	132·6	83·5	89·7
May 1	86·3	96·7	96·7	101·3	90·3	133·5	85·5	93·4
June 1	87·2	95·8	97·9	103·5	93·5	123·5	87·0	96·5
July 1	86·8	99·0	97·7	106·2	93·9	113·4	89·1	99·9
Aug. 1	87·2	100·9	97·2	104·3	95·4	106·6	90·6	101·7
Sept. 1	88·7	102·8	98·7	103·9	95·2	105·2	90·1	105·7
Oct. 1	91·5	101·8	101·1	105·6	100·1	106·8	91·1	103·5
Nov. 1	91·7	100·5	101·7	104·0	101·4	115·4	91·4	101·3
Dec. 1	91·9	99·0	100·8	103·6	100·4	118·7	94·1	100·3
Averages, 1935	**87·3**	**96·9**	**97·5**	**102·2**	**92·6**	**115·0**	**87·8**	**96·6**
1936.								
Jan. 1	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Averages, 1936	**92·1**	**95·2**	**101·5**	**106·3**	**98·3**	**121·3**	**92·3**	**103·7**
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1936[2]	14·1	1·2	12·6	1·4	3·1	1·7	3·9	3·3

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

24.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers, by Industrial Groups, as at the First of each Month, January, 1935, to December, 1936, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of the employees reported in the indicated industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1936.

Year and Month.	Manufacturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communications.	Transportation.	Construction and Maintenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Industries.[3]
Averages, 1921	87·7	103·0	98·0	90·2	94·1	71·1	83·6	92·7	88·8
Averages, 1922	88·3	85·1	99·5	86·4	97·8	76·7	81·9	90·8	89·0
Averages, 1923	96·6	114·2	106·2	87·6	100·3	80·9	87·9	92·1	95·8
Averages, 1924	92·4	116·7	105·3	93·7	99·1	80·3	93·8	92·5	93·4
Averages, 1925	93·0	105·4	99·8	95·5	96·6	84·9	95·4	95·1	93·6
Averages, 1926[1]	99·6	99·5	99·7	99·6	99·7	99·2	99·5	99·2	99·6
Averages, 1927	103·4	109·3	107·0	103·8	162·5	109·0	106·2	107·4	104·6
Averages, 1928	110·1	114·5	114·4	108·2	105·9	118·8	118·1	116·1	111·6
Averages, 1929	117·1	125·8	120·1	120·6	109·7	120·7	130·3	126·2	119·0
Averages, 1930	109·0	108·0	117·8	119·8	104·6	129·8	131·6	127·7	113·4
Averages, 1931	95·3	60·1	107·7	104·7	95·8	131·4	124·7	123·6	102·5
Averages, 1932	84·4	42·6	99·2	93·5	84·7	86·0	113·6	116·1	87·5
Averages, 1933	80·9	66·5	97·5	83·9	79·0	74·6	106·7	112·1	83·4
Averages, 1934	90·2	124·7	110·8	79·1	80·3	109·3	115·1	117·9	96·0
1935.									
Jan. 1	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6	94·4
Feb. 1	90·1	183·4	120·3	77·8	76·2	87·2	111·9	116·6	94·6
Mar. 1	92·7	166·9	118·8	77·5	76·5	94·2	111·7	116·7	96·4
April 1	93·9	104·3	117·7	77·7	76·3	80·2	111·4	117·4	93·4
May 1	95·6	93·9	116·2	77·5	80·1	84·7	116·4	119·3	95·2
June 1	98·4	96·0	119·2	79·2	79·9	89·5	118·5	119·9	97·6
July 1	98·5	82·2	121·5	80·8	82·7	101·1	123·6	122·1	99·5
Aug. 1	99·8	79·0	125·2	81·6	85·4	104·7	127·9	120·7	101·1
Sept. 1	100·8	77·7	128·6	82·1	85·8	110·9	127·8	121·8	102·7
Oct. 1	103·3	115·8	129·5	82·1	86·4	117·4	120·5	123·8	106·1
Nov. 1	103·5	158·4	132·5	81·4	84·5	119·9	117·1	124·6	107·7
Dec. 1	101·4	183·5	131·1	81·0	84·0	95·9	116·3	131·1	104·6
Averages, 1935	97·1	126·9	123·3	79·8	81·2	97·8	118·2	122·1	99·4
1936.									
Jan. 1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9	99·1
Feb. 1	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6	98·4
Mar. 1	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1	98·9
April 1	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0	97·4
May 1	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3	99·5
June 1	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1	102·0
July 1	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3	104·6
Aug. 1	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3	105·6
Sept. 1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3	107·1
Oct. 1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6	110·1
Nov. 1	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0	111·0
Dec. 1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0	110·1
Averages, 1936	103·4	138·7	136·5	81·0	84·1	88·2	124·5	127·5	103·7
Relative weights, by industries, as at Dec. 1, 1936[2].	51·9	7·2	6·6	2·1	9·9	9·1	2·6	10·6	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total. [3] Except agriculture (see p. 755).

Subsection 4.—Unemployment Relief.

The assistance rendered by the Dominion Government under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, the Relief Act, 1932, the Relief Act, 1933, the Relief Act, 1934, and the Relief Act, 1935, is fully set out in previous issues of the Canada Year Book. The recapitulation appearing at the end of this statement shows the Dominion's disbursements under those statutes as at Oct. 31, 1936.

The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.—At the first session of the 18th Parliament, the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, which received Royal Assent on May 7, 1936, was enacted.

Section 2 of the Act provides that it shall be administered by the Minister of Labour.

Under this statute, the Dominion is continuing to pay to the provinces monthly grants-in-aid to assist the provinces in discharging their responsibilities in connection with the relief of necessitous persons within their respective boundaries. The amounts of the monthly grants to the provinces, which had been increased by 75 p.c. for the period December, 1935, to March, 1936, were reduced 15 p.c. for the first three months of the fiscal year 1936-37, the monthly grants paid to the provinces for April, May, and June, 1936, being as follows: Prince Edward Island, $3,160·94; Nova Scotia, $59,500·00; New Brunswick, $37,187·50; Quebec, $743,750·00; Ontario, $892,500·00; Manitoba, $200,812·50; Saskatchewan, $297,500·00; Alberta, $148,750·00; British Columbia, $223,125·00.

The amounts of the monthly grants-in-aid paid to the provinces for the months of July, August, September, and authorized for October, November, and December, were reduced by 10 p.c., making the monthly grants-in-aid for that period as follows: Prince Edward Island, $2,844·85; Nova Scotia, $53,550·00; New Brunswick, $33,468·75; Quebec, $669,375·00; Ontario, $803,250·00; Manitoba, $180,731·25; Saskatchewan, $267,750·00; Alberta, $133,875·00; British Columbia, $200,812·50.

In addition to payment of the monthly grants-in-aid above referred to, agreements have been entered into, under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, with all the provinces providing for Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of the provinces' cost of construction on the Trans-Canada and other provincial highways.

Provision is also made in the agreements for Dominion contributions to the cost of construction of mining roads in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

The agreements with the provinces further provide for Dominion assistance toward the cost of the following relief measures: Prince Edward Island, municipal works; Quebec, municipal works; Ontario, municipal works; Manitoba, municipal and provincial works; Saskatchewan, moving and placing on suitable farming land in northern parts of the province, agricultural settlers and assisting said settlers so placed, also provincial undertakings consisting of drainage projects and construction of a rock dam; Alberta, moving and placing agricultural settlers on suitable farming land in northern parts of the province, assisting settlers so placed, and moving feed and fodder into dried out areas.

At the date of this statement, namely, Oct. 31, 1936, agreements had been entered into with the four western provinces, while negotiations for the consummation of similar agreements were being carried out with the other provinces, for the purpose of placing on farms unemployed persons, without means of support, who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief. The agreements make provision for payment to the farmer of $5 per month, and payment to the individual placed on the farm of a rate equal, at the end of the period, to $7·50 per month. Provision is also made for the purchase, for each individual placed, of suitable work clothing not in excess of $3, while the Dominion is to contribute to the necessary cost of transportation of workers from the point of employment to the home of the employing farmer. The Dominion's contribution under the Farm Improvement and

Employment agreements is to be 50 p.c. of each province's cost of the aforementioned measures, exclusive of the cost of administration.

Recognizing as a national emergency the very serious drought conditions which developed, during the crop season of 1936, in large agricultural areas of the three Prairie Provinces, the Dominion entered into agreements with those provinces whereby it has undertaken to pay all costs (other than those of provincial administration) incurred by the provinces for food, fuel, clothing and necessary shelter supplied, from Sept. 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1937, to all permanent residents of the defined areas in need of direct relief, excepting those located in cities or towns within the areas, which latter are being cared for by the provinces and muncipalities with the assistance of the Dominion grants-in-aid above mentioned. The agreements provide that the measure of relief granted pursuant to the arrangement shall not exceed that given to similar needy in other rural sections of the provinces.

25.—Number of Settler Families and Individuals Approved and Settled under the Relief Acts Agreements to Oct. 31, 1936.

Province.	Settler Families.	Total Individuals.
Nova Scotia	341	1,799
Quebec	976	5,029
Ontario	606	2,384
Manitoba	915	3,470
Saskatchewan	939	3,665
Alberta	650	2,411
British Columbia	52	233
Totals	**4,479**	**18,991**

Under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1932, agreements were completed with all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, providing for a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed $600 per family for the purpose of providing, to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, a measure of self-sustaining relief by placing such families on the land. It was provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure should be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned. The agreements covered a period of two years and expired on Mar. 31, 1934.

Under the provisions of the Relief Acts of 1934 and 1935, agreements, effective from April 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1936, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired Mar. 31, 1934, were entered into with all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island. Provision is made in the agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding $100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two-year period, and for whom subsistence expenditure during the third year of settlement is deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence during the third year, where necessary, applied both to those settled under the 1932 agreement and those settled under the renewal agreement.

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, further agreements, effective from April 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1940, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired Mar. 31, 1936, have been entered into with the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta. Provision is made in said agreements for placement of further families on the land, and a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed $1,000 per family for a period

of four years. Provision is also made on behalf of families settled under previous agreements, for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion of one-third of an amount not exceeding $80 per family for fourth year of settlement and $70 per family for fifth year of settlement.

Table 26 sets forth the Dominion's disbursements under relief legislation from 1930 to Oct. 31, 1936, namely, the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930; the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931; the Relief Act, 1932; the Relief Act, 1933; the Relief Act, 1934; the Relief Act, 1935, and the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.

A summary of loans and advances outstanding as at the same date is also shown.

26.—Total Dominion Expenditures under Relief Legislation, 1930-36.

Item.	1930 Act.	1931 Act.	1932 Act.	1933 Act.	1934 Act.	1935 Act.	1936[3] Act.	Total.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Disbursements to Provinces—								
Prince Edward Island	95	129	25	87	159	287	21	803
Nova Scotia	836	1,070	572	1,184	647	1,278	419	6,006
New Brunswick	504	764	220	511	507	1,058	245	3,809
Quebec	3,292	5,439	4,252	3,627	10,997	7,503	4,928	40,038
Ontario	4,692	11,101	7,988	9,870	14,086	15,312	6,804	69,853
Manitoba	1,608	3,348	1,746	2,181	2,295	3,209	1,768	16,155
Saskatchewan	1,918	3,008	1,164	807	2,358	9,264	2,112	20,631
Alberta	1,281	3,038	1,301	1,264	1,771	1,592	1,345	11,592
British Columbia	1,376	3,940	3,228	2,577	3,173	2,275	1,515	18,084
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	10	3	5	–	10	–	48
Disbursements through Dominion Government Departments	57	4,596	1,033	7,617	8,393	8,252	17	29,965
Other Disbursements—								
Saskatchewan Relief Commission	–	5,373	4,455	1,301	759	–	–	11,888
Board of Railway Commissioners	500	500	–	–	–	–	–	1,000
Canadian Pacific Railway	864	209	–	–	–	–	–	1,073
Canadian National Railway	882	–	–	–	–	–	–	882
Administration expenses	43	85	68	84	89	140	92	601
Miscellaneous	–	1	3	–	5	21	6	36
Totals	**17,968**	**42,611**	**26,058**	**31,115**	**45,239**[1]	**50,201**	**19,272**[2]	**232,464**

SUMMARY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING AS AT OCT. 31, 1936.

	$
Manitoba	18,063,000
Saskatchewan	49,864,000
Alberta	25,279,000
British Columbia	29,095,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	2,447,000
Total	**124,748,000**

[1] Includes $11,439 incurred under the provisions of the 1933 Act, and authorized by Sec. 10 of the Relief Act, 1934. [2] Includes $1,200 incurred under authority of previous legislation. [3] To Oct. 31, 1936.

Subsection 5.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census.

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book, pp. 775-780 were devoted to an examination of the preliminary figures of unemployment as reported at June 1, 1931, for that date and for the preceding twelve months. The final results of this inquiry are available in Vol. VI. of the Census Publications, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of 75 cents for the paper-bound volume.

Tables 24 and 25, on p. 836 of the 1934-35 Year Book, summarize, by industries, the statistics of those actually unemployed at the date of the Census, and of time lost during the twelve months preceding that date.

Section 10.—Pensions for the Aged and the Blind.

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.—Legislation respecting Old Age Pensions (R.S.C., 1927, c. 156) was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in 1927. Under the provisions of this statute the Dominion Government reimbursed each province participating in the Dominion scheme to the extent of one-half of the provincial expenditure for old age pensions. An amendment passed at the 1931 session of Parliament (c. 42, Statutes of 1931) provided that the Dominion contribution to the provinces be increased from 50 p.c. to 75 p.c. of the provincial disbursements for old age pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act and the regulations made thereunder. Following the enactment of the amendment to the Dominion Act, the Dominion Old Age Pensions Regulations were revised and agreements negotiated with the provinces whereby the Dominion contribution of 75 p.c. of provincial disbursements was made effective from Nov. 1, 1931; the provinces have since been reimbursed on this basis.

Sec. 5 of the Act provides that before any agreement is made with a province the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and that no change in such scheme shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 8 reads as follows:—

(1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

(a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
(b) has attained the age of seventy years;
(c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
(d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
(e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
(f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365) a year; and
(g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

(2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Sec. 9 provides that the maximum pension payable shall be $240 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of $125 a year. The pension authority may accept a transfer of the pensioner's interest in a dwelling house in which he resides, in which case the value of the dwelling is not considered in calculating the amount of pension payable. The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 p.c. per annum, compounded annually, subject to the limitation that no claim shall be made for such recovery out of any part of the estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of the pension or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, regularly contributed to the pensioner's support by the payment of money or otherwise to an extent which, having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable.

Secs. 10 and 12 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces in which the pensioner has resided during the 20 years immediately preceding the grant of the pension. Secs. 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden where a pensioner moves from one province to another after pension has been granted. Sec. 11 provides for the reduction of pension where a pensioner has resided for a portion of the 20 aforementioned years in a province

with which no agreement has been made. Sec. 15 provides for the suspension of pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by Sec. 16 that a pension shall not be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

The Governor in Council was empowered by Sec. 19 of the Act to make regulations pursuant to this section. Existing regulations were revised and approved by an Order in Council dated Feb. 1, 1932.

The Dominion Old Age Pensions Act is now operative in all provinces and in the Northwest Territories.

The Gold Commissioner of Yukon was given authority, by a Yukon Territorial Council Ordinance passed in 1927, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the Old Age Pensions Act for residents in the Territory. No proposed scheme of administration for adoption in Yukon has been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

Table 27 is a financial summary of old age pensions in Canada as at the end of the calendar year 1936.

27.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada, by Provinces,[1] as at Dec. 31, 1936.

Item.	Alberta. — Act effective Aug. 1, 1929.	British Columbia. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927.	Manitoba. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928.	New Brunswick. — Act effective July 1, 1936.	Nova Scotia. — Act effective Mar. 1, 1934.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1936	8,998	10,731	11,490	9,617	13,556
Average monthly pensions.....$	18·10	19·48	18·64	13·33	14·46
Percentages of pensioners to total estimated population, 1936	1·17	1·43	1·62	2·21	2·52
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·33	3·60	3·09	4·14	5·03
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1936.....$	1,356,812	1,789,351	1,898,630	559,272	1,746,049
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1936.....$	6,123,919	9,488,028	10,216,629	559.272	4,530,977

Item.	Ontario. — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929.	Prince Edward Island. — Act effective July 1, 1933.	Saskatchewan. — Act effective May 1, 1928.	Northwest Territories. — Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929.	Total.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1936	55,987	1,741	11,313	8	123,441
Average monthly pensions.....$	18·11	10·72	16·53	19·10	-
Percentages of pensioners to total estimated population, 1936	1·52	1·89	1·22	0·08	
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population	4·39	6·30	2·36	1·00	
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1936.....$	8,778,597	159,533	1,677,463	1,672	17,967,379
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1936.....$	47,079,059	471,528	9,252,357	10,864	87,732,633

[1] The province of Quebec has entered into an agreement with the Dominion for the payment of pensions commencing Aug. 1, 1936, but statistics for this province are not available for the five months.

Pensions for the Blind.—By an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act provision is made for the payment of a pension to every blind person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of pension:—

(a) is, and continues to be, so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential;
(b) has attained the age of forty years;
(c) is not in receipt of a pension in respect of blindness under the Pension Act, or an allowance under the War Veterans' Allowance Act;
(d) is:—
(i) unmarried, or a widower without a child or children, or a widow without a child or children, and is not in receipt of an income of as much as four hundred and forty dollars a year, or
(ii) married, or a widower with a child or children, or a widow with a child or children and is not in receipt of an income of as much as six hundred and forty dollars a year; and
(e) fulfils the conditions laid down in paragraphs *(a)*, *(c)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, and *(g)* of Subsection 1 of Section 8 of the Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person is two hundred and forty dollars yearly except in the case of a blind person, who, after the coming into force of the amendment to the Act, marries a person so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential. The maximum pension in such a case is one hundred and twenty dollars yearly.

The amended Act provides that pensions payable to blind persons shall be subject to reduction as follows:—

(a) in the case of an unmarried person or a widower without a child or children or a widow without a child or children, by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of two hundred dollars a year;
(b) in the case of a married person or a widower with a child or children or a widow with a child or children, by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of four hundred dollars a year;
(c) in the case of a person married to a blind person receiving a pension under the amended Act, by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of two hundred dollars a year.

It is also provided that no blind person who is married, or is a widower with a child or children, or a widow with a child or children, shall be entitled to any pension in excess of the pension to which an unmarried person is entitled unless such married person and his or her spouse or such widower or widow and one or more of his or her children are living together.

The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations with regard to pensions for blind persons and to define the expression "is so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential"

Section 11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada.

A general article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" appeared at pp. 704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book under the three sub-headings of "Consumers' Co-operation", "Co-operative Credit", and "Producers' Co-operation".* Because of the pressure upon space, this article is not reprinted here, but a digest of the latest available material on each of these three subdivisions of co-operation follows, the presentation of producers' co-operation being confined to that among agricultural producers.

The Co-operative Union of Canada was formed in 1909, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members. In 1935, 49 societies reported to the Union, their

* The article referred to above was prepared for the Year Book by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, M.A., of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

membership being 45,919. The sales of the reporting societies totalled $9,142,103 and the purchase dividends returned to their members amounted to $176,315. The classes of co-operative activities covered included retailing, wholesale trading, marketing, dairying, and transportation societies.

Since October, 1909, the Union has published a monthly, *The Canadian Co-operator*, from which these statistics and those in Subsection 1 have been taken.*

Subsection 1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

The statistics in Table 28, which cover only those retail societies reporting to the Co-operative Union of Canada, cannot be considered as strictly comparable due to the fact that, should a large society fail to report in any one year (and this has frequently happened in the past), an apparent decrease in the activities of the societies, not in line with actual conditions, would result.

The following notes, covering membership only, will help the reader to judge the real trend of consumers' co-operative activity: the increase of 624 in 1932 was, in part, due to the failure of 2 existing societies to report in 1931, although 3 new societies reported a membership of 583; in 1933, of the total increase of 1,354, 1,058 was due to the reporting, for the first time, of 4 societies which had been in existence from 2 to 5 years, while one new society reported 57 members; in 1934, the apparent increase of 418 is lessened by the fact that it includes 210 members of a society which did not report in 1933, one new society, with 44 members, reported in 1934; in 1935 the situation is complicated by the fact that 6 societies which reported in the previous year failed to do so in 1935, their 1934 membership totalled 736; on the other hand, 2 previously-existing societies, which did not report in 1934, reported 177 members and 3 new societies reported 525 members. As these two factors almost balance, it would appear that the existing societies increased their membership by nearly 600.

* For details regarding the Co-operative Union of Canada and its activities, see the 1925 Year Book, pp. 708-709.

28.—Statistics of Retail Co-operative Societies Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1931-35.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Purchase Dividends Paid.
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1931....	23	8,122	574,450	449,467	455,986	955,347	2,874,746	185,116	147,175
1932....	27	8,746	536,245	436,184	443,424	829,866	2,631,515	117,895	111,130
1933....	31	10,100	504,623	360,784	443,489	638,138	2,719,212	106,434	80,220
1934....	33	10,518	515,369	370,388	479,574	728,404	3,353,884	117,722	91,784
1935....	34	11,116	573,957	372,732	503,004	877,634	3,876,195	161,113	130,518

Subsection 2.—Co-operative Credit in Quebec.

A form of co-operation which has achieved great success is that which provides short-term credit for small farmers and industrial workers in the province of Quebec. In 1900, what are known as "Les Caisses Populaires", or People's Banks, were begun with the establishment, by the late Alphonse Desjardins, of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis. M. Desjardins adopted the principles of lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area, of limited liability, of withdrawable shares of small amount payable by instalments, and of distribution of profits. These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made to purchase agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to pay off a merchant, and for various similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term "short credit", are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products.

Details of organization may be found in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, in the 1936 edition of which may be found statistics of the system as a whole. Complete information of the working of each individual bank, including such details as number of members and depositors, rates of interest paid, loans made and profits realized, classification of size of loans, receipts and expenses and a résumé of chief operations from 1915 to 1935, are published in the report entitled "Co-operative People's Banks and Co-operative Agricultural Societies"

Table 29 shows the progress of these banks by quinquennial years from 1915 to 1930 and annually since then.

29.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930-35.

Year.	Banks Reporting.	Members.	Depositors.	Borrowers.	Loans Granted.	Value of Loans Granted.	Profits Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$
1915.....	91	23,614	13,696	6,728	8,983	1,483,160	89,893
1920.....	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,323
1925.....	122	33,279	33,527	9,384	13,682	3,909,790	449,531
1930.....	179	45,767	44,940	14,278	18,857	3,724,537	645,096
1931.....	174	43,641	43,207	13,240	16,203	2,998,046	594,235
1932.....	168	40,933	40,201	12,363	13,283	2,157,886	531,765
1933.....	162	36,470	37,683	10,784	11,407	1,682,551	452,220
1934.....	190	38,811	39,723	11,230	11,295	2,141,762	441,876
1935.....	201[1]	43,270	43,234	12,049	12,430	2,824,136	473,545

[1] Figures for 1934 have been given in the case of 4 banks.

Subsection 3.—Agricultural Co-operation in Canada in 1935.*

Farmers' co-operative business organizations occupy an important position in the marketing of Canadian agricultural products. The activities of the larger organizations such as the wheat pools, live stock, and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working effectively to serve local areas.

Available statistics show 781 co-operative associations actively engaged in business in 1935. The 781 associations have 2,485 branches which combined make a total of 3,266 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested number 366,885 and patrons reported total 406,321. Combined assets total $85,751,901 with plant and equipment valued at $35,289,468. The members equity amounts to $51,086,691 consisting of paid-up share capital $8,954,135 and reserves and surplus of $42,132,556. Sales of farm products for the year under review amounted to $144,962,609. The sales value of supplies handled totalled $12,788,192 and other revenue $414,764, which combined means a total business of $158,165,565.

Available records indicate that the most important early activity of farmers in the field of co-operation in Canada was directed toward the marketing of farm products. In comparing the volume of business, marketing associations transact twenty times the business handled by purchasing agencies. Membership in the co-operative marketing associations is given as 335,651 persons compared with 30,012 members in purchasing organizations.

Within the marketing group the grain and seed co-operatives, which include the wheat pools of Western Canada, have the largest membership and investment, and exceed all other commodity groups in volume of business, which is estimated at $99,612,837 for the year under review. A membership of 191,635 grain growers contributed to this business through 2,128 co-operative marketing agencies. Mainly through deductions from the selling price of their grain, these members have invested a sum of $37,836,404 in their business and in addition have paid up $3,420,345 in share capital. Combined assets total $67,727,047.

One hundred and thirty-six dairy co-operatives with 142 depots in Canada reported a membership of 33,211 with assets valued at $4,478,737. Paid-up share capital amounts to $1,899,715 with reserves of $868,400. Sales of dairy products totalled $11,631,338 for the year under review.

The records for 59 live-stock shipping and marketing associations show a combined membership of 35,544. Financing of these associations is mainly by membership fees and commissions. Assets are comparatively low with value of plant and equipment amounting to $796,632. This accommodated a business of $8,264,035. The live-stock co-operatives undertake very little processing of their product. Their main activity is the assembling of live stock in cars at producing points for shipment to central markets.

* Statistics contained in this review are based on records received by the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, in 1936, covering the business year of 1935.

A large part of the fruit and vegetable crop is marketed through 107 co-operative agencies with a combined membership of 10,210 fruit growers. Assets for all companies total $3,926,958; reserves and surplus amount to $754,301. Sales of fruits and vegetables during the year amounted to $7,424,400 which, together with supplies and other revenue, gave a total business of $8,975,171.

Poultry producers have organized in each of the provinces to sell their products co-operatively. There were 31 associations with 254 places of business which reported a membership of 34,458 members. Assets amount to $445,293 with reserves of $198,644. Sales for the year amounted to $2,161,647.

Practically all the wool marketed co-operatively in Canada is handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. The company operates in each province through the medium of 18 sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' associations. The co-operative stores, grades and markets the wool received from its 8,000 patrons. In addition, it carries on advertising and educational work and handles materials and supplies for its members. The quantity of wool handled by the co-operative during the year amounted to 4,500,000 pounds.

In Ontario and Quebec, the honey producers are organized co-operatively with a combined membership of approximately 1,800 members. Two tobacco co-operatives in Ontario, and three in the province of Quebec report a total membership of 953 and sales of approximately a half million dollars for 1935. The Producteurs de Sucre et Sirop d'Erable de Québec, with a membership of 1,982, is organized on a co-operative basis. During the year under review the sales value of maple products marketed by this association amounted to $452,948.

For years the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association has been engaged in the inspection of silver foxes for registration and the marketing of silver fox pelts in all the provinces of Canada. Sales of silver fox and other furs by this Company amounted to one and one-quarter million dollars in 1934. Operating within the province of Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Silver Fox Breeders' Association grades, warehouses and markets fox pelts for its members in addition to carrying on valuable educational and field service work. Sales for the year under review amounted to approximately a quarter million dollars.

Available statistics show 378 associations are organized for the purpose of purchasing farm supplies and merchandise on the co-operative plan. These consumer associations, of which nearly one-half are established in the province of Saskatchewan, have a combined membership of 30,012. The sales value of supplies handled during the year, by associations organized exclusively for the handling of supplies, amounted to $7,808,067. In five of the provinces co-operative wholesale buying societies purchase goods for their shareholder associations.

Within the miscellaneous group is included the Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan, which was incorporated in 1935 for the purpose of manufacturing petroleum products and selling them on a wholesale basis to local co-operative organizations throughout Saskatchewan. The co-operative completed its first year of operation successfully with sales amounting to approximately one-quarter million dollars.

Table **30**, p. 771.

30.—Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1935.[1]

Province or Function.	Associations.	Places of Business.	Shareholders.	Patrons.	Total Assets.	Value of Plant.	General Liabilities.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Reserves and Surplus.	Sales of Farm Products.	Sales of Supplies.	Total Business, Including Other Revenue.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PROVINCIAL GROUPING.												
Prince Edward Island	12	63	10,301	10,579	108,800	40,729	100,063	14,020	— 5,283	1,056,775	132,032	1,190,405
Nova Scotia	53	85	5,891	9,517	1,553,269	642,164	854,923	419,467	278,879	1,853,959	1,013,767	2,900,288
New Brunswick	23	63	3,880	8,890	378,516	121,403	247,855	93,765	36,896	669,827	337,828	1,009,200
Quebec	153	153	14,358	14,358	4,591,702	2,084,912	2,880,402	743,842	967,458	11,883,435	190,597	12,199,890
Ontario	126	145	34,992	44,952	3,229,048	1,252,206	1,447,951	1,182,533	598,564	12,921,893	2,671,536	15,734,619
Manitoba	45	342	41,977	53,566	3,650,833	1,963,934	2,962,949	301,664	386,220	7,700,592	785,834	8,511,239
Saskatchewan	238	1,313	149,734	140,002	39,282,981	15,533,084	12,943,900	792,430	25,546,651	49,659,557	2,754,208	52,426,772
Alberta	47	548	61,293	66,823	18,407,275	6,043,077	7,200,048	313,912	10,893,315	32,305,597	1,510,693	33,329,730
British Columbia	78	86	13,783	17,701	4,153,668	1,426,890	1,430,611	1,796,713	926,344	8,145,334	1,539,703	9,740,640
Interprovincial	6	468	30,676	39,933	10,395,809	6,181,069	4,596,508	3,295,789	2,503,512	18,765,640	1,851,994	20,622,782
Totals, Canada	**781**	**3,266**	**366,885**	**406,321**	**85,751,901**	**35,289,468**	**34,665,210**	**8,954,135**	**42,132,556**	**144,962,609**	**12,788,192**	**158,165,565**
FUNCTIONAL AND COMMODITY GROUPING.												
Marketing—												
Dairy products	136	142	33,211	52,244	4,478,737	2,184,045	1,710,622	1,899,715	868,400	11,631,338	283,984	12,039,618
Fruits and vegetables	107	108	10,210	14,418	3,926,958	1,711,432	2,201,528	971,129	754,301	7,424,400	1,454,960	8,975,171
Grain and seed	30	2,128	191,635	190,862	67,727,047	28,412,071	26,470,298	3,420,345	37,836,404	97,692,843	1,905,385	99,612,837
Live stock	59	142	35,544	45,461	796,632	328,164	296,425	393,227	106,980	7,839,686	372,426	8,264,035
Poultry	31	254	34,458	18,947	445,293	96,913	181,291	65,358	198,644	2,098,441	49,640	2,161,647
Honey	2	2	1,828	576	157,140	5,668	114,612	35,461	7,067	211,290	806	212,096
Maple sugar	1	1	1,982	1,982	340,683	240,762	157,585	57,082	126,016	452,948	-	452,948
Tobacco	5	5	953	565	422,494	113,969	61,454	78,755	282,285	424,919	-	425,059
Wool[2]	1	19	2,104	8,000	323,879	75,275	48,057	116,240	159,582	758,370	60,419	818,789
Fur	2	2	930	4,418	30,274	5,347	940	-	29,334	1,454,118	7,442	1,462,761
Miscellaneous	6	17	22,796	22,796	3,456,459	1,146,415	2,497,215	632,714	326,530	14,404,174	589,973	15,061,516
Totals, Marketing	380	2,820	335,651	360,269	82,105,596	34,320,061	33,740,027	7,670,026	40,695,543	144,392,527	4,725,035	149,486,477
Purchasing	378	423	30,012	44,830	3,517,657	893,273	889,795	1,224,210	1,403,652	569,374	7,808,067	8,420,153
Miscellaneous	23	23	1,222	1,222	128,648	76,134	35,388	59,899	33,361	708	255,090	258,935
Totals, Canada	**781**	**3,266**	**366,885**	**406,321**	**85,751,901**	**35,289,468**	**34,665,210**	**8,954,135**	**42,132,556**	**144,962,609**	**12,788,192**	**158,165,565**

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.

[2] One company operating through the medium of 18 associations.

Section 12.—Labour Legislation in Canada in 1936.

A summary of the labour legislation in force in Canada at the end of the year 1928 was given in the Canada Year Book for 1929 at pp. 755-762, and each subsequent Year Book gives a summary of the labour laws passed in the year preceding its publication. Those for 1935 appearing at pp. 784-786 of the 1936 Year Book. Labour laws enacted during 1936 are contained in the Report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1936, issued by the Department of Labour. The following is a *résumé* of the principal enactments.

Dominion Labour Legislation.—The National Employment Commission Act provides for a Commission of not more than seven members to carry out, in co-operation with provinces, municipalities, and public and private bodies, a national registration and classification of persons on relief, and to advise the Government on matters connected with unemployment and unemployment relief. Special committees on the employment of women and young persons were provided for, and the Act also makes provision for local advisory committees.

The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act which is to remain in force until Mar. 31, 1937, gives authority to the Governor in Council to carry out such works as may be deemed in the general interest of Canada. Where the Dominion Government contributes to works under provincial jurisdiction, contracts must be approved by the Minister of Labour and the work supervised by an engineer in the service of the Dominion Government. The Act also provides for financial assistance to any province and empowers the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures and to take other measures to encourage industrial expansion and to provide relief.

The Veterans' Assistance Commission Act provides for a Commission of three members under the Department of Pensions and National Health to ascertain the extent of unemployment among war veterans, and recommend methods of caring for them and of finding employment for those who are unemployed, particularly those who are handicapped.

Section 98 of the Criminal Code, dealing with unlawful associations, was repealed. Section 133 of the Code which deals with sedition was amended to provide that, without limiting the generality of the meaning of the expression "seditious intention", everyone is to be presumed to have a seditious intention who publishes or circulates any writing or printing in which is advocated, or who teaches or advocates, the use, without the authority of law, of force as a means of accomplishing any governmental change within Canada.

Provincial Legislation.—Legislative action was taken in British Columbia to deal with the problem of silicosis. The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act was amended to require workmen employed in ore-crushing or rock-crushing operations, other than those in which the ore or rock is kept constantly moist, to be certified as free from disease of the respiratory organs. Silicosis occurring in these occupations or in other industries specified by the Workmen's Compensation Board, is made compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia. Another addition made to the industrial diseases compensated in British Columbia is that of infected blisters due to employment in any process involving friction or

In Manitoba, the Workmen's Compensation Act was also amended to provide for compensation for silicosis occurring in mining and in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metal foundries.

In Quebec, an injured workman was given the right to choose his own physician and to take action at common law against any person other than his employer, even if compensation had been obtained under the Act. The Nova Scotia Act was amended as regards the liability of the principal when work is done by a contractor and sub-contractor.

In Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board was authorized to establish different assessment rates for different employments in the same class and to fix a special rate for an establishment in which the hazard is greater than the average.

Changes in the Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act require employers in restaurants to keep registers of the women and young persons employed, and extend the section authorizing regulations for the protection of persons employed in processes involving the use of lead or benzol to include processes in which other dangerous or harmful substances are used. The sections governing home-workers were strengthened to require such workers and their employers to obtain permits, which may be issued only to employers who satisfy the inspector that they are likely to comply with the Minimum Wage Act and to workers who maintain proper sanitary conditions. Provision is made for inspection of employers' and workers' premises and of the registers of home-workers which employers are required to keep.

Sections relating to home-workers were added to the British Columbia Factories Act and are similar to the new Ontario provisions. Other changes in the British Columbia statute include slight changes in the list of holidays, provision for a short day on days other than Saturday, and for a minimum fine of $50 and reduction of the maximum term of imprisonment from six months to three.

The Special Income Tax Act of Manitoba was amended to increase the amount of wages which entitled persons with dependants to exemption from payment of the two per cent tax. Exemption is now granted to a married person receiving 50 cents an hour, $4 a day, $100 a month or $1,200 a year.

The Male Minimum Wage Act of Alberta, which is generally similar to that of British Columbia, applies to all adult male employees except farm labourers and domestic servants. The Act which was passed at the first session of the Legislature originally provided for its administration by a Minimum Wage Board authorized to fix minimum wages, with special provision for certain classes of employees including those who are handicapped and those who are under 21 years of age. At the second session of the Legislature the Act was amended to provide for its administration by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Hours of Work Act passed during that session, and to permit the Board to fix overtime rates for time worked in excess of the maximum number of hours permitted by the Hours of Work Act.

The Minimum Wage Act of Saskatchewan was consolidated and amended. As before, the Act applies to female employees in shops and factories in cities, and the Board is empowered with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to extend its provisions to other parts of the province and to male employees in

establishments to which the Act applies. In October, 1936, an Order in Council was issued extending the provisions of the Act to cover male employees in shops and factories in cities. The new Act also provides for stricter inspection of the premises and records of an employer.

In British Columbia, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act were amended to empower the Board of Industrial Relations to regulate "conditions of labour and employment" as defined in the Act.

An amendment in the Ontario Minimum Wage Act stipulates that, except as otherwise permitted by the Board, wages must be paid in full in cash or by cheque payable at par at the place where the work is performed by the employee. Any agreement between employer and employee to waive or forego any provisions of the Act or to refund any part of the wages paid is rendered invalid and the making of such an agreement is an offence by the employer. The Board may negotiate a settlement of a wage claim and if the employer fails to settle the claim, the Board may obtain an order for payment from a magistrate.

The New Brunswick Fair Wage Act provides for the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer to hear complaints and inquire into the wages, hours, and conditions of labour prevailing in any trade, industry, or business, and, where these are found to be inadequate or unfair, to call a conference of representatives of employers and workers in such trade, to be presided over by an independent person appointed by the Minister, for the purpose of effecting a voluntary adjustment. A report on the conference must be made to the Minister and may be referred by him to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities. Whether an investigation or a conference has been held or not, the Board may establish fair rates of wages and maximum hours for which such wages shall be paid and may fix rates for overtime. Different orders may be made for different establishments in the same trade and special rates fixed for part-time or handicapped workers or apprentices.

In Ontario, statutory provision was made for the first time for "fair wages" on public works. The Government Contracts Hours and Wages Act is generally similar to the Dominion Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act of 1935. Persons employed on construction works undertaken by the Provincial Government, by contract, and on works towards which provincial aid is granted must be paid "fair wages" and have an 8-hour day and 44-hour week. The conditions do not apply to the purchase of materials or equipment for use in the work contemplated under a contract of sale and purchase. The Act is to be construed subject to the Industrial Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Public and Other Works Wages Act.

The Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia is similar to the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, of Ontario but applies only to private building and construction in Halifax and Dartmouth. The Act enables the Minister of Labour, on petition of the employers or workers, to call a conference of employers and workers for the purpose of aiding them in negotiating an agreement as to wages and hours. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such an agreement to be binding on all persons engaged in the industry if, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, it was arrived at by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees. The

Government may appoint inspectors to assist in enforcing the Act and agreements. A joint board to hear complaints and assist in enforcing the agreements may be set up by the parties to any agreement.

The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec was amended to enable several claims against the same employer to be joined in the same suit, and to bring persons violating the wage terms of an agreement under the penalty clauses of the Act. Another amendment was designed to make it clear that the Act applies to all persons employing workers in the building trades subject to the exemptions for workmen permanently employed in the maintenance of religious or charitable institutions or manufacturing establishments.

Amendments in the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario merely clarify the meaning of the Act as regards the scope of the agreements on wages and hours. Heavier penalties are provided for second or subsequent violations of the legal rates or hours. Power to set up a joint board to aid in enforcing a schedule of wages and hours is now vested in the Minister, and the Board is authorized to fix special rates for handicapped workers.

In Alberta and Nova Scotia provision was made for fixing hours of labour and wages of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles, but in Alberta the law will not come into force until proclaimed.

The Hours of Work Act of Alberta provides for an eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for female workers and for a nine-hour day and fifty-four-hour week for male workers and for a weekly rest day in any industry, trade or business except farming and domestic service. The Act, however, is not to affect the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The Act is to be administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, consisting of not more than five persons. Provision is made for exemption from the daily and weekly limit of hours. Persons in supervisory, managerial or confidential positions are exempt. Provision for the application of the statute and for permanent and temporary exceptions are similar to those of the British Columbia Hours of Works Act and of the Eight-Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference. The Board may investigate conditions in any industry and prescribe that maximum hours for any employee shall be less than those fixed by the Act, determine rest periods and generally, make regulations regarding hours and conditions of work.

The Fire-Departments Hours of Labour Act of British Columbia was extended to apply to any place in which there is a paid fire department and to grant officers and other employees of fire departments two full days off duty each week in addition to the periods off duty under the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act.

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act of Saskatchewan, applying only to cities, was amended to give statutory exemption only to persons employed solely as watchmen, janitors, or in managerial positions and to those not usually employed for more than five hours per day.

The Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act of 1934 was repealed. This Act required timber limit holders and contractors cutting timber on Crown lands to furnish certain information, including the wages of employees, the methods of

calculation and payment, deductions, fines, etc., prices charged for articles sold to employees, and for transportation, medical and other services, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, food, and work hazards. The above information was required to be posted at the camp and any employee paid lower wages than those reported might claim the difference in a civil action.

The Apprenticeship Acts of British Columbia and Ontario were amended to enable persons over 21 years of age to become apprentices. Another amendment to the Ontario Act authorizes the appointment of a provincial advisory committee for each designated trade or group of trades. With the approval of the Apprenticeship Board and the Government, a committee may make regulations as to the age and number of apprentices, length of apprenticeship and other matters affecting its relation to the trade. Such committees are to consist of five members representing equally employers and employees with an official of the Department of Labour. Provision is also made for the assessment of employees as well as employers in a trade in order to meet the costs of the apprenticeship scheme in that trade.

In Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, statutory provision was made for continued co-operation with the Dominion Government in dealing with unemployment. In the other provinces laws enacted for that purpose in previous years were still in effect.

The Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act of Alberta provides for a bureau under a Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare, who is to make provision out of moneys voted by the Legislature for the maintenance of transient indigents and for their care and treatment in illness, to superintend the collection of statistics and information relating to indigency and relief and to supervise the administration of such Acts and relief measures as may be assigned to the Bureau. The Act also requires municipalities to provide relief for their residents, defines "residence", and enables a municipality providing relief for a resident of another municipality to claim reimbursement.

In British Columbia the Residence and Responsibility Act, which will come into force on proclamation, stipulates that where the authority of a local area is liable to provide relief, health and welfare services or to contribute to their cost, such assistance is to be given only to residents of the area and the responsibility of the local authority is limited by the Act. "Resident" is defined and provision made for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to settle disputes. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations to define more clearly the residence of any person and to discourage the undue removal of destitute persons from one area to another.

The Direct Relief Act of Saskatchewan enables a municipal council to grant relief to indigents, whether residents of the municipality or not, and to provide medical and hospital care for an indigent who is not a resident, defines "residence" for purposes of the Act, and provides that a municipality may recover sums expended for the relief of a resident of another municipality. The transportation of indigents from one municipality to another for the purpose of transferring the burden of relief is prohibited except at the request of the other municipality.

In Ontario the Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the establishment of a

system of registration with respect to employment in relation to unemployment and unemployment relief.

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act of Alberta may be applied by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to certain specified trades, such as plumbing, electrical work, welding, trades engaged in the construction of automobile engines, boilers, radios, and refrigerators. The Act may be applied also to any trade in which 66 p.c. of the persons engaged have petitioned to have it so applied. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prohibit any person who does not hold a certificate of competency carrying on a trade to which the Act applies. Boards of examiners may be appointed and standards of proficiency prescribed in any such trade.

The Health Insurance Act of British Columbia provides for a compulsory scheme of health insurance to be administered by a Health Insurance Commission consisting of a Chairman, and not more than four members assisted by a Technical Advisory Council of not more than six persons. The Act applies to all employees earning $1,800 per annum or less with the exception of farm workers. Certain classes of employees, including domestic servants and casual and part-time workers, may be exempted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also exempt members of an established industrial medical-service plan which assures its members and their dependants of a standard of service equal at least to the services of a physician and hospital care in all cases of ordinary illness. The Commission, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may extend the provisions of the Act to persons earning between $1,800 and $3,000 per annum who, on Jan. 1, 1936, were members of an industrial medical-service plan which ceases to provide such service. Persons who are outside the scope of the compulsory scheme may become voluntary contributors. The scheme is to be financed by contributions from employers and employees, the former paying 2 p.c. of their wages and the latter 1 p.c. of their payroll for insured persons. The minimum weekly contribution is 20 cents for each insured employee from the employer and 35 cents from the employee, or such smaller sum as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The maximum is 35 cents for each insured employee from the employer and 70 cents from the employee. Special rates may be fixed for persons in seasonal or irregular employment, but the annual contributions in respect of such persons may not exceed $18 from the employer and $36 from the employee. Voluntary contributors bear the full cost of insurance for themselves and their dependants. Benefits include medical and surgical care, hospital maintenance in a public ward for a period not exceeding ten consecutive weeks for any one illness, and laboratory, X-ray and other services. Drugs, medicines, and dressings are also included, subject to the condition that the Commission may require a portion of the cost not exceeding one-half to be paid by the insured person.

The Mothers' Pensions Act of British Columbia was amended to permit the granting of an allowance to a mother who was formerly a British subject either by birth or naturalization and to provide for an additional payment of $7.50 per month in cases where the husband of a mother is totally disabled and is living with her. The maximum assessed value of real property used as a home and owned by a mother eligible for an allowance was increased from $2,000 to $2,500.

An amendment in the Alberta Mothers' Allowances Act reduces the proportion of the allowance payable by the municipality from 50 to 25 p.c. A wife deserted, without reasonable cause, for five years or longer is made eligible for an allowance.

An amendment in the Department of Trade and Industry Act of Alberta, makes the Act applicable to producers and manufacturers as well as to wholesale dealers, and the clauses are repealed which provided that it should not apply to the retail sale of second-hand goods or goods advertised in a *bona fide* mail-order catalogue and sold in the course of a *bona fide* mail-order business. The Minister may now recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a trade not covered by the statute shall be brought within its scope. The amendment stipulates that codes must be approved by a majority of persons engaged in the trade or by the persons owning over 50 p.c. of the aggregate capital invested. Formerly such codes had to be approved by 66 p.c. of the persons engaged, or by those owning 66 p.c. of the aggregate capital. Maximum as well as minimum prices for commodities may now be fixed. Provision is made also for the appointment of the Price Spreads Board of from three to five persons to inquire into the production, supply, distribution or sale of any goods or merchandise or to any trade or industry to which the Act applies. After such inquiry, the Board may fix maximum or minimum prices or both for the sale or purchase of such goods by wholesale and retail or for services or work done.

Section 13.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found at pp. 765-770 of the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". The article outlines the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and reviews the principal cases dealt with under the Act up to that time. A brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code, the Customs Tariff, the Excise Act and the Patent Act is included. A further section of the article summarizes former Canadian legislation for the investigation of combines, including the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919.

The Combines Investigation Act.—The Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 26) is designed, as its full title indicates, "to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers", and declares to be unlawful only such combines as "have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others". The penalty section of the statute provides that any person who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $10,000 or to two years imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding $25,000. Provision is also made in the Act for the reduction or removal of the customs duty on any article of commerce, among the manufacturers or dealers in which there exists a combine, the operation of which is facilitated by the tariff. Similarly, the Exchequer Court may revoke a patent if there is evidence to show that the holder of such patent has made use of his exclusive rights to limit production or competition unduly, to enhance prices unreasonably, or to restrain or injure trade.

Combines Legislation in 1936.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act continued under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission during 1936. The reference for determination of the consti-

tutional validity of the Act establishing this Commission was before the courts throughout the year.

In 1935 the Combines Investigation Act had been amended to provide that not only evidence given orally, but also any documents required to be produced in an investigation under the Act might not be used in subsequent criminal proceedings. During the session of 1936 a Bill was introduced to restore the Act in this particular to what it had been prior to the amendment of 1935. The Senate refused to accept the amendment and the Act remained without change. The Prime Minister expressed the intention of the Government to introduce in the session of 1937 a Bill amending the statute as proposed in the 1936 Bill and in other respects.

Combines Cases in 1935-36.—The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, consisting of the three members of the Tariff Board, was charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act under the provisions of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, which came into effect on Oct. 1, 1935. On Nov. 5, 1935, the Commission Act was referred by Order in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision as to its constitutional validity. In June, 1936, the Supreme Court pronounced the opinion that Section 14, dealing with price and production agreements, and Sections 19 and 20, concerning a "Canada Standard" trade mark, were unconstitutional. This decision was the subject of an appeal and cross-appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. No decision had been delivered by the latter body at the close of 1936. As a result of these developments no extensive investigations were conducted under the Combines Investigation Act during the fiscal year 1935-36.

An investigation into the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada, indicated in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Feb. 6, 1936, was conducted under the Inquiries Act. Dr. H. M. Tory was appointed as a Commissioner to conduct this investigation. Hearings were begun at Montreal on July 8, 1936, and public sessions were held at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Saint John, and Ottawa. At the end of 1936 the investigation had not been completed.

Various preliminary inquiries were made, as in previous years, in connection with complaints relating to trade practices in particular industries, alleged to affect unfairly certain classes of persons and to be injurious to the public. For reasons already indicated this work was of a more limited nature in the latter part of the fiscal year.

Section 14.—Mothers' Allowances.

Six of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to make such provision in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, of New Brunswick has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the Mothers' Allowances Acts stipulate that the mother must be a resident of the province at the time of making application and a widow or, in all provinces but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a wife, whose husband is physically or mentally incapacitated. The section in the Alberta Act bringing the wife of a physically disabled man within its scope, has, however, not been proclaimed.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, deserted wives are paid an allowance, and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates

of penal institutions are eligible. Under all the statutes except those of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the mother must be a British subject, or the widow or wife of a British subject. Allowances may be paid to a foster-mother under certain conditions in all the provinces but Alberta, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, allowances are payable in respect of two or more dependent children, but an allowance is payable for one child under 16 if there is an invalid child over 16 years of age. In the other provinces, allowances are payable in respect of one or more dependent children, but in Manitoba, under the regulations, no allowance is payable in respect of an only child, or an only child under 15 years of age unless the mother is temporarily or permanently unable to care for the child. A dependent child is a child under 16 years of age in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. In Alberta, a boy under 15 or a girl under 16 is deemed to be dependent. In Manitoba, only children under 15 are regarded as dependent unless they are invalids.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario, the cost of the allowances is divided between the province and the municipalities concerned. In Ontario, however, the Provincial Treasury bears the whole cost of allowances payable to persons resident in the provisional judicial districts (northern Ontario) of the province and not in cities. In Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the whole cost is carried by the province.

Rates of Allowances.—In British Columbia, the Act provides for a maximum monthly allowance of $42·50 for a mother with one dependent child, an additional $7·50 for each other child under 16 years of age, and a further $7·50 in cases where the husband of the mother is totally disabled and is living with her. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a maximum allowance of $60 per month is fixed by statute. In the other provinces, the provincial authority administering the Act has power to fix the rate of the allowance. In Ontario, the maximum for a mother and one child is $35 per month in a city, $30 in a town of over 5,000 population and $25 in a rural district, with an additional $5 for every child in each case. In Saskatchewan, under the terms of an Order in Council of January, 1936, maximum monthly payments range from $8 to a mother with one child to $44 to a mother with ten or more children.

In Manitoba, the maximum allowance for a mother and two children is $50, excluding allowance for winter fuel, with a maximum of $89 for a family of seven or more children. In Alberta, the allowance is determined by the special circumstances in each case, the maximum payment ranging from $25 per month to a mother with one child, to $50 per month where there are five children.

Table 31 shows the number assisted and the expenditure on mothers' allowances in the provincial fiscal years ended 1935:—

31.—Mothers' Allowances in Canada, fiscal year 1934-35.

Province.	Number Assisted.		Benefits Paid.
	Families.	Children.	
	No.	No.	$
Alberta (year ended Mar. 31)	1,573	3,794	462,252
British Columbia (year ended Mar. 31)	1,410	2,922	589,621
Manitoba (year ended April 30)	1,110	3,302	440,768
Nova Scotia (year ended Nov. 30)[1]	1,239	3,720	413,997
Ontario (year ended Mar. 31)[2]	7,875	22,417	1,382,081
Saskatchewan (year ended April 30)	2,826	7,368	440,580

[1] Owing to change in fiscal year, figures are for fourteen months. [2] Owing to change in fiscal year, figures are for five months only.

PART II.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Section 1.—Wage Rates.*

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour, and are published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; the series covers six groups of occupations back to 1901, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. The index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913 as 100. Average index numbers, weighted according to the average numbers of employees in each group, as shown in the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, are also given. Weighting has not been applied within groups. In groups by occupations or industries such as these, weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, and logging and sawmilling, the index numbers being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries. The upward movement which appeared in the index numbers for some groups in 1934 became general in 1935 and continued in 1936 except for steam railways.

*See pp. 774-783 of the 1927-28 Year Book for an article on the "Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921" and pp. 797-799 of the 1933 Year Book for "Earnings in the Census Year 1931".

1.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1913-36.

NOTE.—Rates of wages in 1913 = 100. Index numbers for 1901-12 were given at p. 674 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	Building Trades.	Metal Trades.	Printing Trades.	Electric Railways.	Steam Railways.	Coal Mining.	Common Factory Labour.	Miscellaneous Factory Trades.	Logging and Sawmilling.	General Average, Weighted.[1]
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6	130·8	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2	169·4	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6

[1] Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.

Rates of wages and hours of labour in 1936 in various trades in the largest cities of the five economic areas of Canada will be found in Table 2. The attention of those specially interested in the subject of wages and hours is directed to the valuable detailed study, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1935 and 1936", published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1937.

2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1936.[1]

Occupation.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week
	$		$		$		$		$	
1. Building Trades—										
Bricklayers and masons..	·97½	44	·70–·90	40-48	·90	40	1·00	44	1·10	40
Carpenters.....	·60	44	·60–·70	40-48	·80	40	·75	44	·60–·80	40-44
Electrical workers.....	·80	44	·65–·70	40-48	1·00	40	·85	44	·75–1·00	40-44
Painters.....	·50–·55	44	·60	40-48	·75	40	·70	44	·62½–·80	40-44
Plasterers.....	·70–·80	44	·70–·80	40-48	·90	40	1·00	44	1·00	40
Plumbers.....	·75	44	·65–·75	40-48	·90	40	·90	44	1·00	40-44
Sheet-metal workers.....	·65–·70	44	·60–·70	40-44	·82½	40	·70	44	·90	40-44
Stonecutters....	·70	44	·50–·75	40-44	·87½	40	·90	44	1·00	40
Labourers.....	·30–·40	44-48	·35–·40	40-48	·50–·60	40-48	·37½–·42½	44-48	·45–·50	40-48
2. Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths...	·58½–·80	40-44	·40–·80	40-55	·50–·70	40-54	·40–·70	44-50	·60–·85	40-44
Boilermakers..	·55–·80	40-44	·50–·80	40-50	·55–·70	40-44	·55–·72	50	·72–·85	40-44
Machinists.....	·58½–·80	40-44	·50–·75	40-55	·50–·80	40-50	·50–·75	44-50	·60–·75	40-44
Moulders.....	·60–·65	44-48	·50–·65	40-50	·50–·80	40-50	·50–·70	40-50	·65–·75	40-44
3. Printing Trades—	Wages per Week.		Wages per Week.		Wages per Week.		Wages per Week.		Wages per Week.	
Compositors, machine and hand, news...	32·00	48	36·00–45·50	48	47·50	46½	40·00	46	43·20	45
Compositors, machine and hand, job....	25·00–33·45	44-48	31·20–40·00	44-48	33·00–40·00	44-48	35·20	44-48	40·50	44-48
Pressmen, news	24·00–34·00	48	32·00–43·00	48	46·50	48	39·00	48	43·20	48
Pressmen, job..	24·25–31·00	44-48	31·20–36·00	44-48	33·00–40·00	44-48	35·20	44-48	40·50	44-48
Bookbinders...	27·00–35·00	44-48	31·20–36·00	48	33·00–40·00	44-48	33·00–38·00	44-48	35·00–42·30	44-48
Bindery girls...	11·00	44-48	12·50–15·00	48	12·00–18·00	44-48	11·00–18·00	44-48	14·00–20·25	44-48
4. Electric Railways—	Wages per Hour.		Wages per Hour.		Wages per Hour.		Wages per Hour.		Wages per Hour.	
Conductors and motormen[2]...	·58	60	·51	54	·60	44	·52	42	·63	48
Linemen.....	·53–·74	44	·47–·51	40-48	·72–·78	44	·45–·84	44	·68½–·97	40-48
Shop and barn men.....	·48–·74	44-56	·34–·58	40	·54–·81	44	·39½–·65	44-48	·52–·75	44-48
Electricians....	·69–·74	44	·51–·61	40	·60–·79	44-48	·53–·65	44-48	·70–·75	44
Trackmen and labourers.....	·35–·47	44	·31	48	·45–·58	48	·39½	48	·50–·54[3]	44
5. Unskilled Factory Labour.	·30–·40	44-55	·22½–·50	32-60	·20–·50	25-54	·30–·50	44-55	·35–·55	40-50

[1] For statistics of the wages and hours of employees of steam railways and wages of employees in and about coal mines in Canada, see pp. 751-752 of the 1930 Year Book, where the rates, etc., for the past seven or eight years to 1929, are given. Wages in coal mines of Nova Scotia were reduced 10 p.c. in 1932, and in Drumheller, Alta., in 1933; in 1935 in both districts 5 p.c. was restored. On steam railways deductions of 10 p.c. were in effect during 1932, 1933, 1935 and 1936; 15 p.c. in 1934; running trades 20 p.c. for six months in 1933. In editions of the Year Book prior to 1933 a table showing the wages and hours of common labour in factories for certain cities was given in this section. The information for 1936 can be found at p. 54 of "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada", published as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1937. For the five cities of Table 2 it is included under sub-heading 5 of the stub. [2] Maximum rates based on length of service; Halifax rate for one-man cars; 5 cents extra for one-man car operators in Montreal, Toronto, [3] Deduction of 5 p.c. 1932-34; 2½ p.c. in 1935; no deduction in

Section 2.—Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation.

All of the provinces in Canada except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have in effect legislation providing for minimum wages for female employees in certain industries and occupations through boards which establish and enforce the minimum rates, and there is also legislation for the restriction of hours of labour. (See Section 12 of Part I on Labour Legislation in 1936). In Nova Scotia the legislation is applicable to females only, but in the other provinces it applies to males in certain respects. In New Brunswick a statute was passed in 1930 to come into force on proclamation, but it has not yet been proclaimed. Hours of labour are regulated in some of the provinces by the minimum wage boards but in the others only under the factory acts, etc.

Minimum wage rates for males separately had been established prior to 1934 to a slight extent only in British Columbia since 1925 and in Manitoba since 1931, but in 1934 orders were issued or extended to apply to large numbers of male workers in these two provinces. Also in 1934 wage rates were established under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act in Quebec and under the Forestry Commission Acts in Quebec and New Brunswick. The Industrial Standard Acts of Ontario and Alberta in 1935, and that of Nova Scotia in 1936, provided for the establishment of wage scales in various industries for all employees. A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1937, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada in 1929, 1935 and 1936 contains an appendix giving, in some detail, information as to hours and minimum wages for males as well as for females.

Information as to minimum wage rates for work under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture and supply of equipment, stores, clothing, etc., appears in the paragraphs on Fair Wages in the section on the Dominion Department of Labour at pp. 734-735.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages for Females.

The accompanying table gives information as to minimum rates of wages and as to hours for which these rates are payable under the orders of the various provincial boards and commissions in effect at the end of 1936.

The information here given is intended to afford merely a statistical summary of the minimum wages with hours of labour in the provinces and industries affected, and while some of the more significant details have been given in footnotes, it has been found impossible to include the information in such form as to indicate any more than the general conditions under these provisions.

For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in some detail in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time as issued, and in summary form in the Wages and Hours Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1937. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

3.—Minimum Wage Rates for Female Workers in Canada Under

NOTE.—For further details regarding minimum wage rates for females, see pp. 94–104 of *Wages and*

	Industry.	Nova Scotia.[1]			Quebec.[2]			Ontario.[3]		
		Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.
		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.[8]	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.	
		$	$		$	$		$	$	
1	Manufacturing	10·00–11·00	6·00–10·00	44–50	9·00–12·50[9]	6·00–11·00[9]	44–55	10·00–12·50	6·00–11·00[12]	48–54
2	Fruit and vegetable canning	–	–	–	–	–	–	18–25 c. per hr.	15–20 c. per hr.	
3	Laundering, dry cleaning, etc.	10·00–11·00	6·00–10·00	44–50	18–22 c. per hr.	13–20 c. per hr.	–	11·00–12–50	7·00–11·00	48–54
4	Retail stores	10·00–11·00	6·00–10·00	44–50	8·00–12·50[10]	6·00–10·00[10]	40–60	8·00–12·50	6·00–11·00	48–54
5	Hotels, restaurants, etc.	10·00–11·00	8·00–10·00	44–50	15·00–22·00[11]	–	–	20–26 c. per hr.	–	
6	Hairdressing, etc.	10·00–11·00	6·00–10·00	48	10·00–12·50	6·00–11·00	48	10·00–12·50[13]	4·00–10·50	48–54
7	Theatres and amusement places	–	–	–	–	–	–	11·00–12·50[14]	–	48–54
8	Offices	10·00–11·00	7·00–10·00	48	–	–	–	8·00–12·50[15]	6.00–11·00	48–54
9	Telephone operators	9·00–11·00	6·00–10·00	44–50	–	–	–	7·00–12·50	5·00–11·00	48

[1] Rates apply to cities and incorporated towns.

[2] Rates vary according to population and industry, the higher rates for Montreal and district.

[3] Rates vary according to locality and population.

[4] Rates apply generally throughout province, also to male workers in many cases and to boys under 18 in cities.

[5] Only in cities and within a radius of 5 miles; applies to males as well as females.

[6] Apply to centres with more than 600 population, and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Lake Park and Jasper, except in case of "Fruit and vegetable canning, etc." (where rates given apply throughout the province), and except in case of telephone operators.

[7] Rates apply throughout the province. Provision made for washing, curing, packing, etc., (except canning) of fish as follows: experienced—$15·50 per week (48 hours) or 32 7/24 cents per hour; minors, learners, etc.—$12·75 to $14·75 per week.

[8] In some industries, instead of a graduated scale according to experience, stipulated percentages of female workers in each establishment must receive the full minimum wage, while the remainder may work at lower minimum rates.

[9] Hourly rates are fixed for certain industries: adults, experienced—19 to 25 cents per hour, minors, learners, etc.—12½ to 19 cents.

[10] Includes departmental and chain stores, also wholesale establishments.

[11] Hotels, per month with room and board. Restaurants: 17 and 15 cents per hour.

[12] Custom millinery trades not in factories: minors, learners, etc.—$5·00 to $10·00.

[13] Shoe shine parlours in Toronto only, all including learners $12·50 (under separate order).

[14] Or 25 to 30 cents per hour.

[15] Apply also to elevator operators including learners (under separate order).

[16] Apply also to departmental stores and mail-order houses (under separate order).

[17] Higher rate applies to Winnipeg and district, and Brandon at any time; to Portage la Prairie, May to October; and to any summer resort, June to September.

Orders of Provincial Minimum Wage Boards, as at Dec. 31, 1936.

Hours of Labour, Report No. 19, issued as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1937.

Manitoba.[4]			Saskatchewan.[5]			Alberta.[6]			British Columbia.[7]			
Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	
Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		
$	$		$	$		$	$		$	$		
10·00–12·00	6·00–11·00[12]	48	12·00[20]	6·00–11·00[20]	48	12·50	6·00–11·00[24]	48	14·00	7·00–13·00	48	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	12·50	9·00–10·00	48	27c. per hr.	25c. per hr.	–	2
10·00–12·00	6·00–11·00	48	13·00[21]	6·00–11·00[21]	48	12·50	9·50–11·50	48	13·50	8·00–12·00	48	3
12·00[18]	8·00–11·00[18]	48	14·00[22]	6·00–12·00[22]	48	12·50	7·50–11·00	52	12·75[28]	7·50–12·00[28]	48	4
9·60–12·00[17]	9·60	48	12·00[23]	6·00–9·00[23]	48	12·50[25]	9·00–11·00[25]	48	14·00[29]	12·00[29]	48	5
12·00	8·00–11·00	48	13·00	6·00–12·00	48	14·00[26]	6·00–12·00[26]	48	14·25[30]	10·00–13·00	48	6
12·00[18]	–	48	–	–	–	14·00	–	48	14·25[31]	10·00–13·00	48	7
12·50[19]	8·00–11·50[19]	44	–	–	– –	14·00[27]	7·50–12·00[27]	48	15·00[32]	11·00–14·00[32]	48	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	14·00	7·50–12·00	48	15·00[33]	11·00–13·00[33]	48	9

[18] Ticket sellers and ushers, less than 40 hours a week—30 cents per hour. No minor to be employed.

[19] Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and St. James only.

[20] Factory order includes garages and automobile service stations. Part time: adults—30 cents per hour; minors, learners, etc.—20 and 25 cents. See footnote 5.

[21] Includes fur-sewing, dress-making, and millinery establishments.

[22] Includes mail-order houses; exempts druggists, drug apprentices, foot or bicycle delivery boys.

[23] Or 25 cents per hour. Inexperienced adults—$9·00 per week or 20 cents per hour. Order exempts bell boys, elevator operators and porters. Kitchen help—$10·00 per week or 21 cents per hour.

[24] Millinery shops, $4·00 to $10·00 per week.

[25] Rates for a 7-day week as follows: experienced—$14·50; apprentices—$10·50 to $13·00.

[26] Personal service order applies also to garages and operation of elevators, including male employees.

[27] Includes attendants in physicians' or dentists' offices, cash girls, telegraph operators and assistants in post offices.

[28] For week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less: adults, experienced—35 cents with minimum of $1·40 per day; minors, learners, etc.—20 to 30 cents with minimum of $1·00 to $1·25 per day.

[29] Order includes chambermaids in lodging houses and elevator operators. There is a separate order for janitresses in apartment houses.

[30] Personal service order includes attendants at garages and service stations, drivers of motor cars, etc., for all of whom (except those under 18) the rate is $14·25 per week.

[31] Ushers, including learners—$14·25 for 36-48 hours per week, $10·00 for 18-36 hours; for legal holidays and special matinees—30 cents per hour with minimum of 75 cents per day.

[32] For week of 37½ hours or more. For less than 37½ hours: adults, experienced—40 cents per hour minors, learners, etc.—30 to 37½ cents. A minimum of 4 hours pay in any one day.

[33] Order includes telegraph employees.

In the preceding table figures for adult learners and for minors and apprentices are shown in a range covering both classes. There is wide variation in the rates for such classes in the several industries and the time allowed for such periods varies considerably, from three months to three years. Probationary periods without pay are allowed in some cases—beauty parlours, millinery, dressmaking in shops, etc. The number of learners and apprentices is usually restricted to 25 p.c. of the employees. Where no rates for minors, learners, etc., are shown the rates for experienced adults apply.

Subsection 2.—Minimum Wages for Male Employees.

In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the minimum wage legislation provides that, in certain respects, men and boys may not be employed at rates lower than the minimum rates set for female employees. In Saskatchewan all orders of the Minimum Wage Board apply to male as well as female workers. Other provisions for minimum wage rates for male employees are outlined in the Wages and Hours Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1937, pp. 126-147, a summary of which follows.

In New Brunswick, the Forest Operations Commission during 1936 established for stream-driving a minimum rate of $2 per day and board net, or its equivalent in case of piece work. For booming and sorting a minimum rate of 20 cents an hour was set. For cutting, yarding and handling a minimum rate of $27 and an average rate of $31 per month and board net were fixed.

In Quebec, the Minister of Lands and Forests informed all timber limit holders that a minimum of $40 per month with board must be paid on penalty of withdrawal of certain concessions.

In Manitoba, in any industry except farming, market gardening, or domestic service, no person over eighteen years of age may be paid less than $12 per week of 48 hours or 25 cents per hour in any city, in certain suburban localities and in summer resorts, while in the rest of the province the minimum rate is $10 per week of 48 hours or 21 cents per hour. For boys under eighteen in factories, garages, and retail stores the minimum rates are $8 per week during the first six months, $9 during the second six months and $10 thereafter in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon. The same rates apply for boys in laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, also for boys in hotels and restaurants in certain localities and in summer resorts. For bell boys and messenger boys in drug stores the minimum rate is $8 per week, with 15 cents per hour for part-time work for the latter. For apprentices the rates specified in the indenture must be approved by the Board. In manufacturing, repairing, etc., in department stores and in mail-order houses, the orders of the Board apply to males as well as females. The Taxicab Act establishes for Greater Winnipeg a minimum of $15 per week or 35 cents per hour with a minimum of $1·40 per day, hours not to exceed twelve per day, six days per week. The Highway Traffic Act sets minimum rates for drivers of public passenger vehicles at $80 per month or $20 per week, nine hours per day, six days per week. The Fair Wage Act provides for minimum wages and maximum hours on public works under contract, and also on private construction work as defined in the Act, under schedules approved by the Minister of Public Works.

In Saskatchewan, the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, and an amendment to the Public Services Vehicles Act in 1935 provide for the establishment of minimum wage rates but none had been set by the end of 1936.

In Alberta, a Male Minimum Wage Act was passed in 1936, but no orders had been issued by the end of the year. The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1936, provided for the minimum rate of $15 per week of six days.

In British Columbia, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, applying to all occupations except farm labourers and domestic servants, orders have been issued as to the following: logging, sawmilling, shingle, and wood-working industries, baking, fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., shipbuilding, construction, the carpentry trade in Victoria and vicinity, transportation other than rail, water, or air, wholesale and retail establishments, barbering (excluding beauty parlors), elevator operators, janitors, stationary steam engineers, and first-aid attendants. In many instances the minimum rates for unskilled labour are 35 cents per hour for males over 21 years of age, 25 cents for those between eighteen and twenty-one, with 20 cents per hour for those under eighteen. In logging and construction the rates per hour are five to ten cents higher.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours Made Obligatory by Order in Council in Certain Provinces.

In Nova Scotia, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1936, minimum wage rates and standard hours have been fixed for bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters in Halifax and Dartmouth.

In Quebec, under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, wages and hours in agreements between representatives of employers and workers have been extended and made compulsory for all employers in the trade or industry in the district affected as follows: for the whole province in certain manufacturing industries, *viz.*, boots and shoes, men's and boys' clothing (not work clothing), children's clothing, women's coats and suits, gloves, and furniture, also for granite and stone quarrying; in most of the districts throughout the province for building trades and hairdressing trades; in Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Hull and the surrounding districts for bakeries; in Montreal and district for the fur industry, for women's and children's millinery, also for longshoremen (inland navigation); in Montreal, Quebec, and Chicoutimi districts for printing trades; in Montreal and Quebec for ornamental iron and bronze work.

In Ontario, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, wages and hours schedules have been made obligatory by Order in Council for the following industries: most of the building trades in Toronto, the principal building trades in Ottawa and Windsor, and certain building trades in Kingston, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Kitchener, Brantford, London, Port Arthur, and Fort William; bakeries in the counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, and Huron and in Ottawa; breweries, furniture factories, men's and boys' clothing factories, women's cloak and suit factories, and millinery shops throughout the province; logging in the Port Arthur district; and also for barbers in Toronto and Windsor.

In Alberta, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, schedules have been put into effect by Order in Council as follows: for the baking trade at Calgary, Edmonton, and the adjacent territory; the brewing industry throughout the province; certain building trades at Calgary, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, and the surrounding territories.

Section 3.—Cost of Living of Wage-Earners.

An index number of the cost of living in working-men's families has been computed by the Department of Labour since 1913, and is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. This index is specifically designed for the purpose of measuring the trends of the cost of living for certain wage-earning classes with a somewhat lower standard of living than that which is measured by the Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, shown on pp. 797-801 of the present volume. The former wage-earners index is used extensively in negotiations as to wage rates and in the settlement of industrial disputes. An abridgment of this index is presented in Table 4.

4.—Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada from 1914 to 1936.

(Average prices in 1913=100.)

Month and Year.	Food.	Fuel and Light.	Rent.	Clothing.	Sundries.	All Items.[1]
Dec. 1914	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932	96	145	141	114	161	125
Dec. 1933	100	142	129	113	157	123
Dec. 1934	103	144	129	115	154	123
Jan. 1935	102	144	129	115	155	123
Feb. 1935	103	144	129	115	155	124
Mar. 1935	104	143	129	113	155	124
April 1935	102	143	129	113	155	123
May 1935	102	141	131	113	155	123
June 1935	103	139	131	113	154	123
July 1935	103	139	131	113	154	123
Aug. 1935	105	139	131	113	154	124
Sept. 1935	105	140	131	113	154	124
Oct. 1935	108	140	132	115	154	126
Nov. 1935	109	141	132	115	154	126
Dec. 1935	111	141	132	115	154	127
Jan. 1936	111	142	132	115	154	127
Feb. 1936	110	142	132	114	154	126
Mar. 1936	111	142	132	114	154	126
April 1936	107	142	132	114	154	125
May 1936	106	141	133	114	154	125
June 1936	106	140	133	114	154	125
July 1936	109	140	133	114	154	126
Aug. 1936	111	139	133	114	154	127
Sept. 1936	113	140	133	114	153	127
Oct. 1936	112	140	135	114	153	127
Nov. 1936	113	141	135	114	154	128
Dec. 1936	114	142	135	115	154	128

[1] The figures for "All Items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35 p.c.; Fuel, 8 p.c.; Rent, 18½ p.c.; Clothing, 18½ p.c.; Sundries, 20 p.c.

Section 4.—Earnings in the Census Year, 1931.

The total number of wage-earners in Canada reporting earnings for the census year ended June 1, 1931, was 2,476,414 or 96·35 p.c. of all wage-earners and the total amount of their earnings was $2,100,552,700. Of this number 1,947,957 were males and their earnings amounted to $1,804,942,500 or 85·93 p.c. of the total

earnings. Females reporting earnings numbered 528,457 and the total amount of their earnings was $295,610,200 or 14·07 p.c. of total earnings. The total weeks worked by wage-earners reporting earnings was 104,624,422. The number of weeks worked by the males was 80,003,048 or 76·47 p.c. of the total for both sexes, and the total for the females was 24,621,374 weeks or 23·53 p.c. of the grand total. Table 5 shows total earnings and average earnings by wage-earners in Canada and each province, by sex, for 1931 compared with 1921 and 1911. Table 6, pp. 802-803 of the 1936 Year Book gives an extended analysis of wage-earners, by industrial groups, for 1931.

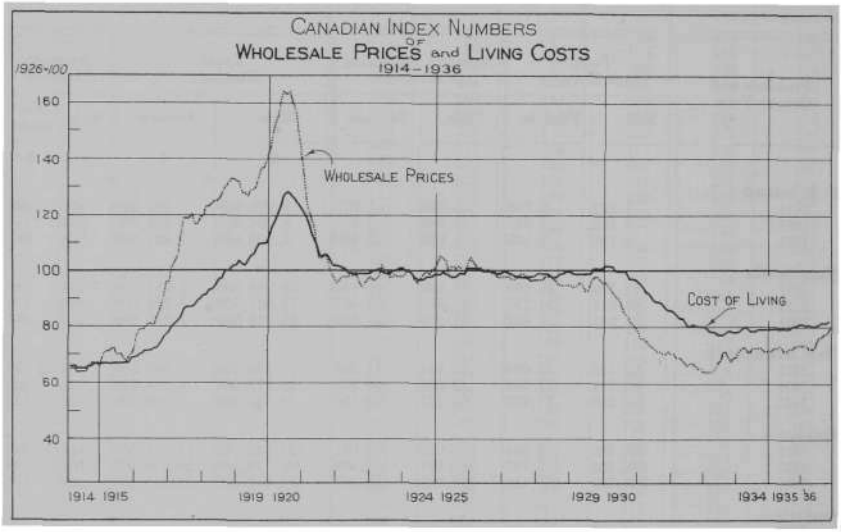
5.—Wage-Earners, Ten Years of Age or Over, by Sex, Showing Total and Average Earnings and Average Number of Weeks Employed During the Twelve Months Prior to the Dates of the Censuses, by Provinces, 1911-31.

NOTE.—At the 1911 Census only earnings and weeks employed during the 12 months prior to the date of the Census at chief occupation were compiled. In addition, the information for that year is for wage-earners, 15 years or over.

Province and Census Year.	Total Wage-Earners.		Number Reporting Earnings.		Total Earnings.		Average Earnings.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					$	$	$	$
P. E. Island—								
1911	7,227	2,785	5,392	1,927	2,036,600	401,800	378	209
1921	8,125	3,249	7,190	2,952	4,724,300	985,200	657	334
1931	9,159	3,185	8,580	3,000	5,828,000	1,093,400	679	364
Nova Scotia—								
1911	82,776	19,459	71,469	15,394	34,389,800	3,568,200	481	232
1921	93,314	24,770	88,690	22,957	78,902,700	9,702,000	890	423
1931	95,244	22,537	91,229	21,462	69,499,000	9,255,200	762	431
New Brunswick—								
1911	55,153	13,026	49,364	11,368	21,453,400	2,680,900	435	236
1921	63,213	17,096	60 006	15,973	52,375,500	7,264,400	873	455
1931	66,310	17,922	64,137	17,356	48,436,300	7,586,000	755	437
Quebec—								
1911	309,922	84,054	276,050	66,031	155,549,800	19,775,600	563	299
1921	386,969	117,786	359,097	105,509	369,770,300	50,620,400	1,030	480
1931	535,203	161,136	515,359	155,457	476,641,500	74,318,100	925	478
Ontario—								
1911	499,579	128,493	441,591	110,775	256,785,400	34,266,800	582	309
1921	586,125	173,127	559,918	162,750	616,839,700	99,777,800	1,102	613
1931	752,851	212,756	728,483	205,904	731,823,300	131,019,300	1,005	636
Manitoba—								
1911	91,427	19,095	70,239	14,722	49,619,700	5,863,900	706	398
1921	99,756	28,341	94,476	26,673	109,772,800	18,489,200	1,162	693
1931	132,883	37,856	128,382	36,565	119,261,100	20,423,200	929	559
Saskatchewan—								
1911	70,454	10,229	45,034	6,317	28,633,600	2,443,900	636	387
1921	82,677	21,313	76,492	19,623	78,791,900	13,007,800	1,030	663
1931	116,157	29,411	111,099	27,959	84,587,000	14,664,000	761	524
Alberta—								
1911	66,450	9,270	46,458	6,514	32,844,000	2,638,900	707	405
1921	84,525	18,205	79,157	16,881	90,439,300	11,831,800	1,143	701
1931	116,005	26,416	112,481	25,462	100,132,900	15,247,800	890	599
British Columbia—								
1911	145,342	13,532	118,786	10,126	85,166,100	4,502,200	717	445
1921	141,190	22,308	134,101	20,961	140,561,700	14,174,600	1,048	676
1931	198,448	36,618	188,207	35,292	168,733,400	22,003,200	897	623
Canada—								
1911	**1,328,330**	**299,943**	**1,124,383**	**243,174**	**666,478,400**	**76,142,200**	**593**	**313**
1921	**1,545,894**	**426,195**	**1,459,127**	**394,279**	**1,542,178,200**	**225,853,200**	**1,057**	**573**
1931	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**1,947,957**	**528,457**	**1,804,942,500**	**295,610,200**	**927**	**559**

CHAPTER XX.—PRICES.*

For purposes of statistical analysis, commodity prices are usually divided into two principal groups, wholesale prices and retail prices. The term "wholesale" is not used literally, and included in this group primary producers', factory, and jobbers' quotations are often found, as well as actual wholesale prices. Markets in which this type of price is quoted are usually well organized, and frequently very sensitive. They are responsive to changing business and monetary conditions. Wholesale quotations are accordingly preferred, therefore, for sensitive index numbers of prices designed to reflect price reactions to business factors, and for more general index numbers to furnish a basis of measuring changes in the purchasing power of money. Although possessing admitted defects, general wholesale price index numbers are widely used for this latter purpose.



Retail prices represent more diffused markets, and are less sensitive. There is ordinarily a lag of several months between this type of quotation and its wholesale counterpart. Retail prices are important from a statistical point of view, however, because they indicate changes in living costs, and along with measurements of income, show fluctuations in the economic well-being of the community.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities.

Subsection 1.—Historical Review of Canadian Prices.

Annual average index numbers for every year since Confederation are given in Table 1. In that table will be noted the high prices of 1867, following the close of the American Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the tendency

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch compiles and publishes statistics on: Prices (wholesale, retail, securities, bond yields, services, exchange, cost of living), Retail and Wholesale Trade, Foreign Capital Investments in Canada and Canadian Investments Abroad, Balance of International Payments, and other related subjects. For a complete list of the publications of this Branch, the reader is referred to Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Internal Trade"

to declining prices in subsequent years. Prices went up again after the Franco-German War of 1871 and reached a high point in 1872 and 1873, but the crisis of the latter year resulted in a decline. A downward trend persisted fairly steadily throughout the 25 years from 1872 to 1897, when the gold supply of the world did not increase as rapidly as the supply of commodities. This gold shortage was accentuated by the demonetization of silver, which ceased to be legal tender and was reduced to the level of token money by most nations. Relief came through the discoveries of gold in the Rand mines and the application of the cyanide process to low-grade ores. The result was a rapidly increasing world production of gold from about 1890 to the outbreak of the Great War, with consequent rising general prices as the volume of the new gold became an appreciable part of the total stock. Thus prices increased from the low point of 75·6 in 1897 to 100 in 1913 and 102·3 in 1914. Afterwards, the Great War, both through the scarcity of commodities which it occasioned and the inflation of the currency which it produced, drove prices rapidly upward to a maximum of 243·5 in 1920, followed by a rapid drop to 152·0 in 1922. This was succeeded by a slight increase to 160·3 in 1925. The tendency from 1925 to 1929 was gradually downward, although the period was one of increasing prosperity.

Commencing in the autumn of 1929, a severe economic depression set in, which was accompanied by a drastic decline in wholesale prices. Its extent may be gauged from the drop of the wholesale price index from 153·7 in August, 1929, to 99·2 in February, 1933. A subsequent irregular rise carried this index upward to 111·6 in March, 1934, and until June, 1936, it varied little from that level. In the second half of 1936, however, a sharp rise in basic commodity markets, led by grains and non-ferrous metals, advanced the index to 124·5, a gain of almost 11 p.c. in seven months.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867-1936.

(1913=100.)

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1867	133·0	1885	92·7	1903	86·9	1921	171·8
1868	128·7	1886	90·7	1904	87·0	1922	152·0
1869	126·5	1887	91·9	1905	87·8	1923	153·0
1870	123·5	1888	93·5	1906	92·6	1924	155·2
1871	124·5	1889	92·6	1907	96·2	1925	160·3
1872	135·7	1890	93·0	1908	90·9	1926	156·2
1873	133·8	1891	91·4	1909	91·4	1927	152·6
1874	129·0	1892	86·2	1910	94·3	1928	150·6
1875	120·7	1893	85·2	1911	95·0	1929	149·3
1876	116·6	1894	80·6	1912	99·5	1930	135·3
1877	115·1	1895	79·6	1913	100·0	1931	112·6
1878	104·3	1896	76·0	1914	102·3	1932	104·2
1879	101·0	1897	75·6	1915	109·9	1933	104·8
1880	112·9	1898	77·8	1916	131·6	1934	111·8
1881	109·9	1899	81·4	1917	178·5	1935	112·6
1882	112·1	1900	85·8	1918	199·0	1936	116·5
1883	106·0	1901	84·5	1919	209·2		
1884	100·6	1902	86·2	1920	243·5		

Subsection 2.—The Index Number on a Post-War Base (1926).

The official Canadian index numbers of wholesale prices, along with the other price indexes computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were revised in 1928, when the list of commodities included was increased from 236 to 502. The weighting system was extended to obtain a fairer distribution among sub-groups, and the base was shifted to the year 1926. By that time most of the leading countries of

the world had completed the first phase of post-war currency reorganization, and a reasonable degree of price stability seemed to have been established. Commodities and weights were again revised at the beginning of 1934, bringing the total number of price series in the index up to 567.

From 1926 to the latter part of 1929 a moderate decline occurred, but its effect upon the price structure was not great. Subsequent dislocation, however, was extremely serious, as may be observed from the following percentage declines of group prices between August, 1929, and February, 1933: Canadian farm products, 60·7 p.c.; raw and partly manufactured materials, 50·5 p.c.; fully and chiefly manufactured goods, 29·3 p.c.; and the average of all commodities at wholesale, 35·5 p.c. From March, 1933, to December, 1936, the movement of commodity prices has been irregularly upward, and the advance for primary products considerably more rapid than that for manufactured products. The following index numbers show the relationship between the average of all commodities and specified commodity groups for December, 1936: all commodities, 100·0; Canadian farm products, 103·4; raw and partly manufactured materials, 99·5; and fully and chiefly manufactured materials, 97·0. This represents material improvement over conditions existing at the nadir of the depression, and points to a substantial restoration of equilibrium between the major price groups.

2.—Weighted General Wholesale Price Index Numbers, by Months, 1927-36.

(1926=100.)

Month.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
January	97·8	96·9	94·0	95·3	75·9	69·5	63·8	70·7	71·4	72·9
February	97·6	96·8	95·0	93·9	75·5	68·9	63·5	72·1	71·8	72·5
March	97·3	97·7	95·6	91·8	74·5	69·0	64·3	72·1	71·9	72·4
April	97·3	98·3	94·5	91·2	73·9	68·2	65·3	71·3	72·5	72·2
May	98·3	97·9	93·4	89·7	72·5	67·4	66·7	71·1	72·2	71·9
June	98·7	96·9	93·4	87·7	71·8	66·4	67·5	72·0	71·4	72·3
July	98·5	96·0	97·2	85·3	71·3	66·5	70·5	72·0	71·4	74·3
August	98·3	95·3	98·4	83·7	70·5	66·7	69·5	72·2	71·7	76·1
September	97·1	95·4	97·8	82·1	69·7	65·9	68·9	71·9	72·4	76·4
October	97·2	95·2	96·8	81·0	69·9	65·0	67·9	71·3	73·1	77·1
November	96·9	94·9	95·7	79·5	70·7	64·7	68·9	71·1	72·7	77·2
December	97·2	94·6	96·0	77·7	70·4	64·0	69·0	71·1	72·7	79·7
Yearly Averages.	**97·7**	**96·4**	**95·6**	**86·6**	**72·1**	**66·7**	**67·1**	**71·6**	**72·1**	**74·6**

The general level of wholesale prices in Canada advanced 9·6 p.c. during 1936. This was represented by a rise in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics wholesale price index number from 72·7 to 79·7, which compares with 63·5, the extreme low of the preceding decline reached in February, 1933. The December, 1936, wholesale price index was thus 25·5 p.c. above the depression nadir, and it is noteworthy that more than a third of subsequent recovery has come in the year just ended. Of even greater interest is the fact that the 1936 increase came almost entirely during the past six months after a period of two and one-half years of exceptional stability. The 1936 advance has been very unevenly distributed as may be observed from the following percentages of increase for different commodity groups: vegetable products 28·0; animal products 1·8; textiles 2·0; wood products 5·8; iron and its products 4·9; non-ferrous metals 17·8; non-metallic minerals 0·5; chemical products 1·9; and

3.—Annual Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1913-36, with Monthly Figures for 1935-36.

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1932 and 1933 will be found at p. 863 of the 1934-35 Year Book, for 1934 at p. 807 of the 1936 Year Book, and those for certain earlier years in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Year and Month.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and Their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and Its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913-25	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926-33	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934-36	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
	Index Numbers.								
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·7	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·0	117·5	133·9
1920	167·0	145·1	176·6	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	105·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·6	68·5	88·0	70·0	85·5	78·0	74·6
1935.									
January	66·8	67·3	71·1	64·6	86·9	64·0	86·4	80·5	71·4
February	67·1	69·3	71·0	64·8	87·2	63·9	86·3	80·4	71·8
March	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
April	69·4	69·1	70·3	63·9	87·4	67·9	85·8	80·0	72·5
May	68·0	69·2	70·5	63·9	87·4	70·7	85·3	79·8	72·2
June	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
July	66·0	68·6	70·8	64·3	87·1	68·9	84·6	79·8	71·4
August	66·1	69·9	70·6	64·2	87·1	69·9	85·0	79·5	71·7
September	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1[1]	85·2	76·9	72·4
October	68·4	73·6	69·2	65·0	87·2	73·7	85·0	77·4	73·1
November	67·2	73·0	69·6	65·3	87·2	73·4	85·0	77·4	72·7
December	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
1936.									
January	67·7	72·9	69·9	67·4	87·2	68·3	85·3	77·3	72·9
February	66·4	72·1	69·4	67·8	87·3	68·4	85·9	77·2	72·5
March	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·2	85·9	77·2	72·4
April	66·5	69·9	69·5	68·0	87·4	69·1	85·5	77·4	72·2
May	65·7	69·1	69·1	68·2	87·8	68·3	85·4	77·2	71·9
June	66·9	69·7	69·1	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
July	73·1	70·5	69·5	68·2	87·8	68·1	85·1	78·3	74·3
August	77·5	72·3	69·8	68·6	87·9	69·1	85·2	78·4	76·1
September	77·4	73·4	69·6	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
October	79·6	73·4	69·5	69·3	88·2	70·4	85·0	78·7	77·1
November	79·2	73·5	69·6	69·4	88·3	74·0	85·0	78·8	77·2
December	84·3	73·9	70·9	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·9	79·1	79·7

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Purpose, Yearly Averages, 1914-36, and Individual Months, 1935-36.

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1932 and 1933 will be found at p. 865 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for 1934 at p. 808 of the 1936 Year Book, and those for certain earlier years in the corresponding table of earlier editions.

Year and Month.	Consumer Goods.			Producer Goods.					All Commodities.
	All.	Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.	Other.	All.	Producers' Equipment.	Producers' Materials.			
						All.	Building and Construction.	Manufacturers'.	
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913-25	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99	236
1926-33	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232	502
1934-36	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
	Index Numbers.								
1914	62·7	65·2	59·7	69·7	52·0	72·1	62·9	74·3	65·5
1915	65·6	68·6	61·8	77·0	53·1	80·2	60·5	84·8	70·4
1916	74·7	81·7	65·8	88·1	55·7	92·5	69·6	97·9	84·3
1917	95·4	109·4	77·6	119·6	69·6	126·3	87·6	135·5	114·3
1918	107·0	119·4	91·4	131·5	80·4	138·3	100·9	147·2	127·4
1919	118·7	128·2	106·7	139·0	90·7	145·5	117·3	152·2	133·9
1920	140·0	151·0	126·3	163·1	108·6	170·4	144·0	176·6	155·9
1921	108·0	105·4	111·4	112·8	113·8	112·6	122·8	110·2	110·0
1922	95·1	90·2	101·4	99·1	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8	97·3
1923	93·7	91·2	97·0	97·8	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7	98·0
1924	93·2	90·4	96·8	99·5	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5	99·4
1925	97·2	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2	102·6
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6	97·7
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9	96·4
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9	95·6
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·7	90·8	79·7	86·6
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7	72·1
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5	66·7
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5	67·1
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6	71·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8	72·1
1936	74·7	73·4	75·5	72·4	90·0	70·4	85·3	67·9	74·6
1935.									
January	73·4	68·6	76·6	68·4	89·7	66·0	81·6	63·3	71·4
February	73·9	70·0	76·5	68·6	89·7	66·2	81·6	63·6	71·8
March	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4	71·9
April	73·4	70·2	75·6	70·6	89·9	68·5	80·9	66·4	72·5
May	73·0	69·5	75·4	70·6	89·9	68·4	81·0	66·3	72·2
June	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6	71·4
July	72·7	69·2	75·1	68·6	89·7	66·2	81·2	63·7	71·4
August	73·2	69·7	75·5	69·0	89·8	66·7	81·0	64·3	71·7
September	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6	72·4
October	74·1	72·4	75·3	70·5	89·7	68·4	81·0	66·3	73·1
November	74·2	72·3	75·4	69·4	89·7	67·1	81·1	64·7	72·7
December	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5	72·7
1936.									
January	74·2	72·4	75·4	69·8	90·0	67·5	83·6	64·8	72·9
February	73·9	71·3	75·7	69·3	90·2	67·0	84·2	64·1	72·5
March	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·2	67·0	84·2	64·1	72·4
April	73·3	70·3	75·4	69·1	90·2	66·7	84·6	63·7	72·2
May	73·2	70·1	75·3	67·9	89·9	65·5	85·0	62·2	71·9
June	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9	72·3
July	74·3	73·3	75·0	72·1	89·7	70·1	85·2	67·5	74·3
August	75·5	75·6	75·4	74·6	89·7	72·9	85·6	70·8	76·1
September	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·0	89·6	73·4	85·8	71·3	76·4
October	75·8	76·4	75·4	76·3	89·5	74·8	86·4	72·8	77·1
November	76·0	76·2	75·8	76·3	89·5	74·8	86·6	72·8	77·2
December	76·9	77·5	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	87·8	77·6	79·7

5.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Yearly Averages, 1930-36.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1918, 1919 and 1921-29 will be found at p. 866 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item.	Numbers of Commodities.			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	1913-25.	1926-33.	1934-36.							
Aggregate combined indexes, raw and partly manufactured	107	232	245	82·2	61·9	55·0	56·6	63·5	66·0	70·8
Aggregate combined indexes, fully and chiefly manufactured	129	276	322	87·3	74·8	69·8	70·2	73·4	72·8	73·6
Articles of Farm Origin—[1]										
1. Field (grains, etc.)—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	46	98	95	67·4	44·0	41·0	45·3	54·2	56·2	63·8
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	41	69	91	84·0	69·5	67·1	71·2	73·9[2]	72·8	73·8
(c) Combined indexes	87	167	186	76·3	57·7	55·1	59·3	64·8	65·1	69·2
2. Animal—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	25	41	46	103·7	76·8	59·9	59·0	66·0	71·6	73·6
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	28	49	59	89·4	71·6	61·1	62·5	69·8	69·9	71·4
(c) Combined indexes	53	90	105	95·6	73·9	60·6	61·0	68·2	70·6	72·4
Canadian Farm Products—										
1. Field (grains, etc.)	20	46	52	70·0	43·6	41·1	45·8	53·8	57·3	65·8
2. Animal	16	13	18	102·9	77·6	60·7	59·7	67·7	74·0	75·3
3. Combined indexes	36	59	70	82·3	56·3	48·4	51·0	59·0	63·5	69·4
Articles of Marine Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	2	5	5	86·9	70·3	56·2	56·2	60·3	61·8	67·1
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	6	11	11	98·4	77·6	66·6	65·4	75·1	72·0	70·1
(c) Combined indexes	8	16	16	95·3	75·6	63·8	62·9	71·1	69·2	69·3
Articles of Forest Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	16	31	37	90·9	79·4	69·6	69·7	76·3	74·5	80·8
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	5	21	20	86·4	78·7	68·9	57·2	56·1	56·1	57·5
(c) Combined indexes	21	52	57	88·5	79·0	69·2	63·0	65·5	64·7	68·4
Articles of Mineral Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	18	57	62	86·1	77·9	77·0	75·6	77·5	79·6	79·9
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	49	126	141	90·3	85·1	84·9[2]	84·6	86·0	85·3	85·2
(c) Combined indexes	67	183	203	88·4	81·9	81·4[2]	80·6	82·2	82·8	82·8

[1] Domestic and foreign. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1933-36.

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1926-29 will be found at pp. 807-809 of the 1933 Year Book, and for the years 1930-32 at pp. 867-869 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Origin and Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Totals, Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	51·2	50·6	52·1	53·0	56·0	57·6	62·9	60·9	59·9	57·5	59·3	58·9
1934	61·1	62·8	62·3	61·5	62·3	64·6	64·7	65·3	64·8	64·5	64·3	64·3
1935	64·7	64·9	65·2	66·4	66·3	65·0	64·9	65·0	67·3	67·9	67·2	67·2
1936	68·0	67·5	67·3	66·8	66·2	66·6	69·7	73·0	73·9	75·2	75·8	79·3
Totals, Fully and Chiefly manufactured—												
1933	67·2	66·8	67·8	69·6	70·4	70·2	72·4	71·7	71·5	71·2	71·7	72·0
1934	73·1	74·6	75·1	74·0	73·0	73·0	73·1	73·4	73·5	72·8	72·4	72·5
1935	72·6	73·4	73·3	73·3	72·3	71·5	71·8	72·3	72·4	73·3	72·9	72·9
1936	72·7	72·2	72·1	72·3	71·7	71·9	73·3	74·8	74·9	75·2	75·4	77·3

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1933-36—continued.

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (domestic and foreign)—												
A. Field (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	35·1	35·8	38·3	40·7	46·5	48·8	58·6	53·5	49·4	44·4	46·3	45·3
1934	49·0	50·6	51·0	50·2	52·1	56·4	58·1	60·2	58·4	55·2	55·1	55·2
1935	55·4	55·4	55·7	58·4	57·0	54·9	55·2	54·9	57·3	57·9	56·4	56·2
1936	57·2	55·9	56·3	56·2	55·0	57·1	63·8	70·3	70·4	72·1	71·8	78·0
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	64·6	64·2	64·7	70·2	73·2	72·5	77·3	75·0	74·1	72·7	73·3	73·2
1934	74·5	75·4	75·5	74·1	73·6	73·0	73·6	74·3	73·8	73·1	73·0	73·3
1935	73·4	73·7	73·7	74·5	73·7	72·5	72·0	72·1	71·7	72·6	71·8	71·8
1936	72·1	71·3	71·4	71·1	70·5	70·3	73·2	75·6	75·5	77·5	77·6	80·7
Total—												
1933	51·0	51·1	52·5	56·6	60·9	61·6	68·7	65·1	62·7	59·6	60·8	60·3
1934	62·7	64·0	64·2	63·1	63·7	65·3	66·4	67·8	66·7	64·8	64·7	64·9
1935	65·1	65·3	65·4	67·1	66·0	64·4	64·2	64·2	65·1	65·8	64·7	64·6
1936	65·2	64·2	64·4	64·2	63·3	64·2	68·9	73·1	73·1	75·0	74·9	79·5
B. Animal—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	57·9	55·0	55·9	56·2	57·7	57·4	58·5	59·9	62·2	62·0	65·3	65·1
1934	66·1	69·6	67·1	65·8	65·1	65·8	63·3	61·7	63·4	67·9	67·9	67·8
1935	68·9	69·6	70·4	70·0	71·8	70·6	69·7	70·1	73·3	74·4	74·3	74·6
1936	75·8	75·8	73·9	72·4	72·6	70·3	70·1	70·5	72·9	74·3	76·8	78·0
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	59·2	58·9	62·3	63·8	61·9	61·9	63·0	63·3	63·0	63·1	64·0	65·4
1934	67·6	72·0	73·9	71·7	68·8	69·6	69·3	69·5	70·7	68·9	67·7	67·6
1935	67·6	70·1	69·7	69·1	67·9	66·9	67·7	69·7	71·1	73·4	72·7	72·4
1936	71·5	70·0	69·5	70·3	68·9	69·9	71·1	73·1	73·9	72·3	72·6	73·5
Total—												
1933	58·6	57·2	59·5	60·5	60·1	59·9	61·0	61·8	62·7	62·6	64·6	65·3
1934	66·9	71·0	71·0	69·1	67·2	68·0	66·7	66·1	67·5	68·5	67·8	67·7
1935	68·2	69·9	70·0	69·5	69·6	68·5	68·6	69·9	72·1	73·8	73·4	73·4
1936	73·4	72·5	71·4	71·2	70·5	70·1	70·7	72·0	73·5	73·2	74·4	75·5
C. Canadian Farm Products—												
Field (grains, etc.)—												
1933	34·8	35·8	37·8	40·7	46·9	49·4	60·8	55·1	49·5	44·1	46·7	45·3
1934	48·0	49·4	49·8	48·8	51·1	55·7	57·7	60·7	59·0	55·3	55·7	56·1
1935	55·8	55·8	56·4	59·8	58·0	55·1	55·2	56·0	59·1	59·4	58·0	58·1
1936	59·0	58·9	59·2	59·8	59·9	60·8	63·2	74·1	74·2	76·4	75·6	83·4
Animal—												
1933	58·3	54·7	56·1	56·3	58·3	57·7	58·9	60·6	63·2	63·0	67·7	67·4
1934	68·4	72·2	68·8	67·4	66·8	66·0	63·7	62·9	65·0	70·3	70·4	70·8
1935	71·0	72·5	73·3	72·9	74·4	72·0	71·1	72·4	75·5	76·7	77·1	77·9
1936	77·5	77·8	76·0	73·8	73·0	70·4	71·6	71·9	74·7	76·2	79·5	80·8
Total—												
1933	43·6	42·9	44·6	46·5	51·2	52·5	60·1	57·2	54·6	51·2	54·6	53·6
1934	55·6	57·9	56·9	55·8	57·0	59·6	59·9	61·5	61·2	60·9	61·2	61·6
1935	61·5	62·0	62·7	64·7	64·1	61·4	61·1	62·1	65·2	65·9	65·1	65·5
1936	65·9	66·0	65·5	65·0	64·8	64·4	66·3	73·3	74·4	76·3	77·1	82·4
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	54·5	44·6	49·6	46·6	48·1	54·8	56·5	59·2	63·3	67·5	71·0	58·9
1934	59·8	60·4	58·7	56·6	56·6	58·3	53·4	60·6	69·0	74·6	65·9	53·8
1935	63·2	61·9	61·7	58·7	54·1	61·4	54·6	61·1	68·6	69·4	64·4	61·9
1936	61·0	63·7	68·5	64·0	56·0	62·9	61·6	68·9	73·6	79·6	75·2	69·5

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities (on the 1926 Base), Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1933-36—concluded.

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
II. Articles of Marine Origin—concluded.												
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	60·8	61·2	61·8	63·0	62·7	62·3	63·6	67·7	67·7	68·9	69·0	69·7
1934	71·9	72·6	72·2	72·7	72·7	73·2	74·2	74·5	77·7	78·1	77·7	76·7
1935	75·5	75·4	75·5	73·6	71·4	72·0	72·5	69·9	68·8	68·6	70·7	70·3
1936	69·4	70·0	69·6	69·3	68·7	69·7	70·6	72·0	71·2	70·5	69·9	69·6
Total—												
1933	59·1	56·7	58·5	58·6	58·7	60·3	61·7	65·4	66·5	68·5	69·5	66·8
1934	68·6	69·3	68·5	68·3	68·3	69·2	68·6	70·7	75·3	77·1	74·5	70·5
1935	72·2	71·7	71·8	69·6	66·7	69·1	67·7	67·5	68·7	68·8	69·0	68·0
1936	67·1	68·3	69·3	67·9	65·3	67·2	68·2	71·2	71·8	73·0	71·3	69·6
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	66·0	65·2	65·2	64·4	64·8	69·7	71·5	72·8	74·0	74·7	74·4	74·4
1934	75·7	76·0	76·2	76·4	76·8	77·9	77·2	76·5	76·3	76·1	75·2	74·5
1935	74·7	74·9	74·2	73·2	73·2	73·1	74·0	73·8	75·5	74·8	75·4	76·8
1936	78·7	79·5	79·4	79·8	80·3	80·1	80·7	81·2	81·6	82·8	82·9	83·3
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	61·8	61·6	61·3	55·3	55·2	55·1	55·2	55·3	55·3	56·0	56·1	56·2
1934	56·2	56·2	56·2	56·3	56·4	56·4	56·0	56·0	55·9	55·9	55·9	55·9
1935	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·0	56·1	56·5	56·5	56·5
1936	57·5	57·6	57·5	57·6	57·5	57·4	57·4	57·4	57·3	57·4	57·4	57·5
Total—												
1933	63·8	63·3	63·1	59·5	59·7	61·9	62·8	63·5	64·0	64·7	64·6	64·7
1934	65·3	65·4	65·5	65·7	65·9	66·4	65·9	65·6	65·4	65·3	64·9	64·6
1935	64·7	64·8	64·5	64·0	64·0	64·0	64·4	64·3	65·1	65·0	65·3	66·0
1936	67·4	67·8	67·7	67·9	68·1	68·0	68·3	68·5	69·6	69·2	69·3	69·5
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933	75·8	75·6	75·9	74·9	74·1	74·4	75·7	75·0	76·5	75·9	76·2	77·3
1934	77·9	78·0	77·9	77·1	77·3	77·3	77·5	77·5	77·1	77·3	77·6	77·8
1935	78·0	78·0	78·1	79·2	79·6	79·2	79·2	79·8	80·5	81·5	81·4	80·8
1936	79·6	79·9	80·1	79·6	79·0	78·9	78·8	79·2	79·9	80·0	81·1	82·7
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1933	84·2	83·3	83·4	83·6	83·7	84·2	84·3	84·7	85·8	86·1	86·1	86·1
1934	86·4	86·5	86·5	86·5	86·0	86·0	85·9	85·7	85·6	85·6	85·5	85·6
1935	85·8	85·9	86·0	85·6	83·7	83·5	84·9	85·1	84·7	84·5	84·5	84·7
1936	84·3	84·8	84·8	85·0	85·0	85·2	85·1	85·2	85·3	84·9	85·1	87·2
Total—												
1933	80·4	79·9	80·0	79·7	79·4	79·8	80·5	80·4	81·6	81·5	81·7	82·2
1934	82·6	82·7	82·7	82·3	82·1	82·1	82·1	82·0	81·8	81·9	82·0	82·1
1935	82·3	82·4	82·5	82·7	81·9	81·6	82·4	82·7	82·8	83·2	83·1	83·0
1936	82·2	82·6	82·7	82·5	82·3	82·4	82·3	82·5	82·9	82·7	83·3	85·1

Section 2.—Retail Prices of Commodities.

Collection of data and calculation of index numbers of retail prices and the cost of living are carried out in co-operation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Department of Trade and Commerce) and the Department of Labour. Resultant series of index numbers are computed from different points of view. The computations of the Labour Department are designed to show changes in the cost of living for workmen in cities. They are constructed from family budgets, principally a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel, and rent published monthly in the

Labour Gazette since 1915 and annually since 1911; in addition, figures are included for clothing and sundry items and further data for fuel, light, and rent. The Labour Department aims, by this method, to have a basis for computation that can be readily applied to the data for any given locality or district at any time, or for any class of labour—for instance, coal miners, who usually do not live in cities. Index numbers of retail prices and costs of living issued by the Bureau are constructed from a more general point of view, having for their object the measurement of the general movement of such prices and costs in the Dominion as a whole, and being so calculated as to make comparisons possible with other general index numbers constructed on similar principles, for example, the index of wholesale prices. Calculated, as they are, on the aggregative principle, *i.e.*, the total consumption of each commodity, the Bureau's index numbers afford an excellent measurement of changes in the average cost of living in the Dominion as distinguished from that of any particular class or section.

In the Bureau's index, 1926 is taken as the base year and is represented by 100 to bring it into conformity with other series of index numbers shown in this chapter. A description of the system of weighting of individual items, sub-groups and groups, and of the method of construction of this index number was given at pp. 812-818 of the 1931 Year Book. The Labour Department uses 1913 as 100 for both cost of living and wages index numbers. As will be seen from Table 7, the general cost of living index moved up from 79·1 in 1935 to 80·6 in 1936, continuing the upward trend apparent after July 1933. Higher prices for foods, rentals, and clothing were chiefly responsible for the advance. Fuel declined from 86·8 to 86·6. The monthly index for living costs fluctuated during 1936 between 79·6 and 81·7. January and December group indexes were as follows: foods, 73·9 and 75·3; fuel, 87·2 and 86·7; rent, 82·6 and 84·9; clothing, 69·9 and 71·6; sundries, 91·9 and 92·3.

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services (on the 1926 Base), 1913-36.

(1926=100.)

Year.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1913	66·2	65·8	64·1	63·3	66·2	65·4
1914	68·9	64·5	62·2	63·9	66·2	66·0
1915	69·5	63·2	60·3	69·6	66·9	67·3
1916	77·5	64·5	60·9	79·7	70·2	72·5
1917	100·0	71·7	65·4	93·7	76·8	85·6
1918	114·6	78·9	69·2	109·5	86·1	97·4
1919	122·5	86·2	75·6	125·9	95·4	107·2
1920	141·1	102·6	86·5	153·2	104·0	124·2
1921	107·9	109·2	94·2	124·7	106·0	109·2
1922	91·4	104·6	98·1	105·7	106·0	100·0
1923	92·1	104·6	100·6	104·4	105·3	100·0
1924	90·7	102·0	101·3	101·9	103·3	98·0
1925	94·7	100·0	101·3	101·9	101·3	99·3
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	98·0	97·9	98·8	97·5	99·1	98·4
1928	98·6	96·9	101·2	97·4	98·8	98·9
1929	101·0	96·4	103·3	96·9	99·0	99·9
1930	98·6	95·7	105·9	93·9	99·4	99·2
1931	77·3	94·2	103·0	82·2	97·4	89·6
1932	64·3	91·4	94·7	72·3[2]	94·6	81·4
1933	63·7	87·7	85·1	67·1[2]	92·6	77·5[2]
1934	69·4	87·7	80·1	69·7[2]	92·1	78·6[2]
1935	70·4	86·8	81·3	69·9[2]	92·2[2]	79·1[2]
1936[1]	73·4	86·6	83·7	70·5	92·1	80·6

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

8.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, by Months, 1933, 1935, 1936, and January-April, 1937.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.[1]	Sundries Index.	Total Index.[1]
1933.						
January	62·8	89·2	90·0	68·4[2]	92·9	78·7[2]
February	60·6	89·1	90·0	68·4[2]	92·7	77·9[2]
March	60·4	88·7	90·0	66·2[2]	92·5	77·4[2]
April	61·3	88·7	90·0	66·2[2]	92·5	77·7
May	61·9	88·4	84·0	66·2[2]	92·5	76·6[2]
June	62·2	87·7	84·0	65·8[2]	92·4	76·6
July	63·2	86·0	84·0	65·8[2]	92·4	76·8
August	67·8	86·4	84·0	65·8[2]	92·4	78·2
September	65·9	86·3	84·0	67·9[2]	92·7	78·1[2]
October	65·4	87·1	80·4	67·9[2]	92·7	77·3[2]
November	65·8	87·2	80·4	67·9[2]	92·7	77·4[2]
December	66·6	87·3	80·4	68·5[2]	92·8	77·8[2]
1933 Averages	**63·7**	**87·7**	**85·1**	**67·1[2]**	**92·6**	**77·5[2]**
1935.						
January	68·8	88·7[2]	80·3	70·2[2]	92·0[2]	78·6[2]
February	69·2	88·7[2]	80·3	70·2[2]	92·0[2]	78·7[2]
March	69·5	88·6[2]	80·3	70·0[2]	92·0[2]	78·7[2]
April	68·6	88·6[2]	80·3	70·0[2]	92·1	78·5[2]
May	68·7	85·8[2]	81·4	70·0[2]	92·0[2]	78·6
June	69·3	84·7[2]	81·4	69·7[2]	92·5[2]	78·7[2]
July	69·3	84·6[2]	81·4	69·7[2]	92·3[2]	78·7[2]
August	71·3	85·3[2]	81·4	69·7[2]	92·3[2]	79·3[2]
September	70·9	85·3[2]	81·4	69·6[2]	92·5[2]	79·2[2]
October	72·4	86·4[2]	82·6	69·6[2]	92·3[2]	80·0[2]
November	73·2	87·0	82·6	69·6[2]	92·3[2]	80·2[2]
December	73·7	87·1[2]	82·6[2]	69·9[2]	92·1[2]	80·4[2]
1935 Averages	**70·4**	**86·8**	**81·3**	**69·9[2]**	**92·2**	**79·1**
1936.[3]						
January	73·9	87·2	82·6	69·9[2]	91·9[2]	80·4[2]
February	72·9	87·2[2]	82·6	69·9[2]	92·0[2]	80·1[2]
March	73·4	87·4[2]	82·6	70·2[2]	92·1[2]	80·4[2]
April	71·0	87·3	82·6	70·2	92·1	79·6
May	71·3	87·2	83·8	70·2	92·1	80·0
June	71·3	85·8	83·8	70·7	92·1	80·0
July	72·6	85·8	83·8	70·7	92·1	80·4
August	74·7	85·8	83·8	70·7	92·1	81·0
September	75·1	86·1	83·8	70·6	92·2	81·1
October	74·4	86·3	84·9	70·6	92·1	81·1
November	75·0	86·7	84·9	70·6	92·2	81·4
December	75·3	86·7	84·9	71·6	92·3	81·7
1936 Averages	**73·4**	**86·6**	**83·7**	**70·5**	**92·1**	**80·6**
1937.[3]						
January	75·2	86·5	84·9	71·6	92·3	81·6
February	75·6	86·6	84·9	71·6	92·3	81·7
March	75·7	86·6	84·9	72·6	92·5	82·0
April	76·3	86·6	84·9	72·6	92·6	82·2

[1] Revisions in the method of computing the clothing index are responsible for minor changes in the clothing group index, and in the total index. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Subject to revision.

Table 9 shows the average prices of items included in the family budget in 1920, 1926, and in each of the years from 1928-36. These prices are weighted by the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 10 gives the group indexes by provinces. An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel and lighting, and rent, over the period shown.

9.—Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, for Sixty Cities in Canada, 1920, 1926, and 1928-36.

Item.	Unit.	1920.	1926.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Staple Foods—												
Beef, sirloin steak	1 lb.	0·389	0·294	0·345	0·363	0·356	0·286	0·245	0·210	0·214	0·231	0·231
Beef, chuck roast	1 "	0·251	0·160	0·206	0·227	0·221	0·158	0·129	0·112	0·115	0·126	0·125
Veal, roast	1 "	0·274	0·193	0·226	0·245	0·239	0·183	0·138	0·119	0·121	0·129	0·137
Mutton, roast	1 "	0·354	0·298	0·300	0·309	0·302	0·253	0·209	0·188	0·200	0·209	0·218
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	0·397	0·302	0·273	0·300	0·298	0·223	0·152	0·151	0·201	0·212	0·214
Pork, salt mess	1 "	0·362	0·278	0·261	0·273	0·271	0·226	0·155	0·148	0·184	0·198	0·201
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	0·559	0·431	0·379	0·393	0·399	0·301	0·184	0·198	0·304	0·311	0·295
Lard, pure leaf	1 "	0·380	0·246	0·221	0·219	0·212	0·157	0·121	0·126	0·135	0·161	0·161
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	0·709	0·466	0·478	0·475	0·457	0·337	0·294	0·281	0·319	0·312	0·338
Eggs, storage	1 "	0·608	0·398	0·412	0·403	0·394	0·271	0·228	0·217	0·259	0·258	0·279
Milk	1 qt.	0·151	0·118	0·121	0·123	0·123	0·111	0·098	0·093	0·098	0·102	0·103
Butter, dairy	1 lb.	0·631	0·406	0·417	0·428	0·368	0·272	0·216	0·220	0·236	0·237	0·248
Butter, creamery	1 "	0·696	0·448	0·461	0·470	0·405	0·300	0·253	0·255	0·270	0·273	0·283
Cheese, old	1 "	0·406	0·318	0·329	0·334	0·318	0·251	0·206	0·196	0·199	0·199	0·211
Cheese, new	1 "	0·383	0·318	0·329	0·334	0·318	0·251	0·206	0·196	0·199	0·199	0·211
Bread, plain white	1 "	0·093	0·076	0·077	0·078	0·075	0·062	0·059	0·057	0·059	0·059	0·063
Flour, family	1 "	0·079	0·053	0·052	0·051	0·047	0·033	0·030	0·029	0·032	0·034	0·036
Rolled oats	1 "	0·084	0·058	0·063	0·064	0·061	0·050	0·047	0·048	0·051	0·052	0·052
Rice, good medium	1 "	0·164	0·110	0·105	0·104	0·101	0·092	0·085	0·080	0·081	0·078	0·079
Beans, hand picked	1 "	0·117	0·079	0·089	0·115	0·094	0·061	0·043	0·041	0·046	0·052	0·055
Apples, evaporated	1 "	0·286	0·200	0·210	0·213	0·206	0·178	0·160	0·150	0·152	0·155	0·160
Prunes, medium	1 "	0·270	0·158	0·135	0·141	0·155	0·121	0·111	0·115	0·127	0·122	0·111
Sugar, granulated	1 "	0·197	0·079	0·079	0·073	0·068	0·062	0·059	0·073	0·072	0·064	0·061
Sugar, yellow	1 "	0·185	0·075	0·075	0·069	0·065	0·060	0·057	0·071	0·070	0·062	0·060
Tea, black	1 "	0·644	0·719	0·713	0·704	0·628	0·552	0·472	0·424	0·504	0·524	0·520
Tea, green	1 "	0·672	0·719	0·713	0·704	0·628	0·552	0·472	0·424	0·504	0·524	0·520
Coffee	1 "	0·608	0·612	0·607	0·604	0·572	0·492	0·428	0·400	0·392	0·376	0·360
Potatoes	1 pk.	0·658	0·436	0·258	0·291	0·355	0·172	0·130	0·189	0·183	0·152	0·265
Vinegar, white wine	1 pt.	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·072	0·072	0·072	0·072	0·072
All Foods, Weekly Budget[1]		**15·99**	**11·21**	**11·04**	**11·34**	**10·96**	**8·49**	**7·10**	**7·03**	**7·56**	**7·70**	**8·09**
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	0·144	0·124	0·123	0·123	0·123	0·120	0·117	0·114	0·114	0·114	0·117
Fuel and Lighting—												
Coal, anthracite	1 ton	17·04	17·392	16·272	16·192	16·112	16·064	15·616	15·056	15·056	14·704	14·688
Coal, bituminous	1 "	12·38	10·311	10·113	10·080	10·064	9·840	9·584	9·296	9·280	9·360	9·360
Wood, hard, best	1 cord	13·09	12·195	12·077	12·208	12·176	11·696	10·912	9·808	9·632	9·792	9·568
Wood, soft	1 "	10·14	8·947	8·937	8·800	8·672	8·560	7·984	7·408	7·328	7·296	7·216
Coal oil	1 gal.	0·365	0·308	0·311	0·311	0·309	0·291	0·274	0·271	0·275	0·272	0·270
Rent—												
Rent	1 month	24·80	27·43	27·67	27·92	28·16	27·80	25·76	23·04	22·16	23·32	22·76
Grand Totals, Weekly Budget[1]		**25·91**	**21·47**	**21·27**	**21·61**	**21·29**	**18·66**	**16·60**	**15·70**	**16·02**	**16·16**	**16·65**

[1] Totals for "All Foods" and "Grand Totals" are based upon the estimated weekly family consumption

19.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in Canada, by Provinces, 1927-36.

(Dominion average for 1913=100.)

Province.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	STAPLE FOODS.									
Prince Edward Island	136·8	134·3	139·1	140·4	115·4	95·4	94·9	100·0	100·2	105·4
Nova Scotia	148·6	149·3	153·5	151·6	121·7	102·9	99·5	106·6	107·0	110·5
New Brunswick	150·1	149·0	151·4	149·1	119·9	102·1	99·9	105·6	107·5	112·7
Quebec	139·4	139·2	142·8	138·8	107·4	89·4	87·9	95·4	96·4	102·8
Ontario	150·8	151·0	153·8	148·7	114·5	95·7	95·5	104·1	105·4	111·1
Manitoba	141·6	145·6	151·2	144·5	108·8	93·0	92·1	97·0	101·7	107·5
Saskatchewan	150·7	152·3	158·3	149·1	110·4	93·4	92·4	99·5	101·4	104·7
Alberta	148·4	151·1	158·9	150·9	111·8	93·0	92·1	99·4	102·5	106·0
British Columbia	163·2	164·6	170·4	164·5	129·6	106·9	106·0	112·7	115·9	121·3
	FUEL AND LIGHTING.									
Prince Edward Island	162·8	152·4	154·5	153·9	152·9	150·8	138·7	142·9	139·8	137·2
Nova Scotia	150·8	152·4	151·8	150·3	149·2	139·3	131·4	133·0	130·4	129·8
New Brunswick	164·4	161·8	160·2	160·7	156·0	147·6	140·3	139·3	139·8	137·2
Quebec	175·4	174·9	174·9	173·3	167·0	157·1	149·2	149·7	148·7	147·1
Ontario	179·1	177·0	177·0	175·9	173·3	164·9	156·5	155·5	155·5	154·5
Manitoba	183·2	184·8	189·5	190·1	181·7	159·2	153·9	157·6	158·1	156·5
Saskatchewan	182·7	183·3	181·2	174·9	160·7	112·6	102·6	102·1	103·7	101·6
Alberta	122·0	108·4	100·5	100·5	97·4	94·2	90·6	87·4	85·9	85·3
British Columbia	147·1	147·1	147·6	147·6	146·1	137·2	128·3	124·6	123·6	125·1
	RENT.									
Prince Edward Island	118·5	118·5	122·3	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·2	121·1	115·8	113·3
Nova Scotia	117·9	117·9	117·9	121·1	126·9	126·9	117·5	111·8	112·6	113·3
New Brunswick	142·1	142·1	142·1	139·4	135·6	132·4	124·2	120·2	117·5	117·5
Quebec	121·7	122·7	123·2	125·9	124·4	118·1	110·1	105·3	104·4	105·3
Ontario	151·2	153·1	154·3	155·8	153·3	139·6	123·2	120·4	122·9	126·7
Manitoba	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	176·6	153·3	131·8	125·1	123·4	122·7
Saskatchewan	184·2	184·2	184·2	185·7	176·8	156·0	133·1	129·3	123·8	125·7
Alberta	152·4	151·8	157·9	161·7	160·4	143·6	125·5	116·6	116·8	117·9
British Columbia	136·6	138·1	139·8	140·8	140·2	131·4	118·3	110·3	112·0	116·2
	GRAND TOTALS.									
Prince Edward Island	134·0	131·2	135·3	136·3	123·1	112·4	110·2	112·8	110·7	112·5
Nova Scotia	138·4	138·9	141·0	140·8	127·0	115·8	109·7	111·7	111·9	114·1
New Brunswick	149·1	148·2	149·2	147·1	129·9	118·4	113·4	114·9	115·1	117·7
Quebec	138·1	138·3	140·3	138·8	121·1	108·2	103·6	106·0	106·0	109·7
Ontario	154·6	155·0	156·9	154·5	135·4	119·8	113·0	116·4	117·9	122·4
Manitoba	161·5	163·8	167·4	163·9	141·5	122·3	113·8	114·6	116·5	119·6
Saskatchewan	166·2	167·2	170·0	164·7	139·5	117·0	107·4	109·7	109·1	111·5
Alberta	145·9	145·3	150·4	147·4	126·1	110·1	103·0	103·4	104·9	107·4
British Columbia	151·5	153·0	156·7	153·9	135·2	119·1	113·0	113·3	115·4	120·2

Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices.

Security prices have long been utilized in statistical measurements related to economic phenomena. They are extremely sensitive to changing business conditions, although this valuable characteristic is sometimes overshadowed by the fact that their movements may be greatly influenced by speculative interest very remotely associated with underlying economic conditions. Thus in 1928 and 1929, common stock prices advanced far beyond levels indicated by business profits and prospects.

The behaviour of Canadian common stock prices has been quite different from that of commodity prices since pre-war years. There was no advance in security markets during the Great War paralleling the pronounced inflation in commodity values. Between 1926 and 1929, however, when commodity prices were declining gradually, common stocks more than doubled in price. Both sets of prices recorded a sharp drop between 1929 and 1933, and both have shown recovery subsequently. This has been much more pronounced in the case of security prices.

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks.—Monthly figures for the investors index numbers of common stocks, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926=100, have been carried back to 1913. The index falls into two parts, *viz.*, the period subsequent to 1926 and the earlier period. For the period 1913 to 1926 those stocks were used which were included in the index number previously issued on the 1913 base, *viz.*, 31 industrials, 10 public utilities and 9 banks, or 50 stocks in all. In the subsequent period the list of stocks included in the monthly index numbers was revised at annual intervals and now contains 68 industrial, 19 domestic utilities and 9 bank stocks. Despite the difference in the number of stocks included, the trend of stock prices is adequately shown throughout the whole period. The larger number of stocks included in the revised index number, though adding little to the accuracy of the general index, gives more complete information regarding various groups of stocks traded on Canadian exchanges.

Security prices in nearly all fields registered sharp gains during 1936 despite corrective reactions in the spring months and again in November. The magnitude of net changes for the year in different sections of the market may be appreciated by reference to the following group percentages of increase: utility common stocks 25 p.c., and industrial common stocks 19 p.c. The marked improvement in utilities in contrast with their lethargic behaviour during the past few years was one of the outstanding developments of 1936. The Bureau's index of industrial common stocks advanced sharply from 178·2 to 200·0 in January and February, with the latter month witnessing the heaviest trading in recent years. A minor reaction in March was followed by a second one of more importance in April which marked the first serious set-back industrials had received since July, 1934. The end of this movement came in May when the industrial group index averaged 187·9. During June and July recovery was hesitant, but in the next three months prices mounted rapidly, this advance being comparable to the sharp rise in the final quarter of 1935. Unlike that movement, however, its 1936 counterpart received a serious set-back in the second and third weeks of November. The market immediately resumed its advance in December, showing much greater recuperative power than after the spring decline. The December average index of 212·8 compared with the high point for the year of 226·1, recorded for the second week of November.

Utility common stock prices followed the same general movements described above for industrials, except that the November reaction was slight and the December recovery relatively stronger. The utility index mounted from 50·1 for December, 1935, to 57·0 for February and then dropped back to 52·5 in May. Subsequent reactions were so small that each succeeding monthly index showed an increase, the final December number being 62·8. Were it not for the transportation sub-group, the December utility index would have been more than 20 points above its current level. This may be observed from the following utility sub-group indexes for December: transportation 34·6, telephone and telegraph 120·4, and power and traction 82·1.

11.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks (on the 1926 Base), by Months, 1936.

NOTE.—Figures for 1933 and 1934 were published at pp. 874 and 875 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for 1935 at p. 816 of the 1936 Year Book; those for earlier years may be found in the corresponding table of earlier editions.

Month.	Grand Total.	Types of Stocks.										
		Banks, Total.	Industrials.									
			Industrials, Total.	Machinery and Equipment.	Pulp and Paper.	Milling.	Oils.	Textiles and Clothing.	Food and Allied Products.	Beverages.	Building Materials.	Industrial Mines.
January	112·9	78·6	187·7	118·2	18·6	80·4	231·0	75·5	153·6	151·7	127·3	387·2
February	120·7	82·6	200·0	125·0	20·2	84·3	246·5	74·0	158·7	151·7	135·4	418·2
March	117·4	79·6	194·8	122·2	18·5	88·7	237·3	73·1	153·0	140·1	131·7	416·3
April	115·9	77·5	194·2	114·3	17·5	91·0	244·5	71·3	150·7	131·7	134·1	401·8
May	112·8	77·7	187·9	108·0	16·7	87·3	234·0	68·1	145·7	131·4	128·6	394·8
June	113·8	77·8	189·3	106·3	17·5	86·5	228·1	67·4	149·2	129·3	131·0	417·8
July	114·3	77·2	190·1	102·4	18·6	87·0	224·3	66·8	153·9	131·6	137·2	428·5
August	114·7	79·0	191·4	103·0	18·0	89·8	218·9	68·0	157·1	135·7	142·5	444·2
September	119·5	79·7	200·6	113·6	20·3	93·9	220·6	70·6	162·5	138·2	149·7	488·1
October	126·9	80·6	212·3	127·3	24·4	101·9	232·5	73·4	171·7	135·6	162·6	519·3
November	131·8	84·5	219·9	140·4	27·5	107·0	233·4	74·4	179·6	143·6	178·3	546·2
December	129·2	87·7	212·8	139·4	29·7	112·5	215·4	73·5	182·3	145·3	181·9	540·0

Month.	Types of Stocks.			
	Public Utilities.			
	Public Utilities Total.	Transportation.	Telephone and Telegraph.	Powers and Traction.
January	52·4	29·8	111·4	66·0
February	57·0	35·0	112·3	71·1
March	55·5	33·3	110·4	69·7
April	53·2	30·8	109·7	67·1
May	52·5	30·5	109·5	65·9
June	53·3	31·2	112·5	66·4
July	53·8	31·9	111·7	66·9
August	53·1	29·7	113·2	67·1
September	54·8	30·2	114·0	70·0
October	59·8	33·4	114·6	77·7
November	62·4	34·6	116·5	81·8
December	62·8	34·6	120·4	82·1

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—A weighted index number of mining stocks is computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926 = 100. Mines of a semi-industrial nature, such as International Nickel and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, do not appear here, but are included in the Bureau's investors index of common industrial and public utility stocks.

Gold stock price movements in 1936 appeared to anticipate those in other groups by several months. Thus their initial decline commenced late in January, while recovery was occurring during the April reaction in other sections. From July until late in October golds declined gradually, then turned upward and continued to gain throughout the precipitous drop in industrials during November. The peaks and troughs of the year were marked as follows: June and July 134·4, March 122·7, and October 126·4.

Base metals gained more consistently than any other group, rising from 214·8 in January to 241·1 for April. Then after a minor decline to 239·2, they advanced without interruption to 317·8 for December. Spectacular increases in base metal commodity prices, particularly in the final quarter, furnished considerable support for improvement in base metal stock prices. Gains of the latter, however, were approximately three times as great as those for commodity prices.

12.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks (on the 1926 Base), by Months, January, 1935, to March, 1937.

Year and Month.	Gold.	Base Metal.	Total.	Year and Month.	Gold.	Base Metal.	Total.
1935.				1936—con.			
January	123·2	132·4	124·3	March	122·7	232·2	144·2
February	123·4	131·2	124·2	April	122·8	241·1	145·8
March	127·5	135·3	128·2	May	128·9	239·2	150·3
April	124·5	140·1	128·7	June	134·4	246·0	156·1
May	121·4	150·2	128·3	July	134·4	254·1	157·6
June	116·3	153·2	123·0	August	132·6	264·0	158·1
July	110·1	151·9	117·9	September	131·2	267·1	157·6
August	106·2	155·4	115·6	October	126·4	289·4	158·2
September	109·5	159·6	119·1	November	131·8	312·5	167·0
October	106·3	169·7	118·6	December	131·3	317·8	167·7
November	111·8	181·9	125·5				
December	116·9	201·7	133·6	1937.			
				January	137·5	329·6	174·6
1936.				February	139·4	344·8	177·2
January	124·8	214·8	142·4	March	133·0	340·5	172·6
February	130·2	230·4	149·8	April	120·0	288·0	154·1

Section 4.—Prices of Services.

A study of the prices of services sheds considerable light on the cost of living, as such services are a considerable item in the average family budget. Information with regard to the trend of street-car fares, of rates for manufactured and natural fuel-gas, of domestic electric light rates and of telephone charges was published at pp. 801-804 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Later information shows that the prices of manufactured fuel-gas have shown a downward tendency, the Dominion index number for 1935 being 93·0, as compared with 100·0 in 1926. The index number of the price of natural fuel-gas also declined from 100·0 in 1926 to 92·5 in 1930, rose again to 94·3 in 1932, then declined to 93·2 in 1935.

On the other hand, telephone rates have shown a distinct increase, the Dominion index number of domestic telephone rates having risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 107·4 in 1933, 1934, and 1935. Again, the business telephone rate has risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 118·5 in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Additional information and details by provinces regarding the prices of services will be found at pp. 133-143 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-35, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Hospital Charges.—In view of discussions of the increased cost entailed by illness and hospital treatment, special investigations on hospital charges are now made annually and the results are given as Dominion averages in the following table. In general, this shows that hospital charges in 1930 were 94 p.c. above the 1913 level. From 1930 to 1935 rates gradually declined to less than 89 p.c. above those in 1913. Operating room charges have not increased at the same rate as room charges, being only 55 p.c. above those in 1913, while the latter averaged 90 p.c. higher. The cost of maintaining patients in hospitals declined more than 11 p.c. between 1930 and 1935.

The detailed results of this investigation, including the statistics by provinces, are to be found at pp. 134-137 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-35, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Average Daily Hospital Charges in Canada and Index Numbers Thereof (on the 1913 Base), 1913 and 1921-35.

Item.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Public wards.....$	0·99	1·67	1·71	1·73	1·77	1·78	1·83	1·86
Index numbers.....	100·0	170·5	175·0[1]	177·1[1]	180·4[1]	181·2[1]	183·2[1]	185·2[1]
Semi-private rooms.....$	1·57	2·63	2·69	2·73	2·74	2·84	2·82	2·83
Index numbers.....	100·0	168·6	173·1	175·6	176·1	182·2	185·2	186·3
Private rooms.....$	2·68	4·45	4·49	4·52	4·58	4·92	5·07	5·14
Index numbers.....	100·0	167·4	169·1	170·3	172·3	185·9	188·5	191·1
Operating room.....$	5·16	7·15	7·24	7·64	7·87	7·97	8·17	8·31
Index numbers.....	100·0	140·1	141·8	148·9	153·0	155·1	156·7	159·1
Costs of maintenance per head...$	1·68	3·22	3·12	3·17	3·25	3·26	3·48	3·45
Index numbers.....	100·0	195·6	189·7	192·5	197·1	198·3	201·9	199·7

Item.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Public wards.....$	1·96	2·03	2·04	2·03	2·03	1·99	1·98	2·03
Index numbers.....	196·9[1]	203·9	204·5[1]	204·1	204·1	200·6	199·1	199·5
Semi-private rooms.....$	2·85	2·87	2·89	2·89	2·85	2·82	2·81	2·79
Index numbers.....	187·8	189·1	190·4	190·2	188·0	185·8	184·8[1]	183·7
Private rooms.....$	5·25	5·23	5·24	5·23	5·11	5·06	5·04	5·01
Index numbers.....	195·3	194·5	194·9	194·5	190·2	188·1	187·2[1]	186·4
Operating room.....$	8·36	8·37	8·36	8·33	8·23	8·14	8·10	8·09
Index numbers.....	160·1	160·3	160·1	159·7	157·6	156·1	155·1	155·0
Costs of maintenance per head...$	3·49	3·62	3·63	3·58	3·44	3·25	3·22	3·23
Index numbers.....	202·3	210·4	211·2	207·8	199·9	189·0	187·2	188·0

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 5.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields.*

Few economic statistics are of more significance than the net rates of return received on absolutely the safest securities, such as government bonds maturing on a fixed date. Interest rates naturally grade upward from the rates which the safest of possible borrowers has to pay, and from the fluctuations of that price an idea may be obtained as to the relation between the supply of, and the demand for, funds for investment.

The exceptional requirements of the war years turned the Dominion authorities to a field which had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. To the latter, therefore, it is necessary to go for earlier historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market. Province of Ontario issues covering the years from 1900 to date are available in this field, and were utilized for the first long-term bond yield index constructed by the Bureau of Statistics. The relatively long period for which these records have been preserved makes this series of considerable value. Since the War, however, the growing importance of Dominion financing in the domestic market has made it advisable to supplement the Ontario series with the Dominion index of bond yields shown in Table **14.** The following remarks pertain to the Ontario bond yield movements since 1900.

The gradual rise in yields during the years prior to 1913 reflected the demand for capital and the upward tendency in interest rates which prevailed throughout the Dominion during this period. The only serious disturbance affecting the Ontario index in these years was the financial crisis of 1907-8. Following its termination, the rise in yields continued and accelerated rapidly in the early war years.

* The index of Ontario long-term bond yields formerly shown may be found in the Bureau's monthly bulletin "Prices and Price Indexes", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

A temporary reaction in the latter part of 1916 and the winter of 1917 was attributed to a marked reduction in offerings of municipal bonds which coincided with greater demand from the United States for Canadian securities. With the entry of the United States into the War in April, 1917, however, the American market was occupied with its own financial requirements, and Canadian yields again rose abruptly until the latter part of 1918. Then, with the pressure of war financing removed, and a plentiful supply of funds available for the purchase of the limited number of new issues, prices of bonds rose for a time, and, correspondingly, yields declined. This situation was quickly changed by an abrupt fall in the sterling rate at Montreal during the latter half of 1919, causing British holders of Canadian bonds to offer them on the Canadian market in large quantities, and for a time a state approaching demoralization existed. The severity of this condition is indicated by the Ontario yield index, which reached an all-time high of 128·4 in December, 1920. This compared with the war-time high of 126·3 in June, 1918, when the burden of war financing reached its peak. The "thawing" of commercial loans and lower call money rates paved the way for a broader bond market in 1921, and yields fell steadily until 1928, when they were on approximately the same levels as in 1913. The speculative boom of 1929 carried money rates and bond yields upward again until the fall months of that year. A subsequent recession was interrupted by the financial crisis of 1931 and 1932, but after June, 1932, yields declined irregularly until the third quarter of 1936, when they were at the lowest level on record. Subsequent increases were of minor proportions.

14.—Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, by Months, 1919-37.

(1926=100.)

Month.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
January	117·9	116·7	125·2	113·6	107·0	104·0	100·3	99·9	97·6	89·2
February	116·8	117·9	122·3	112·5	104·3	104·2	99·7	99·6	96·5	89·5
March	113·5	119·7	123·2	111·7	103·8	104·5	99·8	100·0	97·3	90·1
April	111·3	120·9	125·4	111·3	104·0	105·5	100·0	100·1	95·7	90·3
May	111·3	122·9	124·0	110·6	104·4	104·9	99·8	100·1	94·6	89·5
June	109·7	124·6	125·1	111·8	104·0	104·6	98·5	100·4	95·7	93·3
July	111·9	126·6	124·6	111·5	104·0	103·6	99·8	100·0	96·4	94·4
August	112·5	128·2	124·7	111·5	104·4	102·5	100·4	100·0	94·7	95·9
September	112·7	130·4	124·7	110·7	104·4	101·2	100·4	100·1	95·4	95·2
October	113·4	131·8	124·8	111·3	105·7	100·2	100·8	100·1	94·0	96·2
November	113·4	134·2	119·4	112·1	106·2	100·2	101·0	100·1	92·8	95·9
December	115·4	130·8	116·3	109·6	105·2	100·6	100·1	99·3	90·2	97·1

Month.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
January	97·3	102·1	93·9	112·7	96·3	93·2	70·9	72·4	64·6
February	98·3	101·4	93·6	112·2	96·0	91·0	73·2	70·8	68·4
March	102·3	101·1	91·9	109·1	97·7	86·1	71·4	69·9	72·7
April	100·9	99·3	90·0	109·8	96·6	83·8	72·2	69·5	73·2
May	100·2	98·4	89·3	109·3	95·0	81·8	71·4	68·8	-
June	104·0	98·2	88·3	111·7	93·3	82·1	73·4	66·9	
July	104·0	98·0	88·3	107·5	93·5	80·1	72·1	65·1	
August	102·0	95·9	88·3	100·5	92·2	77·8	71·6	63·2	
September	102·8	93·9	95·5	98·7	92·4	77·2	79·8	63·1	
October	103·7	93·6	105·2	96·2	93·5	79·3	78·9	66·2	
November	103·3	93·6	107·7	98·5	94·3	77·2	74·5	65·1	
December	101·4	93·9	111·7	99·4	95·1	71·3	75·5	64·1	

Section 6.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Principal Imports and Exports.

For a country such as Canada, whose economy is vitally affected by foreign trade, the importance of statistics relating to all phases of international commerce is readily apparent. Prices of imports and exports, although of less general concern than aggregate values, are nevertheless significant, and the examination of price fluctuations must form a part of any complete analysis of trade statistics. If trade value figures decline, it is important to know whether this represents a contraction of markets or simply a reduction in prices with volume maintained at former levels. Indexes of both volume and price are necessary for a complete knowledge of such facts. They are also useful to determine the influence of tariff policy upon trade movements. It is likewise of considerable importance that repercussions of international price fluctuations upon domestic price levels may be observed, and measurements made of their effect.

The calendar year import and export valuation indexes formerly published have been replaced by a new and more comprehensive series of wholesale price index numbers for principal imports and exports. These are available from 1913 to the present time on the base 1926=100. They compare closely with the corresponding valuation indexes and have been constructed so as to be directly comparable with other wholesale price index numbers which the Bureau publishes. From 1934 onward, the new series is available upon a monthly basis.

15.—Canadian Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Average Valuations for All Commodities, Imports and Exports, calendar years 1913-36.

(1926=100.)

Year.	All Commodities.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Prices.	Average Valuations.	Prices.	Average Valuations.	Prices.	Average Valuations.
1913	64·0	71·5	73·0	76·2	64·7	68·0
1914	65·5	70·5	69·3	70·7	66·5	70·3
1915	70·4	73·6	77·5	70·7	78·1	75·6
1916	84·3	82·6	100·0	87·4	88·7	85·3
1917	114·3	116·1	125·6	109·2	120·5	121·2
1918	127·4	130·5	135·5	126·8	126·2	133·3
1919	134·0	138·5	139·6	137·1	134·8	139·5
1920	155·9	161·1	158·8	167·8	158·1	156·3
1921	110·0	116·4	105·8	122·4	116·5	112·1
1922	97·3	97·7	100·4	103·1	94·7	93·7
1923	98·0	101·3	110·0	112·5	93·5	93·1
1924	99·4	100·4	105·0	108·0	95·7	95·0
1925	102·6	104·4	105·6	106·1	104·5	103·2
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	97·7	97·3	97·7	96·3	97·8	98·0
1928	96·4	95·0	96·1	96·7	94·2	93·6
1929	95·6	93·4	94·2	93·8	92·2	93·1
1930	86·6	83·2	83·7	88·4	77·4	79·5
1931	72·1	68·3	72·4	73·1	60·5	64·8
1932	66·7	62·5	70·5	68·9	54·9	57·9
1933	67·1	62·5	73·0	67·8	55·2	58·6
1934	71·6	68·6	76·5	73·1	60·6	65·4
1935	72·1	[1]	77·9	[1]	62·2	[1]
1936	74·6	[1]	[2]	[1]	[2]	[1]

[1] Discontinued. [2] Not available at time of going to press.

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes an outline of Dominion, provincial, and municipal finance in Canada, supported by the necessary detailed statistics, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has been partly due to the Great War with the resulting burden of interest, pension charges, etc., and partly to railway expenditures and social services including, latterly, unemployment relief. Increases on a commensurate scale have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditures. Thus, in their fiscal years ended 1934, the total ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments was $217,701,776 as compared with $53,826,219 in 1916, only 18 years before—an increase of almost 304 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments rose from $7,817,844 in 1916 to $67,184,943 in 1934.) Again, in recent years, between 1924 and 1934, the aggregate tax receipts of the municipalities of Ontario have increased from $94,526,271 to $117,892,884 (comparable figures are not available for earlier years)—an increase of nearly 25 p.c. In Quebec the ordinary receipts of municipalities increased from $33,288,115 in 1915 to $79,471,242 in 1933—an increase of 139 p.c.; the 1934 figure given in Table 31 is not comparable as explained in the footnote thereto. While taxation receipts in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces, for those years for which comparable figures are available do not show an upward trend, except in the case of Nova Scotia, the figures cover relatively recent years in the majority of cases, and in the Prairie Provinces a larger proportion of tax levies has remained uncollected. In British Columbia the taxes collected by the municipalities totalled $9,382,099 in 1917 and $18,002,475 in 1934.

Public Debt of Canada.—The latest year for which a figure for the aggregate public debt of Canada can be given is 1935. The statement below is summarized from the statistics given in the respective Sections of this chapter, the guaranteed or indirect debt being shown separately. The figures with regard to provincial debt are for the respective fiscal years of the provinces ended in 1935, given on p. 853.

SUMMARY OF THE AGGREGATE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA (*CIRCA*) 1935.

(Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal Debt.)	$	$
NET DIRECT DEBT—		
Net Debt of Dominion Government, Mar. 31, 1935	2,846,110,958	
Net Direct Liabilities Provincial Governments, 1935 (sinking funds and available capital, current and trust account assets deducted)	999,440,241	
Direct Liabilities all Canadian Municipalities (less sinking funds and investments, Dec. 31, 1934)	1,469,142,077	
TOTAL NET DIRECT DEBT		5,314,693,276
GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT—		
Dominion Government, Mar. 31, 1935—	$	
Principal and interest guaranteed on railway and other securities	771,119,457	
Interest only guaranteed on railway securities	216,207,142	
Guarantees under Relief Acts	104,525,860[1]	
Deposits maintained by the chartered banks in Bank of Canada	149,028,902	1,240,881,361
Provincial Governments—fiscal years 1935	231,294,836	
TOTAL GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT		1,472,176,197
GRAND AGGREGATE PUBLIC NET DIRECT DEBT AND GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT OF CANADA		6,786,869,473

[1] Including bank advances *re* wheat marketing $39,274,661, against which grain held and margin moneys amounted to $36,896,440 leaving a net liability of $2,378,221 at the valuation then made on the current prices for grains.

Section 1.—Dominion Public Finance.*

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigneurial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the Crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province" A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the Executive Administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the Executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in the United Kingdom after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the Provincial Legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; further, in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union, a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conference which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries), was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables **15** and **16.**) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the Post Office revenue and the Government railway receipts, which are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expenses of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the War, customs and

* This Section has been revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, with the exception of those parts dealing with war tax revenue and inland revenue on pp. 828 to 833, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last pre-war fiscal year these two items aggregated $126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to $163,174,395, the Post Office and Government railways furnishing between them $26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditures on these two services amounting to $27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to $10,682,273—a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The War enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that, where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation shuold be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the War when, in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors, and tobacco. In 1915 special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British preferential tariff and 7½ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the intermediate and general tariffs, certain commodities being excepted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax (dropped in 1921)* was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920 by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of $5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding $168,385,327, as against the customs yield of $163,266,804. This situation has remained true down to 1936 with the exception of the period between 1928 and 1931, when customs duties temporarily assumed their former position.

A more detailed sketch of the changes made in taxation from 1914 to 1926 will be found at pp. 755-759 of the 1926 Year Book, while similar information *re* tax changes in 1927 to 1929 was given at pp. 791-792 of the 1930 Year Book and at pp. 824-826 of the 1936 Year Book for the years 1930 to 1935.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation.—In 1936 important changes were made in various taxation rates. The ordinary rate of income tax on corporations was increased from 13½ p.c. to 15 p.c., and where returns are consolidated, the rate was increased from 15 p.c. to 17 p.c. No changes were made in the existing rates on individual incomes. In order to stimulate an expansion of mining activity, an exemption from corporate income tax was granted to any metalliferous mine coming into production between May 1, 1936, and Jan. 1, 1940, such exemption to apply to its income for the first three years following the commencement of production. A new category embracing non-resident-owned investment corporations was established with provision for a rate of half the normal rate of tax on corporations.

* Belated revenue from this tax has been collected in subsequent fiscal years down to 1933 (see Table 8, p. 829).

The rate of sales tax was increased from 6 p.c. to 8 p.c. Certain changes in the exemption list were made to eliminate double taxation on materials consumed in the process of manufacture commonly known as "consumable materials".

Changes were made in the schedule of excise taxes on automobiles with a limitation providing that the tax per automobile in no case shall exceed $250.

The excise duty on Canadian brandy was reduced from $4 to $3 per gallon. The duty on spirits used in the manufacture of medicines, etc., was reduced from $2·50 to $1·50 per gallon.

The more important tariff changes were as follows: intermediate tariff on automobiles was fixed at 17½ p.c. instead of former varying rates of 17½, 22½, and 30 p.c.; intermediate tariff on agricultural implements reduced from 12½ to 7½ p.c.; intermediate tariff on gasolene reduced from 2½ cents to 1 cent per gallon.

Under the British preferential tariff the following were the more important changes: free listing of iron and steel machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada; the removal of existing specific duties on all yarns or fabrics wholly of cotton, and on yarns and fabrics of artificial silk; and a reduction in rate on all unenumerated commodities made of iron or steel.

Reductions under all tariffs applied to printing machinery and equipment, various requirements for public hospitals, and all articles imported for use of the blind.

An important change was the provision for allowing Canadians returning from abroad to import free of customs duties goods to the value of $100, for their personal use. The following statement gives a summary of the present taxation system of the Dominion Government together with gross revenue collected under each division.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION.

NOTE.—Since the figures given here are gross amounts actually collected, they do not agree in every case with the adjusted amount appearing in the Public Accounts.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936.
					$ cts.
CUSTOMS TARIFF.					
ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.	Commodities Imported into Canada at Rates Specified in the Tariff Act.[1]				74,004,560.00
EXCISE TAXATION.					
ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.					
The Excise Act, R.S.C. 1934, c. 60, s. 1, and as amended by:—	Potable spirits manufactured in Canada or entered for consumption.		Per proof gal.	$ 4.00	6,451,550.01
1 Edw. VIII, 1936, c. 37—	Potable spirits.	Canadian brandy.....	" "	$ 3.00	

For footnotes see end of table, p. 817

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION—con.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936. D.—Domestic. I.—Importation. T.—Total.
					$ cts.
EXCISE TAXATION—con. ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE—con. 1 Edw. VIII, 1936, c. 37—concluded.					
Schedules:—	Non-potable spirits.	When used— for pharmaceutical preparations.	Per proof gal.	$ 1.50	
	" "	for perfumes.....	" "	$ 1.50	
	" "	for vinegar.....	" "	$ 0.27	
	" "	for chemical compositions approved by the Governor in Council.	" "	$ 0.15	950,031.03
	" "	by licensed druggists	" "	$ 1.50	
"	Spirits, imported.	When taken into bond in addition to duties otherwise imposed.	" "	$ 0.30	
"	Malt.....	Screened, manufactured in Canada and entered for consumption	Per lb.	$ 0.06	
	"	Imported into Canada and entered for consumption.	" "	$ 0.06	7,691,832.00
	"	Imported, crushed or ground and entered for consumption.	" "	$ 0.08	
"	Beer, malt or liquor.	Brewed in whole or in part from any substance other than malt.	Per gal.	$ 0.22	402,566.23
	" "	Imported into Canada and entered for consumption.	"	$ 0 07	6,193.65
"	Malt syrup...	Suitable for the brewing of beer manufactured or produced in Canada.	Per lb.	$ 0.10	145,730.09
	" "	Imported into Canada and entered for consumption.	"	$ 0.16	17,979 44
"	Cigars.....	.....	Per M.	$ 3.00	373,668 10
"	Cigarettes....	When manufactured in Canada or entered for consumption.	Not more than 3 lb. per M.	$ 4.00	
	"	"	More than 3 lb. per M.	$11.00	21,322,684.36
"	Tobacco.....	.....	Per lb.	$ 0.20	4,633,721.70
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XIII, amended 21-22 Geo. V, c. 54; 22-23 Geo. V, c.54; 24-25 Geo. V, c.42; 1 Edw. VIII 1936, c. 45.	Sales tax.....	On sale price of all goods produced or manufactured in Canada or on duty-paid value when imported[2]	Sale price or duty-paid value.	8 p.c.	D. 70,259,941.34 I. 10,918,243.10 T. 81,178,184.44

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 817.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION—con.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936. D.—Domestic. I.—Importation. T.—Total.	$ cts.
EXCISE TAXATION—con. ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE—con.						
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. X, amended 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50.	Matches.....	On every package of matches manufactured in Canada or imported.	According to size of packages.	3/20, 3/16, 3/8, 3/4 of 1 cent.	D.	1,566,896.25
					I.	6,068.72
					T.	1,572,964.97
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XI, amended 1 Edw. VIII, 1936, c. 45.	Automobiles..	On sale price when manufactured in Canada or on duty-paid value when imported.	Valued at not more than $650.	Free.		
					D.	271,250.12
					I.	78,623.38
" "	"	" "	Valued at more than $650—on the amount in excess of $650.	5 p.c., provided that the tax collected shall in no case exceed $250 per unit.	T.	349,873.50
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XI, amended 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50.	Tires of rubber.	Manufactured in Canada or imported.	Per lb.	2 cents.	D.	990,668.18
					I.	13,715.42
					T.	1,004,383.60
" "	Inner tubes...	" "	"	3 cents.		
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XII.	Playing cards.	Manufactured in Canada or imported.	Per pack.	10 cents.	D.	278,090.00
					I.	4,433.80
					T.	282,523.80
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XI.	Cigars.....	Manufactured in Canada or imported (duty-paid value).	Up to $40 per M.	50 cents per M	D.	124,836.42
					I.	3,143.82
" "	"	" "	Over $40 per M.	$3 to $16 per M.	T.	127,980.24
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XII, amended 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42.	Wines.....	Manufactured in Canada and sold for consumption.	Non-sparkling or when containing not more than 40 p.c. proof spirit, per gal.	7½ cents.	D.	194,526.16
					I.	-
					T.	194,526.16
" "	"	" "	Champagne or sparkling wines, per gal.	75 cents.	D.	8,939.73
					I.	-
					T.	8,939.73
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XI, amended 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42.	Sugar glucose.	When manufactured in Canada or imported.	Per lb.	1 cent.	D.	10,037,792.06
					I.	260,009.67
					T.	10,297,801.73
" "	Grape sugar..	" "	" "	½ cent.		

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 817.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION—con.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936. D.—Domestic. I.—Importation. T.—Total.	$ cts.
EXCISE TAXATION—con. ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE—con.						
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. XI, amended 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50.	Toilet preparations.	Manufactured in Canada or imported.	Sale price or duty-paid value.	10 p.c.	D.	891,455.13
					I.	55,250.66
					T.	946,705.79
" "	Toilet soaps..	" "	" "	5 p.c.	D.	186,921.11
					I.	4,142.91
					T.	191,064.02
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pts. VI, VIII and IX, amended 22-23 Geo. V, c. 54; 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42.	Stamp tax on cheques, receipts, money orders, etc.	Each cheque, money order, travellers cheque, bank receipt.	Not exceeding $100.	3 cents.		
" "	" "	" "	Over $100.	6 cents.		
" "	" "	Each postal note.....	$1 or less.	1 cent.		
" "	" "	" "	Over $1.	3 cents.		
" "	" "	Each bill of exchange or promissory note.	$100 and under	3 cents.		
" "	" "	" "	Over $100.	6 cents.	D.	4,630,343.37
					I.	..
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, Pt. VII, amended 20-21 Geo. V, c. 43; 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50.	Stock transfer tax.	On transfers of stocks, bonds and debentures, excepting Dominion and provincial issues.	On purchase price of stock.	1/10 of 1 p.c. to 5 cents per share.	T.	4,630,343.37
" "	" "	" "	Shares over $150.	4 cents per share plus 1/10 of 1 p.c. of the price in excess of $150.		
" "	" "	" "	On par value of bond, debenture or debenture stock.	3 cents for every $100 or fraction thereof.		
Special War Revenue Act, 23-24 Geo. V, c. 50; Pt. X; amended 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42; 1 Edw. VIII, 1936, c. 45.	Cigarette papers.	Manufactured in Canada or imported.	Packages of 100 leaves or fractions	2 cents.	D.	-
					I.	1,089,318.53
					T.	1,089,318.53
" "	Cigarette paper tubes.	" "	Packages of 100 tubes or fractions.	2 cents.		

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 817.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION—con.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936. — D.—Domestic. I.—Importation. T.—Total.
					$ cts.
EXCISE TAXATION—concl. ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE—concl.					
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1935, 25-26 Geo. V, c. 33.	Lighters.....	Devices commonly or commercially known as lighters, which produce sparks, flame or heat.	.....	20 p.c.	D. 18,881.22 I. 46,561.58
" "	"	When combined with pencil, cigarette or other cases, on combined value.	.....	10 p.c.	T. 65,442.80
Special War Revenue Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 54 Pt. IV.	Cable, radio, telegraph and long-distance telephone messages.	On every message originating in Canada.	Cable, radio and telegraph.	5 cents per message.	
					Telegrams and Radio:—
" "	" "	Long-distance telephone.	On public pay station calls over 25 cents and not more than 80 cents.	5 cents.	D. 423,748.56 I. -
					T. 423,748.56
" "	" "	" "	On each 80 cents or fraction of 80 cents.	5 cents.	*Telephones:—*
					D. 612,515.12
" "	" "	" "	On subscriber calls over 15 cents each.	6 p.c.	I. -
					T. 612,515.12
" "	" "	" "	Maximum tax on a single message.	25 cents.	
Special War Revenue Act, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 54, Pt. V.	Seats, berths and other sleeping accommodation on railways.	On every seat, berth, etc., sold on a railway conveyance.	Seats.	10 cents each	D. 424,688.71 I. -
" "	" "	" "	Berths, etc.	10 p.c. of sale price, minimum charge 25 cents.	T. 424,688.71
Special War Revenue Act, amended 22-23 Geo. V, c. 54; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42; 25-26 Geo. V, c. 33.	Special excise tax.	On imported goods with some exceptions. All imports under British preferential tariff exempt.	Duty-paid value.	3 p.c.	D. .. I. 12,939,181.52 T. 12,939,181.52
INCOME TAX. ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX.					
R.S.C. 1927, c. 97; 18-19 Geo. V, cc. 12 and 30; 20-21 Geo. V, c. 24; 21-22 Geo. V, c. 35; 22-23 Geo. V, c. 43.	Corporations..	Net income of domestic and foreign corporations carrying on business in Canada.	On income of company.	15 p.c. (17 p.c. in case of corporations filing consolidated returns).	42,518,970.58

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 817.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION—con.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity, etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Duty and Tax during the Fiscal Year 1936.
					$ cts.
INCOME TAX —concl.					
ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX—concluded.					
23-24 Geo. V, c. 14; 23-24 Geo. V, c.41; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 55; 25-26 Geo. V, c. 40; 1 Edw. VIII, c. 38.	Individuals...	Net profit or gain, or gratuity derived from wages, salary or fees, interest on stocks, bonds, bank interest, etc.	On net income in excess of exemptions provided by law.	Rate graduating from 3 p.c. to 56 p.c.[3]	32,983,231.71
25-26 Geo. V, c. 40..	Surtax.....	Investment income of persons other than corporations.	On investment income included in any income exceeding $5,000 and any income exceeding $14,000.	Rate graduating from 2 p.c. to 10 p.c. Additional 5 p.c. tax also applicable.	
25-26 Geo. V, c. 40; 1 Edw. VIII, c. 38.	Gift tax.....	Gifts or donations.....	On gifts or donations except exemption provided by law.	Rate graduating from 2 p.c. to 10 p.c.	7,207,600.54
23-24 Geo. V, c. 41; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 55.	Special tax on interest and dividends.	Interest and dividends paid by Canadian debtors.	All dividends and certain interest[4] payable to non-residents. Dividends and interest payable to residents in certain cases.[5]	5 p.c.	
					82,709,802.83
EXCISE TAXATION.					
ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.					
Special War Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 179.	Chartered banks.	Upon all banks to which the Bank Act applies.	Upon average amount of notes in circulation.[6]	1 p.c.	1,280,933.00
ADMINISTERED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.					
22-23 Geo. V, c. 54..	Insurance companies.	Mutual companies on premium deposit plan and exchanges.	On net premiums received in Canada.	2 p.c.	68,232.00
" "	" "	All other insurance except life and marine.	" "	1 p.c.	685,336.00
" "	Unlicensed insurance.	On all insurance written with British or foreign, etc., unlicensed companies.	On net premium payable or paid.	10 p.c.	10,327.00

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 817.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAX SYSTEM AS OF JULY, 1936, TOGETHER WITH GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER EACH DIVISION.—concl.

Administration and Legal Citation.	Class of Commodity etc., Taxed.	Basis of the Tax.	Unit upon which Taxation is Based or how Tax is Applied.	Rate of Duty and Tax.	Revenue from Tax during the fiscal year 1936.
					$ cts.
EXCISE TAXATION—concl.					
ADMINISTERED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.					
21-22 Geo. V, c. 54..	Stamp.....	On every letter and postcard.[7]	On each.....	1 cent.	[8]
ADMINISTERED BY DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.					
Electricity and Fluid Export Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 54.	Export duty..	On export of electrical energy.	Per kilowatt hour.	3/100ths of 1 cent.	306,410.00[9]
ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES.					
Yukon Placer Mining Act, Edw. VII, c. 39, s. 85.	Export tax on gold.	On placer gold exported from Yukon Territory.	Each ounce...	37½ cents.	16,712.00
R.S.C. 1927, c. 142.	Fur export tax.	On fur exported from the Northwest Territories.	On each pelt.	5 cents to $3.	103,903.00

[1] Customs Act. Under the provisions of the Customs Act, regulations have been established by Order in Council authorizing the payment of a drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty paid on materials imported into Canada and used, wrought into, or attached to any articles manufactured or produced in Canada and exported. The Customs Tariff Act also contains a schedule of imported materials on which designated drawbacks may be granted. See Schedule B of the Customs Tariff. [2] Certain goods are totally exempt from sales tax. [3] Incomes of $1,000 in the cases of unmarried and $2,000 in the cases of married persons plus exemptions for dependants are exempt. Additional income is taxed at a graduated rate varying from 3 p.c. to 56 p.c. according to the published schedule. [4] Interest payable to non-residents in Canadian funds only, except on bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Dominion of Canada. [5] When payable in foreign currency which is at a premium in excess of 5 p.c. in terms of Canadian funds. [6] Notes of the bank in circulation in any British colony or possession other than Canada are exempt in certain cases. [7] Except any letter or postcard entitled to the privilege of free transmission under the provisions of the Post Office Act. [8] The amount of this tax cannot be separated from general postal revenues. [9] This total includes $700 collected on account of licence fees.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as at Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936, is given in the balance sheet shown as Table 1. This shows the figures for gross debt on the above dates to have been $3,205,956,369 and $3,431,944,026, respectively, partly offset by active assets aggregating $359,845,411 and $425,843,509, leaving the figures for net debt at $2,846,110,958 and $3,006,100,517, respectively.* Non-active assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to $1,803,304,906 and

* See Table 18, p. 839, for figures of net debt in these and earlier years.

$1,811,918,015, leaving debit balances on Consolidated Fund Account on Mar. 31 of $1,042,806,052 and $1,194,182,502, respectively. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada as at Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

(From the Public Accounts.)

Item.	1935.	1936.
	$	$
ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Cash on hand and in banks	16,296,697	20,243,808
Gold bullion account	2,443,224	2,236,629
Advances to provinces, Harbour Commissions, Canadian Farm Loan Board, etc.	175,034,198	223,788,091
Advances to foreign governments	30,494,720	30,494,720
Soldier and general land settlement loans	44,648,325	43,594,540
Miscellaneous current accounts	90,928,247	105,485,721
Totals, Active Assets	359,845,411	425,843,509
Balance of Liabilities over Active Assets, being Net Debt, Mar. 31 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding carried forward)	2,846,110,958	3,006,100,517
	3,205,956,369	3,431,944,026
NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Public works, canals	242,411,265	242,855,235
Public works, railways	442,884,582	442,910,909
Public works, miscellaneous	259,118,195	265,165,018
Military property and stores	12,035,420	12,035,421
Territorial accounts	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old)	88,398,829	88,398,829
Railway accounts (loans non-active)	655,527,455	655,527,455
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active)	15,840,634	15,507,970
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active)	77,192,578	79,621,230
Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year	935,419,276	1,042,806,052
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31	107,386,776	151,376,450
	2,846,110,958	3,006,100,517
LIABILITIES—[1]		
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,696,471	6,857,942
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding	2,137,533	2,726,925
Post Office Savings Bank deposits	22,547,006	22,047,287
Insurance and superannuation funds	126,166,496	150,614,097
Trust funds	19,587,159	20,943,718
Contingent and special funds	5,625,412	6,044,065
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817
Funded Debt	3,011,713,862	3,211,347,008
Interest due and outstanding	1,858,613	1,739,167
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt	3,205,956,369	3,431,944,026

[1] Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are listed in Table 24 on pp. 844-846.

Subsection 2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, were $372,222,206, an increase of $13,747,446 as compared with the previous year; besides these, special receipts amounted to $319,833 and other credits, including refunds to capital account and credits to non-active accounts, amounted to $53,957—a total revenue of $372,595,996. The regular expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account was $372,539,149, while Special Expenditures amounted to $102,047,285. Under the newly-established category of "Government-Owned Enterprises" (see explanation, p. 819), total disbursements amounted to $50,940,401, under "Capital Account" to $6,544,154, and under "Write

Down of Assets" to $514,566. Thus total disbursements amounted to $532,585,555. There was an increase of $159,989,559 in the net debt (gross debt less active assets) during the year. (See Table 22 for interest-bearing debt.)

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditures since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditures for these years, calculated on census and estimated population. Per capita receipts and expenditures are given by principal items in Table 7.

Changes in the Public Accounts, 1936.—Several important changes were made under various headings in the Public Accounts for 1936. On the revenue side "War and Demobilization Receipts", previously carried as "Special Receipts", were transferred to Ordinary Account (Casual Revenue). On the expenditure side several recurring items were also transferred from "Special" to "Ordinary", as follows: Cost of loan flotations, representing flotation costs of new loans and annual charges for amortization of bond discount; the Government's annual contribution to the Superannuation Fund; the annual payment to maintain the reserve in the Government Annuities Fund; adjustment of war claims; and expenditures made under the Railway Grade Crossing Act. A new category has been established under the heading "Government-Owned Enterprises", to cover expenditures incurred by the Government on account of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian National Steamships and various Harbour Commissions. Other major changes are establishment of a separate category for Write Down of Assets, and transference of payment of Old Age Pensions from the Department of Labour to the Department of Finance.

In Tables 2, 3, and 7 the new classification of items has been adopted for the 1936 figures, but no attempt has been made to adjust the figures in the previous four years to the new set-up. The result is that, although the figures for each year as given in the tables conform with the figures shown in the Public Accounts for that same year, because of the new set-up for 1936 the figures are not on a comparable basis throughout.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

NOTE.—See text above *re* adjustment of 'stub' classification as compared with former editions of the Year Book.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
Taxation—					
Customs	104,132,677	70,072,932	66,305,356	76,561,975	74,004,560
Excise duties	48,654,862	37,833,858	35,494,220	43,189,655	44,409,797
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks	1,390,121	1,327,535	1,335,546	1,368,480	1,280,933
Insurance companies	12,152	826,150	741,681	750,100	760,843
Business profits	3,000	54	–	–	–
Income tax	61,254,400	62,066,697	61,399,172	66,808,066	82,709,803
Sales tax	41,734,701	56,813,813	61,391,400	72,447,311	77,551,974
Tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc.	17,871,690	25,377,762	45,184,175	39,744,759	35,181,074
Tax on gold	–	–	–	3,573,383	1,412,825
Totals, Receipts from Taxation	**275,053,603**	**254,318,801**	**271,851,549**	**304,443,729**	**317,311,809**

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—concluded.					
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Grain Act	1,484,826	1,444,840	1,235,621	1,204,536	1,213,087
Canada Gazette	73,590	73,836	55,722	47,257	49,295
Canals	976,845	831,020	877,630	837,871	889,764
Casual	3,757,821	3,192,144	3,613,157	4,336,730	4,636,537
Chinese revenue	10,059	8,652	6,237	5,506	6,476
Dominion lands	485,364	458,934	418,729	516,389	457,680
Electric light inspection	402,189	298,352	440,290	484,498	542,101
Fines and forfeitures	233,512	212,075	177,812	89,806	294,674
Fisheries	40,519	4,429	39,508	42,935	42,104
Gas inspection	81,359	84,078	76,186	96,096	90,948
Insurance inspection	149,902	160,298	148,535	139,304	146,874
Interest on investments	9,330,125	11,220,989	11,148,232	10,963,478	10,614,125
Marine	191,905	178 118	207,532	103,698	221,673
Mariners' Fund	184,485	178,961	188,054	181,204	187,448
Military College	20,045	20,116	20,317	20,044	19,616
Military pensions revenue	163,229	166,414	165,207	173,794	178,408
Ordnance lands	14,250	16,677	17,855	15,819	15,685
Patent and copyright fees	525,248	539,341	429,341	425,677	454,762
Penitentiaries	166,111	121,426	97,962	73,765	67,683
Post Office	32,234,946	30,928,317	30,893,157	31,248,324	32,507,889
Premium, discount and exchange	2,898,292	145,938[1]	[1]	751,491[1]	35,600[1]
Public works	280,591	212,829	249,721	368,896	251,273
Radio licences	528,924	1,414,132	1,291,485	1,487,408	1,574,431
R.C.M.P. officers' pensions	14,787	12,050	12,444	9,202	10,807
Weights and measures	406,529	394,222	399,717	407,303	401,457
Totals, Non-Tax Revenue	**54,655,453**	**52,318,188**	**52,210,451**	**54,031,031**	**54,910,397**
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts	**329,709,056**	**306,636,989**	**324,062,000**	**358,474,760**	**372,222,206**
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous revenue	7,012,248	4,489,339	409,271	3,397,169	319,833
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account	–	–	–	–	27,033
Credits to non-active account	–	–	–	–	26,924
Totals, Receipts	**336,721,305**	**311,126,328**	**324,471,271**	**361,871,929**	**372,595,996**

[1] The policy regarding the recording of premium, discount and exchange has been changed since 1932, the net balance only being shown for 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 in place of the receipts and disbursements on this account as in former years.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

NOTE.—See text on p. 819 *re* new classification for 1936.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	10,211,465	8,066,372	6,995,768	7,106,535	9,399,311
Auditor General's Office	435,917	379,847	375,791	376,556	428,665
Civil Service Commission	305,684	243,777	221,096	220,787	258,688
External Affairs, including Office of the Prime Minister	994,026	863,055	974,172	1,426,999	1,289,879
Finance—					
Charges on Debt—[1]					
Interest on Public Debt	121,151,106	134,999,069	139,725,417	138,533,202	134,549,169
Cost of loan flotations	–	–	–	–	3,576,858
Premium, discount and exchange	3,625,697	[2]	167,026[2]	[2]	[2]
Subsidies to provinces	13,694,970	13,677,384	13,727,565	13,768,953	13,768,953
Special grants to Maritime Provinces	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	3,975,000
Other grants and contributions	536,395	498,675	397,486	468,505	736,505
Civil pensions and superannuation	1,144,467	1,074,529	1,009,392	921,925	835,124
Government contribution to Superannuation Fund	–	–	–	–	1,874,964
Old Age Pensions	–	–	–	–	13,764,484
General expenditures	1,844,812	2,045,905	3,148,441	3,923,428	3,734,888

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 822.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—continued.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded.					
Fisheries	2,045,891	1,786,912	1,596,453	1,640,562	1,710,345
Governor General's Secretary's Office	147,501	136,014	136,180	132,789	137,857
Immigration and Colonization	2,200,393	1,688,906	1,368,883	1,268,788	1,322,218
Indian Affairs	5,081,357	4,499,145	4,380,022	4,361,733	4,868,609
Insurance	179,842	160,618	151,934	156,397	162,798
Interior	4,647,114	3,453,707	2,833,128	2,744,134	2,938,997
Justice—					
Department of Justice	2,560,030	2,457,786	2,434,400	2,410,414	2,454,869
Penitentiaries	2,736,875	2,869,735	2,676,505	2,667,340	2,376,651
Labour—					
Department of Labour	632,653	605,426	560,706	581,215	659,577
Technical Education	282,938	201,736	129,071	90,720	98,784
Old Age Pensions	10,032,410	11,512,543	12,313,595	14,942,459	[7]
Government Annuities—					
Payment to maintain reserve	-	-	-	-	271,827
Legislation—					
House of Commons	1,982,884	2,209,580	985,992	1,796,121	1,485,515
Library of Parliament	81,182	65,352	69,137	71,300	75,962
Senate	649,596	747,294	285,694	490,696	491,076
General	78,700	80,854	62,069	95,000	54,577
Dominion Franchise Office	-	-	-	1,545,283	498,208
Chief Electoral Officer, including elections	144,631	56,446	31,544	146,220	1,089,464
Marine—					
Department of Marine	7,262,065	5,800,741	5,438,746	5,742,429	5,857,428
Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission	-	149,297	1,024,892	1,248,923	1,500,000
Mines and Geological Survey—					
Department of Mines	1,247,932	1,048,701	909,141	964,869	1,040,346
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act	736,993	1,219,818	2,771,787	2,123,971	2,102,631
National Defence—					
Militia Service	9,700,464	8,718,881	8,773,546	8,852,631	10,141,230
Naval Service	3,043,201	2,167,328	2,171,210	2,222,000	2,380,018
Air Service	4,039,795	1,731,219	1,684,562	2,258,142	3,777,320
Sundry Services	1,346,849	1,078,149	791,409	798,710	878,506
National Revenue (including Income Tax)	13,920,104	10,846,109	10,354,252	10,165,136	10,962,988
Pensions, war, military, and civil	-	-	-	-	43,337,096
Pensions and National Health—					
Treatment and after-care of returned soldiers	11,154,426	10,066,490	9,123,914	9,677,735	11,060,403
Pensions, war and military	48,686,389	45,078,919	43,883,133	44,235,808	[8]
Health Division	1,246,232	923,586	801,763	809,406	993,179
Post Office	36,052,208	31,607,404	30,553,768	30,252,310	31,437,719
Privy Council	53,257	47,259	49,112	46,343	45,802
Public Archives	211,942	174,221	156,842	208,719	164,953
Public Printing and Stationery	289,323	231,263	172,476	367,744	168,697
Public Works	17,647,854	13,108,013	10,827,171	9,904,494	12,945,277
Railways and Canals—					
Dept. of Railways and Canals	3,997,719	3,665,924	3,315,333	4,581,444	4,250,138
Maritime Freight Rates Act	9,186,529	10,638,824	1,989,130	2,529,394	2,348,399
Railway Grade Crossing Fund	-	-	-	-	127,719
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,311,041	5,625,659	5,315,327	5,744,326	5,929,815
Secretary of State	482,784	417,862	386,616	388,984	704,972
Soldier Settlement Board	1,035,474	818,325	810,420	746,127	761,721
Trade and Commerce—					
Department of T. and C.	6,417,234	3,275,381	3,006,685	3,057,023	3,458,235
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	2,998,724	2,081,818	2,220,661	2,274,255	2,426,484
Canada Grain Act	2,306,269	2,026,412	1,759,183	1,679,236	1,848,251
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures	**375,403,344**	**358,528,270**	**346,648,546**	**354,386,220**	**372,539,149**
Capital Expenditures—					
Canals	3,298,951	3,026,931	1,975,073	331,522	457,926
Railways	6,242,326	1,502,803	736,967	506,902	286,887
Public works	7,438,511	4,018,420	3,778,293	6,188,584	5,799,341
Totals, Capital Expenditures	**16,979,788**	**8,548,154**	**6,490,333**	**7,027,008**	**6,544,154**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 822.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36—concluded.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Special Expenditures—	$	$	$	$	$
Adjustment of war claims (net)	75,471	51,500	47,571	54,138	
Cost of loan flotations	1,350,223	1,639,154	2,549,981	2,890,192	
Miscellaneous charges	3,455,928	2,950,721	2,516,498	2,388,208	
Reparations—claims for compensation	1,330,648	187,842	–	–	–
Unemployment relief, 1930	13,189,844	548,399	4,155	2,500	26,338
Unemployment relief, 1931	25,105,671	17,047,816	563,876	52,243	26,173
Unemployment relief, 1932	–	19,124,720	6,948,192	398,928	111,071
Unemployment relief, 1933		–	28,382,089	2,419,952	493,416
Unemployment relief, 1934	–	–	–	49,113,684	1,151,357
Unemployment relief, 1935	–	–	–	–	48,027,323
Wheat bonus	10,908,429	1,811,472	–	–	–
Reduction of loans to soldier settlers	43,920	–	1,766,083	468,916	–
Public Works Construction Act	–	–	–	8,672,549	29,580,578
1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act		–	–	–	6,600,000
Loss on 1930 Wheat Pool and Stabilization Operations—					
Payment to Canadian Wheat Board of net liabilities assumed as at Dec. 2, 1935	–	–	–	–	15,856,645
Loss on 1930 Oats Pool under guarantee of bank advances to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd	–	–	–	–	174,383
Totals, Special Expenditures	**55,460,134**	**43,361,624**	**42,778,445**	**66,461,310**	**102,047,284**
Loans and Advances, Non-Active—					
Loans to Can. National Steamships	1,199,286	(Cr.)1,382,503	(Cr.)14,064	487,167	
Loans to Harbour Commissioners	1,913,000	4,897,314	2,109,837	1,241,733	
Can. Pacific Railway (Relief Acts)	–	1,447,223	1,000,000	–	
Accounts carried as active assets transferred to non-active	–	62,938,239[5]	–	11,208	
Miscellaneous charges	–	–	100	200	
Totals, Loans and Advances, Non-Active	**3,112,286**	**67,900,273**	**3,095,873**	**1,740,308**	
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Canadian National Railways Deficits—					
System ex. Eastern Lines	[4]	53,422,662	52,263,819	42,589,825	41,795,757
Eastern Lines	[3]	[3]	6,691,569	5,818,076	5,625,708
Canadian National Steamships	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	269,969
Harbour Commissions	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	1,126,056
Loans and Advances Non-Active—					
Canadian National Steamships	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	(Cr.)332,664
Harbour Commissions	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	2,455,576
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	50,940,402
Write-Down of Assets Charged to Consolidated Fund—					
Reduction of soldier and general land settlement loans	–	–	–	–	487,642
Seed grain and relief accounts, Dept. of Mines and Resources	–	–	–	–	26,924
Totals, Write-Down of Assets Charged to Consolidated Fund	–	–	–	–	514,566
Grand Totals, Expenditures	**450,955,552**	**531,760,983**	**457,968,585**	**478,004,747**	**532,585,555**

[1] Certain charges of management shown separately in former Year Books are not now separable and are included with "General Expenditures". [2] See footnote 1 to Table 2. [3] Included in Ordinary Expenditures—Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1932, $6,631,856; 1933, $8,716,751. [4] Corresponding figures for operations in the years 1930 and 1931 were $28,425,000 and $52,256,000, respectively. The losses in 1930 and 1931 were financed by loans and/or guarantee of securities. Government loans of $41,121,000 in respect of 1931 operations appear in the above statement under Loans and Advances, Non-Active, for the year 1933. [5] Canadian National Railways—Loans of 1931-32, $41,121,216; sundry Harbour Commissions—Advances prior to 1932-33, $21,817,023. [6] Items not segregated prior to 1936. [7] See under "Finance". [8] See "Pensions, war, military and civil" above.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1936 (continued on pages 824-825).

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906, on Mar. 31.

Fiscal Year.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of Management, Premium, Discount and Exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals.[1]	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.[2]	Total Expenditure Chargeable to Consolidated Fund.[3]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868...	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869...	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870...	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871...	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	15,623,082
1872...	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	17,589,469
1873...	5,209,206	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874...	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,317
1875...	6,590,790	227,201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876...	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877...	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878...	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879...	7,194,734	277,923	107,795	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,764	1,784,424	24,455,382
1880...	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881...	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,454
1882...	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883...	7,668,552	234,170	98,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,606,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884...	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885...	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,060
1886...	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2,046,552	3,339,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887...	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888...	9,823,313	343,592	120,334	2,162,116	4,160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889...	10,148,932	273,590	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890...	9,656,841	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891...	9,584,137	262,068	103,850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892...	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893...	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894...	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895...	10,466,294	278,950	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896...	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897...	10,645,663	315,314	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898...	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899...	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900...	10,699,645	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901...	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902...	10,975,935	263,250	83,305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903...	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904...	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607,330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905...	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	64,319,683
1906...	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907[4]...	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,520,571	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908...	10,973,597	333,820	187,557	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909...	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910...	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911...	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912...	12,259,397	455,011	245,045	10,344,487	12,330,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913...	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914...	12,893,505	487,184	311,900	19,007,513	14,935,138	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	554,729	358,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039,252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,567	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919...	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920...	107,527,089	1,462,658	26,004,461	9,016,246	8,418,024	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	1,102,088	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	4,109,601	36,153,031	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	1,003,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,313	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	993,907	33,411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925...	134,789,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901
1926...	130,691,493	884,388	37,203,700	13,416,045	2,120,223	12,375,128	30,499,686	320,660,479
1927...	129,675,367	987,265	37,902,939	11,178,054	2,152,015	12,516,740	31,007,698	319,548,173
1928...	128,902,945	926,765	39,778,130	14,037,366	2,535,361	12,516,740	31,782,968	336,167,961
1929...	124,989,950	990,617	41,487,323	17,003,254	2,405,272	12,553,724	33,483,058	350,952,924
1930...	121,566,213	1,088,742	40,406,565	18,134,359	2,459,990	12,496,958	35,036,629	357,779,794
1931...	121,289,844	939,613	45,965,723	23,763,284	2,911,080	17,435,736	36,292,604	389,558,289
1932...	121,151,106	4,492,509	48,686,389	16,099,739	2,708,898	13,694,970	34,448,986	375,403,344
1933...	134,999,069	870,760[5]	45,078,919	11,778,684	2,516,911	13,677,384	30,142,827	358,528,270
1934...	139,725,417	874,633[5]	43,883,132	9,666,753	2,300,999	13,727,565	29,202,730	346,648,546
1935...	138,533,202	978,745[5]	44,235,808	8,726,385	2,344,508	13,768,953	28,974,317	354,368,220
1936...	134,549,169	284,003[5]	43,337,096	11,718,877	2,718,190	13,768,953	29,479,574	372,539,149

[1] Expenditure (Collection of Revenue). After 1919 railway receipts were applied directly to railway expenditure; this accounts for the great decline in the figures in 1920 and subsequent years. [2] The expenditures shown do not include moneys spent for Civil Government account and miscellaneous expenditures, and to this extent do not correspond with the Post Office figures shown in Table 3 for the years 1932-36. [3] Includes various non-enumerated items. [4] Nine months. [5] See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 820.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion

Fiscal Year.	Capital Expenditures.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts Allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Intercolonial and Connected Railways, Miscellaneous.	Public Works, Miscellaneous.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, Including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway.[8]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868..	51,498	–		–	455,250	41,690	–	–	–
1869..	130,142	–	–	–	282,615	8,548	–	–	
1870..	–	–	–	–	1,693,229	–	–	–	
1871..	–	30,148	–	–	2,866,376	–	–	–	
1872..	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	–	5,131,141	68,746	–	–	
1873..	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	–	5,019,240	99,517	–	–	–
1874..	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	–	3,614,899	135,963	–	–	–
1875..	1,714,830	1,546,242	–	–	3,426,100	189,484	–	–	46,087
1876..	2,388,733	3,346,567	–	–	1,108,322	267,840	–	–	42,546
1877..	4,131,375	1,691,150	–	–	1,318,352	258,833	–	–	200,000
1878..	3,843,339	2,228,373	–	–	408,817	170,120	–	–	6,551
1879..	3,064,099	2,240,286	–	–	226,639	77,179	–	–	40,129
1880..	2,123,366	4,044,523	–	–	2,048,015	8,730	–	–	16,540
1881..	2,077,029	4,968,504	–	334,681	608,733	187,370	–	–	–
1882..	1,647,759	4,589,076		511,882	585,569	70,949	–	–	402
1883..	1,763,002	10,033,800	–	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	–	–	57,186
1884..	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	–	–	130,663
1885..	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	–	–	76,957
1886..	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	–	–	4,668
1887..	1,783,698	915,057	–	162,392	926,030	353,044	–	–	5,800
1888..	1,033,118	52,099	–	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	–	–	–
1889..	972,918	86,716	–	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	–	–	
1890..	1,026,364	40,981	–	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	–	–	
1891..	1,280,725	37,367	–	94,847	1,184,318	515,702	–	–	–
1892..	1,463,279	66,212	–	86,735	316,784	224,390	–	–	8,300
1893..	2,069,573	413,837	–	115,038	299,081	181,878	–	–	–
1894..	3,027,164	146,540	–	149,147	439,209	102,059	–	–	
1895..	2,452,274	49,209	–	99,842	327,605	102,393	–	–	
1896..	2,258,779	65,669		82,184	260,396	114,826	–	–	
1897..	2,348,637	14,054		91,412	190,570	129,238	–	–	–
1898..	3,207,250	692	–	127,505	252,756	364,018	–	–	17,542
1899..	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	–	–	22,000
1900..	2,639,565	236	–	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	–	–	53,546
1901..	2,360,570	8,979	–	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	–	–	280,174
1902..	2,114,690	449	–	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	–	–	475,998
1903..	1,823,274	–	–	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	–	–	829,414
1904..	1,880,787	33,076	–	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	–	6,249	698,878
1905..	2,071,594	–	–	794,410	4,755,578[2]	1,642,042	–	778,491	591,413
1906..	1,552,121	–	–	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528		1,841,270	496,125
1907[6]..	887,839	–	–	526,583	1,512,491[3]	1,797,871	–	5,537,867	91,210
1908..	1,723,156	600	–	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	–	18,910,253	390,962
1909..	1,873,868	939	–	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910..	1,650,707	–	–	785,157	1,278,409	4,514,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911..	2,349,475	2,918	–	–5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912..	2,560,938	–	–	–	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913..	2,259,642	–	–	–	2,406,988[4]	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914..	2,829,661	–	–	–	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915..	5,490,796	–	–	–	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916..	6,170,953	–	–	–	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,473
1917..	4,304,589	–	–		4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918..	1,781,957	–	–	–	–	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	–
1919..	2,211,964	–	–	–	–	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	–
1920..	4,550,761	–	–	–	3,285,736	38,869,683	–235,608	527,480	–3,540[5]
1921..	5,450,006	–	–	–	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	–
1922..	4,482,610	–	–	–	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	–	97,000
1923..	4,995,184	–	–	–	59,950	3,411,510	27,803		–
1924..	6,747,395	–	–	–	–	3,804,427	207,872	–	196,418
1925..	10,619,903	–	–	–	–	6,030,320	–124,154	–	–
1926..	12,024,456	–	–	–	–	4,805,949	–2,484	–	
1927..	13,845,689	–	–	–	–	2,920,670	2,823,905	–	–
1928..	13,762,905	71	–	–	–	3,281,097	3,554,503[7]	–	63,419[8]
1929..	13,164,582	–	–	–	–7,990,740	16,818,019	6,159,563	–	–
1930..	9,324,177	–	–	–	–25,856	6,573,530	6,472,214	–415	
1931..	9,842,011	–	–	–	–277,535	12,009,276	4,139,690	8,877	
1932..	3,298,951	–	–	–	–2,504	7,438,511	5,236,668	–59,185	
1933..	3,026,931	–	–	–	–	4,018,420	1,635,395	–	
1934..	1,975,073	–	–	–	–	3,778,293	737,028	–	
1935..	331,522	–	–	–	–	6,188,584	432,028	4,874	
1936..	443,970	–	–	–	–	5,793,371	279,780	–	

[1] Including $2,725,504 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission. [2] Including $17,956, cost of new car for the Governor General. [3] Including $38,583, cost of new car for the Governor General. [4] Including $15,000, cost of new car for the Governor General. [5] Includes New Brunswick Railway. [6] Nine months. [7] Includes capital expenditure on Hudson Bay Terminals, $880,278. [8] Included with Canadian Government Railways since the consolidation of the system.

Expenditure, 1868-1936—concluded.

Capital Expenditures—concluded.				Other Expenditures.				
North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
–	–	–	548,438	–	–	37,158	14,071,689	1868
19,113	–	–	440,418	–	–	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	–	–	3,515,116	–	–	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	–	–	3,670,396	–	–	–	19,293,478	1871
241,889	–	–	7,853,050	–	–	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	–	–	19,859,441	–	–	5,719	39,039,808	1873
–	–	–	10,177,740	–	–	4,019	33,498,076	1874
–	–	–	6,922,743	–	–	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
–	–	–	7,154,008	–	–	315,764	31,958,144	1876
–	–	–	7,599,710	–	–	1,388,984	32,507,996	1877
–	–	–	6,657,200	–	–	385,413	30,545,772	1878
–	–	–	5,648,332	–	–	676,225	30,779,939	1879
–	–	–	8,241,174	–	–	949,948	34,041,756	1880
–	–	–	8,176,317	–	–	117,772	33,796,643	1881
–	–	–	7,405,637	–	–	201,885	34,674,625	1882
–	–	–	14,147,360	–	–	21,369	42,898,886	1883
–	–	–	23,977,702	208,000	–	2,567,453	57,860,862	1884
–	–	–	13,220,185	403,245	–	502,587	49,163,078	1885
–	–	–	9,589,734	2,701,249	–	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
293,918	–	–	4,439,939	1,406,533	–	–	41,504,152	1887
539,930	–	–	4,437,460	1,027,042	–	155,623	45,064,124	1888
31,448	–	–	4,420,313	846,722	–	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
4,773	–	–	6,778,663[1]	1,678,196	–	44,947	41,770,333	1890
2,901	–	–	3,115,860	1,265,706	–	68,074	40,793,208	1891
–1,243	–	–	2,164,457	1,248,216	–	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
8,911	–	–	3,088,318	811,394	–	139,963	40,853,728	1893
–1,149	–	–	3,862,970	1,229,885	–	330,354	43,008,234	1894
–833	–	–	3,030,490	1,310,549	–	399,294	42,872,338	1895
–543	1,000,000	–	3,781,311	3,228,746	–	137,185	44,096,384	1896
3,824	745,965	–	3,523,160	416,955	–	682,881	42,972,756	1897
–1,272	173,740	–	4,142,231	1,414,935	–	944,589	45,334,281	1898
–1,853	387,810	–	6,201,516	3,201,220	–	236,399	51,542,635	1899
–1,473	230,851	–	7,467,370	725,720	–	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
–1,632	135,885	–	7,693,857	2,512,329	–	900,312	57,982,866	1901
–1,543	299,697	–	10,077,095	2,093,939	–	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
–3,040	428,223	–	7,049,684	1,463,222	–	1,541,763	61,746,572	1903
–2,616	1,299,910	–	7,879,102	2,046,878	–	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
–2,478	1,299,964	–	11,931,014	1,275,630	–	2,277,812	78,804,139	1905
–1,767	1,299,876	–	11,912,104	1,637,574	–	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
–1,352	975,283	–	11,327,792	1,324,889	–	1,583,297	65,778,138	1907[6]
–911	1,297,905	–	30,428,996	2,037,629	–	3,470,603	112,578,680	1908
–1,045	1,243,072	–	42,592,122	1,785,887	–	4,999,283	133,441,524	1909
–650	1,299,970	–	29,655,703	2,048,097	–	4,280,227	115,395,774	1910
–33,688	–	–	30,813,767	1,284,892	–	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
–	–	–	30,939,576	859,400	–	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
–	–	–	27,206,046	4,935,507	–	255,787	144,456,878	1913
–	–	–	37,180,176	19,036,237	–	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
–	–	–	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
–	–	–	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	339,702,502	1916
–	–	–	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
–	–	32,999,880	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
–	–	14,827,758	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	–7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
–	–	22,307,366	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	786,031,611[9]	1920
–	–	6,221,774	40,012,807	–	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513[9]	1921
–	–	1,239,605	16,295,333	–	1,544,250	301,518	463,528,389[9]	1922
–	–	1,313,022	9,807,124	–	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277[9]	1923
–	–	–94,835	10,861,277	–1,523	446,083	7,902,759	370,589,247[9]	1924
–	–	24,442	16,550,511	–	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803[9]	1925
–	–	–29,372	16,798,549	–	191,392	6,330,092	355,186,423[9]	1926
–	–	–31,562	19,558,703	–	64,485	7,814,977	358,556,751[9]	1927
–	–	–26,347	20,635,648	–	1,656,011	1,705,311	378,658,440[9]	1928
–	–	–5,342,149	22,809,275	–	–669,399	2,067,153	388,805,953[9]	1929
–	–	217,494	22,561,144	–	59,702	9,744,021	398,176,246[9]	1930
–	–	2,500,000	28,222,318	–	61,889	16,678,959	440,008,855[9]	1931
–	–	1,067,348	16,979,788	–	75,471	55,384,663	450,955,541[9]	1932
–	–	–132,592	8,548,155	–	51,499	96,732,786	531,760,983[9]	1933
–	–	–60	6,490,333	–	47,571	101,686,262	457,968,585[9]	1934
–	–	70,000	7,027,008	–	54,138	114,815,072	478,004,747[9]	1935
–	–	–	6,544,154[10]	–	[11]	153,502,252	532,585,555[9]	1936

[9] Includes certain advances non-active which for the years 1932-36 are shown in Table 3, p. 822, and for earlier years are given at the foot of p. 893 of the 1934-35 Year Book. [10] Refunds on capital account of $27,033 included in revenue receipts. [11] Included in ordinary expenditure.

5.—Principal Items of Receipts (Consolidated Fund) and Total Receipts, 1868-1936.

Fiscal Year.	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	War Tax Revenue.[1]	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	8,578,380	3,002,588	–	11,700,681	174,075	525,692	13,687,928
1869	8,272,880	2,710,028	–	11,112,575	824,424	535,315	14,379,175
1870	9,334,215	3,619,625	–	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,539,657
1871	11,841,105	4,295,945	–	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,375,037
1872	12,787,982	4,735,652	–	17,715,552	488,042	692,375	20,714,814
1873	12,954,164	4,460,682	–	17,616,555	396,404	833,657	20,970,591
1874	14,325,193	5,594,904	–	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,507,653
1875	15,351,012	5,069,687	–	20,664,875	840,887	1,155,332	24,649,724
1876	12,823,838	5,563,487	–	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,592,055
1877	12,546,988	4,941,898	–	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,946	22,927,761
1878	12,782,824	4,858,672	–	17,841,938	791,755	1,207,790	22,406,257
1879	12,900,659	5,390,763	–	18,476,615	592,500	1,172,418	27,020,525
1880	14,071,343	4,232,428	–	18,479,571	834,795	1,252,498	23,364,547
1881	18,406,092	5,343,022	–	23,942,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882	21,581,570	5,884,860	–	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	35,182,549
1883	23,009,582	6,260,117	–	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,800,391	36,803,669
1884	20,023,890	5,459,309	–	25,483,199	986,698	1,755,674	32,815,226
1885	18,935,428	6,449,101	–	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	33,354,041
1886	19,362,308	5,852,905	–	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,479,883
1887	22,373,951	6,308,201	–	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,775,531
1888	22,091,682	6,071,487	–	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889	23,699,413	6,886,739	–	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,504	38,782,870
1890	23,913,546	7,618,118	–	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891	23,305,218	6,914,850	–	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892	20,361,382	7,945,098	–	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893	20,910,662	8,367,364	–	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,208,609
1894	19,119,030	8,381,089	–	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,883
1895	17,585,741	7,805,733	–	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,792,790	33,978,129
1896	19,766,741	7,926,006	–	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,014	36,618,591
1897	19,386,278	9,170,379	–	28,556,657	1,443,004	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898	21,622,789	7,871,563	–	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,556,510
1899	25,150,745	9,641,227	–	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,743,103
1900	28,219,458	9,868,075	–	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,031,467
1901	28,293,930	10,318,266	–	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,516,333
1902	31,916,394	11,197,134	–	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,052,333
1903	36,738,033	12,013,779	–	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	69,348,084
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	–	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,679,251
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	–	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,186,072
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	–	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,141,394
1907[3]	39,717,079	11,805,413	–	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,972,110
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	–	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,055,417
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	–	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,549,580
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	–	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,616,476
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	–	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,884,328
1912	85,051,872	19,261,662	–	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	–	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,690,427
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	–	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409[4]	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,358,210	18,858,690	172,149,394
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	436,292,184
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	382,271,571
1923	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210
1924	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	406,581,318
1925	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392
1926	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009
1927	141,968,678	48,513,160	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,169	400,452,480
1928	156,985,818	57,400,898	150,319,087	364,705,803	10,937,822	31,562,580	429,642,577
1929	187,206,332	63,684,954	145,029,742	395,921,028	12,227,562	30,611,964	460,151,481
1930	179,429,920	65,035,701	134,086,005	378,551,626	13,518,205	33,345,385	445,916,992
1931	131,208,955	57,746,808	107,320,633	296,276,396	10,421,224	30,212,326	356,160,876
1932	104,132,677	48,654,862	122,266,064	275,053,603	9,330,125	32,234,946	336,721,305
1933	70,072,932	37,833,858	146,412,011	254,318,801	11,220,989	30,928,317	311,126,329
1934	66,305,356	35,494,220	170,051,973	271,851,549	11,148,231	30,893,157	324,471,271
1935	76,561,975	43,189,655	181,118,715	304,443,729	10,963,478	31,248,324[4]	361,871,929
1936	74,004,560	44,409,797	197,484,627	317,311,809	10,614,125	32,507,889	372,595,996

[1] For detailed statements see Table 8, p. 829. for most earlier years and special receipts since 1921. publication of the 1936 Year Book.

[2] Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts

[3] Nine months.

[4] Revised since the

6.—Per Capita Figures of Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Expenditure, 1868-1936.

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the censuses, April 2, 1871; April 4, 1881; April 6, 1891; April 1, 1901; June 1, 1911, 1921 and 1931. For the intercensal years the populations are estimated as at June 1 (see p. 153 for estimates of population). The fiscal period of 1907 is nine months ended Mar. 31. See the tables on pp. 823-826 for the figures of revenue and expenditure on which this table is based.

Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.	Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
1868	3·33	3·90	3·84	4·01	1903	8·63	12·27	9·15	10·93
1869	3·12	4·03	3·94	4·18	1904	9·17	12·13	9·54	12·40
1870	3·61	4·29	3·96	4·97	1905	9·00	11·86	10·72	13·13
1871*	4·42	5·25	4·24	5·23	1906	9·69	12·93	10·85	13·44
1872	4·72	5·52	4·69	6·84	1907	8·31	10·60	8·32	10·61
1873	4·60	5·48	5·01	10·20	1908	11·02	14·50	11·57	16·99
1874	5·17	6·29	5·99	8·60	1909	9·12	12·58	12·36	19·62
1875	5·23	6·23	6·00	8·32	1910	10·74	14·54	11·36	16·51
1876	4·64	5·64	6·11	7·97	1911*	12·31	16·36	12·18	17·04
1877	4·35	5·64	5·79	8·00	1912	14·12	18·42	13·28	18·56
1878	4·33	5·44	5·70	7·41	1913	17·45	22·10	14·68	18·93
1879	4·41	6·46	5·84	7·35	1914	16·01	20·71	16·17	23·64
1880	4·34	5·49	5·84	8·00	1915	12·22	16·67	16·98	31·09
1881*	5·54	6·85	5·90	7·82	1916	15·58	21·52	16·29	42·46
1882	6·30	8·04	6·19	7·93	1917	21·68	28·87	18·44	61·81
1883	6·61	8·31	6·49	9·68	1918	24·14	32·01	21·88	70·77
1884	5·68	7·31	6·93	12·90	1919	28·12	37·65	28·00	83·87
1885	5·60	7·37	7·72	10·84	1920	34·31	40·88	35·51	91·87
1886	5·56	7·31	8·60	13·63	1921*	41·96	49·65	41·09	60·11
1887	6·20	7·73	7·71	8·97	1922	35·87	42·86	38·97	51·97
1888	6·02	7·68	7·85	9·63	1923	37·24	44·74	36·88	48·26
1889	6·47	8·20	7·81	9·20	1924	37·38	44·47	35·53	40·53
1890	6·60	8·34	7·53	8·74	1925	31·63	37·82	34·32	37·78
1891*	6·25	7·98	7·52	8·44	1926	34·66	40·51	33·93	37·59
1892	5·80	7·56	7·53	8·66	1927	35·98	41·56	33·17	37·21
1893	5·94	7·75	7·47	8·29	1928	37·09	43·69	34·19	38·51
1894	5·52	7·31	7·55	8·64	1929	39·49	45·88	35·00	38·78
1895	5·05	6·76	7·59	8·53	1930	37·09	43·68	35·06	39·01
1896	5·46	7·22	7·52	8·69	1931*	28·55	34·32	37·55	42·41
1897	5·58	7·39	7·49	8·40	1932	26·18	32·05	35·73	42·92
1898	5·70	7·84	7·50	8·76	1933	23·81	29·13	33·57	49·79
1899	6·65	8·93	8·00	9·85	1934	25·12	29·98	32·03	42·31
1900	7·18	9·63	8·11	9·94	1935	27·84	33·09	32·41	43·71
1901*	7·19	9·78	8·72	10·79	1936	28·77	33·79	33·78	48·29
1902	7·85	10·57	9·24	11·64					

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1932-36.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.					
NOTE.—See Table 2 on pp. 819-820 for the revenue receipts on which these per capita figures are based.					
Consolidated Fund Receipts—	$	$	$	$	$
TAXATION—					
Customs	9·92	6·56	6·13	7·00	6·71
Excise duties	4·63	3·54	3·28	3·95	4·02
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks	0·13	0·12	0·12	0·13	0·11
Insurance companies	[1]	0·08	0·07	0·07	0·07
Business profits	[1]	[1]	–	–	–
Income tax	5·83	5·81	5·67	6·11	7·49
Sales tax	3·97	5·32	5·67	6·63	7·03
Tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc.	1·70	2·38	4·17	3·64	3·19
Tax on gold	–	–	-	0·33	0·13
Totals from Taxation	26·18	23·81	25·12	27·84	28·75

[1] Less than one-half of one cent.

7.—Per Capital Revenue Receipts and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1932-36 —concluded.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
REVENUE RECEIPTS—concluded.					
Consolidated Fund Receipts—concluded.	$	$	$	$	$
NON-TAX REVENUE—					
Canada Grain Act	0·14	0·14	0·11	0·11	0·11
Dominion lands	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04
Interest on investments	0·89	1·05	1·03	1·27	0·96
Post Office	3·07	2·90	2·85	2·86	2·94
Premium, discount and exchange	0·28	0·01[2]	[2]	0·07[2]	[4]
Radio licences	0·05	0·13	0·12	0·14	0·14
Totals, Non-Tax Revenue[1]	5·20	4·90	4·82	4·94	4·97
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts	31·38	28·71	29·94	32·74	33·75
Special receipts	0·67	0·42	0·04	0·31	0·03
Grand Totals, Receipts	32·05	29·13	29·98	33·09	33·78
EXPENDITURES.					
NOTE.—See Table 3 on pp. 820-822 for the expenditures on which these per capita figures are based.					
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture	0·97	0·76	0·65	0·65	0·85
Finance—					
Interest on public debt	11·53	12·64	12·91	12·67	12·20
Subsidies to provinces	1·30	1·28	1·27	1·26	1·25
Old Age Pensions	–	–	–	–	1·52
General expenditures	0·18	0·19	0·29	0·36	0·34
Fisheries	0·19	0·17	0·15	0·15	0·15
Immigration and Colonization	0·21	0·16	0·13	0·12	0·12
Indian Affairs	0·48	0·42	0·40	0·40	0·44
Interior	0·44	0·32	0·26	0·25	0·27
Justice (including Penitentiaries)	0·50	0·50	0·47	0·46	0·44
Labour (including Technical Education and Old Age Pensions)	1·04	1·15	1·20	1·43	0·07[5]
Marine (including Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission)	0·69	0·56	0·60	0·64	0·67
Mines (including Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act)	0·19	0·21	0·34	0·28	0·28
National Defence (including Militia, Naval, and Air Services)	1·73	1·28	1·24	1·29	1·47
National Revenue (including Income Tax)	1·33	1·02	0·96	0·93	0·99
Treatment and after-care of returned soldiers	1·06	0·94	0·84	0·89	1·00
Pensions, war and military	4·64	4·22	4·05	4·05	3·92[6]
Post Office	3·43	2·96	2·82	2·77	2·85
Public Works	1·68	1·23	1·00	0·91	1·17
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act)	1·26	1·34	0·49	0·65	0·51[7]
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0·32	0·53	0·49	0·53	0·54
Trade and Commerce (including mail subsidies and Canada Grain Act)	1·12	0·69	0·65	0·64	0·70
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures[1]	35·73	33·57	32·03	32·41	33·78
Totals, Capital Expenditures	1·61	0·80	0·60	0·64	0·59
Totals, Special Expenditures	5·28	4·06	3·95	6·08	9·25
Totals, Loans and Advances, Non-Active	0·30	6·36	0·29	0·16	–
Canadian National Railway Deficits	[3]	5·00[3]	5·45	4·43	–
Government-Owned Enterprises		–	–	–	4·62
Write-Down of Assets	–	–	–	–	0·05
Grand Totals, Expenditures	42·92	49·79	42·31	43·71	48·29

[1] Includes other items not specified. [2] See footnote 1 of Table 2. [3] See footnotes 3 and 4 of Table 3. [4] Less than one-half of one cent. [5] Old Age Pensions transferred to Finance [6] Includes Civil Pensions in 1936. [7] Includes Railway Grade Crossing Fund in 1936.

Subsection 3.—War Tax Revenue.

An account of the various war taxes imposed in 1915 and subsequently has already been given on p. 810 in the introduction to this Section. For convenience of reference, the amounts received from these taxes since the beginning are segregated and the totals paid into the Receiver General are given in Table 8. The taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies, and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance. The excise war taxes, the business profits

war tax and the income war tax are collected by the Department of National Revenue, formerly the Customs and Excise Department. The amounts of excise war taxes collected from different sources in the past six fiscal years are given in Table 9, while Table 10 contains the details by provinces for the latest year. (See also Tables 37 to 42 of this chapter.)

8.—War Tax Revenues Received by the Receiver General, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-36.

Year.	Banks.[1]	Trust and Loan Companies.[1]	Insurance Companies.[1]	Business Profits.[2]	Income Tax.	Sales, Transportation Tax, etc.	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	16,302,238
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
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	55,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,321
1927	1,174,665	335,368	947,830	710,102	47,386,309	105,613,160	156,167,434
1928	1,224,645	345,430	999,003	956,031	56,571,047	90,222,931	150,319,087
1929	1,242,399	7,641	894,864	455,232	59,422,323	83,007,283	145,029,742
1930	1,408,420	–	74,416	173,300	69,020,726	63,409,143	134,086,005
1931	1,429,264	6	74,250	34,430	71,048,022	34,734,661	107,320,633
1932	1,390,121	–	12,152	3,000	61,254,400	59,606,391	122,266,064
1933	1,327,535	–	826,150	54	62,066,697	82,191,575	146,412,011
1934	1,335,546	–	741,681	–	61,399,171	106,575,575	170,051,973
1935	1,368,480	–	750,100	–	66,808,066	112,192,069	181,118,715
1936	1,280,933	–	760,843	–	82,709,803	112,733,048	197,484,627
Totals	**26,409,471**	**3,922,644**	**13,727,284**	**198,544,083**	**1,018,101,774**	**1,447,210,425**	**2,707,915,681**

[1] The figures are for special taxation only, imposed in 1915 as outlined on p. 810 (Insurance Companies are exclusive of life and marine insurance companies). [2] Although this tax was not charged upon profits accruing after Dec. 31, 1920 (see 14-15 Geo. V, c. 10), belated revenue therefrom continued to be received up till 1933.

9.—Summary of Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Licences	38,339	37,127	42,366	42,506	48,576	41,872
Stamps	3,609,180	2,852,913	3,276,618	4,438,833	4,419,907	4,404,764
Matches	1,838,232	1,949,470	1,659,907	1,672,390	1,457,117	1,566,896
Automobiles	398,444	332,668	220,328	855,490	1,241,918	1,261,918
Playing cards	290,035	276,528	206,020	240,488	244,000	278,090
Toilet preparations	–	–	–	862,119	1,051,997	1,078,376
Cigars	256,551	217,938	153,677	120,469	120,795	124,837
Wines	262,225	258,061	195,369	213,631	248,425	203,466
Ale, beer and porter	6,541,366	6,297,852	4,972,604	4,718,307	1,773,712	–
Malt products	–	–	–	209,332	64,225	–
Sugar	–	–	–	14,122,564	10,679,488	10,037,792
Transportation and telephones	204		1,031,657	1,375,046	1,463,203	1,460,952
Embossed cheques	790	–	–	–	–	–
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	187,337	194,372	115,711	201,395	216,834	229,511
Lighters	–	–	–	–	–	18,881
Penalties and interest	278,577	219,032	91,073	142,328	84,588	85,672
Sales, domestic	16,586,976	34,557,788	49,275,963	54,244,032	64,011,591	70,259,941
Domestic Totals	**30,288,256**	**47,193,756**	**61,241,293**	**83,458,930**	**87,126,375**	**91,052,968**
Importations—						
Sales	4,196,969	7,834,822	8,701,609	8,979,576	10,432,314	10,918,243
Excise	886,681	253,505	34,707	1,434,656	1,510,296	1,561,268
Special excise 1 p.c.[1]	–	4,982,217	13,377,726	14,534,620	15,007,274	12,939,182
Grand Totals, Excise Taxes	**35,371,906**[2]	**60,264,300**[2]	**83,355,335**[2]	**108,407,782**[2]	**114,076,259**[2]	**116,471,661**[2]

[1] 3 p.c. in 1933, 1934 and 1935. [2] Includes refunds of $637,245 in 1931, $657,909 in 1932, $1,163,759 in 1933, $1,832,208 in 1934, $2,352,789 in 1935, and $3,270,014 in 1936.

10.—Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Province or Other Source.	Licences.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.	Toilet Preparations.	Playing Cards.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	128	13,477	-	-	25,105	-	
Nova Scotia	1,005	107,453	-	1,092	939,078	77	
New Brunswick	826	71,111	-	444	634,870	39	-
Quebec	13,928	1,335,915	843,415	124,937	23,741,541	280,355	137,590
Ontario	18,953	2,061,560	723,481	1,114,495	38,735,473	753,952	140,500
Manitoba	1,592	219,821	-	6,805	2,168,709	35,932	-
Saskatchewan	594	127,398	-	-	494,804	557	
Alberta	1,320	166,612	-	4,434	821,103	231	
British Columbia	3,522	293,328	-	9,711	2,698,936	7,233	
Yukon	4	1,397	-	-	307	-	
Departmental sales	-	6,692	-	-	15	-	
Totals	**41,872**	**4,404,764**	**1,566,896**	**1,261,918**	**70,259,941**	**1,078,376**	**278,090**

Province or Other Source.	Cigars.	Wines.	Sugar.	Embossed Cheques.	Transportation and Telephones.	Lighters.	Interest.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Nova Scotia	-	-	988,817	-	27,683	-	917
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	19,096	-	981
Quebec	83,286	29,607	3,414,348		913,761	447	35,143
Ontario	40,673	149,902	3,595,205		343,162	18,434	35,006
Manitoba	-	31	-		26,587	-	3,961
Saskatchewan	-	9,178	-	-	40,615	-	1,098
Alberta	78	-	544,436	-	48,173	-	2,087
British Columbia	800	14,748	1,494,986	-	41,842	-	6,465
Yukon	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
Departmental sales	-	-	-	229,511	-	-	
Totals	**124,837**	**203,466**	**10,037,792**	**229,511**	**1,460,952**	**18,881**	**85,672**

Province or Other Source.	Domestic Total.	Importations.			Grand Total.
		Sales.	Excise.	Special Excise, 3 p.c.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	38,724	18,424	26	6,359	63,532
Nova Scotia	2,066,123	259,984	11,409	278,260	2,615,775
New Brunswick	727,368	312,346	2,270	132,583	1,174,567
Quebec	30,954,272	3,082,226	1,230,798	3,444,048	38,711,344
Ontario	47,730,796	4,411,599	270,826	7,262,178	59,675,399
Manitoba	2,463,439	730,744	14,185	437,180	3,645,548
Saskatchewan	674,243	217,390	1,295	176,806	1,069,734
Alberta	1,588,473	348,222	6,614	294,107	2,237,418
British Columbia	4,571,571	1,516,711	23,768	899,527	7,011,577
Yukon	1,741	19,485	77	8,134	29,437
Departmental sales	236,218	-	-	-	236,218
British Post Office parcels	-	1,112	-	-	1,112
Totals	**91,052,968**	**10,918,243**	**1,561,268**	**12,939,182**	**116,471,661**

Subsection 4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S.C., 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents until 1918. It administered the statutes which dealt with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha, and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. This Department also established the food standards which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. Later the administration of the Adulteration of Food and the Proprietary and Patent Medicine

Acts was transferred to the Department of Health, that of the Commercial Feeding Stuffs and Fertilizers Acts to the Department of Agriculture, and that of the Acts relating to weights and measures and the inspection of gas, electric light and water meters to the Department of Trade and Commerce. By Order in Council of May 18, 1918, the Departments of Customs and of Inland Revenue were combined as the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26). As from April 1, 1927, the name of this Department, which collects the great bulk of the revenue of the Dominion, was changed to Department of National Revenue by authority of 17 Geo. V, c. 34. This Act provides for three chief departmental officers—the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Excise and the Commissioner of Income Tax, while an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may also be appointed.

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, the gross amount of customs duties collected by the Department was $82,784,317, as compared with $84,627,473 in 1935, $73,154,472 in 1934, $77,271,965 in 1933, $113,997,851 in 1932, and $149,250,992 in 1931. The total of excise duties and excise war taxes collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was $161,830,681, as compared with $158,576,297 in 1935, $145,176,663 in 1934, $123,478,841 in 1933, $109,586,366 in 1932, and $93,986,975 in 1931.* The total of income tax collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was $82,709,803, as compared with $66,808,066 in 1935. While the income tax and the business profits war tax (see Table 8) are collected by the Commissioner of Income Tax, the other main branches of inland revenue—the excise duties and excise war taxes—are collected by the Commissioner of Excise.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing at Jan. 1, 1937:—

1. Spirits distilled in Canada, per proof gal.	$ 4.00
Except Spirits as follows:—	
(a) Used in a bonded manufactory for medicines, extracts, etc., per proof gal.	2.50
(b) Used in a bonded manufactory for perfumes, per proof gal.	1.50
(c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal.	0.27
(d) Used for chemical compositions approved by Governor in Council, per proof gal.	0.15
(e) Sold to licensed druggists for pharmaceutical preparations, per proof gal.	2.50
(f) Distilled from native fruits and used by a licensed wine manufacturer for fortification of native wines, per proof gal.	1.00
2. Spirits imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per proof gal.	0.30
3. Beer or Malt Liquor:—	
(a) Brewed in whole or part from any substance other than malt, per gal.	0.22
3. Beer or Malt Liquor—concluded.	
(b) Imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per gal.	$ 0.07
4. Malt:—	
(a) Produced in Canada and screened, per lb.	0.06
(b) Imported, per lb.	0.06
(c) Imported, crushed or ground, per lb.	0.08
5. Malt Syrup:—	
(a) Produced in Canada, per lb.	0.10
(b) Imported, per lb.	0.16
6. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—	
(a) Manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0.20
(b) Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lb. per M, per M.	4.00
(c) Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per M, per M.	11.00
(d) Imported leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per lb.	0.40
(e) Imported leaf tobacco, stemmed, per lb.	0.60
(f) Cigars, per M.	3.00

A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when domestic spirits, testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories, or to any *bona fide* public hospital for medicinal purposes only.

Revenue from Excise Duties.—The inland revenue collected from excise duties, other than war taxes, is shown by items for the past six fiscal years in Table **11**.

* Table **9**, p. 829, gives the details of the revenues from individual taxes for the years 1931-36 and Table **10**, p. 830, gives this information by provinces for 1936.

Tobacco, including cigarettes, is shown by the figures to have supplied about 63 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties in the fiscal year 1936.

11.—Details of Excise Duties Collected, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise.)

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	11,815,576	8,153,448	7,201,375	7,176,513	8,155,162	7,401,581
Validation fee	–	–	–	323,482	443,550	600,417
Beer or malt liquor	384,102	385,436	302,539	234,877	1,143,910	408,760
Malt syrup	–	–	–	–	168,705	163,710
Malt	4,138,910	3,633,438	2,875,779	2,773,984	6,263,464	7,691,832
Tobacco	41,699,017	36,647,484	29,330,598	25,857,511	27,903,910	28,678,512
Cigars	533,565	456,654	368,352	347,803	376,136	373,668
Licences	43,899	45,605	44,863	54,710	45,201	40,540
Totals	**58,615,069**	**49,322,065**	**40,123,506**	**36,768,880**	**44,500,038**	**45,359,020**

Statistics of Licences and Distillation.—As a by-product of the collection of excise duties, statistics are compiled of excise licences issued and of distillation; figures for recent years are given in Table **12**.

12.—Statistics of Distillation, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Schedule.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Licences issued.....No.	27	27	24	20	18	18
Licence fees..... $	6,125	7,125	6,250	5,750	5,000	4,750
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt..... lb.	19,519,949	10,802,254	6,807,119	8,259,033	3,878,133	6,460,673
Indian corn..... "	35,879,402	19,657,775	17,871,546	27,497,313	22,508,624	32,961,102
Rye..... "	47,421,646	27,121,120	17,552,045	13,929,865	4,772,654	7,128,903
Oats and other grain.. "	64,150	189,080	17,125	121,208	119,000	192,098
Wheat..... "	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice ..... "						
Totals, Grain Used..... "	102,885,147	57,770,229	42,247,835	49,807,419	31,278,411	46,742,776
Molasses used..... lb.	70,304,701	71,988,200	39,272,923	69,111,370	48,550,415	74,932,898
Wine and other materials "	–	15,917,061	3,071,695	1,525,833	2,387,528	304,531
Proof spirits manufactured .....proof gal.	9,286,780	7,099,637	4,345,834	6,411,230	4,321,457	6,553,190
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount.....proof gal.	965	9,643	575	297	80	664
Duty..... $	8,677	87,061	5,187	2,076	559	2,655
Totals, duties collected plus licence fees..... $	14,802	94,186	11,437	7,826	5,559	7,405

It will be seen from the above table that the quantity of spirits manufactured dropped between 1931 and 1933 from 9,286,780 proof gallons to 4,345,834 proof gallons. Since 1933 there has been an increase to 6,553,190 proof gallons for 1936. The duties collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies etc., plus licence fees fell from $14,802 to $5,559 between 1931 and 1935 but show an improvement at $7,405 for 1936.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken out of Bond.—In Table **13** are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1936.

Between 1920 and 1936 the number of cigars taken out of bond fell from 270,089,761 to 124,570,870 and the quantity of tobacco, which was 23,049,012 lb. in 1920, had fallen to 20,870,651 lb. by 1925, since when there was a steady increase

to 23,113,501 lb. in 1936. The consumption of cigarettes increased from 2,440,982,912 in 1920 to 5,082,314,590 in 1931 but declined to 4,401,628,765 in 1932, and 3,728,832,089 in 1933, rising again to 4,342,728,835 in 1934, 4,958,250,855 in 1935, and 5,310,132,016 in 1936.

Between 1923 and 1929 spirits taken out of bond (exclusive of imported spirits) rose from 729,678 gal. to 2,016,802 gal., but there was a decided and steady drop to 769,527 gal. for 1933. Since 1933 fairly substantial increases have been shown. Malt liquor showed an increase from 36,789,195 gal. in 1923 to 65,719,129 gal. in 1929 but there was a decrease to 40,105,883 for 1934; the figure for 1936 was 56,913,069 gal.

13.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken out of Bond for Consumption, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-36.

(For years prior to 1900 see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528, and for 1901-10 see 1933 Year Book, p. 840.)

Fiscal Year.	Spirits.[1]	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco.[2]
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1911	4,146,452	41,752,448	101,525,430	227,585,692	585,935,370	18,903,322
1912	4,562,382	47,518,647	114,029,523	252,718,242	782,663,841	21,419,046
1913	4,999,937	52,314,400	123,920,607	294,772,933	977,743,301	22,371,636
1914	4,762,618	56,060,846	133,794,639	288,219,892	1,166,023,170	22,248,760
1915	4,021,090	47,963,225	111,037,743	236,866,542	1,090,125,936	21,180,857
1916	3,629,324	39,638,877	89,476,590	207,647,808	1,082,324,710	20,698,241
1917	4,118,147	34,827,284	78,815,746	239,752,252	1,307,276,750	20,735,080
1918	4,591,972	28,442,427	59,626,049	254,445,945	1,664,709,933	21,780,168
1919	2,941,108	26,024,117	49,184,747	221,087,110	1,553,468,890	19,980,446
1920	3,816,124	36,863,867	69,975,631	270,089,761	2,440,982,912	23,049,012
1921	2,816,071	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,389,268
1922	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924	899,291	43,717,823	105,446,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772
1928	1,896,357	58,391,360	142,543,947	181,730,614	3,927,022,325	21,907,747
1929	2,016,802	65,719,129	158,490,019	190,981,166	4,607,500,425	21,973,221
1930	1,926,063	62,992,156	149,746,711	196,251,957	5,035,878,655	22,195,455
1931	1,180,536	58,641,404	137,997,652	177,841,987	5,082,314,590	22,520,345
1932	781,612	52,001,768	121,257,234	152,159,301	4,401,628,765	22,801,035
1933	769,527	40,632,084	95,604,954	122,664,715	3,728,832,089	22,815,839
1934	933,946	40,105,883	92,319,768	115,988,080	4,342,728,835	22,315,295
1935	1,063,928	51,703,781	117,985,480	125,519,841	4,958,250,855	22,891,129
1936	1,621,286	56,913,069	128,204,424	124,570,870	5,310,132,016	23,113,501

[1] Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits down to 1921. [2] Including snuff.

Subsection 5.—Subsidies and Loans to Provinces.

Subsidies.—By the provisions of the British North America Act and subsequent arrangements entered into from time to time, the Dominion is required to make certain annual payments to the individual provinces. These payments fall into the following classes:—

Interest on Debt Allowances.—By the terms of the Union of the provinces at Confederation in 1867, the Dominion assumed all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the provinces and undertook to pay, except in the case of Ontario and Quebec, interest at 5 p.c. on the amounts by which the actual per capita indebtedness

of the provinces fell short of a basic debt allowance calculated at approximately $25 per capita. On the subsequent entry of additional provinces into Confederation, similar arrangements were effected regarding the assumption of their pre-Confederation indebtedness. From time to time, adjustments have been made in the basis of calculation of the debt allowances of the various provinces and the Dominion pays interest at 5 p.c. per annum on the amounts by which the actual debts of the provinces, on their entry into Confederation, fell short of the allowed debts as adjusted. The aggregate annual payment from the Dominion to the provinces in respect of interest on debt allowances is $1,609,386.

Allowances for Government and Legislature.—Under the terms of the Union, annual grants of specific amounts were made to the various provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures. These fixed amounts vary with the population of the provinces according to the following scale, approved in 1907:—

Where population is—	$
Under 150,000	100,000
150,000, but does not exceed 200,000	150,000
200,000, " " 400,000	180,000
400,000, " " 800,000	190,000
800,000, " " 1,500,000	220,000
Over 1,500,000	240,000

The aggregate annual allowances presently paid under this head amount to $1,750,000.

Allowances per Head of Population.—Under the British North America Act of 1867, a grant of 80 cents per head of the population was allowed to each province. The British North America Act of 1907 provided that the grant would be paid to each province at the rate of 80 cents per head up to a population of 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of the population as exceeds that number. The cost to the Dominion in 1936 of the annual allowances paid to the provinces per head of population was $8,128,688.

Special Grants.—In the case of certain of the provinces, grants have been added to the original scale of subsidies in view of special circumstances obtaining, which, for the fiscal year 1936, amounted in aggregate to $2,280,880 as set forth below:—

Prince Edward Island.—A special grant of $195,000, less a deduction of $39,120 (net grant of $155,880).

New Brunswick.—An annual grant of $150,000 since 1875 in consideration of the repeal of lumber duties reserved to the provinces by the B.N.A. Act of 1867.

Manitoba.—A special grant on the basis of population amounting at present to $562,500 per annum.

Saskatchewan and Alberta.—Currently receiving an annual sum as compensation for loss of revenue derivable from their Public Lands, based on their respective populations which amounts, in the case of Saskatchewan, to $750,000 per annum at present, and, in the case of Alberta, to $562,500.

British Columbia.—A special grant amounting at present to $100,000 per annum.

Other Special Grants.—In addition to the above, there are other special grants paid to the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia which are voted annually, aggregating, in the fiscal year 1936, $3,975,000 as follows:—

	$
Prince Edward Island	275,000
Nova Scotia	1,300,000
New Brunswick	900,000
British Columbia	1,500,000

14.—Subsidies of Dominion to Provincial Governments, fiscal years ended 1931-36.

Province.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]
Nova Scotia	661,841[1]	661,841[1]	644,256[1]	653,048[1]	653,048[1]	653,048[1]
New Brunswick	666,766[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]
Quebec	2,256,420	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014
Ontario	2,642,612	2,941,425	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424
Manitoba	6,478,619[2]	1,694,195	1,694,195	1,705,340	1,716,484	1,716,484
Saskatchewan	1,938,295	2,112,803	2,112,803	2,128,889	2,144,975	2,144,975
Alberta	1,670,435	1,743,159	1,743,159	1,757,317	1,771,475	1,771,475
British Columbia	738,817	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561[1]	874,561[1]
Totals	**17,435,737**	**13,694,970**	**13,677,384**	**13,727,565**	**13,768,953**	**13,768,953**

[1] Special grants, pending reconsideration of provincial subsidies, are granted to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, these grants were as follows: Prince Edward Island $275,000, Nova Scotia $1,300,000, New Brunswick $900,000, British Columbia $1,500,000 (not included in above table). [2] $4,822,843 of this amount was on account of readjustment of subsidy in lieu of Public Lands from 1870 to 1908, as provided for in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930.

15.—Total of Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, from July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—From the Public Accounts.

Province.	Allowances for Government.	Allowances on Basis of Population.	Special Grants.[1]	Interest on Debt Allowances.[2]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	3,920,000	5,399,966	4,976,064	2,641,635	16,937,665[3]
Nova Scotia	7,910,000	24,132,563	826,980	3,288,252	36,157,795[3]
New Brunswick	7,270,000	18,431,226	10,080,000	1,450,565	37,231,791[3]
Quebec	9,760,000	86,880,639	Nil	5,451,714	102,092,353
Ontario	10,160,000	107,197,007	Nil	5,170,933	122,527,940
Manitoba	7,115,000	17,913,385	21,019,233	14,113,788	60,161,406
Saskatchewan	5,936,667	16,842,814	18,531,250	12,566,625	53,877,356
Alberta	5,536,666	13,172,843	16,218,750	12,566,625	47,494,884
British Columbia	6,510,000	13,288,188	7,500,000	1,904,603	29,202,791[3]
Totals	**64,118,333**	**303,258,631**	**79,152,277**	**59,154,740**	**505,683,981**

[1] Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. [2] Allowances in lieu of debt. [3] Does not include special grants paid to Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, pending reconsideration of provincial subsidies.

Loans to Provinces.—All of the provincial loans recently advanced by the Dominion have been made to the western provinces under the authority of relief legislation beginning with the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and these have been secured by interest-bearing treasury bills of the respective provinces, the rate being 3 p.c. since July 1, 1936. The sum total of such loans outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1937, was $131,989,641.

In addition to these, however, there were also outstanding at that date $4,730,388 of housing loans, being the balance of loans made to the provinces in the years following the Great War, on the authority of Orders in Council passed in 1918 and 1919, and of the Appropriation Acts of 1920 and 1921. Upon these loans the province of Ontario repaid the whole of the advances in 1928, and the other provinces concerned have in most cases reduced their indebtedness from year to year.

Table **16** gives details of the loans made by the Dominion Government to the provinces concerned on account of relief expenditures, and Table **17** shows the amounts outstanding as at Mar. 31, of each of the years 1920-37, on account of loans made for housing.

16.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-37.

Province and Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
Loans during year	6,476,711	2,384,000	4,127,000	4,720,655	4,627,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	1,304,807	110,717	1,252,369	2,324,429	1,000
Net loans for year	5,171,904	2,273,283	2,874,631	2,396,226	4,626,000
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	2,788,812	7,960,716	10,233,999	13,108,630	15,504,856
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**7,960,716**	**10,233,999**	**13,108,630**	**15,504,856**	**20,130,856**
Saskatchewan—					
Loans during year	9,734,337	6,960,066	11,434,811	14,291,043	6,059,461
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	2,155,782	1,490,826	1,293,797	45,565	582
Net loans for year	7,578,555	5,469,240	10,141,014	14,245,478	6,058,879
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	10,934,341	18,512,896	23,982,137	34,123,151	48,368,629
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**18,512,896**	**23,982,136**	**34,123,151**	**48,368,629**	**54,427,508**
Alberta—					
Loans during year	2,840,000	4,068,524	3,895,000	13,117,000	974,450
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	937,959	17,781	1,968,524	13,000	169,252
Net loans for year	1,902,041	4,050,743	1,926,476	13,104,000	805,198
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	4,097,740	5,999,781	10,050,524	11,977,000	25,081,000
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**5,999,781**	**10,050,524**	**11,977,000**	**25,081,000**	**25,886,198**
British Columbia—					
Loans during year	5,382,500	3,535,000	8,225,000	12,566,000	4,044,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	4,469,864	2,213,240	258,286	7,554	71,600
Net loans for year	912,636	1,321,760	7,966,714	12,558,446	3,972,400
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	4,813,124	5,725,760	7,047,520	15,014,234	27,572,680
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**5,725,760**	**7,047,520**	**15,014,234**	**27,572,680**	**31,545,080**
Grand Totals	**38,199,153**	**51,314,179**	**74,223,015**	**116,527,165**	**131,989,642**

17.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-37.

As at Mar. 31—	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920		–	600,000	60,000	8,750,000	1,580,000	750,000	11,740,000
1921		600,000	1,220,000	1,146,700	8,750,000	1,580,000	1,361,500	14,658,200
1922		1,100,000	1,525,000	2,312,885	8,750,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	17,364,385
1923	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	4,391,617	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	20,530,117
1924	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,359,590	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,498,090
1925	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,355,305	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,493,805
1926	50,000	1,537,000	1,462,000	7,352,018	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,427,518
1927	50,000	1,537,000	1,308,000	7,337,843	9,350,000	1,825,000	1,701,500	23,109,343
1928	50,000	1,362,000	1,250,000	7,317,403	–	1,660,000	1,701,500	13,340,903
1929	50,000	1,212,000	1,198,000	7,304,203		1,600,000	1,701,500	13,065,703
1930	50,000	1,077,000	1,136,000	5,796,703		1,550,000	1,701,500	11,311,203
1931	36,500	1,017,000	1,057,000	5,384,688		1,475,000	1,701,500	10,671,688
1932	35,000	937,000	988,000	5,384,688	–	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,521,188
1933	34,000	877,000	910,000	5,384,688	–	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,382,188
1934	33,000	822,000	860,500	5,384,688	–	1,367,000	1,701,500	10,168,688
1935	33,000	757,000	800,000	5,384,688	–	1,095,000	1,701,500	9,771,188
1936	31,500	682,000	648,700	2,609,688	–	1,095,000	1,701,500	6,768,388
1937	30,500	607,000	588,700	730,688	–	1,072,000	1,701,500	4,730,388

Subsection 6.—The National Debt.

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was $544,391,369, as against assets of $208,394,519, leaving a net debt of $335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific Railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being $302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only $717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about in our national debt during the 21 years from 1914 to 1936 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from $335,996,850 to $3,006,100,517; (2) the gross debt, having been largely incurred for war purposes is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, $2,401,659,735 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1936.

Recent Funded Debt Operations.—Conversions and other national debt operations carried out between 1931 and 1934 are dealt with at pp. 905-907 of the 1934-35 Year Book, those of the fiscal year 1935 on pp. 845-846 of the 1936 Year Book, and those between 1914 and 1930 at pp. 842-843 of the 1933 Year Book. The following review carries the summary down to Mar. 31, 1937.

On June 3, 1936, an issue of $134,703,000 was floated in Canada, principally for the purpose of conversion, only $20,000,000 being issued for cash. The balance was made up of conversions of 1½ p.c. bonds due Sept. 15, 1936, 2 p.c. bonds due Oct. 15, 1936, and 5 p.c. bonds due Nov. 15, 1936. The new issue was comprised of two maturities, 1½ p.c. four-year bonds yielding 1·63 p.c., and 3½ p.c. thirty-year bonds yielding 3·30 p.c. Cash subscriptions were accepted only in respect to the latter maturity.

On Sept. 10, 1936, another major issue of $100,000,000 was sold in the Canadian market in two maturities, as follows: $45,000,000 in 1 p.c. four and one-half year notes sold to yield 1·40 p.c., and $55,000,000 in 3 p.c. perpetual bonds (callable in 30 years) sold to yield 3·11 p.c.

The third major issue of the last fiscal year was offered in the New York market on Jan. 21, 1937. This issue, amounting to $85,000,000 in two maturities, $30,000,000 2¼ p.c. seven-year bonds sold to the public at 99½ to yield 2·39 p.c., and $55,000,000 3 p.c. thirty-year bonds sold to the public at 98 to yield approximately 3·10 p.c., was for the purpose of providing the bulk of the funds needed for redemption of $89,787,000 5 p.c. War Loan Bonds maturing Mar. 1, 1937, payable in Canada and New York, it being the belief that the major portion of this issue was held in the United States. The remainder of the funds necessary to pay off the maturing issue were provided directly from the Dominion Treasury. The $33,293,000 5 p.c. school land debentures due July 1, 1936, and held by the provinces of Manitoba,

Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were renewed for a further period of one year at an interest rate of 4 p.c.

In the past three years a market for short-term treasury bills has been built up in Canada which has proven highly satisfactory. Each issue has, with two exceptions (where the bills were sold direct to the Bank of Canada), been offered for public tender. Starting with the first issue of Mar. 1, 1934, when 3-month bills were sold at an average interest cost of 2·85 p.c., the price gradually rose till the issue of Sept. 15, 1936, which showed an average interest cost of only 0·643 p.c., the lowest point during the three-year period. Following is a complete list of treasury bills sold by this method:—

TREASURY BILLS SOLD IN CANADA, MAR. 1, 1934, TO FEB. 15, 1937.

Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Average Cost.	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.	Average Cost.
		$	p.c.			$	p.c.
Mar. 1, 1934	June 1, 1934..	2,450,000	2·85	Feb. 1, 1936.	May 1, 1936	30,000,000	1·092
Mar. 1, 1934.	Nov. 1, 1934..	12,550,000	3·12	Feb. 15, 1936	May 15, 1936.	20,000,000	1·055
April 18, 1934.	July 1, 1934..	1,600,000	2·41	Mar. 16, 1936.	June 15, 1936.	20,000,000	0·999
April 18, 1934.	Oct. 1, 1934..	13,400,000	2·71	April 1, 1936.	July 2, 1936.	25,000,000	0·926
Nov. 1, 1934.	Feb. 1, 1935..	1,600,000	2·35	April 15, 1936.	July 15, 1936.	25,000,000	0·878
Nov. 1, 1934	May 1, 1935..	18,400,000	2·47	May 1. 1936.	Aug. 1, 1936.	30,000,000	0·920
Feb. 6, 1935	May 1, 1935..	18,300,000	2·050	May 15, 1936	Aug. 15, 1936	20,000,000	0·896
Mar. 11, 1935	June 11, 1935..	35,000,000	1·750	June 15, 1936.	Sept.15, 1936	20,000,000	0·838
Mar. 22, 1935.	June 22, 1935..	15,000,000	1·758	July 2, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936.	25,000,000	0·798
April 15, 1935.	July 15, 1935..	15,000,000	1·698	July 15, 1936	Oct. 15, 1936.	25,000,000	0·757
June 11, 1935.	Sept.11, 1935..	15,000,000	1·500	Aug. 1, 1936.	Nov. 2, 1936.	30,000,000	0·727
June 22, 1935.	Sept.23, 1935	15,000,000	1·555	Aug. 15, 1936	Nov.16, 1936	20,000,000	0·689
July 15, 1935.	Oct. 15, 1935..	20,000,000	1·385	Sept. 15, 1936.	Dec. 15, 1936.	20,000,000	0·643
Aug. 1, 1935	Nov. 1, 1935..	30,000,000	1·233	Oct. 1, 1936.	Dec 31, 1936	25,000,000	0·686
Aug. 15, 1935.	Nov.15, 1935..	20,000,000	1·222	Oct. 15, 1936	Jan. 15, 1937.	25,000,000	0·702
Sept. 11, 1935.	Dec.11, 1935..	20,000,000	1·287	Nov. 2, 1936	Feb. 1, 1937.	30,000,000	0·730
Sept. 23, 1935	Dec.31, 1935	15,000,000	1·363	Nov. 16, 1936	Feb. 15, 1937	25,000,000	0·749
Oct. 15, 1935	Jan. 15, 1936..	20,000,000	1·410	Dec. 1, 1936.	Mar. 1. 1937	20,000,000	0·766
Nov. 1, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936..	30,000,000	1·301	Dec. 15, 1936.	Mar. 15, 1937	25,000,000	0·747
Nov. 15, 1935.	Feb. 15, 1936..	20,000,000	1·271	Dec. 31, 1936	April 1, 1937.	25,000,000	0·746
Dec. 11, 1935.	Mar 16, 1936.	20,000,000	1·249	Jan. 15, 1937.	April 15, 1937.	25,000,000	0·747
Jan. 2, 1936	April 2, 1936..	25,000,000	1·198	Feb. 1, 1937	May 1, 1937.	30,000,000	0·759
Jan. 15, 1936.	April 15, 1936..	25,000,000	1·158	Feb. 15, 1937.	May 15, 1937.	25,000,000	0·776

Statistics of National Debt.—Summary statistics of the national debt of Canada as at Confederation, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter down to 1936, are given in Table **18**, while details of the active assets and of the gross liabilities as at the end of the past twelve fiscal years are given in Tables **19** and **20**, respectively. Further, details of the funded debt, showing the various issues of bonds, the annual interest charges and the place at which principal and interest are payable, are given as at Mar. 31, 1936, in Table **21**. From this it appears that the total payable in London at that date was $409,867,597, in New York $364,000,000, in Canada $2,401,659,735, and in Canada and New York $89,787,000. Thus three-quarters of the funded debt of the Dominion was payable within the Dominion itself, and as a consequence the interest payable outside of Canada was a comparatively small item.

18.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1936.

Fiscal Yr.	Gross Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Net Debt Per Capita.[7]	Increase or Decrease of Debt during the Year.[1]	Interest Paid on Debt.	Interest Received from Active Assets.	Interest Paid Per Capita.[7]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867.	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	21·87	–	–	–	–
1868.	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	21·58	28,493	4,501,568	126,420	1·28
1869.	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	21·28	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1·38
1870.	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	21·58	2,350,423	5,047,054	383,956	1·39
1871.	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	21·06	−503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1·40
1872.	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	21·89	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1·40
1873.	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	26·10	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,404	1·36
1874.	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	27·81	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1·47
1875.	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29·34	7,683,414	6,590,790	840,887	1·67
1876.	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31·07	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1·60
1877.	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	32·78	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1·67
1878.	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34·07	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1·71
1879.	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34·17	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1·72
1880.	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	35·83	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1·83
1881.	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35·93	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1·76
1882.	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35·12	−1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1·77
1883.	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35·77	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1·73
1884.	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40·60	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1·72
1885.	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43·29	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,936	2·08
1886.	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48·72	26,751,415[2]	10,137,009	2,299,079	2·21
1887.	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49·14	4,155,668	9,682,929	990,887	2·09
1888.	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50·13	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2·10
1889.	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50·23	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2·15
1890.	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49·70	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2·02
1891.	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49·21	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1·98
1892.	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49·38	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2·00
1893.	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	49·01	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1·99
1894.	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	49·44	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2·05
1895.	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50·35	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2·08
1896.	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50·95	5,422,506	10,520,430	1,370,001	2·07
1897.	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596	51·06	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2·08
1898.	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	51·01	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2·03
1899.	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447	50·86	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,590,448	2·07
1900.	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	50·08	−779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2·02
1901.	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49·99	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2·01
1902.	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49·48	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	2·00
1903.	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46·29	−10,222,101[3]	11,068,139	2,020,953	1·96
1904.	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44·77	−739,270[4]	11,128,637	2,236,256	1·91
1905.	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44·36	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1·77
1906.	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43·09	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1·75
1907[6]	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41·13	−3,371,117	6,716,771	1,235,746	1·05
1908.	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	41·96	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1·66
1909.	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	47·64	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1·71
1910.	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48·12	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1·87
1911.	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47·18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1·74
1912.	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46·00	−122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1·66
1913.	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41·18	−25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1·65
1914.	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	42·64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1·64
1915.	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	56·31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1·97
1916.	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76·88	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2·68
1917.	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	109·08	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4·44
1918.	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	146·28	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5·87
1919.	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	189·45	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9·32
1920.	3,041,529,587	792,660,963[5]	2,248,868,624	262·84	674,337,591	107,527,089	17,086,981	12·57
1921.	2,902,482,117	561,603,133[5]	2,340,878,984	266·37	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15·88
1922.	2,902,347,137	480,211,335[5]	2,422,135,802	271·57	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15·16
1923.	2,888,827,237	435,050,368[5]	2,453,776,869	272·34	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15·30
1924.	2,819,610,470	401,827,195[5]	2,417,783,275	264·44	−35,993,594	136,237,872	11,916,479	14·90
1925.	2,818,066,523	400,628,837[5]	2,417,437,686	260·11	−345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14·50
1926.	2,768,779,184	379,048,085[5]	2,389,731,099	252·85	−27,706,587	130,691,493	8,535,086	13·83
1927.	2,726,298,717	378,464,347[5]	2,347,834,370	243·65	−41,896,729	129,675,367	8,559,401	13·46
1928.	2,677,137,243	380,287,010[5]	2,296,850,233	233·54	−50,984,137	128,902,945	10,937,822	13·11
1929.	2,647,033,973	421,529,268[5]	2,225,504,705	221·91	−71,345,528	124,989,950	12,227,562	12·46
1930.	2,544,586,411	366,822,452[5]	2,177,763,959	213·34	−47,740,746	121,566,213	13,518,205	11·91
1931.	2,610,265,698	348,653,762[5]	2,261,611,937	217·94	83,847,978	121,289,844	10,421,224	11·69
1932.	2,831,743,563	455,897,390[5]	2,375,846,172	226·14	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11·53
1933.	2,996,366,665	399,885,839[5]	2,596,480,826	243·09	220,634,654	134,999,069	11,220,989	12·64
1934.	3,141,042,097	411,063,957[5]	2,729,978,141	251·96	133,497,314	139,725,417	11,148,231	12·91
1935.	3,205,956,369	359,845,411[5]	2,846,110,958	259·94	116,132,817	138,533,202	10,963,478	12·67
1936.	3,431,944,027	425,843,509[5]	3,006,100,517	271·68	159,989,559	134,549,169	10,614,125	12·20

[1] The minus sign (−) denotes a decrease. [2] This amount includes $10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Rly. Co. [3] This amount includes $3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec. [4] This amount takes into account $5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6. [5] Active assets only. [6] Nine months. [7] The per capita figures are worked out on the basis of the estimates of population given on p. 153.

19.—Details of the Active Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925-36.

Item.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	27,068,121	24,811,236	22,182,119	45,829,382
Specie reserve	123,976,668	99,093,810	100,935,933	95,352,703
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.	88,922,335	93,678,049	97,452,299	114,752,859
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments[1]	36,633,691	36,495,929	35,985,138	31,249,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	87,749,947	87,536,094	84,149,967	69,410,199
Miscellaneous current accounts	36,278,075	37,432,967	37,758,891	23,692,147
Totals	**400,628,837**	**379,048,085**	**378,464,347**	**380,287,010**

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	82,410,885	27,991,597	44,599,432	57,352,841
Specie reserve	60,791,334	65,927,474	81,457,889	64,660,602
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.	166,080,660	140,578,126	111,454,050	173,183,733
Advances to Foreign Governments	31,049,720	30,834,720	30,609,720	30,494,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	58,175,573	57,036,174	48,150,885	47,804,080
Miscellaneous current accounts	23,021,087	44,454,361	32,381,786	82,401,415
Totals	**421,529,259**	**366,822,452**	**348,653,762**	**455,897,391**

Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	1,555,876	9,874,579	16,296,697	20,243,808
Specie reserve	69,875,517	71,406,030	2,443,224[2]	2,236,629[2]
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.	185,226,291	191,920,712	175,034,198	223,788,091
Advances to Foreign Governments	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,494,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	47,711,084	45,219,132	44,648,325	43,594,540
Miscellaneous current accounts	65,022,350	62,148,783	90,928,247	105,485,721
Totals	**399,885,838**	**411,063,956**	**359,845,411**	**425,843,509**

[1] The advances to the Imperial Government were nearly all paid off in the fiscal year 1923-24, while the small balance was paid off in 1927-28. [2] In the fiscal years 1934-35 and 1935-36 called "Gold Bullion Account".

20.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925-36.

Item.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] Payable In—				
London	274,447,490	270,962,177	267,649,036	264,230,350
Canada	1,895,112,087	1,920,128,841	1,941,852,161	1,870,049,325
New York	300,874,000	280,874,000	225,894,000	225,879,000
Dominion notes	206,712,088	182,583,404	172,167,639	188,631,490
Savings banks	33,611,133	32,830,544	31,922,043	31,103,776
Temporary loans	28,196,769	201,000	201,000	201,000
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,338,346	5,894,254	5,849,030	5,929,219
Trust funds	19,307,853	18,665,350	18,460,169	19,755,617
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,816	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	8,469,666	10,021,706	11,446,119	14,719,484
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	15,776,559	18,658,658	22,328,541	26,536,524
Civil Service Insurance	2,756,866	3,291,484	3,840,028	4,418,855
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	3,216,293	4,231,207	5,090,042	5,964,247
Miscellaneous	13,623,556	10,812,743	9,975,093	10,094,539
Totals	**2,818,066,523**	**2,768,779,185**	**2,726,298,717**	**2,677,137,243**

[1] In all cases, figures for funded debt less sinking funds are given.

20.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925-36—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] Payable In—				
London	260,768,038	257,185,700	253,512,033	249,677,848
Canada	1,823,839,934	1,804,977,029	1,800,264,602	2,012,210,212
New York	220,457,800	165,965,900	265,896,300	240,971,700
Dominion notes	204,501,217	174,326,618	141,066,257	157,388,180
Savings banks	28,375,770	26,086,036	24,750,227	23,919,677
Temporary loans	–	–	–	15,000,000
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,098,583	6,363,362	6,788,162	6,811,793
Trust funds	20,337,483	20,976,277	20,329,745	18,752,801
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	18,369,100	20,612,250	23,306,955	26,582,544
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	31,156,345	36,122,214	41,326,474	46,158,779
Civil Service Insurance	5,058,479	5,719,709	6,373,614	7,053,128
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	6,866,911	7,968,686	9,249,236	10,352,976
Miscellaneous	11,580,496	8,658,813	7,778,276	7,240,108
Totals	**2,647,033,973**	**2,544,586,411**	**2,610,265,698**	**2,831,743,563**

Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] Payable In—				
London	246,063,448	315,278,938	355,395,748	351,735,194
Canada	2,015,169,479	2,085,735,622	2,272,877,327	2,403,681,114
Canada and New York	90,651,107	90,666,100	90,666,100	89,787,000
New York	300,014,900	300,025,900	292,774,687	366,143,700
Dominion notes	180,926,882	172,617,922	–	–
Savings banks	23,920,915	23,158,919	22,547,006	22,047,287
Temporary loans	–	–	–	–
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,584,813	6,486,355	6,696,471	6,857,942
Trust funds	18,525,396	18,271,120	19,587,159	20,943,718
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	29,163,903	35,023,476	46,906,192	66,441,822
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	50,274,250	53,676,366	56,559,208	59,486,762
Civil Service Insurance	7,770,524	8,468,386	9,213,212	10,008,941
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	11,291,512	12,313,279	13,487,884	14,676,572
Miscellaneous	6,385,719	9,695,897	9,621,558	10,510,157
Totals	**2,996,366,665**	**3,141,042,097**	**3,205,956,369**	**3,431,944,026**

[1] In all cases, figures for funded debt (including bonds matured and unpaid) less sinking funds are given.

21.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Payable Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rates of Interest, and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1936.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.	Annual Interest Charges.
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1936—July 1	Debentures—School Lands	5	Canada	33,293,470 85	1,664,673 54
Sept. 15	Loan of 1935	1½	Canada	45,000,000 00	675,000 00
Oct. 15	*Refunding Loan, 1934*	2	Canada	*63,336,000 00*	*1,266,720 00*
Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931	5	Canada	79,535,200 00	3,976,760 00
1937—Mar. 1	War Loan, 1917	5	Canada and New York	89,787,000 00	4,489,350 00
Dec. 1	Victory Loan, 1917	5½	Canada	236,299,800 00	12,996,489 00
1938—July 1	Loan of 1888—£1,658,471-18-11	3	London	8,071,230 16	242,136 90
July 1	Loan of 1892—£3,750,000-0-0	3	London	18,250,000 00	547,500 00
July 1	Loan of 1894—£2,250,000-0-0	3	London	10,950,000 00	328,500 00
July 1	C.P.R. Land Grant Loan, £3,093,700-0-0	3½	London	15,056,006 66	526,960 23
Oct. 15	Loan of 1935	2	Canada	90,000,000 00	1,800,000 00
1939—Jan. 1	Three Year Notes	2	New York	40,000,000 00	800,000 00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1933	4	Canada	47,269,500 00	1,890,780 00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934	2½	Canada	7,933,000 00	198,325 00
Nov. 15	Loan of 1935	2	Canada	20,000,000 00	400,000 00

21.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Payable Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rates of Interest, and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1936—concluded.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.	Annual Interest Charges.
		p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1940—Nov. 1	Loan of 1935	3	Canada	115,013,636 82	3,450,409 10
Sept. 1	Refunding Loan, 1925	4½	Canada	75,000,000 00	3,375,000 00
1941—Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931	5	Canada	141,663,000 00	7,083,150 00
1942—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934	3	Canada	40,409,000 00	1,212,270 00
1943—June 1	Loan of 1935	2½	Canada	20,000,000 00	500,000 00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1923	5	Canada	147,000,100 00	7,350,005 00
1944—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1924	4½	Canada	50,000,000 00	2,250,000 00
1945—Aug. 15[1]	Loan of 1935	2½	New York	76,000,000 00	1,900,000 00
Oct. 15[2]	Refunding Loan, 1933	4	Canada	88,337,500 00	3,533,500 00
1946—Feb. 1	Refunding Loan, 1926	4½	Canada	45,000,000 00	2,025,000 00
1947—Oct. 1	Loan of 1897—£1,004,421-14-2	2½	London	4,888,185 64	122,204 64
1949—Oct. 15[3]	Refunding Loan, 1934	3½	Canada	138,322,000 00	4,841,270 00
1950—July 1[4]	Loan of 1930-50—£28,162,775-11-0	3½	London	137,058,841 00	4,797,059 43
1952—May 15	Loan of 1922	5	New York	100,000,000 00	5,000,000 00
Oct. 15[5]	Loan of 1932	4	Canada	56,191,000 00	2,247,640 00
1955—May 17	Loan of 1934—£10,000,000-0-0	3¼	London	48,666,666 67	1,581,666 67
June 18	Loan of 1935	3	Canada	40,000,000 00	1,200,000 00
June 18	Loan of 1935	3	Canada	55,000,000 00	1,650,000 00
1956—Nov. 19	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	43,125,700 00	1,940,656 50
1957—Nov. 1[10]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	37,523,200 00	1,688,544 00
1958—Sept. 1[11]	Loan of 1933—£15,000,000-0-0	4	London	73,000,000 00	2,920,000 00
Nov. 1[12]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	276,687,600 00	12,450,942 00
1959—Nov. 1[13]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	289,693,300 00	13,036,198 50
1960—Oct. 1[14]	Loan of 1940-60—£19,300,000-0-0	4	London	93,926,666 66	3,757,066 67
Oct. 1[15]	Loan of 1930	4	New York	100,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
1961—Jan. 15[16]	Loan of 1936	3½	New York	48,000,000 00	1,560,000 00
1936—April 1	Treasury Bills	1·19	Canada	25,000,000 00	297,500 00
April 15	Treasury Bills	1·15	Canada	25,000,000 00	287,500 00
May 1	Treasury Bills	1·09	Canada	30,000,000 00	327,000 00
May 15	Treasury Bills	1·05	Canada	20,000,000 00	210,000 00
June 15	Treasury Bills	0·999	Canada	20,000,000 00	199,800 00
Demand	Dominion Stock, IssueA	6	Canada	4,000 00	240 00
	Dominion Stock, Issue B	3½	Canada	10,900 00	381 50
	Compensation to Seigneurs	6	Canada	11,827 40	709 64
				3,265,314,331 86	128,598,908 32
	Recapitulation—				
	Payable in Canada			2,401,659,735 07	96,026,463 78
	Payable in Canada and New York			89,787,000 00	4,489,350 00
	Payable in New York			364,000,000 00	13,260,000 00
	Payable in London			409,867,596 79	14,823,094 54
				3,265,314,331 86	128,598,908 32
	Less bonds and stocks of the above loans held as sinking funds			58,168,944 35	
	Net Funded Debt and Treasury Bills			**3,207,145,387 51**	

[1] Subject to redemption in whole or in part on Aug. 15, 1943, or on any subsequent interest date on 30 days' notice. [2] Subject to redemption as a whole on Oct. 15, 1943, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [3] Subject to redemption as a whole on Oct. 15, 1944, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [4] Subject to redemption on or after July 1, 1930, on 6 months'notice. [5] Subject to redemption as a whole on or after May 1, 1932, on 60 days' notice. [6] Subject to redemption as a whole on Oct. 15, 1947, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [7] Subject to redemption in whole or in part on or after May 1, 1950, on 3 months' notice. [8] Subject to redemption as a whole on June 1, 1950, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [9] Subject to redemption as a whole on Nov. 1, 1946, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [10] Subject to redemption as a whole on Nov. 1, 1947, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [11] Subject to redemption in whole or in part on or after Sept. 1, 1953, on 3 months' notice. [12] Subject to redemption as a whole on Nov. 1, 1948, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [13] Subject to redemption as a whole on Nov. 1, 1949, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [14] Subject to redemption in whole or in part on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on 3 months' notice. [15] Subject to redemption as a whole on Oct. 1, 1950, or on any subsequent interest date on 60 days' notice. [16] Subject to redemption in whole or in part on Jan. 15, 1956, or on any subsequent interest date on 30 days'notice.

The Interest-Bearing Debt of Canada.—Something of the extent of the burden of national debt being carried by the Canadian people may be realized from the fact that, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, the interest charges on the total interest-bearing debt amounted to about 43 p.c. of the total receipts from taxation and over 36 p.c. of the receipts from all sources.

Before the Great War, interest rates were comparatively moderate, but the unprecedented expenditure of the world's capital in that gigantic struggle led, in all the participating countries, to the raising of enormous loans at comparatively high rates of interest, which in many cases still have to be paid until refunding becomes possible under the terms of the contracts made between the nations and their creditors. Thus, in Canada, the average rate of interest paid upon the direct interest-bearing obligations of the nation, which was only 3·368 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1913, rose to 5·164 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1922, and fell gradually to 3·937 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1936. Details of the interest-bearing debt of Canada, and the interest charges thereon, as at Mar. 31 of the years from 1913 to 1936 are given in Table **22.**

22.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, the Annual Interest Charge Thereon and the Average Rate of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-36.

Fiscal Year.	Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Annual Interest Charges on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Average Interest Rate on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Savings Bank Deposits, Trust and Other Funds.	Annual Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Other Funds.	Total Interest-Bearing Debt.[1]	Annual Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1913...	260,869,037	8,973,746	3·439	91,735,123	2,904,287	352,604,160	11,878,033	3·368
1914...	311,833,272	11,162,047	3·579	93,031,928	2,957,544	404,865,200	14,119,591	3·487
1915...	358,659,932	13,075,447	3·645	91,910,519	2,935,881	450,570,442	16,011,328	3·554
1916...	*508,000,366*	*20,499,696*	*4·035*	*92,240,955*	*2,960,002*	*600,241,321*	*23,459,698*	*3·908*
1917...	833,208,877	39,098,579	4·376	96,885,192	3,114,315	990,094,069	42,212,894	4·263
1918...	1,472,098,608	71,121,368	4·831	95,796,899	3,096,532	1,567,895,507	74,217,900	4·733
1919...	2,035,218,097	102,218,489	5·022	100,636,102	3,441,803	2,135,854,199	105,660,292	4·947
1920...	2,596,816,821	134,559,302	5·181	107,038,317	4,275,480	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5·134
1921...	2,520,997,021	130,416,007	5·173	107,345,348	4,429,302	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5·130
1922...	2,564,587,671	133,482,113	5·204	105,379,439	4,399,661	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5·164
1923...	2,547,105,821	131,476,511	5·161	106,763,391	4,531,156	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5·125
1924...	2,504,033,820	128,571,337	5·134	110,113,766	4,626,715	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5·092
1925...	2,503,763,169	125,928,071	5·029	113,943,282	4,758,780	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4·992
1926...	2,484,410,336	125,108,738	5·035	119,205,393	4,977,889	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4·996
1927...	2,439,340,736	123,399,911	5·058	126,310,527	5,274,429	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5·015
1928...	2,377,581,086	119,479,400	5·025	136,485,482	5,721,330	2,514,066,568	125,200,730	4·980
1929...	2,325,413,986	116,843,934	5·024	145,780,369	6,156,036	2,471,194,355	122,999,970	4·977
1930...	2,250,837,286	112,942,215	5·017	154,997,435	6,572,018	2,405,834,721	119,514,233	4·967
1931...	2,320,832,286	115,491,955	4·976	163,994,443	6,969,151	2,484,826,729	122,461,106	4·928
1932...	2,579,238,724	128,188,969	4·970	136,356,977	5,522,579	2,715,595,701	133,711,548	4·923
1933...	2,715,977,874	132,866,543	4·892	144,176,675	5,858,850	2,860,154,549	138,725,393	4·850
1934...	2,858,624,524	132,354,806	4·630	154,137,868	6,093,937	3,012,762,392	138,448,743	4·595
1935...	3,061,955,821	127,074,870	4·150	171,554,957	6,683,560	3,233,510,778	133,758,430	4·136
1936...	3,265,314,332	128,598,908	3·938	196,197,897[2]	7,679,285	3,461,512,729	136,278,193	3·937

[1] The total of interest-bearing debt, as here given, includes bonds purchased and held by the Treasury for sinking funds. [2] In 1936 an amount of $11,827, being compensation to seigneurs, previously included under Savings Bank Deposits, Trust and Other Funds, was transferred to Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.

Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion.—Besides the direct debt of the Dominion, already dealt with, there are also large indirect obligations, arising mainly out of the guarantee of securities, by the Dominion, of the railway lines which now form the Canadian National Railways, and the subsequent extensions thereof. Together with these are other smaller indirect obligations, originating in the Government's guarantees of the bonds of the Canadian National Steamship services and of the bonds of its Harbour Commissions, issued in the main for harbour improvements. Since 1932 guarantees of certain bank loans have been made under the various Relief Acts. With the commencement of business of the Bank of Canada on Mar. 11, 1935, the guarantee, authorized by Section 27 (6) of the Bank of Canada Act, of the

deposit required to be maintained by every chartered bank in the Bank of Canada, came into force. This guarantee will require to be implemented "in the event of the property and assets of the Bank being insufficient to pay its liabilities, and if the Bank suspends payment of any of its liabilities" Statistics showing the growth of these indirect obligations since 1914 are given in Table **23**, while Table **24** shows the obligations as they existed on Mar. 31, 1936.

23.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-36.

Fiscal Year.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Interest only.	Canadian National Steamships.	Harbour Commissions.	Guarantees under Relief Acts.	Bank of Canada.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	94,738,584	-		-	-		94,738,584
1915	114,644,310			-	-		114,644,310
1916	135,546,098			-	-	-	135,546,098
1917	135,546,098			-	-		135,546,098
1918	135,546,098			-	-		135,546,098
1919	130,436,098			-	-		130,436,098
1920	130,436,098			-	-		130,436,098
1921	197,545,125			-	-		197,545,125
1922	248,987,789	-	-	-	-		248,987,789
1923	237,878,762	216,207,142	-	-	-		454,085,904
1924	309,628,762	216,207,142	-	-	-		525,835,904
1925	365,915,762	216,207,142	-	-	-		582,122,904
1926	364,415,762	216,207,142	-	-	-		580,622,904
1927	397,795,002	216,207,142	-	4,000,000	-		618,002,144
1928	440,224,186	216,207,142	828,789	9,467,165	-		666,727,282
1929	472,709,509	216,207,142	7,936,486	17,355,118	-		714,208,255
1930	590,091,292	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,335,118			837,033,552
1931	707,474,852	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	-	-	954,917,112
1932	753,080,146	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	-		1,000,522,406[1]
1933	748,874,239	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,670,472	28,272,301[1]		1,024,424,154[1]
1934	746,035,434	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,634,472	93,296,073[1]	-	1,086,573,121[1]
1935	740,117,976	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,601,481	104,525,860	149,028,902	1,240,881,361
1936	747,366,632	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,576,481	96,044,370	188,202,917	1,278,797,542

[1] Unstated advances *re* wheat marketing are not included.

24.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1936.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1936.	Where Payable.
	$	$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0	9,359,997	9,359,997	London.
2. Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9	7,896,590	7,896,548	[1]
3. Canadian Northern Ontario Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0	35,770,000	34,229,997	London.
4. Canadian Northern Alberta Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £647,260-5-6	3,150,000	3,149,999	London.
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0	68,040,000	34,992,000	London, New York and Canada.
6. Canadian Northern Alberta Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1962, £733,561-12-10	3,570,000		London and Canada.
7. Grand Trunk Pacific Rly. Co., 4 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £3,280,000-0-0	15,940,800	8,440,848	London, New York and Canada.
8. Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds, due 1946	25,000,000	24,238,000	New York.
9. Grand Trunk Rly. Co., 6 p.c. bonds, due 1936	25,000,000	24,220,000	New York.

[1] Part of this issue is payable in Canada, part in London, and the balance in London and Canada.

24.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1936— continued.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1936.	Where Payable.
	$	$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—concluded.			
10. Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. serial equipment bonds, 1923-38	22,500,000	3,750,000	Canada.
11. Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1954	50,000,000	50,000,000	Canada.
12. Canadian National Rly. Co., 1927, 2 p.c. guar. deb. stock, £7,176,801-0-0	34,927,098	25,189,244	London.
13. Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1957	65,000,000	65,000,000	New York and Canada.
14. Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due July 1, 1969	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
15. Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1969	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
16. Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due 1970	18,000,000	18,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
17. Canadian National Rly. Co., 4¾ p.c. gold bonds, due 1955	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
18. Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1956	70,000,000	70,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
19. Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1951	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
20. Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1950	20,500,000	20,500,000	Canada.
21. Canadian National Rly. Co., 2 p.c. bonds, due 1938	13,400,000	13,400,000	Canada.
22. Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds due 1944	35,000,000	35,000,000	Canada.
23. Canadian National Rly. Co., 2 p.c. bonds due 1943	55,000,000	55,000,000	Canada.
24. Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1953	25,000,000	25,000,000	Canada.
25. Canadian National Rly. Co. temporary bonds, ...	2,043,725	-	Canada.
Totals	**825,098,235**	**747,366,633**[1]	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
26. Grand Trunk Rly., Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. guar. stock, £12,500,000	60,833,333	60,833,333	London.
Grand Trunk 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375	20,782,492	20,782,492	London.
Great Western 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080	13,252,323	13,252,323	London.
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455	119,839,014	119,839,014	London.
Northern Rly. of Canada, 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £308,215	1,499,980	1,499,980	London.
Totals	**216,207,142**	**216,207,142**	
Other Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
27. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal South Shore Bridge 5 p.c. bonds due 1969	19,500,000	19,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
28. Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1955	10,000,000	9,400,000	London, New York and Canada.
29. Saint John Harbour Commission—			
(a) Bonded indebtedness of the city of Saint John, assumed by the Commission	1,467,165	1,208,528	$219,000 payable in London, New York and Canada; balance in Canada.
(b) Debentures of the Commission issued to the city of Saint John, due 1952	667,953	667,953	Canada.
30. New Westminster Harbour Commissioners 4¼ p.c. debentures due 1948	700,000	700,000	New York and Canada.
Totals	**32,335,118**	**30,976,481**	

[1] Additional railway securities guaranteed as to principal and interest to the value of $47,701,677 were held by the Minister of Finance as at Mar. 31, 1936, but these are not outstanding in the same sense as those in the hands of the public.

24.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1936—concl.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1936.	Where Payable.
Relief Act Guarantees—			
31. Bank Advances, *re* Province of Manitoba Savings Office	12,442,400	7,305,541	Canada.
32. Bank Advances, *re* Government of Newfoundland	625,000	625,000	Canada.
33. Bank Advances, *re* Canadian Pacific Railway Company	60,000,000	36,000,000	Canada.
34. Bank Advances, *re* Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (order for rails)	1,100,000	217,134	Canada.
35. Province of British Columbia Treasury Bills	626,534	626,534	Canada.
36. Province of Manitoba Treasury Bills	5,894,127	5,894,127	Canada.
37. Bank Advances, *re* Grain Marketing—			
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. (Sask. Oats Acct.)	–	375,278	Canada.
The Canadian Wheat Board	60,000,000	45,000,755	Canada.
Bank of Canada—			
38. Reserve of chartered banks on deposit in Bank of Canada	–	188,202,917	Canada.

Section 2.—Provincial Public Finance.*

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under Section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3), and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion Treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years at pp. 833 to 835 of this chapter. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, those provinces which, by the voluntary action of their previously existing governments entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces, though having controlled their own natural resources since 1930, formerly received from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. Further, under Section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

Prior to the opening of the present century, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally moderate, as may be seen, both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively, from Tables **25** and **26**. The demand, more especially in Ontario and the West, for increased services from governments, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities, and the performance of these functions, necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of eighteen years from 1916 to 1934 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics.† The fact that provincial govern-

*Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues detailed statements on Provincial Finance which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician. For a list of these publications see Section 1 of Chapter XXIX.

† The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1934 amounted in the aggregate to $11,019,033, as compared with $1,020,972 as recently as 1904, or an increase of more than 12-fold in 29 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, land, income and miscellaneous (exclusive of gasolene taxes, succession duties and amusement taxes), increased from $7,217,548 in 1916 to $33,618,772 in 1934, an increase of 365 p.c. in 18 years.

ment is cheaper per head in the eastern provinces is evident from Table **26**, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various fiscal years from 1871 to 1934. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the provinces west of the Ottawa river, are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each Government according to its own system of accounting, were quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenue derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. The various items of receipts and expenditures were classified under appropriate headings and a uniform terminology was adopted. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, as well as for the provinces collectively. The figures for the years 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book, those for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book and those for 1922 to 1926 on pp. 836-841 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

The Bureau now makes more extensive analyses of the finances of the provinces, including capital and trust accounts as well as ordinary revenue and expenditure. These analyses are based on a uniform classification adopted at a conference held in 1933 between provincial treasury officials and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Data for 1934 were given on the new uniform basis at pp. 858-861 of the 1936 Year Book; they are not available for publication for 1935 in view of the circumstances outlined in the last paragraph on this page.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—The total ordinary revenues and expenditures of the provinces for their individual fiscal years are shown in Table **25**, pp. 849-850, for the census years 1871-1911 and for each year from 1916-34. Tables **26** and **27** on pp. 858-861 of the 1936 Year Book show detailed ordinary revenues and expenditures for 1934. These are not available for 1935 for reasons stated in the next paragraph. While revenues have grown very rapidly over the period covered in Table **25**, expenditures have more than kept pace. Since 1916, *i.e.*, in the short space of 18 years, while total revenues of all provinces show an increase of 251 p.c., ordinary expenditures have increased by 304 p.c.

The Bank of Canada has been requested to make special reports on the financial situation of western provinces, and has found it necessary to have a revision of the classification adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the annual report on "Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments" After consultation between the Bureau and the Bank's officials, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt any compilation of 1935 and later statistics of provincial finance, on the earlier basis, pending the appointment of the proposed Royal Commission to investigate taxation and other financial matters, when the requirements of the Commission and the Bank of Canada may be worked out more satisfactorily and a revised questionnaire planned for distribution by the Bureau.

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expenses of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available. Since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the recently amended classification made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from $12,521,816 in 1916 to $73,553,567 in 1934, exclusive of motor vehicle licences, liquor traffic profits, and other licences and permits, etc., an almost six-fold increase in 18 years.

The increase in the use of automobiles, both for commercial purposes and pleasure, is clearly demonstrated by the growing revenues from licences and permits issued by the Provincial Governments. In 1921 the total revenue of all provinces from automobile licensing amounted to $7,857,751. It has since fluctuated considerably, reaching $21,735,827 in 1929 but declining to $19,952,575 in 1931. The revenue from this source in 1934 was $20,840,513.

The growth of revenue from the gasolene tax still further demonstrates the increasing use of motor vehicles. In 1923 Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces showing a gasolene-tax revenue, the total being $280,404. In 1924 the five provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia collected gasolene-tax revenue to the amount of $559,543, while in 1925 the same provinces, with Ontario added, collected $3,521,388. In 1926 all provinces, except Saskatchewan, collected gasolene taxes to the amount of $6,104,716, in 1927 to $7,615,907, and in 1928 to $9,151,735; thereafter, gasolene taxes were collected in all provinces and amounted to $17,237,017 in 1929, $20,956,590 in 1930, $23,859,067 in 1931, $24,987,273 in 1932, $25,931,480 in 1933, and in 1934 to $26,812,275. The higher yields in recent years, however, were due partly to higher rates of taxation.

The provincial revenues from the liquor traffic increased considerably between 1925 and 1930, but subsequently declined until 1934. The adoption of government control of the sale of liquor in one province after another, until now it exists in all but Prince Edward Island, where prohibition is still in force, has resulted in trading profits, licensing revenues, and permit fees, all of which have swelled the provincial revenues. Prior to the adoption of government control such revenues were not available to the provinces. In 1925 the total revenue collected by all provinces from the liquor traffic was $8,964,824; in 1926 it was $11,609,392, increasing to $16,793,656 in 1927. In 1928, it amounted to $22,755,212, in 1929 to $27,599,687, in 1930 to $33,248,056, in 1931 to $32,128,693, in 1932 to $24,832,427, in 1933 to $16,160,980 and in 1934 to $12,814,120. The method of control varies somewhat as between the provinces. In the majority of cases there are independent commissions or boards to administer the provincial Liquor Traffic Acts, but the accounting and trading profits are shown somewhat differently in the various provincial public accounts reports.*

Fiscal Years of the Provinces.—The fiscal years of the provinces are as follows: P.E.I., Dec. 31; N.S., Sept. 30 prior to 1935 and Nov. 30 thereafter; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., June 30; Ont., Oct. 31 prior to 1935 and Mar. 31 thereafter; Man. and Sask., April 30; Alta. and B.C., Mar. 31.

and also the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "The

25.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 734–736.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.[5]	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	385,014	406,236	525,824	603,344	451,076	438,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1911	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917	496,053	487,113	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	2,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918	514,475	484,416	2,332,634	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919	501,915	655,409	3,280,313	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,666,352	12,371,131
1920	740,973	660,774	3,501,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,472,651	13,520,740
1921	769,719	694,042	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922	748,888	687,241	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923	654,303	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	21,634,642	19,930,276
1924	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293
1925	740,076	745,338	4,467,484	5,969,544	3,556,330	4,112,569	25,021,329	23,629,390
1926	832,551	756,114	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1927	836,748	870,427	6,517,073	6,566,143	5,096,446	4,636,157	30,924,997	29,078,703
1928	1,034,782	943,548	6,933,630	7,543,078	5,290,098	5,393,784	34,807,783	32,821,226
1929	1,083,571	1,033,315	7,393,410	7,288,486	5,991,375	6,521,575	39,976,283	35,964,487
1930	1,148,749	1,133,366	7,682,066	7,900,987	6,583,726	7,218,856	43,585,142	39,374,910
1931	1,149,570	1,453,191	8,104,602	8,194,592	5,980,914	6,761,420	41,630,620	40,854,245
1932	1,206,026	1,277,401	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,505,328	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933	1,263,063	1,392,275	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,700,082	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,638
1934	1,385,777	1,656,924	8,876,505	10,211,369	5,535,214[7]	6,162,055[7]	31,018,344	36,612,816

Fiscal Year.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	–	–		
1881	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808		
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432		
1901	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	–	–
1911	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603	2,575,145
1916	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064	5,258,756
1917	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910	5,553,965
1918	19,270,122	17,460,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153	6,828,596
1919	20,692,166[1]	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,333,759	8,125,203
1920	25,981,517[1]	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,885	8,707,833
1921	30,411,396[1]	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1922	39,725,370[1]	37,458,395[2]	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923	34,818,729[1]	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924	41,721,961[1]	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150
1925	48,013,852[1]	51,462,178	7,866,519[3]	6,824,155[3]	12,378,755	12,498,933
1926	52,039,855[1]	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483
1927	56,306,225	55,763,689	11,592,758	10,446,285	13,050,217	12,962,217
1928	58,426,983	58,198,746	10,962,317	11,103,109	13,564,893	13,449,632
1929	64,549,718	61,906,824	12,150,490	12,344,493	16,096,666	15,971,231
1930	57,343,291[5]	57,989,353[5]	13,922,135	13,637,397	16,561,527[4]	17,079,469[4]
1931	54,390,092[5]	54,846,994[5]	13,842,511	14,491,673	14,346,010	18,202,677
1932	66,416,646[6]	64,414,500[6]	15,726,641	15,726,641	13,254,871	19,075,161
1933	67,800,543	67,325,117	13,838,339	15,782,904	16,177,784	16,756,421
1934	61,426,934	92,026,185	13,966,921	14,003,533	15,585,916	16,979,911

[1] Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated. [2] Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated. [3] For eight months. [4] Certain minor items, amounting to about $600,000, shown in previous years as ordinary receipts and expenditures, have been transferred to the extraordinary classification in the 1930 Provincial Accounts Report. [5] Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. [6] Subject to revision. This figure is taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario. [7] Subject to revision. Calculated from available data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [8] Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1901.

25.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934—concluded.

First Year.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Totals for All Provinces.[3]	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871			191,820[4]	97,692[4]	5,518,946	4,935,008
1881			397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1891			959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815	11,628,353
1901	–	–	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1911	3,309,156[1]	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948	38,144,511
1916	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795	53,826,219
1917	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984	60,122,485
1918	7,660,762	8,303,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305	66,052,909
1919	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307	76,403,973
1920	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603	11,568,003	92,653,023	88,250,675
1921	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458	102,569,515
1922	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699	112,874,954
1923	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942[2]	117,738,244	132,671,095
1924	10,506,627	11,174,690	19,124,580	20,515,367[2]	127,896,047	135,159,185
1925	11,531,026	11,249,433	18,823,358	20,156,702[2]	132,398,729	136,648,242
1926	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522[2]	146,450,904	144,183,178
1927	12,263,401	12,479,381	20,257,916	19,408,881[2]	156,845,780	152,211,883
1928	16,149,896[5]	15,870,133[5]	20,939,123	20,215,655[2]	168,109,505	165,538,910
1929	15,265,084	13,686,261	21,094,427	22,825,520[2]	183,598,024	177,542,192
1930	15,829,865	15,402,885	25,498,409	25,066,980[2]	188,154,910	184,804,203
1931	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866[2]	179,143,480	190,754,202
1932	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	190,508,122	207,743,000
1933	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,877,414	200,528,217
1934	15,178,607	17,056,639	22,618,367	22,992,344	175,592,585[6]	217,701,776[6]

[1] Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated. [2] Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). [3] See footnotes to figures for individual provinces when using these figures. [4] Six months. [5] Fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928. [6] Subject to revision. Figures for New Brunswick calculated from available data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

26.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 25, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes. Per capita figures are calculated on the basis of the population figures given on p. 153.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for All Provinces.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
(A) ORDINARY REVENUES.										
1871	4·10	1·36	1·58	1·37	1·44	–			5·31	1·50
1881	2·53	1·10	1·90	2·35	1·45	1·97			8·10	1·82
1891	2·51	1·49	1·91	2·32	1·96	3·86			9·79	2·21
1901	3·00	2·37	3·12	2·77	2·05	3·96	–	–	8·97	2·62
1911	3·99	3·30	3·83	3·51	3·71	9·66	5·49	8·85	26·70	5·65
1916	5·53	4·29	4·29	4·48	5·10	10·65	7·41	10·65	13·80	6·25
1917	5·51	4·21	4·27	4·81	6·71	11·28	8·51	12·32	14·88	7·19
1918	5·78	4·65	6·39	6·30	7·02	11·90	11·50	14·67	18·74	8·51
1919	5·64	6·47	5·85	5·67	7·42	14·93	11·91	17·82	22·40	9·25
1920	8·33	7·37	8·14	6·30	9·07	16·62	13·59	19·33	27·34	10·83
1921	8·65	8·75	7·46	6·74	10·37	15·34	15·57	18·85	28·99	11·61
1922	8·41	9·18	8·29	9·00	13·33	12·89	15·35	15·75	31·40	13·02
1923	6·37	10·27	8·95	8·84	11·56	16·28	16·17	17·57	33·80	13·07
1924	8·59	10·58	9·53	9·29	13·64	17·48	15·83	17·60	33·49	13·99
1925	8·61	8·67	9·05	9·82	15·43	12·45	15·36	19·15	32·01	14·25
1926	9·57	11·15	10·62	10·45	16·45	16·56	16·22	19·59	34·01	15·50
1927	9·62	12·65	12·81	11·64	17·49	17·81	15·52	19·37	32·52	16·28
1928	11·76	13·46	13·19	12·82	17·82	16·51	15·74	24·54	32·67	17·09
1929	12·31	14·35	14·83	14·42	19·36	17·95	18·23	22·32	32·01	18·31
1930	13·05	14·95	16·22	14·43	16·94	20·21	18·34	22·36	37·72	18·43
1931	13·06	15·80	14·66	14·48	15·85	19·77	15·56	21·46	34·56	17·27
1932	13·55[1]	17·10[1]	15·75[1]	13·52[1]	19·11[1]	22·18[1]	14·21[1]	18·23	36·48	18·13
1933	14·19	15·35	13·57	11·22	19·02[1]	19·49[1]	17·36[1]	20·62[1]	32·77	17·31
1934	15·57	16·91	13·02	10·28	16·93[1]	19·64[1]	16·72[1]	20·08[1]	31·20	16·22

26.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1934—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for All Provinces.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
					(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.					
1871	4·32	1·55	1·53	1·32	1·12	–			2·69	1·34
1881	2·40	1·12	1·87	4·47	1·35	3·66			7·71	1·89
1891	2·79	1·54	2·12	2·75	1·97	4·34			10·53	2·41
1901	3·06	2·37	2·75	2·74	1·85	3·88	–	–	12·78	2·63
1911	4·24	3·64	3·99	3·20	3·92	8·68	5·23	9·19	20·85	5·29
1916	4·93	4·26	4·26	4·38	4·68	11·10	8·12	12·13	22·11	6·73
1917	5·41	4·66	5·89	4·57	6·06	12·29	8·39	13·29	20·54	7·46
1918	5·44	5·13	6·50	5·33	6·36	12·93	10·07	15·91	19·04	8·11
1919	7·36	6·47	6·96	5·54	7·70	14·73	11·61	17·61	20·26	9·19
1920	7·42	7·59	7·79	5·88	9·04	17·85	11·94	18·45	22·82	10·31
1921	7·80	8·93	8·85	6·19	9·74	16·50	16·05	22·29	29·02	11·67
1922	7·72	9·18	7·68	6·88	12·57	13·61	17·32	18·98	32·23	12·66
1923	9·08	10·09	9·38	8·15	16·36	17·15	16·56	18·53	34·73	14·72
1924	8·32	10·81	9·81	8·64	15·97	16·73	15·74	18·72	35·93	14·78
1925	8·67	11·59	10·46	9·27	16·54	10·80	15·51	18·69	34·29	14·70
1926	8·69	12·29	10·30	10·14	16·20	16·32	16·09	19·56	32·72	15·26
1927	10·00	12·75	11·65	10·94	17·32	16·05	15·41	19·71	31·15	15·80
1928	10·72	14·65	13·45	12·09	17·75	16·72	15·60	24·12	31·54	16·83
1929	11·74	14·15	16·14	13·00	18·57	18·23	18·09	20·01	34·64	17·70
1930	12·88	15·37	17·78	13·94	17·13	19·79	18·91	21·75	37·08	18·10
1931	16·51	15·97	16·57	14·22	15·98	20·70	19·74	24·61	40·25	18·38
1932	14·35[1]	17·41[1]	16·70[1]	13·72[1]	18·54[1]	22·18[1]	20·44[1]	25·20	46·50	19·77
1933	15·64	18·45	13·74	13·52	18·89[1]	22·23[1]	17·98[1]	23·44[1]	36·75	18·77
1934	18·62	19·45	14·50[1]	12·13	25·36[1]	19·70[1]	18·22[1]	22·56[1]	31·71	20·11

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets.

In former issues of the Year Book statements were given showing the total direct liabilities of Provincial Governments and a detailed statement of the provincial assets. In accordance with decisions reached at the Conference mentioned on page 847, a uniform balance sheet for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1933 was presented at pp. 926-929 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Figures for 1934 were given at pp. 866-869 of the 1936 Year Book. In accordance with up-to-date accounting practice, the balance sheet was divided into three distinct categories, capital, income or current, and trust fund account assets and liabilities. As explained on p. 847, it is not possible to publish a comparative balance sheet of the provinces for 1935.

Bonded Indebtedness of the Provinces.—Of the total liabilities of the provinces the major part is represented by bonded debt owing to the public in Canada and abroad. The total gross bonded debt amounted to $1,426,293,679 in 1936 as compared with only $218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over $1,200,000,000 in the 20 years. In addition to this bonded debt there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to $232,928,298 for 1936. Figures of bonded debt for this and previous years to 1916 are given in Table 27. The rapid rise in the bonded debt of the provinces from $218,875,927 in 1916 is accounted for largely by the development of public ownership of utilities (such as the "Hydro" in Ontario), the extension of the highways and surfaced roads systems in all provinces (highway debentures outstanding in 1935 accounting for $492,000,000 of the provincial debt), and the requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public and social welfare. These demanded heavy expenditures which could not easily be met out of current revenue. The borrowings, while increasing the

public debt, are in the main considered justifiable, as the public utilities are in most cases meeting from their revenues the interest on indebtedness incurred in their construction, and the provincial assets generally are sound enough to take care of capital investment for other services which are necessary to develop the country.

27.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, fiscal years 1916 to 1936.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
1916	733,000	13,443,087	9,100,647	38,346,128	52,411,401
1917	733,000	13,362,707	15,809,856	39,462,996	55,301,501
1918	733,000	14,490,813	17,163,089	39,827,770	66,526,501
1919	733,000	14,614,893	18,585,760	39,706,614	81,026,501
1920	733,000	17,202,647	20,683,236	40,708,114	109,186,900
1921	858,000	20,678,267	23,573,432	51,652,113	184,693,420
1922	1,033,000	24,608,347	26,628,432	55,604,926	222,361,338
1923	1,183,000	27,134,507	28,583,932	60,605,226	255,587,757
1924	1,683,000	31,458,640	30,737,909	75,605,226	292,845,257
1925	1,833,000	36,000,928	32,345,909	81,944,926	277,045,257
1926	1,873,000	35,986,324	35,325,909	78,004,926	280,559,094
1927	1,933,000	40,708,457	36,554,409	79,212,226	293,365,994
1928	2,185,000	34,824,713	37,845,303	80,731,877	322,365,844
1929	2,109,000	46,395,847	34,780,603	80,334,792	350,563,844
1930	2,329,000	55,483,480	41,211,696	76,735,292	398,821,344
1931	2,104,000	60,325,613	45,858,996	84,235,292	455,375,344
1932	3,504,000	61,740,747	58,739,663	91,987,692	499,986,011
1933	3,754,000	66,439,880	61,935,163	110,237,892	522,687,345
1934	4,554,000	73,476,013	63,570,920	126,518,007	600,454,102
1935	5,754,000	85,866,647	67,562,920	149,748,007	594,088,188
1936	6,029,000	86,974,113	74,049,920	164,747,607	602,027,288

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1916	30,396,274	24,292,044	29,000,200	21,153,146	218,875,927
1917	31,196,870	25,439,187	30,595,200	23,153,146	235,054,463
1918	33,890,870	28,019,387	31,500,200	23,071,936	255,223,566
1919	36,897,870	29,963,410	34,635,200	27,571,936	283,735,184
1920	49,700,870	35,237,170	41,989,900	34,071,936	349,513,773
1921	61,929,870	41,785,436	59,010,257	46,511,436	490,692,231
1922	66,331,121	49,685,476	67,373,279	61,851,436	575,477,355
1923	67,914,095	52,807,876	78,522,279	65,851,436	638,190,108
1924	69,637,095	52,492,956	78,594,760	68,851,436	701,906,279
1925	66,658,595	50,493,376	81,459,407	76,443,736	704,225,134
1926	64,433,595	54,114,176[1]	86,894,666	71,485,736	708,677,426
1927	67,293,828	56,944,576	90,890,458	75,485,736	742,388,684
1928	69,822,828	58,309,256	90,899,816	72,275,736	769,260,373
1929	71,465,161	58,275,776	96,532,443	77,482,736	817,940,202
1930	76,641,161	73,667,316	106,888,380	87,365,236	919,142,905
1931	81,381,906	85,141,205	106,866,573	95,358,236	1,016,647,165
1932	89,630,906	101,831,236	128,970,593	111,932,236	1,148,323,084
1933	90,938,906	109,209,642	133,837,260	125,332,736	1,224,372,824
1934	90,024,906	112,868,207	129,055,260	129,163,236	1,329,684,651
1935	92,136,606	121,109,740	129,744,260	127,311,236	1,373,321,604
1936	95,480,881	124,446,374	128,140,260	144,398,236	1,426,293,679

[1] Liabilities statement is for April 30; this amount includes $500,000 due May 1.

Total Provincial Public Debt.—Table 28 gives a classified analysis of the public debt of Provincial Governments at the close of their fiscal years in 1935 and 1936.

28.—Debt of Provincial Governments at the ends of their respective fiscal years in 1935 and 1936, showing Bonded Debt with offsetting Sinking Funds, Treasury Bills, Other Direct Liabilities, Available Assets offsetting Direct Liabilities and Indirect Liabilities.

NOTE.—For dates on which the fiscal years of the provinces end, see text on p. 848.

Year and Province.	Direct Liabilities.									Total Indirect Liabilities.
	Funded Debt.					Other Direct Liabilities.	Total Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds).	Assets Available or Realizable[1] (deductible).	Total Net Direct Liabilities.	
	Bonded Debt.			Treasury Bills.	Net Funded Debt.					
	Total Gross Bonded or Debenture Debt.	Sinking Funds (deductible).	Net Bonded or Debenture Debt.							
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1935.										
Prince Edward Island..	5,754,000	1,114,033	4,639,967	Nil	4,639,967	1,520,682	6,160,649	1,049,890	5,110,759	Nil
Nova Scotia..	85,866,647	5,767,759	80,098,888	Nil	80,098,888	6,288,841	86,387,729	29,585,170	56,802,559	1,156,937
New Brunswick	67,562,920	8,044,866	59,518,054	300,000	59,818,054	4,306,316	64,124,370	11,564,562	52,559,808	1,792,713
Quebec	149,748,007	17,605,505	132,142,502	14,000,000	146,142,502	44,988,034	191,130,536	50,539,877	140,590,659	10,937,131
Ontario	594,088,188	6,896,845	587,191,343	49,900,000	637,091,343	37,294,574	674,385,917	295,971,410[2]	378,414,507	99,438,793
Manitoba	92,136,606	8,593,056	83,543,550	30,398,577	113,942,127	13,235,966	127,178,093	81,709,543	45,468,550	7,784,263
Saskatchewan	121,109,740	8,449,761	112,659,979	53,604,646	166,264,625	19,878,941	186,143,566	111,044,509	75,099,057	32,779,710
Alberta	129,744,260	9,925,223	119,819,037	16,303,750	136,122,787	20,408,214	156,531,001	49,729,293	106,801,708	9,036,054
British Columbia	127,311,236	29,519,751	97,791,485	20,825,141	118,616,626	10,795,149	129,411,775	15,573,565	113,838,210	68,369,235
Tota!s, All Provinces	**1,373,321,604**	**95,916,799**	**1,277,404,805**	**185,332,114**	**1,462,736,919**	**158,716,717**	**1,621,453,636**	**646,767,819**	**974,685,817**	**231,294,836**
1936.										
Prince Edward Island..	6,029,000	1,315,832	4,713,168	Nil	4,713,168	1,676,459	6,389,627	1,063,345	5,326,282	Nil
Nova Scotia	86,974,113	5,822,665	81,151,448	Nil	81,151,448	7,927,050	89,078,498	25,219,009	63,859,489	591,687
New Brunswick	74,049,920	8,816,471	65,233,449	600,000	65,833,449	3,634,304	69,467,753	12,701,980	56,765,773	1,760,497
Quebec	164,747,607	21,112,125	143,635,482	26,575,000	170,210,482	47,188,002	217,398,484	49,268,335	168,130,149	10,229,301
Ontario	602,027,288	7,914,333	594,112,955	50,000,000	644,112,955	45,445,559	689,558,514	283,519,691[2]	406,038,823	113,968,417
Manitoba	95,480,881	9,350,881	86,130,000	28,623,826	114,753,826	12,437,419	127,191,245	78,611,384	48,579,861	7,436,969
Saskatchewan	124,446,374	9,585,191	114,861,183	68,189,135	183,050,318	21,464,344	204,514,662	121,280,092	83,234,570	33,691,987
Alberta	128,140,260	10,625,979	117,514,281	25,426,750	142,941,031	21,358,709	164,299,740	50,750,414	113,549,326	8,554,346
British Columbia	144,398,236	31,058,958	113,339,278	33,513,587	146,852,865	18,968,319	165,821,184	27,198,255	138,622,929	48,315,998
Tota!s, All Provinces	**1,426,293,679**	**105,602,435**	**1,320,691,244**	**232,928,298**	**1,553,619,542**	**180,100,165**	**1,733,719,707**	**649,612,505**	**1,084,107,202**	**224,549,202**

[1] In addition to the available assets shown most of the provinces had partially secured loans and advances in connection with unemployment relief, while Alberta had partially secured loans and advances, and sale of contracts for School Lands Fund amounting to over $11,000,000 for 1935 and $12,000,000 for 1936; British Columbia had partially secured projects, loans and advances amounting to over $40,000,000 for 1935 and $60,000,000 for 1936. [2] Ontario does not consider Dominion Debt Account; Common School Fund; Quebec Turnpike; and Plant, Live Stock and Equipment, "available assets"

Interest Payments and Receipts of the Provinces.—The current burden of a debt in the case of a continuing organization is represented by interest payments, which may be offset in whole or in part by interest received on loans either to provincially-owned public utilities or to corporations or individual citizens. In a country where provincial public policy varies widely with regard to public ownership, it appears desirable to include a statement showing, for each province, the gross interest payments, the interest receipts and the net interest payments. This information is given for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1934 below. At the time of going to press comparable figures for 1935 are not available.

Province.	Gross Interest Paid.	Interest Received.	Net Interest Paid.	Net Interest Paid per Capita.
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	229,606	Nil	229,606	2·58
Nova Scotia	3,321,295	914,683	2,406,612	4·58
New Brunswick	2,748,548	Nil.	2,748,548	6·47[1]
Quebec	5,266,660	955,296	4,311,363	1·43
Ontario	29,586,535	7,727,912	21,858,624	6·02[1]
Manitoba	6,079,829	2,153,263	3,926,566	5·52[1]
Saskatchewan	6,275,150	2,176,051	4,099,099	4·40[1]
Alberta	6,172,899	1,824,035	4,348,864	5·75[1]
British Columbia	7,504,421	191,684	7,312,737	10·09

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 3.—Municipal Public Finance.*

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada and, after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old Province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849.† Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and seven incorporated towns. In British Columbia seven of the 33 cities have fewer than 1,000 people, while there are no towns at all and only 17 villages; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 28 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta

* Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues statements on "Financial Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 10,000 Population and Over", on "Bonded Indebtedness of Municipalities" and on "Assessment Valuations of Municipalities". For a list of publications see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Finance".

† For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities, and where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Governments. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to becoming self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table 29 which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1934.

29.—Numbers of Municipalities, by Provinces and Classes, 1934.

Province.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Other Rural Municipalities.	Local Improvement Districts.	Suburban Municipalities.	Total.
P.E. Island	1	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Nova Scotia	2	43	Nil	[1]	24	Nil	Nil	69
New Brunswick	3	20	2	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
Quebec	25	102	302	75	1,023	Nil	Nil	1,527
Ontario	28	147	156	38[2]	571[3]	Nil	Nil	940
Manitoba	4	31[4]	22	Nil	112	Nil	5	174
Saskatchewan	8	80	385	Nil	302	84	Nil	859
Alberta	7	53	147	Nil	163	234	Nil	604
British Columbia	33	Nil	17	Nil	28	Nil	Nil	78
Totals	**111**	**483**	**1,031**	**128**	**2,223**	**318**	**5**	**4,299**

[1] Nova Scotia has 18 counties, some of which are "municipalities", while others are divided into "municipalities". [2] There are 43 counties in all, geographically, but a number are united for municipal purposes. [3] Officially known as "townships". [4] Includes Flinflon Municipal District.

Municipal Revenue from Taxation.—As a result of accumulated borrowings to meet conditions peculiar to the depression, the relentless advance of interest charges against realizable taxation has brought about a condition in many municipalities where expenditures are out of all proportion to receipts, in spite of the fact that the trend of interest rates has been definitely downwards. It is natural under such conditions that the general subject of taxation should receive the increasing attention of the public and, of all forms of taxation, the imposition of municipal taxes—where the tax is applied broadly to assessed valuations placed on homes and other real property and on incomes and business—hits the ratepayer's pocket most directly.

In view of the wide public interest in municipal taxation, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published a bulletin giving as complete a picture as is possible of tax levies and taxation receipts of municipalities, classified into cities, towns and rural municipalities, by provinces, for the years 1913-34.* The following summary table, taken therefrom, gives figures of tax receipts for these years so far as they are available. Unfortunately, there are certain inconsistencies and omissions, as between provinces, which the footnotes to the table attempt to explain.

* See the bulletin "Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts, by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

30.—Tax Receipts of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces, 1913-34.

Year	P.E.I.[2]	N.S.	N.B.[3]	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.[6]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913..	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1914..	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1915..	[1]	[1]	[1]	33,288,115	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1916..	[1]	[1]	[1]	32,131,489	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1917..	[1]	[1]	[1]	33,222,593	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9,382,099
1918..	[1]	3,462,587	[1]	36,628,407	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	10,630,355
1919..	[1]	3,443,681	[1]	47,001,911	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	14,096,799
1920..	[1]	4,009,780	[1]	53,929,349	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	15,519,092
1921..	[1]	4,727,730	[1]	60,400,650	[1]	[1]	22,278,621	[1]	14,664,292[5]
1922..	[1]	5,229,302	[1]	57,311,993	[1]	[1]	27,314,503	[1]	14,627,777[5]
1923..	[1]	6,367,966	[1]	58,857,190	[1]	[1]	26,079,908	[1]	14,506,982
1924..	[1]	6,184,398	[1]	64,236,251	94,526,271	[1]	26,009,764	10,706,183	13,856,416
1925..	[1]	6,012,030	[1]	65,654,871	94,559,210	[1]	27,245,639	9,694,632	14,748,216
1926..	[1]	6,397,612	[1]	67,779,258	96,703,171	[1]	26,300,069	12,433,696	14,858,435
1927..	[1]	6,576,669	[1]	71,044,091	103,426,618	[1]	26,241,928	10,572,853	15,208,181
1928..	[1]	6,801,365	[1]	62,619,679	107,449,970	[1]	27,369,597	9,583,254	16,153,676
1929..	[1]	6,813,918	[1]	69,450,228	116,693,006	[1]	26,612,226	11,005,241	17,345,523
1930..	[1]	6,642,094	[1]	73,337,620	120,627,896	[1]	20,779,829	10,424,676	17,989,046
1931..	168,646	6,605,580	2,598,910	73,761,481	122,316,767	6,998,963[5]	18,392,914	10,255,692	18,260,430
1932..	145,830	6,613,675	2,441,063	79,612,584	121,284,311	17,290,889	17,616,414	12,032,471	17,089,972
1933..	156,135	6,440,471	2,295,247	79,471,242	116,920,000	17,104,553	15,822,648	11,661,595	17,521,554
1934..	164,158	7,108,035	2,207,230	59,729,973[4]	117,892,884	18,187,714	16,624,783	12,218,328	18,002,475

[1] Comparable figures not available. [2] Statistics are for Charlottetown only. [3] Cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton only, except for 1934 figures which are for Saint John and Moncton only. [4] Revenue for municipalities and receipts for schools. See also footnote 2 to Table 33. [5] The figure shown is for all municipalities except cities, whereas cities are included for 1932 and 1933. A comparable figure is not obtainable but receipts for Winnipeg were $10,874,891, and the total *tax imposition* for the cities of Brandon, Portage la Prairie and St. Boniface was $1,652,241. [6] B.C. has no municipal organization of towns, and provision was first made for villages in 1922. Statistics of tax receipts for cities and rural districts are shown from 1917-21, and those for cities, villages and rural districts from 1922.

Municipal Assessments.—The chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities; though, as indicated above, in certain provinces personal property, income, and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations. In the Prairie Provinces, the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, *e.g.*, in Saskatchewan, where the taxable valuations of buildings are about 12 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, and in Alberta, where they are about 28 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table **31**.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as among provinces, as among classes of municipalities, and as among municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipalities.

31.—Summary Statement Showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1930-34.

Province.	Taxable Real Property.		Personal Property.	Income.	Total Taxable Valuations.[16]	Exempted Property.
	Land.	Total, Land and Buildings.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.....1930		31,492,665	7,413,475	425,016	39,388,186	1,984,000
1931		32,595,794	6,336,017	287,134	39,302,440	1,828,000
1932		33,679,705	5,350,022	222,739	39,258,331	1,826,000
1933		33,731,795	6,307,809	175,105	40,220,965	5,183,790
1934		33,987,896	6,217,767	178,629	40,385,822	5,187,040
N.S.....1930		138,202,162[3]	23,986,731[2,3]	1,716,970[2,3]	163,831,573[3]	45,163,617
1931		140,107,075[3]	24,383,477[2,3]	1,522,600[2,3]	177,2 5,514[1]	48,119,429
1932		141,006,134[3]	23,887,409[2,3]	2,091,162[2,3]	178,563,967[3]	47,524,274
1933		139,323,274[3]	22,616,603[2,3]	1,198,436[2,3]	174,180,858[3]	45,513,267
1934		137,808,458	22,071,512[2]	1,081,182[2]	171,701,982	44,961,175
N.B.....1930		126,468,634	23,111,956		149,580,590	
1931		130,053,404	23,511,406		153,564,810	
1932		127,865,063	20,592,746		148,457,809	
1933		129,634,462	19,580,954		149,215,416	
1934		126,366,539	19,333,049		145,699,588	
Que.....1930		2,451,644,179			2,465,133,281	668,244,770[5]
1931		2,210,942,541			2,223,478,680	705,797,801[5]
1932		2,226,143,786			2,269,148,711	726,626,886[5]
1933		2,192,446,982			2,240,825,176	741,701,310[5]
1934		2,184,368,606			2,233,093,702	743,230,611[5]
Ont.....1930	1,314,778,176	2,759,197,369		135,092,197	3,126,533,102[7]	510,504,102
1931	1,327,606,008	2,811,763,235		131,335,748	3,183,152,415[8]	536,535,708
1932	1,322,677,599	2,839,752,534		123,027,653	3,207,396,156[9]	559,613,040
1933	1,298,794,571	2,817,352,141		105,838,712	3,163,733,491[9]	578,130,065
1934	1,266,175,295	2,702,400,638		86,035,072	3,023,011,441[9]	587,889,203
Man.....1930		541,847,002	11,273,173		563,694,049	147,666,868
1931		539,012,367	7,656,667		557,103,129	156,793,923
1932		536,413,841	5,989,568		552,296,364	158,588,317
1933		502,767,941	5,769,755		517,628,197	162,430,924
1934		495,428,343	5,595,233		509,753,890	162,235,639
Sask.....1930	976,232,540	1,091,299,416		2,048,005[7]	1,139,415,260	
1931	972,490,470	1,089,729,394		1,205,209[8]	1,134,460,775	
1932	968,674,804	1,088,167,082		400,074[9]	1,129,447,552	
1933	959,838,291	1,076,520,081		–	1,115,773,324	
1934	950,175,177	1,067,714,102			1,106,016,437	
Alta.....1930	525,513,056	645,417,883			656,203,618	
1931	456,099,459[4]	579,960,105[4]			595,745,117[4]	
1932	446,925,085[4]	571,119,947[4]			589,424,200[4]	
1933	445,610,003[4]	567,605,428[4]			586,965,175[4]	
1934	437,678,242[4]	560,408,966[4]			577,407,878[4]	
B.C.....1930	307,772,090	681,990,389			681,990,389	87,373,370
1931	303,667,022	688,096,083			688,096,083	149,274,900
1932	293,986,938	677,355,920			677,355,920	151,520,124
1933	277,291,181	640,461,800			640,461,800	145,988,409
1934	268,996,902	625,762,235			625,762,235	146,434,234
Totals.....1930	**3,124,295,862[1]**	**8,467,559,699[3]**	**65,785,335[2,3]**	**139,282,188[2,3]**	**8,985,770,048[6]**	**1,460,936,727**
1931	**3,059,862,959[1,4]**	**8,222,259,998[3,4]**	**61,887,567[2,3]**	**134,350,691[2,3]**	**8,752,118,963[4,6]**	**1,598,349,761**
1932	**3,032,264,426[1,4]**	**8,241,504,012[3,4]**	**55,819,745[2,3]**	**125,741,628[2,3]**	**8,791,349,010[4,6]**	**1,645,698,641**
1933	**2,981,534,041[1,4]**	**8,098,843,804[3,4]**	**54,275,121[2,3]**	**107,212,253[2,3]**	**8,629,004,402[4,6]**	**1,678,947,765**
1934	**2,923,025,616[1,4]**	**7,934,245,783[4]**	**53,217,561[2]**	**87,294,883[2]**	**8,432,832,975[4,6]**	**1,689,937,902**

[1] Less land for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Manitoba. [2] In Nova Scotia personal property and income assessments for cities are for Sydney only. [3] Includes exemptions for municipality of Cumberland, Nova Scotia. [4] Local Improvement Districts not included in 1931, 1932, 1933, or 1934 in Alberta. [5] These amounts include property temporarily exempted. [6] In addition, assessments for schools only in Ontario were: townships $3,125,660, towns and villages $22,347,193, and cities $86,780,452 in 1930; townships $4,486,690, towns and villages 20,499,195, and cities 93,816,472 in 1931; townships : 4,976,492, towns and villages $18,249,670, and cities $86,803,023 in 1932; townships $3,495,026, towns and villages $12,884,022, and cities $86,638,946 in 1933; and townships $2,636,133, villages $1,167,415, towns $16,656,397, and cities $86,657,415 in 1934. [7] $484,736 is by special franchise. [8] $441,660 is by special franchise. [9] Includes special franchise (amount not stated). [10] Includes certain other taxable valuations.

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the nineteen-twenties. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from $153,568,409 in 1913 to $483,952,700 in 1934, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from $173,720,141 in 1915 to $565,218,160 in 1934, and a proportionate increase took place in other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table **32.** The figures show that there was an increase in 1934 over 1933 in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec; the others showed a decrease. In Saskatchewan, net debenture debt is shown for all municipalities in 1919, while from 1920 the statistics represent gross debenture debt. In Alberta in the earlier years, figures represent principally net debenture debt but from 1929 gross debenture debt is shown. All other provinces give gross total debenture debt throughout.

32.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-34.

NOTE.—Figures are for gross debenture debt unless otherwise indicated.

Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
1919	970,100[1]	17,863,881	11,188,467[2]	199,705,568	243,226,877
1920	1,086,500[1]	19,192,462	10,841,466[2]	224,269,714	269,727,271
1921	1,202,200[1]	22,451,743	7,578,567[2]	230,955,538	317,613,283
1922	1,254,900[1]	23,541,759	10,025,633[2]	246,920,376	349,276,606
1923	1,290,800[1]	24,248,782	7,974,362[2]	260,907,356	376,512,002
1924	1,143,550[1]	25,348,664	17,350,225[2]	276,834,787	430,010,501
1925	1,163,050[1]	25,722,635	10,660,861[2]	281,213,213	405,178,853
1926	1,247,545[1]	26,281,152	17,091,550[2]	296,746,090	413,474,813
1927	1,452,425[1]	28,381,616	15,707,699[2]	313,416,960	434,464,056
1928	1,515,125[1]	29,049,412	19,584,335[2]	335,784,811	435,912,807
1929	1,598,624[1]	29,029,119	21,343,890[2]	352,291,456	451,936,592
1930	1,863,211[1]	30,182,264	20,942,988[2]	384,763,515	485,280,182
1931	1,959,672[1]	31,386,025	22,165,501[2]	427,815,926	499,002,074
1932	2,129,350[1]	31,606,140	24,752,873[2]	463,613,696	504,755,977
1933	2,147,650[1]	32,772,717	24,667,909[2]	479,608,472	494,433,956
1934	2,348,275[1]	33,318,115	26,495,037[2]	565,218,160	483,952,700

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.[4]
	$	$	$	$	$
1919	55,562,788	39,585,388[3]	66,870,464[3]	94,741,615	729,715,148
1920	57,820,588	40,611,271	57,205,275[3]	96,107,911	776,862,458
1921	65,463,239	41,180,255	53,429,558[3]	97,495,984	837,370,367
1922	68,811,040	59,719,165	60,832,650[3]	98,761,630	919,143,759
1923	73,908,963	59,011,174	70,999,611[3]	96,273,987	971,127,037
1924	73,944,105	57,763,699	65,414,317[3]	96,106,151	1,043,915,999
1925	79,211,867	55,835,505	57,908,593[3]	99,055,201	1,015,949,780
1926	80,716,272	54,844,759	56,950,712[3]	102,853,228	1,050,206,121
1927	83,017,302	54,361,158	62,414,660[3]	107,376,118	1,100,591,994
1928	85,651,906	53,092,330	63,428,853[3]	110,124,819	1,134,144,398
1929	85,901,404	54,913,100	78,473,392	118,483,618	1,193,971,195
1930	84,879,707	59,000,183	78,645,803	125,832,088	1,271,389,941
1931	91,615,195	59,146,592	78,679,571	129,913,890	1,341,684,445
1932	92,471,256	59,238,281	76,892,413	129,332,791	1,384,792,777
1933	96,076,856	57,288,400	69,455,181	128,094,159	1,384,545,300
1934	90,767,215	55,092,110	67,886,011	127,172,942	1,452,850,565

[1] Municipalities included cannot be enumerated for the years 1919-23; figures represent Charlottetown and Kensington 1924-33; Montague for 1925-33; Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, and Alberton 1926-33; and Borden 1932-33. For the latest year the figures include all eight incorporated municipalities of the province. [2] Municipalities included cannot be enumerated for the years 1919-23; figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages, and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages, and 15 counties in 1925; 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village, and 15 counties in 1926; 3 cities, 23 towns, 4 villages, and 15 counties in 1927, 1928 and 1929; 3 cities, 19 towns, 2 villages, and 15 counties in 1930; and 3 cities, 20 towns, 2 villages, and 15 counties in 1931, 1932 1933 and 1934. [3] Figures for this year are for net debenture debt. [4] Footnotes 1, 2 and 3 should be noted in interpreting these totals.

33.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1934.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	897	13,838	9,168,213	378,575	378,575	2,979,856	2,273,167
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	4,403	59,275[1]	59,002,955	3,546,606	3,546,607	21,289,741	21,289,741
Sydney	3,730	25,000	11,937,693	1,776,163	1,776,162	5,635,037	5,635,037
Glace Bay	6,202	20,706[1]	5,075,200	699,826	706,197	2,559,337	1,846,500
New Brunswick—							
Saint John	13,440	50,000	41,040,100	2,954,653	3,145,259	15,334,047	10,225,363
Moncton	2,093	21,694	22,082,825	1,323,298	1,323,298	7,407,748	6,899,322
Quebec—[2]							
Montreal	32,254	850,000	977,401,255	45,224,769	50,643,379	416,651,880	390,196,239
Quebec	5,754	145,000	128,411,719	5,912,051	6,116,043	52,232,693	48,508,030
Verdun	1,426	60,871	43,903,820	2,659,353	2,789,243	16,470,131	15,665,357
Three Rivers	2,560	40,000	35,650,704	2,062,934	2,068,691	14,887,396	16,137,598
Hull	4,000	30,058	20,890,724	1,299,934	1,435,055	7,432,270	7,169,620
Sherbrooke	3,104	29,284	28,424,921	1,685,695	1,618,648	13,497,142	9,429,869
Outremont	975	29,000	43,355,117	1,579,120	1,585,395	9,532,082	9,212,289
Westmount	976	26,000	71,828,206	2,008,065	1,984,656	15,022,046	13,724,104
Lachine	2,996	18,539	20,796,452	985,327	974,796	9,020,046	7,924,590
Shawinigan Falls	1,610	16,407	26,466,306	841,781	816,318	6,944,180	6,141,832
St. Hyacinthe	1,170	14,926	12,790,073	411,640	398,390	3,103,159	1,855,911
Valleyfield	600	13,231	6,725,936	406,288	394,729	1,921,006	1,643,074
Chicoutimi	1,700	12,931	6,739,665	312,143	365,700	3,674,163	2,686,978
Lévis	2,222	11,768	6,079,901	283,465	284,175	2,218,039	1,514,445
St. Jean	1,331	11,693	11,117,195	331,576	315,857	3,079,131	2,355,875
Joliette	1,288	11,510	5,588,846	246,491	234,792	2,439,251	1,527,445
Jonquière	1,800	11,000	4,212,912	249,066	239,392	2,705,487	2,795,241
Granby	960	10,700	5,977,900	217,746	214,368	1,760,270	1,182,440
Thetford Mines	2,080	10,657	6,116,250	210,751	185,712	1,504,080	578,871
Sorel	2,000	10,097	3,815,983	280,872	312,550	1,783,663	1,782,334
Ontario—[3]							
Toronto	17,162	623,562	956,261,924				
Hamilton	9,272	154,276	169,192,540				
Ottawa	4,120	135,300	160,036,925				
London	7,231	73,880	86,858,296				
Windsor	3,209	62,216	66,606,030				
Kitchener	2,952	31,328	26,358,698				
Brantford	3,159	30,691	27,946,294				
St. Catharines	1,860	26,394	24,888,155				
Fort William	9,865	24,492	31,322,501				
Kingston	2,965	23,678	17,462,163				
Sault Ste. Marie	4,900	23,382	20,030,700				
Peterborough	2,848	22,869	25,087,370				
Oshawa	3,356	22,506	16,169,520				
Guelph	3,104	20,882	14,151,890				
Port Arthur	8,700	19,459	26,937,823				
Niagara Falls	1,655	18,060	18,811,053	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Sarnia	1,770	17,645	17,832,540				
Stratford	2,835	17,456	14,902,637				
Timmins	789	17,436	6,530,112				
Sudbury	2,710	17,246	12,323,471				
Chatham	1,650	16,284	14,513,924				
St. Thomas	1,800	16,066	15,255,361				
North Bay	2,100	15,925	11,795,382				
East Windsor	1,677	14,606	15,064,550				
Belleville	1,800	13,899	10,377,404				
Galt	1,600	13,715	11,042,410				
Owen Sound	2,909	12,923	8,401,493				
Cornwall	706	11,639	9,316,719				
Woodstock	1,525	10,968	7,590,972				
Sandwich	2,033	10,682	9,500,210				
Welland	1,100	10,585	9,193,675				
Pembroke	1,900	10,132	5,530,039				

[1] Census of 1931. [2] Statistics of receipts, expenditures, assets, and liabilities are not strictly comparable with previous years owing to modifications of provincial report 1934. [3] Owing to a revision of the system of reporting municipal statistics, incomplete returns only are available for receipts, expenditures, assets, and liabilities.

33.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1934—concluded.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	15,315	223,017	222,581,316			45,784,081[2]	78,571,873
Brandon	5,427	17,082[1]	12,912,710			3,367,250[2]	3,799,922
St. Boniface	11,642	16,305[1]	8,417,127			5,888,762[2]	7,540,374
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	8,936	55,763	45,509,535	5,481,363	5,201,810	27,299,393	18,326,859
Saskatoon	8,000	45,369	34,208,414	4,658,717	4,154,064	20,451,781	17,526,357
Moose Jaw	9,410	22,321	18,661,050	1,623,861	1,383,173	12,410,332	6,996,263
Prince Albert	9,713	10,380	6,712,700	580,259	577,413	4,914,571	3,750,479
Alberta—							
Calgary	25,926	83,362	64,715,702	5,280,129	5,174,240		27,705,517
Edmonton	27,200	79,773	56,475,850	8,342,060	8,145,230		37,764,882
Lethbridge	6,944	13,448	9,686,430	803,427	678,558		4,381,474
Medicine Hat	10,880	10,300	9,764,834	661,805	644,399		3,086,466
British Columbia—							
Vancouver	27,965	246,593	341,469,904	14,149,463	14,525,018		83,417,593
Victoria	4,637	39,082	50,837,461	2,377,792	2,907,947		17,979,592
New Westminster	3,481	17,524	20,392,047	1,100,404	1,198,486		7,090,175

[1] Census of 1931. [2] Real Property and Public Utility Assets not included.

Section 4.—National Wealth and Income.

Subsection 1.—National Wealth.

The economic concept of national wealth is concrete and purely material since economics is not able to take cognizance of the immense field of intangible wealth created by churches, schools and other institutions, nor of such things as climate, location, health, etc., which promote individual and national welfare and are often referred to as wealth, but in a different sense from that meant here. Our national wealth, as here understood, is the sum total of our physical assets. It includes all farms, factories, equipment, merchandise in stock, and the thousand and one material things which Canada as a nation possesses. It does not include such things as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., which an individual regards as wealth but which, in reality, are mere evidences of ownership. From the point of view of the nation as a whole, all such claims and counter claims must be ruled out. There is, too, a large field of intangible wealth such as that represented by organization for doing business of all kinds, the reputation of business firms, managerial experience, etc., of which no account can be taken in a statistical determination of wealth. Further, a distinction must be made between "present" and "potential" wealth. Canada has an immense potential wealth in forests, mines, etc., the present value of which it is impossible to estimate.

Notwithstanding the enormous statistical and economic difficulties inherent in any evaluation of the national wealth, the justification for such attempts lies in the importance of such information for an analysis of a nation's social and economic position. A general idea of the size and composition of the national wealth is essential for the intelligent consideration of many problems, both national and international, and although, in view of the numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature, the statistics must be regarded as indicative rather than strictly accurate, when carefully prepared they hold a very important place in a national statistical system.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the public and private property within the nation apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where small as well as large incomes are assessed for income tax. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. A fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is often employed.* The estimate of Canada's wealth herein presented is based on the "inventory" principle, *i.e.*, an attempt is made to secure for the nation an approximation of the businessman's inventory of his possessions. This method consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings, etc. It does not include the value of undeveloped natural resources but only natural wealth which has been appropriated. For instance, it includes the value of the machinery and other capital equipment used in coal mining but not the unmined coal; the boats used in fishing but not the fish in the sea; the power plants and equipment used in developing water power but not the waterfalls themselves. In the case of forest wealth partial exception is made by the inclusion of accessible raw materials. When making comparison between the different provinces it should be remembered that this method tends to understate the wealth of any section of the country which is rich in mines, fisheries or water power.

Whatever method is used, difficulty arises when we try to reduce all the things which go to make up wealth (things which once created are not themselves subject to violent change) to a common denominator. Estimates of national wealth must always be expressed in terms of the national currency. Yet the purchasing power of the currency unit is always fluctuating and since 1929 had increased at one point (February, 1933) by more than 50 p.c. in terms of wholesale prices. Even in 1930, the average index number of wholesale prices was down by nearly 10 p.c. from 1929, while in December of that year the average index number of wholesale prices was 19 p.c. lower than in the same month of 1929.

The effect of such drastic reductions in values is first felt by the commodities which are being currently produced and, through these commodities, the dollar value of production is diminished and consequently the national income of a country where most people are producers. Ultimately, a persistent decline of this character affects the capital values of real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., and its influence is then felt in a reduction in the national wealth as stated in dollars.

The first official estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was for 1921, being based on the census data of that year. The national wealth was then placed at $22,195,000,000. Later estimates were $25,673,000,000 for 1925 and $27,668,000,000 for 1927. The estimates for 1921, 1925 and 1927 are, not exactly comparable with those for 1929 and 1933 given below, but are sufficiently so for most purposes. The estimate for 1929 is $31,276,000,000, and the 1933 estimate $25,768,000,000. The former presents a picture at the peak of domestic prosperity, whereas, that of 1933 reflects the writing down of values resulting from the depression.

Wealth of Canada by Items, 1929 and 1933.—In the items showing the composition of the national wealth, as set out in Table **34**, care has been taken to exclude duplication. In any consideration of the individual items it should be

* An explanation of method and of the background of early estimates of national wealth as applied to Canada will be found in the article "The Wealth of Canada and Other Nations" by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, published in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, October, 1919.

remembered that each item covers only the portion of wealth which is stated in the description attached thereto. For instance, the item "Fisheries" includes only capital invested in primary operations. Capital invested in fish-canning and -curing establishments is included with "Manufactures", though this also might be considered as part of the wealth connected with "Fisheries" Similarly, the items for "Manufactures" do not include lands and buildings in urban centres which are shown under the heading "Urban Real Property".*

* A fuller explanation of the composition of the separate items is contained in the bulletin "Canada's National Wealth", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician on application.

34.—Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Distribution of Component Items, 1929 and 1933.

NOTE.—For discussion of these items, see p. 871 of the 1933 Year Book and the bulletin referred to above.

Classification of Wealth.	Aggregate Amount.		Percentage of Total.		Average Amount per Head of Population.	
	1929.	1933.	1929.	1933.	1929.	1933.
	$'000	$'000	p.c.	p.c.	$	$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery, and live stock)	6,308,353	4,760,844	20·17	18·48	629·01	445·73
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders	1,631,124	802,946	5·22	3·11	162·64	75·17
Totals, Agricultural Wealth	7,939,477	5,563,790	25·39	21·59	791·65	520·90
Mines (capital employed)	867,021	800,292	2·77	3·10	86·45	74·93
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations)	2,299,903	2,090,821	7·35	8·11	229·33	195·75
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations)	33,935	25,380	0·11	0·10	3·38	2·38
Central electric stations (capital invested in lands and buildings other than office buildings and in equipment, materials, etc.)	1,003,070	1,309,801	3·21	5·08	100·02	122·63
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, duplication excluded)	1,421,430	949,721	4·55	3·69	141·73	88·92
Manufactures (materials on hand and stocks in process, duplication excluded)	837,805	368,070	2·68	1·43	83·54	34·46
Construction, custom and repair (estimate of capital invested in machinery and tools and materials on hand)	137,685	32,385	0·44	0·13	13·73	3·03
Trading establishments (estimate of the value of furniture and fixtures, equipment and materials on hand)	1,039,584	708,043	3·32	2·75	103·66	66·29
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment)	3,321,033	3,365,464	10·62	13·06	331·14	315·09
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment)	240,111	223,704	0·77	0·87	23·94	20·94
Telephones (cost of property and equipment)	291,589	330,491	0·93	1·28	29·07	30·94
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimate for undervaluation by assessors and for roads, sewers, etc.)	8,251,011	6,913,530	26·38	26·83	822·72	647·27
Canals (amount expended on construction to Mar. 31, 1930)	241,946	267,671	0·77	1·04	24·13	25·06
Harbours (approximate amount expended to Mar. 31, 1930)	405,346	502,264	1·30	1·95	40·42	47·02
Shipping (including aircraft)	150,827	135,506	0·48	0·53	15·04	12·69
Automobiles (estimate of the value of automobiles registered)	690,039	392,211	2·21	1·52	68·81	36·72
Highways, etc.	532,972	689,333	1·70	2·68	53·14	64·54
Household furnishings, clothing, etc. (value estimated from production and trade statistics)	1,370,000	913,397	4·38	3·54	136·60	85·52
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the general public	201,030	186,362	0·64	0·72	20·04	17·45
Grand Totals	**31,275,814**	**25,768,236**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**3,118·54**	**2,412·53**

Aggregate and Per Capita Wealth, by Provinces, 1929 and 1933.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth in 1933, Ontario ranked first with an estimated aggregate wealth of $8,796,000,000 or 34·14 p.c. of the total; Quebec second with $6,738,000,000 or 26·15 p.c.; Saskatchewan third with $2,527,000,000 or 9·81 p.c.; and British Columbia fourth with $2,431,000,000 or 9·43 p.c. of the whole.

While Ontario and Quebec led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth. British Columbia held first rank with a per capita wealth of $3,414, Alberta second with $2,721 and Saskatchewan third with $2,711. Ontario with a per capita wealth of $2,468 was fourth, Quebec was fifth with $2,269, and Manitoba sixth with $2,201. The per capita wealth for the whole Dominion was estimated at $2,413.

Further details, including revised figures for 1929, are shown in Table **35.** In 1929 the provinces held the same relative places, both as regards aggregate and per capita wealth.

35.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Analyses, 1929 and 1933.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921 and 1925 are given on pp. 849-850 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for 1927 on p. 870 of the 1931 Year Book.

Province.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribution of Wealth.	Estimated Population, June 1.	Percentage Distribution of Population	Wealth per Capita.[3]
	$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	$
1929.					
Prince Edward Island	167,117,000	0·54	88,000	0·88	1,899
Nova Scotia	925,822,000	2·96	515,000	5·14	1,798
New Brunswick	855,511,000	2·74	404,000	4·03	2,118
Quebec	8,403,854,000	26·87	2,772,000	27·64	3,032
Ontario	10,655,562,000	34·07	3,334,000	33·24	3,196
Manitoba	1,979,141,000	6·33	677,000	6·75	2,923
Saskatchewan	3,088,281,000	9·87	883,000	8·80	3,497
Alberta	2,427,957,000	7·76	684,000	6·82	3,550
British Columbia	2,756,844,000	8·81	659,000	6·57	4,183
Yukon	15,725,000	0·05	4,000	0·04	[2]
Totals	**31,275,814,000**	**100·00**	**10,029,000**[1]	**100·00**[1]	**3,119**
1933.					
Prince Edward Island	138,699,000	0·54	89,000	0·83	1,558
Nova Scotia	790,290,000	3·07	522,000	4·89	1,514
New Brunswick	730,297,000	2·83	420,000	3·93	1,739
Quebec	6,738,181,000	26·15	2,970,000	27·81	2,269
Ontario	8,795,801,000	34·14	3,564,000[4]	32·99	2,468[4]
Manitoba	1,562,421,000	6·06	710,000[4]	6·75	2,201[4]
Saskatchewan	2,527,147,000	9·81	932,000[4]	8·90	2,711[4]
Alberta	2,035,576,000	7·90	748,000[4]	7·09	2,721[4]
British Columbia	2,430,890,000	9·43	712,000	6·67	3,414
Yukon	18,934,000	0·07	4,000	0·04	[2]
Totals	**25,768,236,000**	**100·00**	**10,681,000**[1]	**100·00**[1]	**2,413**

[1] Includes the population of the Northwest Territories: 9,000 in 1929 and 10,000 in 1933, 0·09 p.c. in both cases. [2] As the statistics for Yukon are uncertain, the per capita estimate of wealth is open to question and has not been shown. [3] Per capita figures are worked out on the basis of revised populations, see p. 153. [4] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Analyses of Itemized Wealth, by Provinces, 1929 and 1933.—In Table **39** on pp. 882-883 of the 1936 Year Book detailed statistics of the wealth of each province by leading items were published. This information is not repeated in this edition.

Subsection 2.—National Income* and Income Tax Statistics.

Definition of National Income.—"The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life which it annually consumes, and which consist always either in the immediate produce of that labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations." —ADAM SMITH. This is perhaps the earliest modern definition of *national income*, and is still among the best, when it is interpreted in accordance with modern knowledge regarding the balance of international payments and the necessity of keeping productive equipment in running order. It must also be remembered that while the national income consists in goods and services of the most varied kinds, its total amount can be stated only in terms of money.

Following, is a statement of the nature of national income from the standpoint of the statistical technique used in its compilation, the description also being in line with present-day economic theory.

"Year in, year out, the people of this country, assisted by the stock of goods in their possession, render a vast volume of work toward the satisfaction of their wants. Some of this work eventuates in commodities, such as coal, steel, clothing, furniture, automobiles; other takes the form of direct personal services, such as are rendered by physicians, lawyers, government officials, domestic servants, and the like. Both types of activity involve an effort on the part of an individual and an expenditure of some part of the country's stock of goods. If all commodities produced and all personal services rendered during the year are added at their market value, and from the resulting total we subtract the value of that part of the nation's stock of goods which was expended (both as raw materials and as capital equipment) in producing this total, then the remainder constitutes the net product of the national economy during the year. It is referred to as national income produced, and may be defined briefly as that part of the economy's end-product which is attributable to the efforts of the individuals who comprise a nation."†

The Difficulty of Measuring National Income.—The precise statistical measurement of the national income is a matter of insurmountable difficulty, and the most indefatigable research into all the relevant statistics, in order to establish a figure of national income, must always leave an appreciable margin of error. Indeed, it is no easy matter even for an individual to establish an accurate money figure as representing his *total* income, especially where he has to include in that total income, besides his cash income, an allowance for the rental value of his (owned) house and his durable belongings therein, together with an allowance for the money value of the commodities produced and consumed within the household (such as eggs and garden produce), and of the services, ordinarily bought and sold but rendered gratis within the family circle. Yet this is the only way of obtaining the total income of the family. While such income, not received directly in money, but in commodities produced and services rendered, is not, except for house and furniture rent, an important percentage of the family income in most urban families, it constitutes a very important part of the income of most rural families, who to a much larger extent consume the commodities which they themselves produce. For this reason, indeed, comparisons between the incomes of urban families and rural families are often misleading, through not allowing for the non-money income of the latter. Certainly most people never think of their non-money income as income at all, and would never consider putting the rental value of their owned homes into

* The estimate of national income has been revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† See *National Income* 1929-32 and 1929-35, U.S. Department of Commerce.

their income tax returns. Indeed, the income tax authorities of Canada do not expect them to do so.

Any difficulties experienced in expressing the total income of an individual as a single figure are multiplied a million-fold in any attempt to express the total of the national income as a single figure. The individual and corporate incomes which are to be combined into this grand total *without duplication* are of such a heterogeneous character that any figure which may be given as the grand total of the national income must include some margin of error.

The Influence of Changes in the Price Level on National Income.—Fluctuations in the general level of prices, which have been so great in the post-war period (see p. 791), have necessarily affected the money value of the national income. Under these circumstances, it is essential that any estimate of the national income should be definitely stated as for a particular year, so that the national income for each year may be related to the prevailing price levels and corrected by the price levels of that year. Thus, when the official index number of wholesale prices is taken to correct the estimate of the money value of the national income for the decline in prices, it is found that $71·60 bought on the average as much in commodities in 1934 as $95·60 bought in 1929. Then, whereas the money value of the national income had declined by 37·3 p.c. in these five years, the adjustment for the drop in prices would reduce the decline in "real" national income of all commodities and services to 16·3 p.c., on the assumption that the prices of services rendered declined proportionately with the prices of commodities included in the index number of wholesale prices. Thus, on the assumption that the money value of the national income in 1934 was about 63 p.c. of that of 1929, the "real" national income would be nearly 84 p.c. of the total for 1929.

Estimate of National Income as Based upon the Survey of Production.—The industries concerned with the production of *form* utilities employed, in 1931, approximately five-eighths of all gainfully occupied Canadians, and they produced commodities to the net value of about $2,381,000,000 in 1934, as shown in the Survey of Production at pp. 214-215 of this volume. Then, on the assumption that the remaining three-eighths of the gainfully occupied Canadians who are engaged in the transportation and communications industries, in wholesale and retail trade, in finance and in personal and professional service, are proportionately as productive on the average as those who engage in the production of *form* utilities, we attain a total figure of what labour, assisted by capital, has presumably been able to produce in the course of a calendar year. This figure has, for the latest fifteen years, been published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Annual Survey of Production, and in the Canada Year Book.

On the basis of the annual Census of Industry and the occupational distribution of the population as ascertained at the Decennial Censuses of 1921 and 1931, the grand total value of the national production of commodities and services in each year from 1920 to 1934, inclusive, has been approximately estimated as follows: 1920, $5,523,000,000; 1921, $4,215,000,000; 1922, $4,520,000,000; 1923, $4,696,000,000; 1924, $4,643,000,000; 1925, $5,178,000,000; 1926, $5,600,000,000; 1927, $6,101,000,000; 1928, $6.342,000,000; 1929, $6,072,000,000; 1930, $5,335,000,000; 1931, $4,100,000,000; 1932, $3,370,000,000; 1933, $3,193,000,000; 1934, $3,808,000,000. The totals for 1930-32 were revised in accordance with the findings of the decennial census, while those for 1933, as published in the 1936 edition of the Canada Year Book, have been changed due to revisions in the figures for net production and in the provincial distribution of population.

36.—Total and Per Capita Production of the Gainfully Occupied Population in 1933 and 1934, Based upon the Survey of Production, 1933 and 1934, and the Percentage of Persons Occupied in the Production of Form Utilities as Found at the Census of 1931.

NOTE.—The figures for 1933 have been changed due to revisions in the net production figures and in the provincial distribution of population. In conformance with Resolution 23, adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of processed commodities in 1933 and 1934. To this extent the results are rendered incomparable with those of preceding years.

Year and Province or Territory.	Net Production.	Percentage of Gainfully Occupied Engaged in Production of Form Utilities.	Estimated Amount Produced by All Gainfully Occupied Persons.	Production per Capita.
1933.	$	p.c.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	11,638,883	75·83	15,117,000	169·85
Nova Scotia	70,448,029	66·19	105,023,500	201·20
New Brunswick	47,089,788	67·00	69,341,000	165·10
Quebec	508,518,084	61·04	822,915,400	277·08
Ontario	858,272,832	60·52	1,400,993,000	393·10
Manitoba	96,685,194	59·55	160,427,400	225·95
Saskatchewan	100,521,270	71·88	137,837,500	147·90
Alberta	144,210,672	68·65	207,183,600	276·98
British Columbia	155,740,188	57·19	269,205,500	378·10
Yukon	3,325,953	[1]	5,256,100	-
Canada	**1,996,450,893**	**62·52**	**3,193,300,000**	**298·97**
1934.				
Prince Edward Island	11,429,804	75·83	14,891,000	167·31
Nova Scotia	88,570,589	66·19	132,194,000	251·80
New Brunswick	58,732,376	67·00	86,601,000	203·77
Quebec	593,066,127	61·04	959,842,000	318·04
Ontario	1,025,262,177	60·52	1,673,584,000	461·17
Manitoba	115,068,445	59·55	190,893,000	268·49
Saskatchewan	119,617,500	71·88	164,397,000	176·39
Alberta	178,043,420	68·65	256,210,000	338·90
British Columbia	187,609,393	57·19	324,076,000	447·00
Yukon	3,316,798	[1]	5,240,000	-
Canada	**2,380,716,629**	**62·52**	**3,807,928,000**	**351·80**

[1] Dominion average used.

Canada is on balance a debtor country, and in order to ascertain her net national income, deduction must be made from her national production of the amount required to meet the *net* interest payments due to outsiders. Such *net* interest and dividend payments are estimated for 1934 in our "Balance of International Payments" at $195,000,000, payments on this score reaching $290,000,000 as against receipts amounting to $95,000,000. When this outward balance of interest and dividend payments is deducted from the $3,808,000,000 of the above table, the remainder is $3,613,000,000, which may be considered as the net national income of the Canadian people in 1934. It is subject to certain deductions required to maintain the national productive equipment in an efficient state.

Incomes Assessed for Income Tax in Canada.*—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

The War introduced the income tax into Canada in 1917. Under the Income War Tax Act, the returns of the incomes of individuals and corporations are filed

* This material has been revised by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue.

in the year following the earning of the incomes. Further, since the fiscal year ends on Mar. 31, the bulk of the receipts from the income tax usually comes in during the first two or three months of the next following fiscal year. Thus the income tax received in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, represents, in the main, income tax collected on 1934 income, and the income tax collected in the fiscal year ended 1935 represents, in the main, 1933 income. It is important that these facts should be kept in mind when considering income assessed in different years. Further, the particular provisions of the income tax existing at any particular time, and the amendments extending or contracting the scope of the income tax by raising or lowering the limit of taxable income, or increasing or lowering the allowances for children, etc., should also be borne in mind in the consideration of the following tables. Among these, Table **37** gives the grand total income of individuals and corporations assessed for the purpose of income war tax for the past sixteen years, while Table **38** gives this income by provinces for the past five years and Table **39** shows the amount of income tax collected by provinces in the past five years. Tables **40** and **41** analyse the payments of income tax in the past four years by size of income class and by occupation of the taxpayer, respectively.

37.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Individuals and Corporations, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-36.

Fiscal Year.	Individuals.		Corporations.		Total Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		$		$	$
1921	190,561	–	3,696	–	912,410,429
1922	290,584	1,058,577,617	8,286	403,951,553	1,462,529,170
1923	281,182	823,100,878	6,010	269,307,047	1,092,407,925
1924	239,036	802,617,497	5,569	305,410,374	1,108,027,871
1925	225,514	701,892,820	6,236	297,267,428	999,160,248
1926	209,539	697,016,973	5,738	306,093,673	1,003,110,646
1927	116,029	465,689,900[1]	5,777	278,494,991	744,184,891[1]
1928	122,026	604,736,116	6,121	435,496,832	1,040,232,948
1929	129,663	668,687,536	7,438	526,714,731	1,195,402,267
1930	142,154	781,174,030	7,957	544,019,414	1,325,193,444
1931	143,601	815,714,684	7,603	555,763,956	1,371,478,640
1932	133,621	660,107,257	6,010	332,498,963	992,606,220
1933	166,972	685,543,980	6,483	258,547,584	944,091,564
1934	203,957	617,717,251	8,913	211,614,313	829,331,564
1935	184,195	655,380,912	10,458	273,174,118	928,555,030
1936	199,102	774,331,520	10,970	359,108,514	1,133,440,034

[1] In 1927 the exemption limits were raised from $2,000 to $3,000 for married, and from $1,000 to $1,500 for single persons.

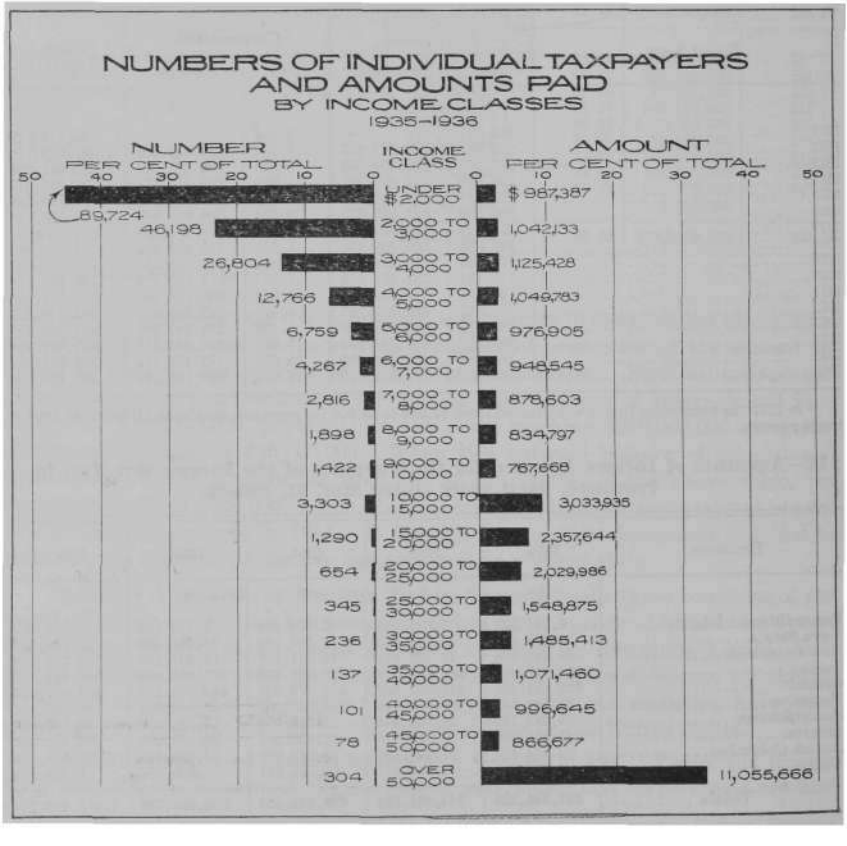
38.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Province.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,981,321	2,015,664	2,072,019	2,256,109	4,579,652
Nova Scotia	22,748,690	23,699,355	19,701,482	21,405,900	21,794,087
New Brunswick	15,941,318	16,253,444	16,551,288	14,207,882	14,389,098
Quebec	234,313,011	259,566,516	179,807,900	273,987,869	357,486,710
Ontario	508,414,692	448,057,907	428,279,628	449,885,677	501,917,767
Manitoba	56,619,647	53,808,386	45,049,397	47,188,764	46,760,597
Saskatchewan	24,279,759	19,765,936	19,056,999	15,226,696	15,347,973
Alberta	45,115,980	32,757,215	43,652,512	35,653,360	35,171,837
British Columbia	82,033,481	87,124,464	73,972,698	67,822,116	74,959,621
Yukon	1,158,321	1,042,677	1,187,641	920,657	1,034,774
Totals	**992,606,220**	**944,091,564**	**829,331,564**	**928,555,030**	**1,073,442,116**

39.—Amounts of Income Tax Collected, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Province.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	40,930	84,860	128,932	329,667	426,593
Nova Scotia	833,836	889,349	910,801	957,893	1,206,481
New Brunswick	530,852	592,411	658,192	570,492	811,186
Quebec	20,671,026	21,452,067	20,153,390	20,483,134	25,205,466
Ontario	30,268,306	30,681,332	31,546,913	35,935,202	45,059,358
Manitoba	2,232,348	2,134,393	1,921,908	1,922,323	2,204,596
Saskatchewan	403,481	338,512	371,283	296,896	327,843
Alberta	1,853,848	1,408,126	1,390,425	1,298,740	1,599,511
British Columbia	4,403,853	4,082,526	3,872,376	4,526,254	5,512,408
Yukon	10,360	11,092	26,504	16,673	17,850
Head Office	5,560	392,029	418,448	470,792	338,211
Tota's	**61,254,400**	**62,066,697**	**61,399,172**	**66,808,066**	**82,709,803**

[1] Includes the 5 p.c. tax on dividends imposed in the 1933 fiscal year. (See p. 871.)



40.—Numbers of Individual and Corporate Taxpayers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36.

Income Class.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Number.	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $
1.—INDIVIDUALS.								
Under $2,000	63,276	416,776	93,316	989,083	85,385	950,120	89,724	987,387
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	29,156	453,936	46,207	1,015,183	41,918	938,923	46,198	1,042,133
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	27,546	538,647	27,778	1,096,121	24,127	1,023,176	26,804	1,125,428
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	15,760	559,397	13,312	995,500	11,672	987,367	12,766	1,049,783
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	8,951	573,859	6,670	874,915	6,238	900,743	6,759	976,905
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	5,556	570,900	4,082	810,922	3,729	808,817	4,267	948,545
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	3,481	513,383	2,770	771,434	2,464	761,327	2,816	878,603
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	2,580	560,968	1,937	743,943	1,777	757,751	1,898	834,797
$ 9,000 to $10,000	1,962	562,341	1,445	718,510	1,229	667,977	1,422	767,668
$10,000 to $15,000	4,577	2,405,573	3,284	2,735,469	2,815	2,402,676	3,303	3,033,935
$15,000 to $20,000	1,653	1,980,689	1,254	2,032,264	1,198	1,982,488	1,290	2,357,644
$20,000 to $25,000	872	1,903,341	665	1,881,997	558	1,645,480	654	2,029,986
$25,000 to $30,000	483	1,568,725	349	1,439,868	329	1,263,474	345	1,548,875
$30,000 to $35,000	333	1,528,988	228	1,289,887	211	1,124,562	236	1,485,413
$35,000 to $40,000	169	986,314	162	1,114,983	132	911,269	137	1,071,460
$40,000 to $45,000	130	855,278	116	947,111	70	651,415	101	996,645
$45,000 to $50,000	97	768,749	75	757,856	84	837,922	78	866,677
$50,000 and over	390	9,032,358	307	8,785,854	259	6,458,127	304	11,055,666
Totals	**166,972**	**25,780,222**	**203,957**	**29,000,900**	**184,195**	**25,073,614**	**199,102**	**33,057,550**
Unclassified amounts	–	564,750	–	501,980	–	450,950	–	309,337
	166,972	26,344,972	203,957	29,502,880	184,195	25,524,564	199,102	33,366,887
Refunds	–	385,506	–	319,165	–	323,172	–	383,655
Net Totals	**166,972**	**25,959,466**	**203,957**	**29,183,715**	**184,195**	**25,201,392**	**199,102**	**32,983,232**
2.—CORPORATIONS.								
Under $2,000	–	–	4,575	331,105	6,167	479,820	6,306	547,271
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	1,423	91,654	1,040	209,587	885	280,660	776	309,947
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	693	141,045	542	199,204	482	249,672	479	259,761
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	529	187,115	337	185,218	314	226,180	384	271,588
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	355	151,721	252	176,256	251	201,651	289	238,891
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	296	164,531	188	166,846	177	175,257	193	199,553
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	206	129,184	142	119,848	169	170,205	179	196,966
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	210	180,129	131	156,980	129	170,536	155	214,176
$ 9,000 to $10,000	188	159,422	105	131,742	113	160,873	114	165,293
$10,000 to $15,000	520	656,580	342	567,791	366	677,923	407	774,018
$15,000 to $20,000	344	574,294	204	493,291	247	575,809	252	651,499
$20,000 to $25,000	242	599,364	156	483,036	155	503,561	188	602,834
$25,000 to $30,000	153	471,897	97	340,525	118	412,059	151	585,823
$30,000 to $35,000	149	525,761	91	447,571	98	467,861	105	511,228
$35,000 to $40,000	113	469,670	61	326,112	58	322,354	79	387,046
$40,000 to $45,000	75	393,761	50	272,523	63	376,584	69	390,267
$45,000 to $50,000	77	432,857	54	416,218	43	321,751	67	455,800
$50,000 and over	904	31,229,794	540	22,939,240	617	30,590,016	773	36,169,233
Totals	**6,483**[1]	**36,560,007**[1]	**8,913**[2]	**27,969,757**[2]	**10,458**[3]	**36,363,794**[3]	**10,970**[4]	**42,933,281**[4]
Unclassified amounts	–	1,106	–	18,869	–	30,219	–	28,874
	6,483[1]	36,561,113[1]	8,913[2]	27,988,626[2]	10,458[3]	36,394,013[3]	10,970[4]	42,962,155[4]
Refunds	–	453,882	–	602,804	–	603,774	–	443,184
Net totals	**6,483**[1]	**36,107,231**[1]	**8,913**[2]	**27,385,822**[2]	**10,458**[3]	**35,790,239**[3]	**10,970**[4]	**42,518,971**[4]

[1] Totals include 6 corporations paying $1,229 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers. [2] Totals include 6 corporations paying $6,664 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers. [3] Totals include 6 corporations paying $1,022 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers. [4] This total includes 4 corporations paying $2,088 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers.

41.—Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Taxpayers, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-36.

Occupation.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Number	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $	Number.	Amount. $
1.—INDIVIDUALS.								
Agrarians	249	27,620	262	22,334	416	24,083	694	46,609
Professionals	6,012	1,762,428	5,941	2,008,471	5,800	1,609,621	6,579	1,967,035
Employees	132,722	9,700,590	167,737	11,340,010	149,418	10,930,997	159,972	12,474,844
Merchants, retail	6,009	620,154	4,960	527,693	5,104	552,256	6,417	748,782
Merchants, wholesale	690	184,932	575	217,233	620	201,435	832	318,988
Manufacturers	531	179,678	467	129,978	442	112,466	547	164,014
Natural resources	101	14,061	77	11,514	99	39,819	155	41,559
Financial	9,736	6,048,695	11,753	7,512,473	11,673	6,379,505	12,995	8,931,621
Personal corporations	510	3,113,532	618	2,768,992	584	2,351,883	538	4,433,134
Family corporations	1,780	1,685,614	1,576	1,354,613	116	154,329	14	31,247
All others	8,632	2,442,918	9,991	3,107,589	9,923	2,717,220	10,359	3,899,717
Unclassified	–	564,750	–	501,980	–	450,950	–	309,337
Totals	**166,972**	**26,344,972**	**203,957**	**29,502,880**	**184,195**	**25,524,564**	**199,102**	**33,366,887**
Refunds	–	385,506	–	319,165		323,172	–	383,655
Net Totals	**166,972**	**25,959,466**	**203,957**	**29,183,715**	**184,195**	**25,201,392**	**199,102**	**32,983,232**
2.—CORPORATIONS.								
Agrarians	40	32,370	71	19,146	92	32,344	114	56,859
Merchants, retail	1,017	2,060,741	1,427	1,332,731	1,645	1,542,673	1,854	2,103,684
Merchants, wholesale	741	1,848,583	874	1,491,913	1,086	2,057,735	1,150	2,418,014
Manufacturers	1,829	16,357,552	1,897	11,849,040	2,250	15,079,937	2,727	21,264,276
Natural resources	169	3,177,428	198	3,017,750	186	7,848,415	214	4,317,700
Financial	1,270	5,821,512	2,853	4,688,265	3,544	4,339,441	2,806	5,748,756
Transportation and public utilities	316	4,451,196	434	3,607,251	463	3,695,881	555	5,114,318
All others	1,101	2,810,625	1,159	1,963,661	1,192	1,767,368	1,550	1,909,674
Unclassified	–	1,106	–	18,869		30,219	–	28,874
Totals	**6,483**	**36,561,113**	**8,913**	**27,988,626**	**10,458**	**36,394,013**	**10,970**	**42,962,155**
Refunds	–	453,882	–	602,804		603,774	–	443,184
Net Totals	**6,483**	**36,107,231**	**8,913**	**27,385,822**	**10,458**	**35,790,239**	**10,970**	**42,518,971**
Grand Totals, Individuals and Corporations	–	**62,066,697**		**56,569,537**[1]	–	**60,991,631**[1]	–	**75,502,202**[1]

[1] Exclusive of 5 p.c. tax on dividends.

Table **42** shows the amount received from the special 5 p.c. tax of 1933 imposed at the source on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada, and on interest or dividends received by Canadian residents by way of bearer coupons or cheques where such are payable by Canadian debtors, optionally or otherwise, in foreign currencies, and such coupons or cheques are cashed in a currency which is at a premium over Canadian funds. The receipts are classified by provinces, no further classification being available.

42.—Amount Received from Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936.

Province.	Amount of Tax Received.	Percentage of Total.
	$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	134,726	1·87
Nova Scotia	72,733	1·01
New Brunswick	8,836	0·12
Quebec	1,532,864	21·27
Ontario	4,903,102	68·03
Manitoba	65,203	0·90
Saskatchewan	8,096	0·11
Alberta	52,622	0·73
British Columbia	429,419	5·96
Yukon	Nil	Nil
Totals	**7,207,601**	**100·00**

Subsection 3.—Outside Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Elsewhere.*

An estimate of the outside capital invested in Canada and the Canadian capital invested outside of the Dominion is prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Any estimate of this character is liable to a margin of error, but the utmost care has been taken in the computation and it is believed that the figures approximate to actual conditions. More complete information is being obtained from year to year, and a comprehensive revision and extension of the statistics on this subject is now in progress. In the meantime, the figures given are of the latest available date, *viz.*, Jan. 1, 1935; figures for previous years will be found on pp. 879-880 of the 1933 Year Book, p. 947 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and p. 891 of the 1936 edition.

It is estimated that the total investment of British and foreign capital in Canada on Dec. 31, 1934, was $6,887,812,000. Of this sum, $2,801,834,000 was British capital, $3,990,693,000 was from the United States and $95,285,000 from other countries.

It must be borne in mind that Canadians have invested large amounts of capital abroad. The Bureau estimates that Canadian investments in other countries amounted to $2,083,341,000 at the end of 1934, or 30 p.c. of the amount of outside investments in Canada. Of this $1,310,833,000 was placed in the United States, $112,160,000 in the United Kingdom and $660,348,000 in other countries. (Table 44.)

It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Canada is $18,000,000,000. This sum includes the bonded indebtedness of Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments, investments in railways, all manufacturing concerns, mines and metal industries, public utilities, trading establishments, finance, insurance, land and mortgages. It does not include private capital in domestic enterprises such as farms, homes, etc. Of this sum it is estimated that 62½ p.c. or $11,200,000,000 is owned in Canada; 22 p.c. or $4,000,000,000 in United States; 15 p.c. or $2,800,000,000 in the United Kingdom; ½ p.c. or $95,000,000 in other countries.

* Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX.

If the basis of comparison is total national wealth, British and foreign investments decrease in significance. Canada's national wealth in 1933 was estimated at $25,768,000,000 (see pp. 860-863); net British and foreign investments in Canada were about $4,785,000,000, or 18·5 p.c. of the total.

43.—Estimated British and Foreign Investments in Canada, Jan. 1, 1935.

Type of Investment.	By Residents of the United Kingdom.	By Residents of the United States.	By Residents of Other Countries.	Total.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Government securities (Dominion, Provincial and municipal)	606,272	1,087,438	3,257	1,696,967
Public Utilities—				
Railways	1,175,844	723,025	21,046	1,919,915
Other public utilities (traction, light, heat, power, telephone, etc.)	184,000	575,000	7,666	766,666
Industries—				
Wood and wood products	92,520	360,000	1,080	453,600
Mining, clay products and other structural materials	152,051	224,276	3,801	380,128
Metal industries	75,650	333,750	4,450	413,850
All other industries	195,000	273,000	7,800	475,800
Merchandising and service	72,625	145,250	4,150	222,025
Insurance	81,872	114,954	2,035	198,861
Finance and mortgage	156,000	94,000	35,000	285,000
Miscellaneous (agricultural lands, summer homes, prospecting, etc.)	10,000	60,000	5,000	75,000
Totals	**2,801,834**	**3,990,693**	**95,285**	**6,887,812**

44.—Estimated Total Investments of Canadian Capital in British and Foreign Countries, as at Jan. 1, 1935.

Item.	In the United Kingdom.	In United States.	In Other Countries.	Total.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Canadian Government credits			30,495	30,495
Net assets of Canadian banks abroad (including foreign securities)	20,616	62,627	26,530	109,773
Investments of insurance companies held abroad	69,922	376,506	91,437	537,865
Foreign securities held in Canada by insurance companies	2,622	119,700	19,886	142,208
Direct industrial investments	9,000	262,000	172,000	443,000
Miscellaneous	10,000	490,000	320,000	820,000
Totals	**112,160**	**1,310,833**	**660,348**	**2,083,341**

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE.

In this chapter are assembled the statistics regarding financial institutions and transactions, other than those pertaining to insurance which are dealt with separately in Chapter XXIII. The important subject of currency and banking is treated in Part I of the chapter, while trust and loan companies, sales of Canadian bonds, corporation dividends, and foreign exchange, constitute sections of the miscellaneous commercial finance covered in Part II.

PART I.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Section 1.—Historical Sketch.

The early history of the currency of Canada, both of the central provinces and of the maritime colonies, from the time of the first settlements to Confederation, is the story of a polyglot currency and the involved difficulties of determining exchange rating for the various coins and pieces.

The salient influences of early political and commercial affiliations upon the types of currency in use are reviewed below.

The Development of Currency in New France.

So long as trade remained in the hands of a few private traders, barter was the rule. Beads and other trinkets which appealed to the Indians, blankets and other useful articles, were traded directly for furs. With the further development of the colony during the French *régime*, while barter still remained, the growing complexity of social organization and trade emphasized the need for a convenient monetary unit, which was met by the adoption of French currency, but, in order to retain in the colony the gold and silver coin which arrived there, it was "over-rated" to the extent of about one-third of its value in France. Thus there was a dual valuation of the same coinage, officially recognized as "money of France" and "money of the country". Copper coins were given an even higher over-rating. In spite of this, money remained very scarce and at one time wheat at current market rates was made legal tender in spite of the difficulties and hindrances to trade inherent in fluctuating values. The illicit fur traffic with English fur traders resulted in the introduction of Spanish silver dollars as well as various worn and mutilated coins to help fill the need. In 1681 foreign coin was officially recognized but it was stipulated by ordinance that it should pass by weight; it was given the one-third increase in value which custom had established for French currency.

One of the earliest forms of fiat paper money in the western world was introduced into New France in 1685. This "card money", as it was termed, was not introduced primarily to meet the lack of circulating media (although, incidentally, it did relieve the prevailing scarcity) so much as an official expedient to meet the pay of soldiers until the annual Royal supplies were forthcoming. The first issue was backed by such annual supplies and was duly redeemed when the supplies arrived, but five years later another issue was made without such backing. This was the beginning of an inflationary move. By 1713, the amount of such unbacked currency outstanding was such as to reduce trade to a chaotic condition and confidence was seriously undermined. Later, card money was again resorted to, but on a sounder basis. The expanding needs of the Treasury, however, unfortunately brought about

the introduction and unlimited use of *ordonnances* and *billets* which quickly undermined the financial structure again, and at the time of the cession, the total amount of paper money outstanding was estimated at 80 million livres. It was because none of this paper money in its later issues was paid in full, and much of it was not redeemed in any manner, that the people of Old Canada resisted so firmly the efforts made in 1792, 1807 and 1808 to establish banks of issue under the authority of Parliament.

In 1721 the first effort was made to establish a special currency for the colony, but this was limited to copper coins and was not successful.

The British Period to Confederation.

The period of military occupation (1759-1763) was marked by conditions of chaos in the matter of currency, but with the revival of the business activity of Montreal and Quebec with Nova Scotia and Massachusetts the currency standards of the latter were adopted and the Spanish dollar again made its appearance. It became the medium by which exchanges were balanced with Britain. Normally, the Spanish dollar was valued at 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, but the tendency was to over-value it, and in colonial ratings it varied between 4*s.* 6*d.* to as much as 7*s.* or 8*s.* In Nova Scotia, for instance, the customary rating for the Spanish dollar was 5*s.* while in New York colony it was 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* Corresponding margins of value prevailed in regard to other coins in the different colonies. The former of these two standard ratings, known as the Halifax currency, was accepted by Quebec, and Montreal adopted the latter, known as the York currency. Of course, there was much confusion and hindrance to trade between Montreal and Quebec as a result of the adoption of the dual standard.

In order to iron out the difficulties, Governor Murray passed an ordinance which established an official rating for the Province of Canada. The Spanish dollar was rated at 6*s.*, the French crown at 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and the British shilling at 1*s.* 4*d.* The custom of cutting up larger coins to make small change, which had grown up in the past, was prohibited. To meet such urgent needs for small coin, the merchants themselves issued bills due or "bons" good at their face value for merchandise. Such "bons" were the true forerunners of the bank note. The ratings given by Governor Murray were a compromise which was not permanently acceptable and proved unsatisfactory.

After the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, Quebec influences prevailed and Halifax currency became standard, although the use of York currency persisted in Upper Canada (where the United Empire Loyalists supported its use) until 1821, when it was deprived of legal recognition by an Act of Upper Canada.

In order to pay the expenses of the War of 1812, army bills issued against the credit of the United Kingdom were circulated. These, in the main, bore interest and were convertible into bills of exchange on the United Kingdom; they were redeemed within the ensuing four or five years. These army bill issues tended to renew confidence in paper money and familiarize the people with its use, thus paving the way for the note issues of the early banks after 1817. These first banks were created in Lower Canada, at first as private corporations but obtained charters a few years later. The charters granted to the early banks in Lower Canada are the foundations upon which subsequent improvements have been built.

In the early days of banking, one of the chief functions of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the banks' credit was

good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, and were the chief circulating media in the Canadas. In some cases bank notes were preferred to those issued by the colonial governments.

The Bank of Montreal began business towards the end of 1817 as a private institution. In the following year the Quebec Bank was established as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal. These three Lower Canada institutions obtained their charters in 1822. In Upper Canada the Bank of Upper Canada was established at Kingston in 1818, but the first bank to receive a charter was the second Bank of Upper Canada established at York (Toronto) in 1821. In Nova Scotia, unsuccessful efforts were made as early as 1801 to form banks, and in 1812 the Government began to issue treasury notes not bearing interest and re-issuable, sometimes redeemable and sometimes not. This policy was continued down to Confederation. It seems to be in part because of these treasury issues of notes that no bank was started in Nova Scotia before 1825, when the Halifax Banking Company (private) commenced business. The Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. A bank, the Bank of New Brunswick, was incorporated in New Brunswick in 1820.

Before the union of the two Canadas, the privilege of issuing paper money had been enjoyed almost entirely by the banks alone. Lord Sydenham now proposed a provincial bank of issue with the chartered banks gradually relinquishing the right to note issue, and Hincks,* a young financier of promise, became chairman of the Joint Committee on Currency and Banking established in 1841. This Committee supported the provincial bank idea in principle. The chartered banks, of course, opposed it, and the bill was ultimately defeated, but the principle re-appeared in subsequent measures and ultimately became the basis of the Dominion note issues. Lord Sydenham and Hincks did much, nevertheless, to strengthen and control the banking system.

A period of crisis in 1848-49 forced the adoption of a policy which led to the withdrawal from the banks of the right to issue notes of lower denominations than five dollars. The Government also now issued provincial debentures to the amount of one million dollars payable on demand. They were made acceptable in all payments due the Government and were re-issuable. This is often regarded as the introduction of government paper into the currency system of the country, although, as already noted, Nova Scotia had issued government paper in 1812. Its success led to the revival of the project for a provincial bank of issue and in 1850 the Free Banking Act, designed to restrict note issue privileges and so reduce the number of different media of exchange, was passed, but the chartered banks would not agree to avail themselves of its provisions, nor were conditions in Canada altogether ripe for a change from the elastic system of note issue which had now become established in spite of the fact that, from the point of view of the note-holding public, the proposed system would have been safer.

Between 1840 and 1867 the problem of establishing a uniform metallic currency standard for united Canada was also dealt with. The majority of Canadians strongly favoured the United States decimal system and Hincks declared in its favour. Authorities in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, pressed for the sterling system. In 1853 and in 1858 the decimal system was adopted in the Canadas and thus duplication of sterling and decimal systems was removed and the Canadian dollar, equivalent to the United States dollar, was established with the sovereign as legal tender. After 1860, the official accounts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were kept according to the decimal system.

* Later, as Sir Francis Hincks, he was Dominion Minister of Finance (1869-73). His influence on the development of Canadian banking was very marked until his death in 1885.

The Development of Currency and Banking after Confederation.

Currency Acts.—At Confederation, jurisdiction over currency passed to the Dominion Government. By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion; the British sovereign, rated at $4·86⅔, became the standard coin and the United States eagle was made legal tender for $10, while authority was given to coin a Canadian $5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was issued, however, prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins struck being sovereigns similar to those of the United Kingdom, but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian $10 and $5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country, and, when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and United States gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

The currency system established by this Act was very little changed until the Currency Act of 1910 which made the standard a fixed weight of fine gold instead of the British sovereign, the latter becoming legal tender.

In respect to paper currency, the provisions of the Provincial Note Act of 1866 were extended to the new Dominion in 1868, and "Dominion" notes came into being. After 1870 such notes could be issued to the amount of $9,000,000 against a 20 p.c. specie reserve ($2,000,000 reserve was required for the entire $9,000,000) and notes in excess of this were to have 100 p.c. specie reserve. Dominion notes which were legal tender were in circulation side by side with bank-note issues which were not legal tender. In 1880 the basis of the present system was definitely established (see below, p. 877, and under heading Chartered Bank Notes, pp. 890-891).

The Bank Act.—After tentative legislation in 1867, the Bank Act of 1870 provided that new banks must have a minimum paid-up capital of $200,000; at least 20 p.c. of the subscribed capital had to be paid up in each year after the commencement of business. A proposal to limit the liabilities of banks in relation to capital and specie and Government debenture holdings was not translated into legislation. Bank notes in circulation were not to exceed the amount of paid-up capital. The right to issue notes under $4 was withdrawn, largely in consideration of the abolition of the tax of 1 p.c. on note circulation. If possible up to 50 p.c., but in no case less than one-third, of a bank's cash reserves were to be held in Dominion notes. Dividends were limited to 8 p.c. until or unless the bank's reserve fund was the equivalent of 20 p.c. of its paid-up capital. In case of the failure of a bank, double liability of shareholders became enforceable without waiting for the realization of the bank's general assets. Banks were required to transmit certified lists of shareholders annually, to be laid before Parliament. Any existing bank was permitted, on the authority of the shareholders, to apply for an extension of its charter, and the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and the Treasury Board, was empowered to extend such charter to 1881. Any suspension by a bank of payment of its liabilities for a period of 90 days would constitute insolvency, and operate as a forfeiture of its charter.

In 1871 the first comprehensive Banking Act of the Dominion was passed. A large part of the statute was devoted to the re-enactment and consolidation of legislation already in force, although the measure of 1870 contained the main features of the Government's policy. The procedure relative to extension of charters laid down in the preceding year was superseded by this Act, which became the

charter of the banks until July 1, 1881, that date being set in contemplation of regular decennial revisions. No new bank was permitted to commence business with less than $500,000 capital *bona fide* subscribed and $100,000 similarly paid up, with the further proviso that at least $200,000 must be paid up within two years after commencement of business. The sections respecting loans against warehouse receipts, etc., were thoroughly revised and difficulties of procedure removed. Banks were permitted to take security on commodities in store pending marketing, and also while undergoing conversion from the raw to the finished state. Advances were allowed upon security of shares of other banks. It was provided that the rate of interest or discount charged by a bank should not exceed 7 p.c. and that no higher rate should be recoverable. Monthly returns of assets and liabilities were required. Certain technical amendments were made to the Bank Act in 1872, 1873, and 1875. In 1879 the power to lend upon the security of shares of other banks was repealed.

At the first general revision of the Bank Act in 1880 (effective 1881), a note holder was definitely recognized as a preferred creditor, claims of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, respectively, ranking next in order of preference. Banks were prohibited from issuing notes under $5, higher denominations to be multiples of this sum. Dominion notes were now to constitute not less than 40 p.c. of the bank's cash reserves. Monthly returns of a more detailed character were to be made. The Act was amended in 1883 to enforce more effectively the prohibitions, restrictions and duties already imposed upon the banks. The use of certain titles by private bankers not operating under the provisions of the Act was prohibited.

At the revision of 1890 (effective 1891), it was stipulated that not less than $250,000 capital must be paid up before a certificate permitting a bank to commence business could be issued by the Treasury Board. A period of one year from the date of the charter was allowed for the payment of the capital and the carrying out of other preliminaries. Dividends were not to exceed 8 p.c. until or unless the reserve fund was the equivalent of 30 p.c. of the paid-up capital. A fund known as the "Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund" was established, consisting of deposits made by the banks with the Minister of Finance of amounts equal to 5 p.c. of their average note circulation, such deposits to be subject to adjustment annually, and to constitute a guarantee of the payment of all notes of a suspended bank with interest at 6 p.c. from the date of suspension until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. Failing action by the liquidator within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem the notes out of the fund, and such outlay, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be re-imbursed by the contributing banks *pro rata* to their contributions. Another major change gave the banks, in certain classes of loans, the same legal power to take security over the borrowers' goods as had previously been granted by warehouse receipts. This enactment served to make general and more clear principles already recognized by previous legislation and practice. Directors' qualifications were set out more clearly and it was now provided that a majority only of directors, instead of all, need be British subjects. Penalties for excess note circulation were made more severe.

The revision of 1900 (effective 1901) recognized the Canadian Bankers' Association as an agency in the supervision and control of certain activities of the banks. It was charged, under the Treasury Board, with the responsibility of supervising the printing and distribution of notes to the banks and their issue and destruction; also with control over clearing houses and the appointment of curators to supervise

the affairs of suspended banks. The amended Act also included provisions permitting one bank to sell its assets to another. More detailed monthly returns were required and the interest on notes of failed banks was reduced from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop-moving season from October to January, when banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and rest or reserve funds, this emergency circulation to be taxed at a rate not exceeding 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912, the period was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision of the Bank Act in 1913 provision was made for an audit of each bank's affairs by auditors appointed by the shareholders. There was also provision for the establishment of Central Gold Reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes for the purpose of issuing additional notes of their own there-against. Annual reports to the Minister of the fair market value of real and immovable property held by the banks for their own use were required. Banks were empowered to lend to farmers upon security of their threshed grain. As a war measure the provision for emergency circulation was extended in 1914 to cover the whole year and banks were further authorized to make payments in their own notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32) resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors were re-defined, while provision was made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and monthly statements were given further attention and more complete returns required, including statements of controlled companies in the names of which any part of a bank's operations were carried on. Other or special returns were to be made if called for by the Minister. Two auditors were now to be appointed by the shareholders instead of one, and the qualifications, duties and responsibilities of auditors were more clearly defined. The personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits was also more definitely expressed. Regulations regarding loans were amended and advances to any officer or clerk of a bank could not, in any circumstances, exceed $10,000. Registration of security for loans under Sec. 88 was provided for. It became necessary for guarantee and pension funds to be invested in trustee securities. The punishment of directors and other bank officials for making false statements of a bank's position was provided for in Sec. 153. In 1924, as a result of the failure of the Home Bank of Canada, provision was made for periodical examination of the chartered banks by an Inspector-General of Banks, who was to be an officer of the Department of Finance.

The sixth revision of the Bank Act was postponed from 1933 to 1934 (c. 24), for adaptation to the establishment of the new Bank of Canada, and most of the alterations were to provide for the relations of the chartered banks with the Bank of Canada; these are given on pp. 879-880 in the résumé of the legislation under which the Bank of Canada was set up.

Early Development of Central Bank Institutions.—Some of the features of a central banking system became evident before the establishment of the Bank of Canada, providing more centralized control and flexibility of cash reserves. In chronological order with their origins these were:—

1.—*Central Note Issue*, permanently established with the issue of Dominion notes under legislation of 1868.

2.—*The Canadian Bankers' Association*, established in 1900, and designed to effect greater co-operation among the banks in the issue of notes, in credit control, and in various aspects of bank activities.

3.—*The Central Gold Reserves*, established by the Bank Act of 1913.

4.—*Re-discount Facilities*, although originated as a war measure by the Finance Act of 1914, were made a permanent feature of the system by the Finance Act of 1923, which empowered the Minister of Finance to issue Dominion notes to the banks on the deposit by them of approved securities. This legislation provided the banks with a means of increasing their legal tender cash reserves at will.

Section 2.—The Bank of Canada.

Subsection 1.—The Bank of Canada Act and its Amendment.

Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1934, "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada", provided for the establishment of a central bank in Canada. The capital of the Bank was originally $5,000,000, divided into shares of $50 par value. These shares were offered for public subscription by the Minister of Finance on Sept. 17, 1934, and were largely oversubscribed. The maximum allotment to any one individual or corporation was 15 shares. Shares of the Bank may be held only by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, or by corporations controlled by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada. The maximum holding permitted one person is 50 shares. Directors, officers or employees of the chartered banks may not hold shares of the Bank. The Bank commenced business on Mar. 11, 1935.

By an amendment to the Act passed at the 1936 session of Parliament, the capitalization of the Bank was increased to $10,100,000 by the sale of $5,100,000 Class "B" shares to the Minister of Finance. The original shareholders are now designated Class "A"

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends of 4½ p.c. per annum from its profits after making such provision as the Board thinks proper for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds and all such matters as are properly provided for by banks. The remainder of the profits will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada and to the Rest Fund of the Bank, in specified proportions until the Rest Fund is equal to the paid-up capital, when all the remaining profits will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Bank may buy and sell securities of the Dominion, the provinces, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, without restriction if of a maturity not exceeding two years, and in limited amounts if of longer maturity. It may also buy and sell securities of British Dominions and France without restriction, if maturing within six months. Short-term securities of the Dominion or provinces may be re-discounted. The Bank may buy and sell certain classes of commercial paper of limited currency, and if endorsed by a chartered bank may re-discount such commercial paper. Advances for six-month periods may be made to chartered banks, Quebec Savings Banks, the Dominion or any province against certain classes of collateral, and advances of specified duration may be made to the Dominion or any province in amounts not exceeding a fixed proportion of such government's revenue. The Bank may buy and sell gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coin and gold and silver bullion, and may deal in foreign exchange.

The provisions regarding the note issue of the Bank of Canada are dealt with on pp. 889-890.

The Bank of Canada must maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada. The reserve, in addition to gold, may include silver bullion, balances in pounds sterling in the Bank of England, in United States dollars in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and in gold currencies in central banks in gold standard countries or in the Bank for International Settlements, treasury bills of the United Kingdom or the United States of America having a maturity not exceeding three months, and bills of exchange having a maturity not exceeding 90 days, payable in London, New York, or in a gold standard country, less any liabilities of the Bank payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or a gold standard country.

The chartered banks are required to maintain a reserve of not less than 5 p.c of their deposit liabilities within Canada in the form of deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada.

The Bank acts as the fiscal agent of the Dominion of Canada and may, by agreement, act as banker or fiscal agent of any province. The Bank may not accept deposits from individuals and does not compete with the chartered banks in commercial banking fields.

The head office of the Bank is at Ottawa, and it has an agency in each province, namely, at Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver.

The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and he is assisted by a Deputy Governor and an Assistant Deputy Governor. The first appointments were made by the Government. Subsequent appointments are to be made by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

At the first meeting of the shareholders on Jan. 23, 1935, seven directors were elected for terms to run as follows: one until the third annual general meeting (1938), two until the fourth (1939), two until the fifth (1940), and two until the sixth annual general meeting (1941).

By the 1936 amendment the number of directors elected by the Class "A" shareholders will be eventually reduced to three who will hold office for three-year terms. The six directors appointed by the Class "B" shareholder with the approval of the Governor in Council, were announced on Sept. 11, 1936. These directors are appointed for terms to run as follows: two until the annual general meeting in 1940, two until 1941 and two until 1942. Thereafter the Government directors, each of whom shall hold office for a term of three years, will be appointed by the Class "B" shareholder with the approval of the Governor in Council, two as of the day of the annual general meeting in 1940 and two at the day of each annual general meeting thereafter. In the transaction of the business of the Bank each director has one vote except that prior to the annual general meeting in 1940 each of the directors appointed by the Class "B" shareholder shall be entitled to two votes.

There is also an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors consisting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and one member of the Board, which must meet once a week. This Committee has the same powers as the Board but every decision is submitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting. The Board must meet at least four times a year. The Deputy Minister of Finance is an *ex officio* member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, but is without a vote.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, only has the power to veto any action or decision of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor in Council.

Subsection 2.—The Bank of Canada and Its Relationship to the Canadian Financial System.

The position which the Bank of Canada occupies in the financial system is one of great importance and one which should be widely and properly understood in these days of increasing public interest in national finance.

It is true that prior to the establishment of a central bank on Mar. 11, 1935, the chartered banks operated satisfactorily in normal times, for considerable periods, almost without control, and that expansion, but *not* contraction, was rendered easy by the Finance Act. Canada has indeed been fortunate in the possession of a strong banking system—ten banks with a large number of branches—as has been demonstrated during the critical years of the depression. But such machinery of control as existed prior to 1935 lagged behind that of most other countries. The student of Canadian banking, however, can recognize certain steps towards the development of a unified control. The excess circulation privilege (the right to issue bank notes during a certain part of the year above the amount of the bank's paid-up capital) was a device adopted in 1908 to enable the banks to meet an important annually recurring seasonal demand for currency. The central gold reserves, authorized in 1913, made it possible for any bank at any time to increase its note issue beyond the amount of its paid-up capital by means of what has been called the "mobilization" of cash reserves. But this system—the deposit of gold or Dominion notes in a central fund in Montreal under the supervision of three trustees—was not really equivalent to the flexibility which a central bank provides. The Finance Act of 1914 (re-enacted in 1923) provided for a method of performing in Canada one important service of a central bank, that of "rediscounting" (or turning into cash) certain paper or securities held by member banks, but the equally important function of contraction was not provided for. The Canadian Bankers' Association may also be said to have assisted in providing a measure of unity that would not otherwise have existed.

Functions of the Bank of Canada.—The preamble to the Bank of Canada Act says that the Bank is "to regulate credit and currency in the best interests of the economic life of the nation, . . . to mitigate . . . fluctuations in the general level of production, trade, prices and employment, so far as may be possible within the scope of monetary action, and generally to promote the economic and financial welfare of the Dominion" The qualification is important.

There are, of course, limitations to what a central bank can do as will be seen later; nevertheless, a central bank can undoubtedly have a most important and beneficial influence in many ways. In the enormous complexity of modern economic life, there is a number of things which can be more or less exactly measured and a number of things which cannot be measured. There may be a tendency to think that those influences which can be measured must be the controlling ones, such as the volume of deposits and cash reserves and changes in interest rates, etc. This is not necessarily the case.

The first main function, *viz.*, that of regulation of credit and currency, is really *the* distinguishing feature of a central bank, and the other functions are for the most part resultants of the first, combined with such influence as the Bank can bring to bear by means of impartial and skilled advice.

The Mechanism by which the Control is Exercised.—How does a central bank exercise this power of regulation and control? It attains this power by being the bankers' bank. (It is also the Government's bank, and this fact may assist the Bank's control from time to time.)

It is the duty of the Bank of Canada to exercise a regulative influence over the total volume of purchasing media in the country, and this is done through the medium of the commercial banks, whose reserves, which the central bank controls directly, consist of their balances with the Bank of Canada or of Bank of Canada notes. The method of control is either through what are known as "open-market" operations, or by changes in the bank rate, or both.

Commercial banks are accustomed to keep a certain proportion of cash as reserves against their deposit liabilities. In Canada, speaking of the banks as a whole, that proportion at present is about ten per cent and by law must be at least five per cent. The banks have the power to vary their cash proportion, as they wish, down to five per cent, but this does not matter very much from a control point of view because pronounced variations are infrequent and the central bank will have a good idea of what to expect.

The central bank can expand or contract these collective reserves at will, always provided that it can buy and sell securities or other suitable assets when it wants to. It is the buying and selling of securities for this purpose that are commonly known as "open-market" operations. Suppose, for example, that the central bank buys two million dollars worth of securities; then no matter from whom it buys these securities, the reserves of the combined chartered banks will rise by that amount; for if it buys from a commercial bank or banks their accounts at the central bank will be credited and those accounts are part of their reserves, and if it buys from someone not a bank then that seller pays the money into his account with some bank and it swells that bank's reserves at the central bank when the cheque is presented by it to be paid by the central bank. Obviously, if each commercial bank has some proportion at which it thinks it should maintain its reserves, the bank or banks which eventually are credited with the additional cash, finding themselves with their proportions increased, will wish to reduce them again. Otherwise they are losing an opportunity of increasing their earnings. Consequently, although they are not obliged to expand, they will usually take steps to increase their own assets and deposit liabilities by amounts sufficient to reduce their cash proportion to near the customary level again. As has been said, the average of that level is at present approximately ten per cent and, in the case of the purchase of the two million dollars worth of securities above mentioned, they would seek to expand their assets and deposits by approximately twenty million dollars. Thus it is that an operation by a central bank tends to have *ten times* the effect on total purchasing media that an operation by a commercial bank has. If the banks can find good borrowers, *i.e.*, if the character of the borrowers, and the purposes for which they want the funds, are satisfactory, the commercial banks will be glad to assume the deposit liabilities contingent on making advances of an additional twenty million dollars in the case given, since this is the most profitable way of employing their money. Otherwise they may buy investments, which will usually earn them a lower return (but perhaps at less risk) or they may expand partly in the one way and partly the other. Either method will increase their collective deposits *pari passu*. Moreover, they will all expand more or less in proportion to their relative size, otherwise some will lose cash reserves to others and find their proportions dropping too low. They tend to move together, maintaining the existing relationship at a higher level, through their own actions and those of their depositors. Conversely, if the central bank sells securities, or contracts its advances and discounts, there will be a corresponding fall in the cash of the banks, a reduction of the collective cash proportion and the eventual need for a collective contraction of deposits. Where the market for government securities,

treasury bills and commercial bills is undeveloped, a central bank must do what it can to develop such a market so that it may be sure of being able freely to buy and sell the kind of assets it is allowed to hold in the volume requisite for control. Control can also be assisted by buying and selling gold and foreign exchange. In the case of Canada, operations in foreign exchange are limited by the Bank of Canada Act, and of course all central banks have to take into consideration the stability of any currencies they may be permitted to hold.

Though their action is more indirect, changes in the bank rate have a similar effect, especially where there is a well-developed market sensitive to such changes and where it is the custom of the commercial banks to alter their rates when the central bank alters its own. High rates tend to contract business enterprise and low rates tend toward expansion. But, if a country is on the gold standard, high rates tend to attract gold and low rates to encourage its outflow, thus providing some limitations on contraction and expansion, and normally causing the requisite adjustment to take place more automatically.

Expansion and Contraction of Credit.—As pointed out, the deposits of the commercial banks should vary more or less in accordance with the Bank of Canada's operations, the variations being about ten times as great as the variations in the cash basis.

A central bank creates *cash* when it increases its assets and therefore also the bankers' balances which it holds. The commercial banks create *credit*. They cause deposit liabilities to come into existence by making advances and buying securities, etc. Of course none of the "creations" mentioned takes place without co-operation. Co-operation in the case of advances is clearly seen to be necessary. Again it may be easy to buy and sell bills and securities, but even so there must be two parties to the transaction. In any case, of course, the central bank cannot control the *direction* in which new credit is extended any more than it controls the choice of assets to be liquidated when contraction takes place. That function is in the hands of the commercial banks and other financial institutions, although the central bank may conceivably be able to *influence* such use indirectly. Still less can it control the use made of credit by the public. Once undesirable use of credit is made to any important extent, in excessive speculation for instance, the central bank may be able to exercise control only by contraction, which might affect other and more legitimate uses of credit as well. Again, a central bank may create additional cash and the commercial banks may follow the lead given them and expand deposit liabilities by an amount ten times as great, but additional purchases and sales of goods or services may not follow. The money may not be spent by the owners of the deposits. Of course, if additional advances are made, one can be sure that the borrower will use the money, but for a long time expansion may not take that form during a depression. When it does, it may be a sign that the depression is nearly over. If securities are bought, the seller may keep his money unspent until some favourable opportunity occurs for its investment, or its expenditure in some other way. At the bottom of a major business depression, the prevailing lack of confidence may make any expansion undertaken by a central bank slow in bringing about a revival by increased spending. Moreover, an excessive creation of cash with a view to hastening recovery may lead to the central bank losing control if and when such action begins to take its effect. The turnover of deposits may then become too rapid. For it is the rapidity of movement of deposits (and notes)—the "velocity of circulation"—which is the important factor—the National Income, not the amount of money in existence. This velocity, unless an inflationary expansion has taken place, is much more responsive to control

in the early stages of the upward movement of the business cycle than during its downward phases or at the bottom of a depression. Incidentally, if the habits of the people are unchanged, the volume and rate of turnover of notes circulating is fairly closely related to the volume and rate of turnover of the deposits. The total deposits of commercial banks in various countries are, during a depression, often as great as or greater than in a boom period, but their velocity will be very different. The deposits in the English banks, for example, at June 30 in 1929 were £1,861,000,000; at the bottom of the depression in 1932 they were £1,813,700,000, and in 1935 they were £2,044,800,000 or actually £183,800,000 greater than 1929.* In Canada the average deposits of the chartered banks in 1929 were about the same as in the spring of 1936, but their turnover in 1929 was very much higher. The national income of Canada was about $5,690,000,000 in 1929 and in 1934 only about $3,613,000,000, though this was an improvement on some of the intermediate years. This reduction in national income is what would be expected in the light of the fall in turnover since 1929.

But while an easy money policy may not easily promote spending, it will cause a fall in the rates of interest, assisting the refunding of fixed interest obligations on favourable terms and the flotation of new capital issues. This is often its most important result.

Mitigation of General Economic Fluctuations.—Thus the ability of the central bank to appraise the economic situation and to act at the proper time is important, especially by way of seeking prevention rather than cure. The fluctuations which the central bank has to mitigate are not only cyclical, they may also be seasonal and secular. It should always try to offset the seasonal fluctuations, for these are of short duration and their elimination or modification should present no difficulty if the normal mechanism of open-market operations is functioning.

Secular fluctuations, due to increase in population, production and trade, over a long period of time, are difficult to distinguish, but require attention. Seasonal and cyclical movements may call for opposite treatments, in which case the central bank will take care of the net effect it wishes to produce.

It is most important that the central bank should not act too early or too late on the cycle. It will not wish to stop a business revival, but, equally, it must not let it get out of hand. In order to know when to act and to what extent, the bank must constantly watch carefully all barometers of economic activity—foreign trade, employment, production, capital movements, etc. The more skilful and well-timed the Bank's operations are, the less jarring their effect on the economic system will be. In a depression, the central bank lays the foundation for economic expansion by making money cheap and plentiful, within the limits of safety.

Control Over Exchange Operations.—The Canadian dollar is at present off gold and unstabilized, and no statutory duty has yet been laid upon the Bank to maintain the exchange at any particular rate or level. On the gold standard, or any other standard, such maintenance is, of course, a primary duty of the central bank and it defends the exchange mainly by the same weapons which it uses for internal purposes, having, it may be, foreign exchange assets to help it. As the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada pointed out (p. 63, paragraph 208 of the official report), "Whatever additional influences may affect the level of exchange, . the long-term factor of decisive importance is the credit structure of

* Figures of deposits of English banks given here are from the Banking Supplement of *The Economist* for Oct. 12, 1935, and include undivided profits, etc.

the country "; hence the Bank of Canada's actions must and do indirectly influence the external value of the Canadian dollar.

Advisory Function of the Bank and its Duty as the Government's Banker.—Apart from the foregoing functions, the Bank of Canada fulfils another main purpose—that of acting as the Dominion Government's banker and advisor, of issuing its securities, etc.; and it has the power to act in a similar capacity to the Provincial Governments. Expert and impartial advice is perhaps the chief form of assistance which the Bank can render directly to the Governments of Canada, and the close and intimate internal and external contacts which it must maintain, the key position it holds in the banking structure of the country, the experience which it builds up, its power to form a relationship with other central banks, its close association with the knowledge of the field of international banking, and the fact that it is a non-profit-making institution and has no sectional interests to serve, should combine to equip the Bank for the performance of this important function.

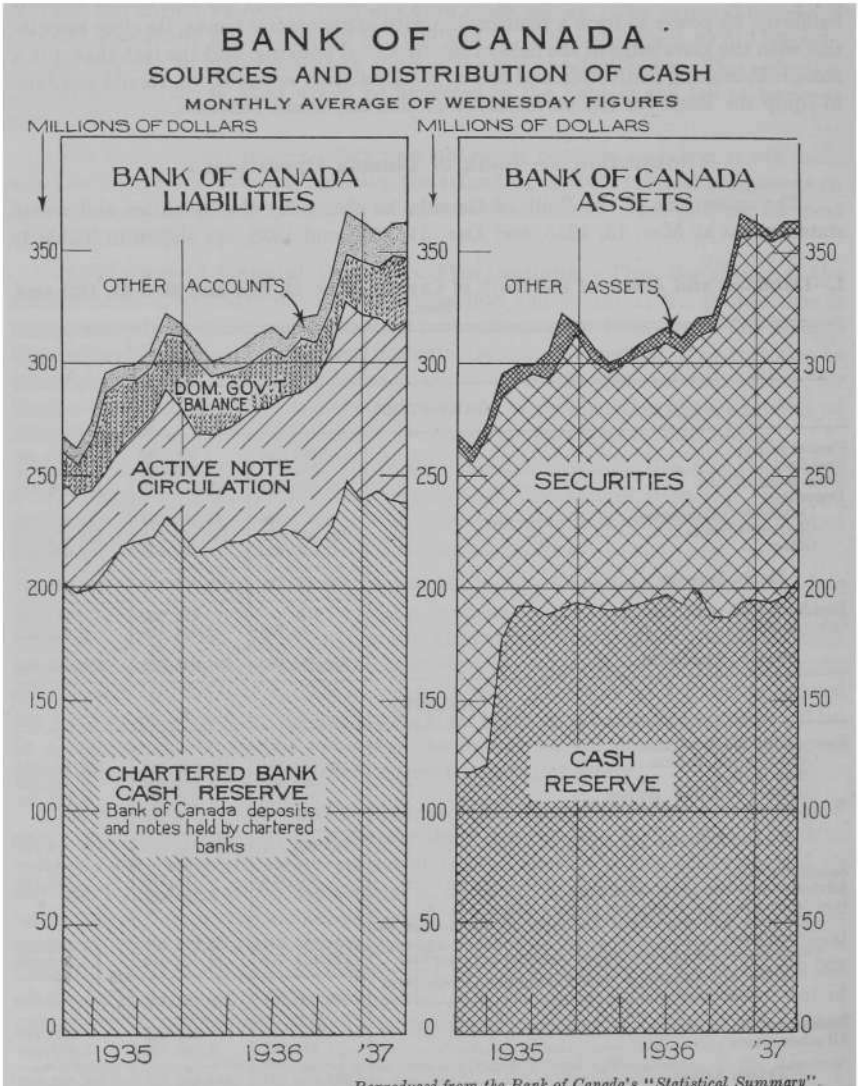
Subsection 3.—Bank of Canada Operations.

The operations of the Bank of Canada, as shown by the liabilities and assets statement as at Mar. 13, 1935, and Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936, are shown in Table 1.

1.—Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Canada, Mar. 13, 1935 and Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Item.	Mar. 13, 1935. $	Dec. 31, 1935. $	Dec. 31, 1936. $
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid up	4,991,640	5,000,000	10,100,000
Rest fund	Nil	173,092	743,716
Notes in circulation	97,805,665	99,677,229	135,735,458
Deposits—			
Dominion Government	4,212,200	18,262,844	19,917,329
Chartered banks	151,927,628	181,636,034	186,973,785
Other	277,922	766,255	2,059,627
Totals, Deposits	156,417,750	200,665,133	208,950,741
Dividends declared	Nil	113,000	182,793
Other liabilities	99,702	2,026,698	1,273,197
Totals, Liabilities	**259,314,757**	**307,655,152**	**356,985,905**
ASSETS.			
Reserves (at Market Values)—			
Gold coin and bullion	106,584,356	180,509,343	179,376,816
Silver bullion	986,363	1,638,366	2,257,032
Sterling and U.S.A. dollars	394,875	4,223,101	9,125,401
Other currencies, of countries on a gold standard	Nil	9,215	Nil
Totals, Reserves	107,965,594	186,380,025	190,759,248
Subsidiary coin	297,335	128,778	143,116
Advances to Dominion Government	Nil	3,465,813	Nil
Investments (at Not Exceeding Market Values)—			
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities	34,846,294	30,873,169	61,299,024
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities	115,013,637	83,409,675	99,016,390
Totals, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	149,859,931	114,282,844	160,315,414
Bank premises	Nil	111,911	350,719
All other assets	1,191,897	3,285,780	5,417,408
Totals, Assets	**259,314,757**	**307,655,152**	**356,985,905**

The chart given below showing Bank of Canada assets and liabilities covers the short period since the Bank was established, but illustrates the relationship between the central bank's balance sheet and chartered bank cash reserves. The expansion of Bank of Canada assets and liabilities has provided for increased Bank of Canada notes in active circulation as the chartered bank-note issue is limited and gradually retired under Bank Act regulations, and somewhat enlarged the cash reserves of the chartered banks. The principal changes in Bank of Canada assets have been those due to revaluation of gold holdings required by the Exchange Fund Act of July, 1935, and the rise in investments, variations in which have been due in part to seasonal variations in cash reserves and active note circulation.



Reproduced from the Bank of Canada's "Statistical Summary".

Section 3.—Currency.

Subsection 1.—Canadian Coinage.

The present standard of Canada is gold of 900 millesimal fineness (23·22 grains equal to one dollar). As pointed out on p. 876 gold coin has been authorized but only very limited issues were ever made. The British sovereign and half sovereign, and United States eagle, half eagle, and double eagle, are legal tender. Subsidiary coin consists of 50, 25 and 10 cent silver pieces,* 800 fine (reduced from 925 fine in 1920). Such subsidiary silver coin is legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. The 5-cent piece (now made of nickel) is legal tender up to five dollars and the 1-cent bronze coin up to twenty-five cents. There is no provision for the redemption of subsidiary coin. Table 2 gives statistics of Canadian Coinage, and Table 3 shows the coins in circulation at the end of each year from 1926 to 1936.

* The Currency Act of 1910 made provision for a silver dollar and a 5-cent silver coin. The former was not coined until 1935, when a limited issue was made as a jubilee coin. The 5-cent silver coin was coined freely until 1921. It still has limited legal tender but has been replaced in the coinage by the 5-cent nickel piece.

2.—Particulars of Canadian Coinages Current in 1937.

Coinage.	Thickness of Blank.	Diameter of Coin.		Fineness.	Legal Weight.			Legal Remedy— Of Weight.		Legal Remedy— Of Fineness.	Amount for which Legal Tender.
	in.	in.	mm.	1,000 ths.	grns.	oz.	grams.	grns.	grams.	1,000ths	$
Gold—											
$10	·068	1·060	26·92	900	258	·5375	16·72	·4	·026	1	any amount.
$ 5	·053	·850	21·59	900	129	·26875	8·36	·25	·016	1	any amount.
Silver—											
$ 1	·09375	1·40	35·56	800	360	·75	23·33	1·50	·097	6	10·00
50c	·064	1·170	29·72	800	180	·375	11·66	1·50	·097	6	10·00
25c	·051	·930	23·62	800	90	·1875	5·83	1·00	·065	6	10·00
								per 10 pieces.			
10c	·035	·705	17·91	800	36	·075	2·33	3·00	·194	6	10·00
								per lb. of 100 pieces.			
Nickel—						lb. av.					
5c	·055 to ·057	·835	21·21	1,000	70	·01	4·54	100·00	6·480	15	5·00
								per lb. of 140 pieces.			
Bronze—											
1c	·0495	·750	19·05	Cu. 955· Sn. 30· Zn. 15·	50	·007	3·24	140·00	9·072	–	0·25

3.—Circulation of Canadian Coin at Dec. 31, 1926-36.

NOTE.—Net issues of coin since 1858.

Dec. 31—	Silver.	Nickel.[1]	Bronze.	Total.	Per Capita.
	$	$	$	$	$
1926	27,433,463	564,865	2,043,833	30,042,161	3·18
1927	27,104,534	813,784	2,080,196	29,998,514	3·11
1928	27,737,963	1,063,627	2,171,657	30,973,247	3·15
1929	28,638,195	1,330,498	2,290,789	32,259,482	3·22
1930	28,562,330	1,494,525	2,297,405	32,354,260	3·17
1931	28,706,348	1,775,139	2,346,054	32,827,541	3·16
1932	28,853,740	1,939,923	2,558,962	33,352,625	3·17
1933	28,530,340	2,064,054	2,678,302	33,272,696	3·12
1934	28,702,640	2,256,268	2,745,296	33,704,204	3·11
1935	28,407,168	2,449,278	2,818,341	33,674,787	3·08
1936	28,442,074	2,650,891	2,904,288	33,997,253	3·08

[1] Nickel coins were first issued in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Mint.—The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened on Jan. 2, 1908, was by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 48, constituted a branch of the Department of Finance, and by the Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1931, issued under Section 3 of that Act, it has since Dec. 1, 1931, operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. At first the British North American provinces, and later the Dominion of Canada, obtained their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., and in its earlier years the operations of the Mint in Canada were confined to the production of gold, silver, and bronze coins for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns, and of small coins struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica. Previous to 1914 small quantities of gold bullion were refined, but during the War the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England, and the subsequent great development of the gold-mining industry in Canada has resulted in gold-refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Gold coins have not been struck since 1919, most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines being delivered to the Department of Finance or, since Mar. 11, 1935, to the Bank of Canada in the form of bars of approximately 400 fine oz. each, the rest being sold in a convenient form to manufacturers. The fine silver extracted from the rough gold, when not required for coinage, is sold in New York or disposed of to local manufacturing firms.

4.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Ottawa Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, calendar year 1926-36.

Calendar Year.	Gold Received.	Gold Coin and Bullion Issued.	Silver Coin Issued.	Nickel Coin Issued.	Bronze Coin Issued.
	fine oz.	fine oz.	$	$	$
1926	1,375,502	1,347,668	50,000	168,500	28,200
1927	1,448,180	1,451,907	574,000	249,000	37,500
1928	1,325,113	1,305,200	867,000	250,000	92,100
1929	438,351	468,384	1,081,000	267,000	123,300
1930	862,075	722,469	326,000	164,500	13,400
1931	1,721,237	1,735,112	475,400	281,000	51,400
1932	2,829,529	2,873,221	287,000	165,000	213,200
1933	2,568,838	2,589,649	155,000	125,000	120,800
1934	3,008,977	3,038,019	172,300	193,000	69,900
1935	3,158,780	3,177,401	601,020	194,000	75,100
1936	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600	87,200

Subsection 2.—Dominion and Bank of Canada Notes.

Dominion Notes.—It has been explained in the historical outline at the beginning of this chapter that Dominion notes became established in 1868. The

legislation by which the issue was expanded with the growth of the country was given in a footnote on p. 952 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Prior to the taking over of the note issue by the Bank of Canada when it opened on Mar. 11, 1935, Dominion notes were issued under any one of three statutory authorities: (1) the Dominion Notes Act (Statutes of 1934, c. 34), which required a gold reserve of 25 p.c. to be held against the first $120,000,000 of notes issued and full gold coverage against any issue in excess of $120,000,000; (2) the Finance Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 70), Part II of which authorized the Minister of Finance to advance to any chartered bank or to the savings banks of Quebec, Dominion notes to any amount on the pledge of approved securities deposited with the Minister. These advances bore interest and no gold coverage was required to be held on Dominion notes so advanced; (3) Chap. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, authorizing the Government to issue Dominion notes to the amount of $26,000,000 without gold coverage, but partly covered by the deposit of $16,000,000 of railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

The Dominion note issue was therefore partly gold-backed and partly fiduciary. Dominion notes were legal tender and, in normal times when Canada was on the gold standard, they were redeemable in gold.

Dominion notes were of two types, those for the purpose of general circulation, and "special" notes. The latter were used only by the banks for inter-bank transactions and clearings, or for cash reserves or deposit in the Central Gold Reserves. They were mainly of $5,000 and $50,000 denominations. Dominion notes for the purpose of general circulation were of the denominations of 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $500 and $1,000, although for a considerable time no $4, or $50 notes had been issued. Since the minimum denomination for chartered bank notes was set at $5, Dominion notes of lower denominations naturally were largely in circulation among the general public, but there was nothing to prevent any of these Dominion notes from being included in the reserves of the banks, and it was provided that at least 40 p.c. of the banks' reserves were to consist of Dominion notes.

Bank of Canada Notes.—The Bank of Canada, when it commenced operations, assumed the liability for Dominion notes outstanding, which were replaced in public circulation, and partly replaced as cash reserves, by its own legal-tender notes in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1,000. Deposits of chartered banks at the Bank of Canada completed the replacement of Dominion notes as cash reserves.

The chartered banks were required under the Bank Act of 1934 to reduce the issue of their own bank notes gradually during the following ten years to an amount not in excess of 25 p.c. of their paid-up capital on Mar. 11, 1935. Bank of Canada notes are thus replacing chartered bank notes as the issue of the latter is reduced.

In Table 5 are shown the denominations of Dominion or Bank of Canada notes in circulation in 1926, 1929, 1932, and in the three latest years. In the denominations under $5, which have, for many years, been used for general circulation, there has been little change. In the denominations from $5 to $1,000, where Bank of Canada notes have partially replaced chartered bank notes or Dominion notes, there has been a large increase. On the other hand, the special Dominion notes in denominations from $1,000 to $50,000 which were used almost exclusively for inter-bank transactions or bank reserves, are no longer in use.

5.—Denominations of Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes in Circulation, 1926, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36.

NOTE.—Annual averages of month-end figures.

Denomination.	1926.	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Provincial	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,586	27,584	27,583
Fractional	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,281,765	1,253,376	1,173,630
$ 1	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	19,677,790	21,073,894	21,896,929
2	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	13,517,124	14,457,105	14,994,532
4	33,397	32,138	31,004	30,201	29,861	29,608
Totals	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	34,534,466	36,841,820	38,122,282
$ 5	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	4,884,657	11,718,950	14,264,286
10				–	11,074,430	23,517,545
20				–	3,503,082	7,962,389
25			–		115,810	93,839
50	650	650	650	650	1,094,821	2,801,183
100					1,443,950	3,671,616
500	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	2,697,125	21,073,894	2,416,917
1,000	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	6,828,667	11,585,083	12,414,166
Totals	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	14,411,099	61,610,020	67,141,941
Specials—						
$1,000	671,333	407,667	3,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
5,000	16,307,500	7,209,583	8,063,750	9,019,583	2,065,833	10,000
50,000	134,675,000	153,970,834	110,054,167	132,295,833	26,816,667	
Totals, Specials	151,653,833	161,588,084	118,121,417	141,316,416	28,883,500	11,000
Grand Totals	**190,004,825**	**204,381,492**	**165,878,510**	**190,261,981**	**127,335,340**	**105,275,223**

Subsection 3.—Chartered Bank Notes.

By reference to the historical outline at the beginning of this chapter, the developments may be traced by which bank notes became the chief circulating medium in Canada in the period preceding the establishment of the Bank of Canada. The main steps of this development which remained as permanent features of the system are assembled and emphasized here. By the Bank Act of 1870 (later consolidated with the general Bank Act of 1871), the note issue of a bank was not to exceed its paid-up capital, no bank notes were to be issued under $4 in value (later changed to $5 and multiples thereof), and, while the banks were allowed to use their own discretion regarding the amount of their cash reserves, it was stipulated that at least one-third (later increased to 40 p.c.) of such cash reserves as they chose to carry should consist of Dominion notes. In the revision of 1880, a note-holder was definitely recognized as a preferred creditor. The Bank Act of 1890 provided for the Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund, made up by each bank depositing with the Minister of Finance an amount equal to 5 p.c. of its note circulation. As a result of the operation of this fund and of making notes a prior lien against the assets of

failed banks, no bank-note holder in Canada has suffered a loss since 1881. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for the banks to issue, during the crop-moving season, October to January inclusive (later extended to September to February inclusive), an excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest" or reserve funds, such excess to be taxed at a rate not exceeding 5 p.c. per annum. The revision of the Bank Act in 1913 provided for the establishment of Central Gold Reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes and issue additional notes of their own there-against. The Finance Act (c. 3) of 1914, gave the Minister of Finance authority to issue Dominion notes to the banks against approved securities deposited with him. Originally passed as a war measure, this was made a permanent feature of the system by the Finance Act (c. 48) of 1923, and provided the banks with the means of further expanding their note issue by the deposit of the Dominion notes, so obtained, in the Central Gold Reserves.

Bank notes, although forming the chief circulating medium in the hands of the public, were a fiduciary issue; they were not legal tender but were convertible into Dominion notes which were legal tender.

The provisions regarding bank notes were materially changed with the establishment of the Bank of Canada under the Bank Act (c. 24) of 1934. The authority both for seasonal expansion and for additional issue secured by deposit in the Central Gold Reserves was then terminated. Provision was made for a gradual reduction in bank note circulation over a period of years as explained on p. 889. As a result of these changes, current data on bank-note circulation are not comparable with those of earlier years. However, statistics of total notes in the hands of the general public are comparable. This public circulation includes chartered bank notes together with Dominion notes and Bank of Canada notes, exclusive of those held by the banks as reserves. Statistics upon this basis are shown in Table 6.

6.—Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, 1926-36.

Year.	Averages of Month-End Figures.			Averages of Daily Figures of Total.	
	Chartered Bank.[1]	Dominion or Bank of Canada.[2]	Total.	Amount.[3]	Per Capita.
	$	$	$	$'000,000	$
1926	168,885,995	26,314,706	195,200,701	195	20·63
1927	172,100,763	27,793,500	199,894,263	198	20·55
1928	176,716,979	28,803,340	205,520,319	204	20·74
1929	178,291,030	30,003,870	208,294,900	205	20·44
1930	159,341,085	28,812,059	188,153,144	185	18·12
1931	141,969,350	28,572,011	170,541,361	167	16·09
1932	132,165,942	28,483,686	160,649,628	158	15·04
1933	130,362,488	29,066,051	159,428,539	157	14·70
1934	135,537,793	30,547,720	166,085,513	163	15·06
1935	125,644,102	47,288,651	172,932,753	169	15·45
1936	119,507,306	66,934,958	186,442,264	182	16·50

[1] Gross note circulation of chartered banks. [2] Total issue less notes held by chartered banks and notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserves up to March, 1935. [3] Annual averages of daily figures supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Section 4.—Monetary Reserves.

Subsection 1.—Bank of Canada Reserves.

In the 1936 edition of the Year Book, the composition of Canadian Gold Reserves held by the Government was presented for the years 1905 to 1934, in Table 3, p. 895. Since March, 1935, the gold reserves have been held by the Bank of Canada. By authority of the Exchange Fund Act (c. 60, 1937), effective in July, 1935, they are to be valued at the prevailing current market price of gold. The effect of the revaluation as from the above date is shown in the chart on p. 886. The new data are now to be found under the item "Reserves" on the "Assets" side of Table 1, p. 885.

Subsection 2.—Chartered Bank Canadian Cash Reserves.

Before the Establishment of the Bank of Canada.—Up to March, 1935, legal tender cash reserves in Canada were made up partly of Dominion notes (see pp. 888-889), and partly of gold coin and bullion, and subsidiary coin, including these forms of cash held by the banks themselves and as deposits in the Central Gold Reserves. Insofar as these reserves were in actual gold or were in Dominion notes backed by gold, they were subject to the expanding or contracting influences of monetary gold imports or exports arising from Canada's balance of international payments, so long as Canada was on the gold standard.

Since the Establishment of the Bank of Canada.—When the Bank of Canada was established, the chartered banks turned over their reserves of gold in Canada and Dominion notes to the new bank in exchange for deposits with and notes of the Bank of Canada. It was provided that henceforth the chartered banks were to carry reserves in these forms amounting to at least 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities in Canada. Since that time, therefore, the gold reserves against currency and bank credit have been in the custody of the central bank.

The cash reserves shown in Table 7, include, prior to Mar. 11, 1935, the gold and coin and Dominion notes held by the banks in Canada and the deposits in the Central Gold Reserves not ear-marked against the issue of bank notes, and, since the above date, notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada.

7.—Cash Reserve of the Chartered Banks in Canada, 1926-36.

NOTE.—Figures supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Year.	Annual Average of Daily Figures.	Annual Average of Month-End Figures.	Year.	Annual Average of Daily Figures.	Annual Average of Month-End Figures.
	$'000,000	$'000,000		$'000,000	$'000,000
1926	192	197	1932	172	186
1927	187	194	1933	189	195
1928	193	205	1934	201	203
1929	191	212			
1930	176	197	1935[1]	213	216
1931	169	182	1936	225	225

[1] See text immediately preceding this table.

Section 5.—Commercial Banking.

Subsection 1.—Historical.

Since one of the chief functions of the early banks in Canada was to issue notes to provide a convenient currency or circulating medium, it has been expedient to cover both currency and banking in the one historical sketch which will be found on pp. 873-879. However, the function of note issue is no longer as important as it was. Latterly, the services of the chartered banks in gathering deposits from innumerable sources have emphasized the importance of deposit banking by which the savings of the people are put to immediate productive and commercial use; with the development of commercial banking, other necessary commercial banking facilities have been given more importance. Included among these is the mechanism of bills of exchange by which foreign trade is financed. The principal features of this development of commercial banking facilities in the evolution of the Canadian banking system may be summarized as follows: (1) its origin, closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade and to the commerce of Halifax and Saint John; (2) the development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement; (3) the adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west; and (4) the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures, particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles, and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

The branch bank is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists to-day, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks was the development of a partially centralized system—centralized as to banks, of which there are now ten, rather than as to districts as in the partially centralized system of the United States. There were 28 chartered banks in existence at Confederation. The elimination of weaker banks or their amalgamation with more stable institutions has been a progressive move towards greater security and confidence. The banks at Confederation were as follows:—

Ontario and Quebec.

Bank of Montreal.
Quebec Bank.
Commercial Bank of Canada.
City Bank.
Gore Bank.
Bank of British North America.
Banque du Peuple.
Niagara District Bank.
Molson's Bank.
Bank of Toronto.
Ontario Bank.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Banque Nationale.
Banque Jacques-Cartier.
Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Royal Canadian Bank.
Union Bank of Lower Canada.
Mechanics' Bank.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Nova Scotia.

Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
People's Bank of Halifax.
Union Bank of Halifax.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Bank of New Brunswick.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.
St. Stephen's Bank.
People's Bank of New Brunswick.

Tables 8 and 9 show, respectively, the insolvencies and amalgamations since 1867.

8.—Bank Insolvencies

NOTE.—No bank that has failed since 1895 has paid anything to shareholders in respect of their capital investment. There is no reliable information as to earlier dates. Information is not available from which to compute losses with respect to liabilities other than deposits and circulation. In some instances these liabilities would include liabilities to Governments (having preference) and to banks and others. Noteholders have experienced no losses whatever since the inauguration of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund in 1890 or, in fact, since the failure of the Bank of Prince Edward Island in 1881. The amount of double liability actually collected from shareholders of the banks which latterly became insolvent was as follows:—

	Name of Bank and Place of Chief Office.	Number of Branches when Operations Ceased.	Date of Charter.	Date of Suspension or Cessation of Normal Operations.	Capital Stock at Date of Suspension.		
					Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-Up.
					$	$	$
1	Commercial Bank of N.B., Saint John, N.B.	19	Incorporated 1834 in N.B.	1868	–	600,000	600,000
2	Bank of Acadia, Liverpool, N.S.[2]	1	June 14, 1872	April 1873	–	500,000	100,000
3	Metropolitan Bank of Montreal	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1876	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,170
4	Mechanics Bank of Montreal	2	Before Confederation.	May 1879	1,000,000	243,374	194,794
5	Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N.S.	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1879	500,000	500,000	370,548
6	Consolidated Bank of Canada (City Bank and Royal Canadian amalgamated 1879)	16	Sept. 18, 1875	Aug. 1879	2,400,000	2,091,900	2,080,920
7	Stadacona Bank, Quebec	1	June 14, 1872	July 1879[1]	1,000,000	1,000,000	991,890
8	Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	Local	Nov. 28, 1881	–	–	120,000
9	Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal	5	April 14, 1871	Sept. 1883	500,000	500,000	500,000
10	Maritime Bank of Dom. of Can., Saint John, N.B.	2	June 14, 1872	Mar. 1887	2,000,000	321,900	321,900
11	Pictou Bank, Pictou, N.S.	4	May 23, 1873	Sept. 1887[1]	500,000	500,000	200,000
12	Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont.	3	May 25, 1883	Aug. 1887	1,000,000	1,000,000	241,101
13	Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.	4	May 25, 1883	Nov. 1887	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
14	Federal Bank, Toronto, Ont. (Changed from "Superior Bank")	11	May 26, 1874	Jan. 1888[1]	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
15	Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg	10	April 19, 1884	June 30, 1893	2,000,000	740,700	552,650
16	Banque du Peuple, Montreal	7	June 27, 1884	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
17	Banque Ville Marie, Montreal	19	June 14, 1872	July 25, 1899	500,000	500,000	479,620
18	Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N.S.	1	April 15, 1859	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	300,000	300,000
19	Ontario Bank, Toronto[3]	30	May 27, 1857	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
20	Sovereign Bank of Canada, Toronto[4]	85	May 23, 1901	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
21	Banque de St. Jean, St. Jean, P.Q.	5	May 3, 1873	April 28, 1908	1,000,000	500,000	316,386
22	Banque de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	6	May 23, 1873	June 24, 1908[1]	1,000,000	504,600	331,235
23	St. Stephen's Bank, St. Stephen, N.B.[5]	1	About 1836	Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	200,000	200,000
24	Farmers Bank of Canada, Toronto[6]	27	July 18, 1904	Dec. 19, 1910	1,000,000	584,500	567,579
25	Bank of Vancouver, Vancouver[7]	10	April 3, 1908	Dec. 14, 1914	2,000,000	587,400	445,188
26	Home Bank of Canada, Toronto[8]	68	July 10, 1903	Aug. 17, 1923	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,960,591
	Total	340					

[1] Suspension or cessation of operations was voluntary. [2] This bank was only in existence three months and twenty-six days. It re-opened for a few days and redeemed a few thousand dollars worth of its notes. This lasted only a day or two, and the remaining noteholders with the exception of the Govern-

in Canada since 1867.

Bank of Yarmouth	$ 264,667	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	$ 156,051
Ontario Bank	1,202,510	Farmers Bank of Canada	314,880
Sovereign Bank of Canada	180,500*	The Bank of Vancouver	178,111
Banque de St. Jean	161,975†	The Home Bank of Canada	1,713,629‡

* Apart from amount paid up for subscription to shares of International Assets Limited—see footnote 4, at end of table. † Includes approximately $7,000 collected on unpaid capital stock subscriptions. ‡ Includes interest of $56,657.

Reserve Fund.	Rate of Dividend.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Assets as per Returns at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Paid to— Note-Holders.	Paid to— Depositors.	Approximate Actual or Estimated Loss to Depositors and Note-Holders.	
$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	$	
–	–	–	304,368	671,420	1,222,454	100	100	Nil	1
–	–	–	17,959	106,914	213,346			100,000	2
–	–	40,447	129,731	293,379	779,225	100	100	Nil	3
–	–	168,132	253,546	547,238	721,155	57½	57½	180,000	4
–	–	3,668	86,263	136,480	207,877	100	96 5/17	3,000	5
–	–	423,819	1,013,934	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100	Nil	6
–	–	152,481	188,372	341,500	1,355,675	100	100	Nil	7
45,000	–	264,000	463,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½	295,000	8
300,000	8	467,385	2,206,377	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66⅔	742,000	9
60,000	6	314,288	1,091,570	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	10⅔	975,000	10
Nil	Nil	49,571	17,474	74,364	277,017	100	100	Nil	11
50,000	7	209,045	680,954	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100	Nil	12
45,000	6	492,855	2,125,040	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99⅔	7,000	13
150,000	6	670,492	1,005,446	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100	Nil	14
50,000	6	396,890	771,456	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100	Nil	15
600,000	7	818,648	6,874,217	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½	1,702,000	16
10,000	6	261,870	1,504,665	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½	1,242,000	17
35,000	5	50,409	276,505	388,660	723,660	100	100	Nil	18
700,000	7	1,351,402	12,656,034	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100	Nil	19
Nil	6	1,988,585	11,215,506	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100	Nil	20
10,000	4	219,334	340,004	560,781	326,118	100	30·27	237,000	21
75,000	6	253,860	918,770	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100	Nil	22
55,000	6	149,935	386,160	549,830	818,271	100	100	Nil	23
Nil	4	429,470	1,314,016	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	Nil	1,314,000	24
–	–	254,762	555,352	912,137	1,532,786	100	7½	317,000	25
550,000	7	1,724,165	15,462,569	18,356,373	15,848,400 (Curator's summary.)	100		[8]	26
							Total.....	7,114,000	

ment got nothing. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

—(*Footnotes continued at foot of p. 896.*)

9.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.[1]

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date.[2]
Bank of Montreal	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molson's Bank	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Gore Bank	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Company	May 30, 1903
	Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships' Bank	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1923
	Standard Bank of Canada	Nov. 3, 1928
Bank of Nova Scotia	Union Bank of P.E.I.	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada	Union Bank of Halifax	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders' Bank of Canada	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada	Niagara District Bank	June 21, 1875
	The Weyburn Security Bank	May 1, 1931
Banque d'Hochelaga[3]	Banque Nationale	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick	Summerside Bank	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada	Merchants' Bank	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank	The Northern Bank	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada	United Empire Bank	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada	La Banque Internationale du Canada	April 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada	Western Bank of Canada	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada	Dec. 31, 1924

[1] The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.
[2] Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.
[3] The Banque d'Hochelaga after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

(*Footnotes to* Table 8 *continued.*)—

[3] This bank did not suspend payment, but when difficulties were encountered an arrangement was made whereby all liabilities were taken over by the Bank of Montreal which, with certain other banks, assumed responsibility for any loss which might result after realization of assets and double liability of shareholders. Depositors and other creditors accordingly experienced neither loss nor delay. By winding-up order of Sept. 29, 1908, the bank was placed in liquidation and shareholders proceeded against for double liability, in respect of which $1,202,510 was collected but $601,534 of that amount subsequently returned. Winding-up proceedings terminated in January, 1918.

[4] This bank did not suspend payment. By agreement, certain other banks took over its various branches and assumed all of its liabilities; accordingly depositors and other creditors experienced neither loss nor delay. In 1911, when the assisting banks threatened to place the bank in liquidation for the purpose of enforcing payment of double liability of shareholders, a corporation, named International Assets Limited, was formed, which assumed all liabilities to the assisting banks and took over the assets of the Sovereign Bank, upon which bonds were issued to the assisting banks for the amount owing them. Numerous shareholders of the Sovereign Bank subscribed to preference shares in the corporation and to the extent that they did so were released from their double liability on shares of the Sovereign Bank; as a result, in excess of $2,000,000 was collected and paid over to the assisting banks. On Jan. 27, 1914, after it became apparent that a number of shareholders would not subscribe, or pay their double liability voluntarily, the Sovereign Bank (at a time when International Assets Limited was its sole creditor) was placed in liquidation.

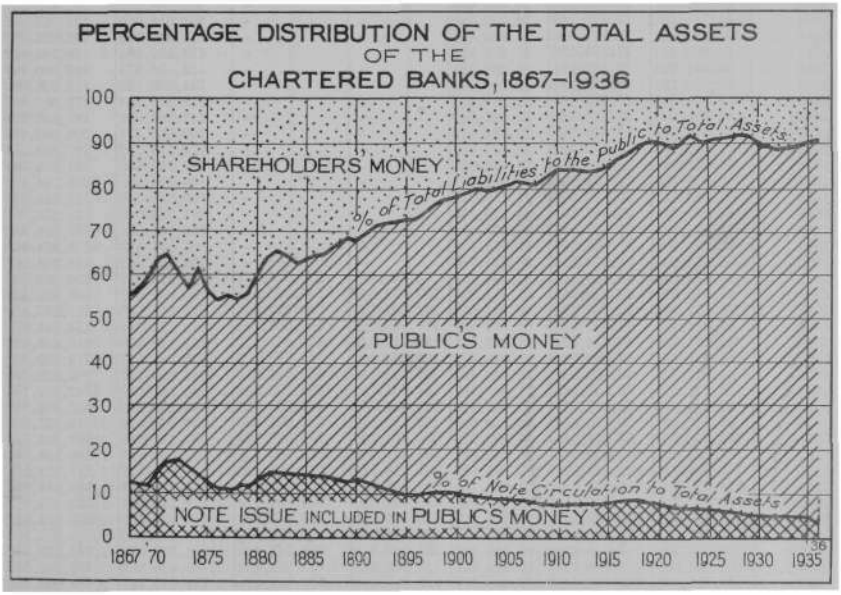
[5] In addition to realization of general assets, the President of this bank advanced sufficient to permit of all liabilities being paid in full without resort to the double liability of the shareholders.

[6] A Royal Commission inquired into the failure of this bank in 1912 and its report, together with the evidence adduced at the inquiry, are matters of public record.

(*Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 897.*)

Subsection 2.—Combined Statistics of Chartered Banks.

In Table 10 are given summary statistics of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, only the latter group is ordinarily considered when determining the financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, 'other assets' being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities, and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets. The accompanying chart of ownership division of total assets is of interest in this connection. The declining proportion of notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities were relatively insignificant prior to the Great War.



(*Footnotes to* Table 8 *concluded.*)

[7] As indicated, the liability to noteholders has been fully provided for. A preferred claim of the Province of British Columbia for approximately $103,000 was settled for $65,000, subject to the proviso that the province might rank with ordinary creditors for the balance if or when such creditors had received a dividend of 25 p.c. The assets, however, realized only sufficient to pay a first and final dividend to depositors and other ordinary creditors of 7½ p.c. and after allowing for set-offs, etc., the liquidator estimated the loss to such creditors at $279,000 plus the loss to the province of British Columbia of $38,000, or a total of $317,000.

[8] Interim dividend of 25 p.c. paid by the liquidator in December, 1923, and he anticipated that by conserving the assets a further distribution of possibly 10 to 12 p.c. might be made eventually. Depressed conditions naturally affected the process of liquidation and the amount of the further dividend, if any, will depend entirely on future developments. The Government of Canada, pursuant to investigation by a Royal Commission into the responsibility for and causes of the failure, granted relief to the extent of 35 p.c. of the claims of certain classes of creditors, namely, all those individuals with claims of less than $500 as well as those with larger claims who were found upon due inquiry to be in special need or straitened circumstances as a result of the failure. This involved a total outlay of approximately $3,460,000.

10.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages

LIABILITIES.

Calendar Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Demand Deposits in Canada.	Notice Deposits in Canada.	Total on Deposit.[1]	Total Public Liabilities.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867[3]	30,926,470	–	9,346,081	–	–	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868	30,507,447	–	9,350,646	–	–	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869	30,782,637	–	9,539,511	–	–	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870	33,031,249	–	15,149,031	–	–	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871	37,095,340	–	20,914,637	–	–	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872	45,190,085	–	25,296,454	–	–	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873	54,690,561	–	27,165,878	–	–	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874	60,388,340	–	27,904,963	–	–	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875	64,619,513		23,035,039	–	–	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876	66,804,398	–	21,245,935	–	–	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877	65,206,009	–	20,704,338	–	–	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878	63,682,863	–	20,475,586	–	–	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879	62,737,276	–	19,486,103	–		73,151,425	96,760,113
1880	60,052,117	–	22,529,623	–	–	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881	59,534,977	–	28,516,692	–	–	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882	59,799,644	–	33,582,080	–	–	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883	61,390,118	–	33,283,302	–	–	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	–	–	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	–	–	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	–	–	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	–	–	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	–	–	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	–	–	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	–	–	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891	60,700,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	–	–	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	–	–	160,668,471	208,062,169
1893	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	–	–	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,003	–	–	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	–	–	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	–	–	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	–	–	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	–	–	236,161,062	281,076,656
1899	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	–	–	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	–	–	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	95,169,631	221,624,664	349,573,327	420,003,743
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	104,424,203	244,062,545	390,370,493	466,963,829
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	112,461,757	269,911,501	424,167,140	507,527,550
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	117,962,023	307,007,192	470,265,744	554,014,076
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	138,116,550	338,411,275	531,243,476	618,678,633
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	165,144,569	381,778,705	605,968,513	713,790,553
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	166,342,144	413,014,657	654,839,711	769,026,924
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	169,721,755	406,103,063	658,367,015	762,077,184
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	225,414,828	464,635,263	783,298,880	882,598,547
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	260,232,390	532,087,627	909,964,839	1,019,177,601
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	304,801,755	568,976,209	980,433,788	1,097,661,393
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	359,431,895	625,705,765	1,102,910,383	1,240,124,354
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	367,214,143	626,199,470	1,126,871,523	1,287,372,534
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	346,069,908	656,760,687	1,144,211,363	1,309,944,006
1915	113,982,741	113,020,310	105,137,092	358,444,252	690,904,274	1,198,340,315	1,353,629,123
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	428,717,781	780,842,383	1,418,035,429	1,596,905,337
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	468,049,790	928,271,838	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	587,342,904	966,341,499	1,912,395,780	2,184,359,820
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	621,676,065	1,125,202,403	2,189,428,885	2,495,582,568
1920	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	653,862,869	1,239,308,076	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	551,914,643	1,289,347,063	2,264,586,736	2,556,454,190
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	502,781,234	1,191,637,004	2,120,997,030	2,364,822,657
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	523,170,930	1,197,277,065	2,107,606,111	2,374,308,376
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	511,218,736	1,198,246,414	2,130,621,760	2,438,771,001
1925	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	531,180,578	1,269,542,584	2,221,160,611	2,532,832,064
1926	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	553,322,935	1,340,559,021	2,277,192,043	2,604,601,786
1927	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	596,069,007	1,399,062,201	2,415,132,260	2,758,324,713
1928	122,839,879	134,087,485	176,716,979	677,467,295	1,496,608,451	2,610,594,865	3,044,742,165
1929	137,269,085	150,636,682	178,291,030	696,387,381	1,479,870,058	2,696,747,857	3,215,503,098
1930	144,560,874	160,639,246	159,341,085	622,895,347	1,427,569,716	2,516,611,587	2,909,530,263
1931	144,674,853	162,075,000	141,969,350	578,604,394	1,437,976,832	2,422,834,828	2,741,554,219
1932	144,500,000	162,000,000	132,165,942	486,270,764	1,376,325,128	2,256,639,530	2,546,149,789
1933	144,500,000	157,250,000	130,362,488	488,527,864	1,378,497,944	2,236,841,539	2,517,934,260
1934	144,916,667	132,604,166	135,537,793	513,973,506	1,372,817,869	2,274,607,936	2,548,720,434
1935	145,500,000	132,750,000	125,644,102	568,615,373	1,445,281,247	2,426,760,923	2,667,950,352
1936	145,500,000	133,000,000	119,507,306	618,340,561	1,518,216,945	2,614,895,597	2,855,622,232

[1] Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments and also, since 1901, deposits elsewhere than in Canada. [2] Includes other liabilities to the public. [3] Six-month average.

Chartered Banking Business, calendar years, 1867-1936.
computed from the twelve monthly returns.

ASSETS.

Calendar Year.	Specie and Dominion Notes.[5]	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities Elsewhere.	Total Securities.	Total Loans.	Total Assets.[1]	P.C. of Public Liabilities to Total Assets.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1867[2]					53,889,703	78,294,670	55·27
1868					52,299,050	79,860,976	56·53
1869					56,433,953	86,283,693	59·64
1870					66,276,961	103,197,103	63·65
1871					84,799,841	125,273,631	64·06
1872					105,744,665	148,862,445	61·04
1873					119,274,317	166,056,595	56·60
1874					131,680,111	187,921,031	61·95
1875					136,029,307	186,255,330	56·17
1876					127,621,577	183,499,801	54·29
1877					125,681,658	181,019,194	55·14
1878					119,682,659	175,450,274	54·45
1879					113,485,108	173,548,490	55·75
1880					102,166,115	184,276,190	60·69
1881					116,953,497	200,613,879	63·39
1882					140,077,194	227,426,835	65·86
1883					143,944,957	228,084,650	63·98
1884					130,490,053	219,998,642	62·50
1885					126,827,792	219,147,080	63·32
1886					132,833,313	228,061,872	64·44
1887					139,753,755	230,393,072	64·98
1888					141,002,373	243,504,164	67·35
1889					149,958,980	253,789,803	68·18
1890					153,301,335	254,546,329	68·05
1891	–				171,082,677	269,307,032	69·56
1892	17,794,201				193,455,883	291,635,251	71·34
1893	19,714,648				206,623,042	302,696,715	71·75
1894	22,371,954				204,124,939	307,520,020	71·87
1895	22,992,872				203,730,800	316,536,510	72·50
1896	22,318,627				213,211,996	320,937,643	72·39
1897	24,178,151				212,014,635	341,163,505	74·06
1898	25,330,564				223,806,320	370,583,991	75·86
1899	26,682,971				251,467,076	412,504,768	77·24
1900	29,047,382	–	–		279,279,761	459,715,065	77·52
1901	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176		388,299,888	531,829,324	78·97
1902	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632		430,662,670	585,761,109	79·72
1903	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472		472,019,689	641,543,226	79·11
1904	50,307,871	10,705,202	15,560,145		509,011,993	695,417,756	79·67
1905	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985		559,814,918	767,490,183	80·61
1906	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670		655,869,879	878,512,076	81·25
1907	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817		709,975,274	945,685,708	81·32
1908	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937		670,170,833	941,290,619	80·96
1909	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363		762,195,546	1,067,007,534	82·72
1910	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,987		870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84·13
1911	120,146,690	10,637,580	22,848,170		926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84·23
1912	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119		1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84·36
1913	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162		1,109,493,263	1,530,093,671	84·14
1914	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738		1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84·20
1915	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091		1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84·75
1916	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686		1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86·82
1917	265,389,567	131,078,854	138,341,125		1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88·38
1918	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568		1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89·81
1919	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715		1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90·60
1920	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991		1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90·86
1921	335,081,032	166,688,146	156,552,503		1,781,184,781	2,841,782,079	89·96
1922	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	–	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89·62
1923	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	401,792,206	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92·16
1924	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	502,561,847	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90·28
1925	259,714,043	358,344,887	147,563,292	565,505,647	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90·80
1926	252,754,268	343,595,936	127,765,375	532,817,056	1,682,379,658	2,864,019,213	90·94
1927	252,188,447	324,580,796	133,314,843	520,971,402	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91·04
1928	264,804,251	333,837,004	124,996,823	522,628,208	2,072,403,628	3,323,163,195	91·62
1929	261,625,173	341,744,572	104,309,024	499,015,138	2,279,247,504	3,528,468,027	91·13
1930	232,016,616	316,196,343	101,585,131	471,637,542	2,064,597,746	3,237,073,853	89·88
1931	207,983,857	454,386,965	154,829,056	674,357,232	1,764,088,477	3,066,018,472	89·42
1932	206,925,103	489,709,241	150,891,599	695,758,801	1,582,667,313	2,869,429,779	88·73
1933	209,550,285	626,881,709	163,834,318	841,151,958	1,409,067,110	2,831,393,641	88·93
1934	214,419,280	683,498,403	139,850,099	866,725,958	1,373,683,071	2,837,919,961	89·81
1935	227,692,952[3,4]	860,942,292	137,764,626	1,044,351,653	1,276,430,825	2,956,577,704	90·24
1936	240,596,447[3]	1,074,795,141	161,879,725	1,330,808,991	1,140,657,800	3,144,506,755	90·81

[1] Includes other assets. [2] Six-month average. [3] Specie, and notes of, and deposits in, the Bank of Canada. [4] Ten-month average. [5] Including deposits in Central Gold Reserves, 1913-34.

11.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year. As the first two items have only been worked out to the nearest million, the totals are not the exact sum of the items for the years prior to 1936.

Item.	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Cash Reserve against Canadian deposits (as per Table 7)	212,000,000	186,000,000	203,000,000	216,000,000	225,126,826
Secured bank note issue	25,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		Nil
Subsidiary coin	[1]	[1]	[1]	5,795,547[2]	5,430,512
Notes of other Canadian banks	16,807,334	11,247,365	10,418,411	7,131,768	6,592,665
Cheques of other banks	149,545,199	82,948,867	93,681,134	95,892,529	107,274,939
Deposits at other Canadian banks	4,698,323	3,461,775	3,906,981	4,796,596	4,581,657
Gold and coin abroad	24,797,260	19,089,489	10,040,895	9,703,723	10,039,218
Foreign currencies	19,468,671	16,022,766	20,377,395	21,713,478	23,678,115
Deposits at United Kingdom banks	4,826,444	9,383,994	21,339,301	21,693,367	28,842,740
Deposits at foreign banks	86,178,585	97,999,358	67,516,010	87,022,098	91,808,124
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	341,744,572	489,709,241	683,498,403	860,942,292	1,074,795,141
Other Canadian and foreign public securities	104,309,024	150,891,599	139,850,099	137,764,626	161,879,725
Other bonds, debentures and stocks	52,961,542	55,157,961	43,377,456	45,644,735	94,134,125
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada	267,271,438	117,224,745	101,592,436	82,395,250	93,225,528
Elsewhere	301,091,053	84,227,574	106,698,437	71,554,988	64,379,795
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments	19,002,655	34,386,119	26,321,552	25,788,750	20,729,091
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, and school districts	93,325,211	130,567,792	118,549,484	108,029,440	99,940,882
Other current loans and and discounts	1,342,666,883	1,032,081,481	868,940,687	828,722,109	698,689,782
Elsewhere than in Canada	248,367,887	171,861,621	137,640,771	145,719,541	150,338,542
Non-current loans	7,522,377	12,317,980	13,939,704	14,220,747	13,254,180
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises	5,618,820	7,141,708	7,810,619	8,419,183	8,795,431
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks	7,221,774	6,244,908	5,941,288	5,456,314	4,796,988
Bank premises	75,536,822	79,714,603	78,132,351	76,794,405	75,446,272
Bank circulation redemption fund	6,246,861	6,721,355	6,618,517	6,808,157	6,971,506
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as *per contra*	100,473,805	48,671,585	52,355,627	55,037,693	62,011,410
All other assets	11,957,574	14,520,279	14,994,018	15,058,189	11,743,661
Totals, Assets	**3,528,468,627**	**2,869,429,779**	**2,837,919,961**	**2,956,577,704**	**3,144,506,755**

[1] Included in first item. [2] Ten-month average.

12.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932, and 1934-36.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item.	1929.	1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.					
Notes in Circulation	178,291,030	132,165,942	135,537,793	125,644,102	119,507,306
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion	77,815,312	55,598,660	35,059,418	25,457,951	37,829,790
Provincial	24,536,732	26,151,681	30,773,142	39,333,219	39,338,129
Public Deposits—					
Demand	696,387,381	486,270,764	513,973,506	568,615,373	618,340,561
Time	1,479,870,058	1,376,325,128	1,372,817,869	1,445,281,247	1,518,216,945
Foreign	418,138,374	312,293,297	321,984,001	348,073,133	401,170,172
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian	14,528,474	10,694,683	12,824,498	12,964,738	13,648,502
United Kingdom	25,693,879	5,131,001	5,651,794	9,826,826	9,490,214
Other	100,254,711	49,732,341	23,960,959	26,307,060	30,152,038
Totals, Deposit Liabilities	2,837,224,921	2,322,197,555	2,317,045,187	2,475,859,547	2,668,186,351
Canadian currency (estimated)	*2,293,000,000*	*1,955,000,000*	*1,966,000,000*	*2,108,000,000*	*2,245,000,000*
Foreign currency (estimated)	*544,000,000*	*377,000,000*	*351,000,000*	*393,000,000*	*423,000,000*
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities	3,015,515,951	2,454,363,497	2,452,582,980	2,601,503,649	2,787,693,657
Advances under the Finance Act	82,916,667	37,352,667	39,319,250	5,836,417	Nil
Other Liabilities to the Public—					
Bills payable	10,842,329	1,579,945	918,231	1,169,690	1,052,312
Letters of credit outstanding	100,473,804	48,671,585	52,355,627	55,037,693	62,011,410
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	5,754,347	4,182,095	3,544,346	4,402,903	4,864,853
TOTALS, LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	3,215,503,098	2,546,149,789	2,548,720,434	2,667,950,352	2,855,622,232
LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS.					
Capital	137,269,085	144,500,000	144,916,667	145,500,000	145,500,000
Rest or reserve fund	150,636,682	162,000,000	132,604,166	132,750,000	133,000,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities	**3,503,408,865**	**2,852,649,789**	**2,826,241,267**	**2,946,200,352**	**3,134,122,232**

13.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-36.

NOTE.—Yearly averages of month-end figures, except where otherwise specified.

Year.	Canadian Cash to Canadian Deposits.		Securities to Note and Deposit Liabilities.	Loans to Note and Deposit Liabilities.
	Daily.[1]	Month-End.		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1926	9·8	10·1	21·3	67·2
1927	9·0	9·4	19·7	69·4
1928	8·5	9·1	18·2	72·0
1929	8·3	9·2	16·6	75·6
1930	8·2	9·2	17·1	74·6
1931	8·1	8·6	25·5	66·7
1932	8·8	9·5	28·4	64·5
1933	9·8	10·1	34·8	58·2
1934	10·2	10·3	35·3	56·0
1935	10·1	10·2	40·1	49·1
1936	10·2	10·0	47·7	40·9

[1] Daily average Canadian cash to Canadian deposits; figures supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Classification of Deposits and Loans.—As a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1934 deposits and loans are required to be classified according to size of the deposit, or purpose of the loan, each year. The figures cover deposits and loans in Canada only.

14.—Classification of Deposits, According to Size, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1934-36.

Item.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Deposits Payable on Demand—						
(1) $1,000 or less	580,929	71,760,883	574,333	76,008,059	580,008	81,662,728
(2) $1,000 to $5,000	35,259	72,266,442	39,294	80,086,361	43,622	89,701,847
(3) $5,000 to $25,000	8,633	88,673,885	9,355	95,421,344	10,469	108,384,569
(4) $25,000 to $100,000	1,877	87,501,586	2,126	99,676,371	2,328	107,745,525
(5) Over $100,000	599	218,350,690	752	271,030,681	697	279,808,927
(6) Adjustment items		3,890,269	–	2,713,508	–	−3,021,929
Totals	**627,297**	**542,443,755**	**625,860**	**624,936,324**	**637,124**	**664,281,667**
Deposits Payable After Notice—						
(1) $1,000 or less	3,765,971	416,528,692	3,716,326	425,873,551	3,664,756	432,501,930
(2) $1,000 to $5,000	246,057	485,695,559	263,449	518,525,239	268,525	537,147,512
(3) $5,000 to $25,000	28,896	249,589,678	32,460	280,898,088	34,224	297,615,548
(4) $25,000 to $100,000	1,853	82,550,359	2,276	99,785,473	2,313	99,078,550
(5) Over $100,000	390	131,626,199	471	136,199,058	496	141,338,693
(6) Adjustments[1]	–	4,188,088	–	4,290,265	–	2,637,199
Totals	**4,043,167**	**1,370,178,575**	**4,014,982**	**1,465,571,674**	**3,970,314**	**1,510,319,432**

[1] Representing certified cheques, interest accrued on interest-bearing accounts, items in transit, etc.

15.—Classification of Loans, According to Purpose, by Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1934-36.

Item.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$
1. Provincial Governments	26,822,179	29,651,382	14,711,533
2. Municipal governments and school districts	107,414,483	96,777,122	91,982,393
3. Agriculture—			
(a) Farmers' loans, cattle loans, fruit growers	64,229,744	59,949,953	53,959,605
(b) Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	150,515,305	166,441,828	64,528,319
Totals, Agriculture	214,745,049	226,391,781	118,487,924
4. Financial—			
(a) Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers	90,748,241	66,697,883	97,376,547
(b) Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies and other financial institutions	69,956,745	63,132,592	73,830,397
(c) Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified	115,192,444	101,183,396	111,462,635
Totals, Financial	275,897,431	231,013,871	282,669,579
5. Merchandising, wholesale and retail	117,468,420	113,767,896	115,889,919
6. Manufacturers of, and dealers in, lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof	74,283,150	72,974,075	64,850,267
7. Other manufacturing of all descriptions	140,125,188	119,200,354	129,962,252
8. Mining	6,621,121	6,812,425	6,898,818
9. Fishing, including packers and curers of fish	6,965,205	7,207,205	8,193,886
10. Public utilities, including transportation companies	71,358,370	71,265,693	8,387,018
11. Loans to building contractors and others for building purposes	21,792,645	24,125,443	23,719,245
12. Loans to churches, parishes, hospitals, charitable and religious institutions	19,683,072	16,101,300	14,797,993
13. Other loans	66,532,517	52,320,478	52,986,222
	1,149,708,830	**1,067,609,025**	**933,537,049**

Clearing-House Transactions.—In advanced industrial societies money is only "the small change of commerce". The great bulk of monetary transfers, particularly in the case of the larger transactions, is made through the banks. Thus it has been estimated that in the United States in 1917 about 6 p.c. of the business transactions of the country were financed by the use of money and the remaining 94 p.c. by the use of cheques. Accordingly, if we knew the aggregate amount of the cheques paid through the banks and charged to accounts, we should have an almost complete record of the volume of business transacted, and thus of the business activity of the country.

Statistics of this character were at first secured through the operation of the clearing houses—places where the representatives of all the banks met daily in the leading cities and presented for payment the notes of other banks and the cheques drawn upon other banks that had been paid in to their institutions in the regular course of business. In Canada, the first clearing houses to be established were those of Halifax (1887), Montreal (1889), Toronto (1891), Hamilton (1891), and Winnipeg (1893), and the number has subsequently increased to 32.

For the purpose of the Central Clearing Settlement, each bank maintains in its account with the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, a balance (in excess of whatever deposit is maintained as part of the 5 p.c. reserve against deposit liabilities in Canada required by statute) deemed sufficient to settle its clearing obligations. Montreal Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver are settlement points for the clearing houses in their respective zones. The debit or credit balances of the banks at the specified points are daily communicated by the clearing-house manager, and confirmed by the respective bank, to the local Agent of the Bank of Canada (to the Bank of Canada in the case of Ottawa) for transmission to the Bank of Canada at Ottawa by telephone or telegraph, which bank on the same day debits or credits, as the case may be, the account of the respective bank maintained with the Bank of Canada. By this means practically all the banking transactions of the country are adjusted daily in Ottawa in the accounts maintained by the banks with the Bank of Canada.

Table **16** shows for the years 1932-36 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches in each district.

16.—Amounts of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1932-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1919-23, see p. 806 of the 1924 Year Book; for 1924-28, p. 859 of the 1929 Year Book; and for 1929-32, p. 911 of the 1933 Year Book.

Clearing House.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Brandon	17,459,229	14,533,366	15,458,987	15,020,604	16,404,775
Brantford	39,446,268	36,878,757	38,456,332	41,207,595	45,356,164
Calgary	258,257,381	256,392,620	255,085,201	292,584,549	305,417,532
Chatham	22,190,250	21,461,353	22,211,932	22,192,630	25,865,402
Edmonton	194,356,935	173,437,240	189,164,864	199,411,079	197,022,175
Fort William	28,973,198	26,551,158	32,061,443	30,651,099	37,944,014
Halifax	114,384,527	100,859,483	110,685,559	112,710,681	119,545,816
Hamilton	190,818,400	175,111,440	191,235,709	197,844,548	236,482,873
Kingston	28,834,227	25,953,786	26,825,520	26,779,593	28,025,967

16.—Amounts of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years, 1932-36—concluded.

Clearing House.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Kitchener	43,540,055	43,365,053	50,268,751	50,414,984	54,834,963
Lethbridge	17,287,271	17,301,733	20,785,708	23,963,854	24,105,821
London	127,365,483	116,906,848	128,018,177	134,707,964	145,222,921
Medicine Hat	9,648,413	9,819,336	10,988,541	12,995,361	12,367,706
Moncton	35,040,759	31,577,841	34,991,249	35,753,000	37,250,494
Montreal	3,971,576,104	4,249,531,044	4,653,226,857	4,582,416,573	5,386,188,857
Moose Jaw	27,706,507	25,548,000	24,740,854	27,283,900	31,587,919
New Westminster	23,366,543	21,278,157	25,028,251	27,463,691	32,166,195
Ottawa	227,999,793	196,686,205	219,698,923	1,076,864,472	1,132,979,446
Peterborough	30,253,664	27,848,985	30,920,440	31,325,062	32,347,673
Prince Albert	14,143,193	12,108,245	14,357,763	18,437,203	17,814,604
Quebec	210,822,180	191,774,625	200,669,727	207,012,322	222,901,251
Regina	176,858,737	170,858,649	181,277,356	191,995,407	218,683,823
Saint John	85,895,057	74,776,201	84,066,825	84,059,113	90,730,398
Sarnia	19,670,808	18,781,336	20,886,635	23,082,010	23,754,497
Saskatoon	73,353,023	59,500,613	65,343,280	74,956,723	77,033,722
Sherbrooke	29,246,459	27,452,934	28,628,148	28,659,155	29,959,127
Sudbury	24,215,334	26,470,130	34,881,455	38,895,230	46,340,527
Toronto	4,071,710,500	4,916,531,044	5,643,522,459	5,720,065,081	6,465,263,740
Vancouver	637,132,962	667,955,703	755,532,352	781,264,535	953,566,363
Victoria	70,673,038	69,300,609	73,931,173	79,007,806	87,484,888
Windsor	117,006,345	106,323,870	104,459,995	115,902,542	142,249,058
Winnipeg	1,974,922,067	2,807,734,669	2,676,160,032	2,622,557,766	2,925,627,890
Totals	**12,914,154,710**	**14,720,611,033**	**15,963,570,498**	**16,927,486,132**	**19,202,526,601**

Bank Debits.—As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations (see pp. 893 to 896), there being only 10 in December, 1936,* as compared with 18 in 1923, inter-bank transactions are a steadily decreasing proportion of total business transacted, and bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business. The Canadian Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing-house centres of Canada, and monthly and annual figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) have been published since that time by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Further, in order that an estimate might be made of the proportion of banking transactions outside the clearing-house cities to the total, the Canadian Bankers' Association secured for the month of January, 1935, the grand total of all cheques charged to accounts at all branch banks throughout the Dominion. The results were published in the Bureau's Monthly Review of Bank Debits for February, 1935, and showed that the aggregate of transactions outside the clearing-house cities was in January, 1935, 12½ p.c. of the grand total in the clearing-house cities. The corresponding figures in the five economic areas were as follows: Maritime Provinces 104·2 p.c., Quebec 6·9 p.c., Ontario 13·5., Prairie Provinces 8·4 p.c., British Columbia 16·7 p.c. Only in the Maritime Provinces does the total of bank debits in clearing-house cities appear to represent inadequately the grand total of business transactions throughout the whole area.

* Barclays Bank, established in 1929, was the latest addition to the commercial chartered banks in Canada; the number has remained at 10 since 1931.

17.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1932-36.

NOTE.—For the years 1924-28, see pp. 860-861 of the 1929 Year Book; and for 1929-32, p. 912 of the 1933 Year Book.

Clearing-House Centre.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax	257,989,295	254,222,616	275,948,590	310,052,273	341,775,552
Moncton	73,548,793	72,568,809	87,228,253	90,680,025	98,641,301
Saint John	187,632,726	154,222,107	171,074,214	173,320,562	189,985,161
Totals	519,170,814	481,013,532	534,251,057	574,052,860	630,402,014
Quebec—					
Montreal	7,135,517,032	7,943,786,599	8,834,691,425	8,307,134,410	10,150,016,770
Quebec	560,686,426	558,047,475	550,663,976	606,964,150	717,146,205
Sherbrooke	69,997,106	65,236,186	64,354,455	63,430,463	71,484,756
Totals	7,766,200,564	8,567,070,260	9,449,709,856	8,977,529,023	10,938,647,731
Ontario—					
Brantford	85,438,727	80,401,856	84,950,018	94,186,017	103,221,469
Chatham	71,625,208	64,147,944	71,122,708	79,902,107	100,652,126
Fort William	55,335,694	47,791,570	49,838,324	50,202,917	63,348,734
Hamilton	526,940,741	460,728,640	528,307,959	559,388,191	601,358,570
Kingston	55,085,899	51,473,716	52,719,962	55,634,971	67,867,438
Kitchener	96,266,553	93,144,698	108,804,353	114,191,829	128,018,389
London	315,954,273	299,130,638	334,741,204	362,317,629	420,889,625
Ottawa	1,579,527,632	1,339,009,715	1,914,296,966	1,444,156,227	1,469,292,434
Peterborough	55,426,709	49,090,223	53,767,240	60,023,193	68,620,664
Sarnia	95,058,795	86,377,931	78,158,895	69,145,537	74,160,267
Sudbury	40,328,991	41,886,025	48,991,202	55,597,151	72,735,265
Toronto	8,066,207,006	10,221,687,968	11,389,321,892	10,642,516,427	12,168,836,487
Windsor	215,676,051	192,566,981	204,483,372	289,364,280	439,678,369
Totals	11,258,872,279	13,027,437,905	14,919,504,095	13,876,626,476	15,778,679,837
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon	33,569,832	27,283,657	26,885,135	25,666,690	28,313,991
Calgary	513,557,662	557,891,735	526,966,099	616,831,075	636,145,594
Edmonton	393,433,460	366,409,278	382,681,968	400,418,426	387,386,725
Lethbridge	37,067,143	36,911,296	42,671,124	48,945,714	45,780,043
Medicine Hat	21,077,192	21,505,530	25,377,296	27,322,542	26,842,729
Moose Jaw	61,064,586	48,696,759	51,316,748	53,874,399	77,376,584
Prince Albert	21,124,445	17,844,842	21,106,682	24,434,064	25,976,662
Regina	462,876,073	439,593,195	475,031,328	505,052,792	495,621,447
Saskatoon	114,981,799	100,029,783	102,963,180	110,058,112	121,553,190
Winnipeg	3,138,453,543	4,798,187,549	4,682,240,160	4,632,791,950	4,660,521,712
Totals	4,797,205,735	6,414,353,624	6,337,239,720	6,445,395,764	6,505,518,677
British Columbia—					
New Westminster	51,107,251	47,213,108	52,390,693	59,819,150	70,089,850
Vancouver	1,190,466,183	1,207,251,145	1,320,856,775	1,349,924,217	1,682,786,803
Victoria	261,265,467	237,125,920	252,720,716	262,718,851	322,481,831
Totals	1,502,838,901	1,491,590,173	1,625,968,184	1,672,462,218	2,075,358,484
Grand Totals	**25,844,288,293**	**29,981,465,494**	**32,866,672,922**	**31,546,066,341**	**35,928,606,743**

Subsection 3.—Statistics of Individual Chartered Banks.*

Assets and Liabilities.—Tables **18** and **19** show, respectively, the principal and total assets and liabilities of the individual banks at the end of the two latest years. A comparison of the items in these tables with those of Tables **11** and **12**, where the combined assets and liabilities of the banks are shown in greater detail, may aid in their interpretation, although this difference should be borne in mind that the combined figures are month-end averages, whereas these tables merely give the position of the banks at the end of the year.

* Revised by A. D. Rogers, Secretary, Canadian Bankers' Association.

18.—Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Bank and Year.	Cash Reserve against Canadian Deposits.	Total Securities.	Total Loans.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal 1935	62,641,795	375,160,229	265,925,601	794,863,991
1936	70,030,952	450,787,290	212,030,322	819,865,229
Bank of Nova Scotia 1935	25,720,277	113,245,040	108,197,382	288,822,887
1936	23,689,948	117,821,087	112,510,960	296,959,267
Bank of Toronto 1935	11,639,688	46,958,240	51,428,384	127,068,813
1936	9,987,588	64,151,487	44,221,932	139,488,245
Banque Provinciale du Canada 1935	2,875,942	21,303,868	18,282,421	50,556,947
1936	2,794,301	27,169,933	15,282,348	52,218,278
Canadian Bank of Commerce 1935	46,643,188	231,050,351	250,231,820	613,817,582
1936	52,605,652	246,505,528	246,838,825	640,210,373
Royal Bank of Canada 1935	44,296,616	226,623,252	366,916,748	779,856,228
1936	40,960,675	311,368,963	343,571,476	845,328,901
Dominion Bank 1935	12,203,632	39,516,077	59,158,847	134,123,806
1936	15,350,606	51,538,900	51,763,650	138,956,386
Banque Canadienne Nationale 1935	8,873,263	56,339,094	50,321,891	132,165,174
1936	9,411,027	57,394,826	54,627,200	141,148,044
Imperial Bank of Canada 1935	6,815,422	39,670,848	77,213,110	143,705,214
1936	9,639,221	52,202,010	70,024,041	152,024,045
Barclays Bank (Canada) 1935	519,478	4,809,524	2,740,518	14,127,524
1936	408,557	4,711,356	3,188,571	16,140,826
Totals 1935	**222,229,301**	**1,154,676,523**	**1,250,416,722**	**3,079,108,166**
1936	**234,878,527**	**1,383,651,380**	**1,154,059,325**	**3,242,339,594**

19.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Bank and Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposit Liabilities.			Liabilities to Shareholders.	Total Liabilities.
		Government.	Public.	Inter-Bank.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal 1935	28,501,428	19,312,602	652,775,544	9,417,152	74,000,000	793,014,236
1936	25,226,170	30,557,292	669,032,441	9,534,633	75,000,000	819,266,979
Bank of Nova Scotia 1935	9,714,395	1,106,690	230,103,395	4,304,752	36,000,000	288,111,258
1936	9,415,910	1,600,585	236,910,973	4,839,416	36,000,000	296,155,950
Bank of Toronto 1935	4,548,965	981,774	101,028,565	2,758,791	15,000,000	125,943,613
1936	4,095,865	1,154,493	112,704,967	2,232,361	15,000,000	137,944,202
Banque Provinciale du Canada 1935	3,392,742	239,287	41,547,396	46,628	5,000,000	50,272,531
1936	3,210,702	201,051	43,448,752	59,222	5,000,000	51,952,675
Canadian Bank of Commerce 1935	23,606,450	11,503,065	499,469,762	10,797,012	50,000,000	612,277,871
1936	22,907,554	18,005,924	515,676,010	10,571,584	50,000,000	638,318,978
Royal Bank of Canada 1935	30,494,442	13,219,997	646,475,706	11,084,862	55,000,000	778,221,010
1936	27,710,809	15,009,122	708,991,748	13,146,167	55,000,000	843,239,913
Dominion Bank 1935	5,902,231	1,405,794	104,531,416	3,141,954	14,000,000	133,531,106
1936	5,570,701	882,546	111,595,871	2,780,309	14,000,000	138,287,409
Banque Canadienne Nationale 1935	6,258,864	1,134,871	110,436,947	1,258,295	12,000,000	131,811,807
1936	5,152,814	883,230	120,471,224	1,380,220	12,000,000	140,772,007
Imperial Bank of Canada 1935	6,225,510	3,611,918	113,613,435	2,431,883	15,000,000	142,680,824
1936	5,550,035	4,126,054	121,630,727	3,482,484	15,000,000	150,982,186
Barclays Bank (Canada) 1935	283,635	76,374	6,391,695	5,020,948	2,250,000	14,120,309
1936	308,525	17,087	7,863,946	4,603,202	2,250,000	16,133,252
Totals 1935	**118,928,662**	**52,592,372**	**2,506,373,861**	**50,262,277**	**278,250,000**	**3,089,984,565**
1936	**109,149,085**	**72,437,384**	**2,648,346,659**	**52,629,598**	**279,250,000**	**3,233,053,551**

Earnings of Canadian Banks.—The chartered banks of Canada are for the most part Dominion-wide institutions, doing business in all parts of the country. Their earnings, therefore, reflect with very considerable faithfulness the fluctuations of general business. So far as individual banks are concerned, the changes resulting from amalgamations are apt to render the figures incomparable over a period of years. During the six years covered by Table **20**, however, only one bank, the Imperial Bank of Canada, has absorbed another bank, *viz.*, the Weyburn Security Bank, on May 1, 1931.

20.—Net Profits of Canadian Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for their business years ended 1931-36.

NOTE.—These figures are not strictly comparable owing to variations from year to year in the practices of individual banks, and between banks, in deducting taxes. With the exception of La Banque Provinciale du Canada, the profits for 1936 are shown after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government taxes.

Bank.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	5,386,380	12	4,663,100	11	4,005,154	8½
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,579,802	16	2,303,434	15	2,035,900	12½
Bank of Toronto	1,168,915	12	1,044,393	11	1,037,922	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	467,440	9	454,659	8¾	410,655	6½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	4,774,923	12	4,279,424	11	3,648,832	8½
Royal Bank of Canada	5,448,327	12	4,861,849	11	3,901,649	8½
Dominion Bank	1,322,287	12	1,179,931	11	1,139,202	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale	1,001,940	10	972,075	10	970,350	10
Imperial Bank of Canada	1,328,864	12	1,205,335	11½	1,204,039	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, Net Profits	**23,478,878**	-	**20,964,200**	-	**18,353,703**	

Bank.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	4,105,024	8	4,007,302	8	3,181,501	8
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,850,330	12	1,834,174	12	1,926,686	12
Bank of Toronto	822,499	10	806,391	10	1,141,810	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	417,366	6	400,843	6	402,678	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3,413,654	8	3,389,031	8	2,909,124	8
Royal Bank of Canada	4,398,217	8	4,340,522	8	3,504,241	8
Dominion Bank	1,151,561	10	1,130,052	10	951,277	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale	935,823	9[2]	915,790	8	727,935	8
Imperial Bank of Canada	1,231,992	10	1,208,079	10	962,813	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, Net Profits	**18,326,466**	-	**18,032,184**	-	**15,708,065**	

[1] This bank, which opened in September, 1929, had reported no profits or dividends up to the end of 1936. [2] This bank paid at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum for the first half-year and 8 p.c. for the second.

Branches of Chartered Banks.—During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891, and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 10 in 1931. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table **10**, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table **21**, which compares

the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, and shows a growth from 123 at Confederation to 4,083 inclusive of sub-agencies at Dec. 31, 1930. Since then, owing to the shrinkage in commercial activities as a result of the depression, some unprofitable branches have been closed and the total has declined to 3,398, exclusive of 147 branches and agencies in other countries, as at Dec. 31, 1936.

Table 22 gives the numbers of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1936, while Table 23 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which proceeded very rapidly in the war and early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then this number has gradually declined to 147 branches and sub-agencies in 1936.

21.—Numbers of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1933-36.

Province.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1920.[1]	1926.[1]	1930.[1]	1933.[1]	1934.[1]	1935.[1]	1936.[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	28	27	27	27
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	169	134	138	136	134	134	135
New Brunswick	4	35	49	121	101	102	99	98	97	98
Quebec	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,109	1,093	1,073	1,069
Ontario	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,293	1,259	1,223	1,224
Manitoba	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	196	193	184	175
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil	591	427	447	339	309	290	279
Alberta	Nil	30	87	424	269	304	235	215	209	200
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	198	195	190	187
Yukon	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Totals	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**4,676**	**3,770**	**4,083**	**3,637**	**3,527**	**3,431**	**3,398**

[1] Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

22.—Numbers of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries at Dec. 31, 1936.

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 584 in 1936, including 2 in "Other Countries".

Bank.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	1	13	13	107	191	29
Bank of Nova Scotia	8	36	35	21	125	7
Bank of Toronto	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	103	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada	3	Nil	13	105	14	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce	6	19	7	67	256	41
Royal Bank of Canada	6	63	22	75	222	61
Dominion Bank	Nil	Nil	1	8	97	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale	Nil	Nil	Nil	199	13	4
Imperial Bank of Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	115	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Totals	**24**	**131**	**91**	**599**	**1,137**	**173**

Bank.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	36	48	46	2	10	496
Bank of Nova Scotia	17	9	6	Nil	39	303
Bank of Toronto	25	10	9	Nil	Nil	172
Banque Provinciale du Canada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	135
Canadian Bank of Commerce	71	49	61	2	13	592
Royal Bank of Canada	91	52	47	Nil	80	719
Dominion Bank	4	3	4	Nil	2	131
Banque Canadienne Nationale	2	5	Nil	Nil	1	224
Imperial Bank of Canada	30	21	11	Nil	Nil	187
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Totals	**276**	**197**	**184**	**4**	**145**	**2,961**

23.—Numbers of Branches of each of the Canadian Chartered Banks in Other Countries, with their Locations, Dec. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Bank and Location.	1935.	1936.	Bank and Location.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			The Canadian Bank of Commerce—concluded.		
Newfoundland	5[1]	5[1]	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	1
England	2	2	The Royal Bank of Canada—		
France	Nil	Nil	Newfoundland	5	5
United States	3	3	England	2	2
Mexico	Nil	Nil	British West Indies	11	11
The Bank of Nova Scotia—			United States	1	1
Newfoundland	12	12	Cuba	23	23
England	1	1	Puerto Rico, etc	12	12
British West Indies	12[1]	12[1]	France (auxiliary)	1	1
United States	3	3	Spain	1	1
Cuba	8	8	Central and South America	26	24
Puerto Rico, etc	3	3			
The Canadian Bank of Commerce—			The Dominion Bank—		
Newfoundland	2	2	England	1	1
England	1	1	United States	1	1
British West Indies	3	3	Banque Canadienne Nationale—		
United States	5	5	France	1	1
Cuba	1	1			
Mexico	Nil	Nil	**Totals**	147[2]	145[2]

[1] Exclusive of one sub-agency. [2] Exclusive of two sub-agencies.

Section 6.—Government and other Savings Banks.

In a comparatively new country where capital is relatively scarce, it is a natural thing that the banks which finance the business institutions should also absorb the bulk of the people's savings for use in promoting the business of the country. Thus in Canada the great bulk of the current savings of the people is found in the savings or notice deposits of the Canadian chartered banks, the annual average figures of which are given for recent years in Table **10** of this chapter, the 1936 average being $1,518,216,945. Further, the current savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1935 aggregating $207,160,622. In comparison with the enormous figures of notice deposits in chartered banks and with total insurance in force, the deposits in the special savings banks are comparatively small, but are none the less significant.

There are three distinct types of savings banks in Canada at the present time, in addition to the savings departments of the chartered banks and of trust and loan companies. First, there is the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are a direct obligation of the Dominion Government. Secondly, there are Provincial Government savings banking institutions in Ontario and in Alberta, where the depositor becomes a direct creditor of the province. Thirdly, there are in the province of Quebec two important savings banks, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, established under Dominion legislation and making monthly reports to the Department of Finance.

Dominion Government Savings Banks.—Prior to 1929 there were two classes of Dominion Government savings banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings Bank, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Bank, attached to the Department of Finance. The former was established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10) in order to "enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him together with the interest due thereon".

Branches of the Government Savings Bank proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, were established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receivers-General and in other places, in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. The Dominion Government Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank in 1929. Historical statistics for both systems will be found in Table 24 and more detailed figures covering the last six years in Table 25.

24.—Deposits with Dominion Government Savings Banks,[1] for representative years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-36.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.	At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.
	$	$		$	$
1868	204,589	1,483,219	1917	42,582,479	13,633,610
1870	1,588,849	1,822,570	1918	41,283,479	12,177,283
1875	2,926,090	4,245,091	1919	41,654,960	11,402,098
1880	3,945,669	7,107,287	1920	31,605,594	10,729,218
1885	15,090,540	17,888,536	1921	29,010,619	10,150,189
1890	21,990,653	19,021,812	1922	24,837,181	9,829,653
1895	26,805,542	17,644,956	1923	22,357,268	9,433,839
1900	37,507,456	15,642,267	1924	25,156,449	9,055,091
1905	45,368,321	16,649,136	1925	24,662,060	8,949,073
1906	45,736,488	16,174,134	1926	24,035,669	8,794,870
1907	47,453,228	15,088,584	1927	23,402,337	8,519,706
1908	47,564,284	15,016,871	1928	23,463,210	7,640,566
1909	45,190,484	14,748,436	1929	28,375,770	[2]
1910	43,586,357	14,677,872	1930	26,086,036	[2]
1911	43,330,579	14,673,752	1931	24,750,227	[2]
1912	43,563,764	14,655,564	1932	23,919,677	[2]
1913	42,728,942	14,411,541	1933	23,920,915	[2]
1914	41,591,286	13,976,162	1934	23,158,919	[2]
1915	39,995,406	14,006,158	1935	22,547,006	[2]
1916	40,008,418	13,519,855	1936	22,047,287	[2]

[1]Do not include Provincial Government Savings Banks. [2]Included in Post Office Savings Bank.

25.—Summary of the Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits during year	2,535,563	3,582,988	3,669,427	2,565,470	2,223,907	2,292,326
Interest on deposits	732,733	706,270	683,814	580,946	510,592	435,558
Totals, cash and interest	3,268,296	4,289,258	4,353,241	3,146,415	2,734,499	2,727,884
Withdrawals	4,604,105	5,119,808	4,352,003	3,908,411	3,346,412	3,227,602
At credit of depositors	24,750,227	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919	22,547,006	22,047,287

Provincial Government Savings Banks.—Institutions for the deposit of savings are operated by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Alberta, while a similar institution was in operation in Manitoba from 1924 to 1932 when the depositors' accounts were taken over by the chartered banks.

Ontario.—In the session of 1921, the Legislature of Ontario authorized the establishment of the Province of Ontario Savings Office, and in March, 1922, the first branches were opened. The funds received from this source are used almost exclusively to finance farm loans under the Agricultural Development Act. Interest at the rate of 2 p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on accounts. The deposits are all repayable on demand. Total deposits on Jan. 31, 1937, were over $37,000,000 and the number of depositors at that date was over 106,000. Twenty-five branches are in operation throughout the province.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Provincial Treasury receives savings deposits and issues demand savings certificates bearing interest at 2 p.c., or term certificates for one, two or three years, in denominations of $25 and upwards, bearing interest at 2 p.c. for one year and 2½ p.c. for two or three years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1936, was $8,429,145, made up of $4,519,520 in demand certificates and $3,909,625 in term certificates.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Dec. 31, 1936, a paid-up capital and reserve of $4,500,000, savings deposits of $57,809,007, and total liabilities of $59,125,542. Total assets amounted to $64,069,878 including over $46,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on Dec. 31, 1936, savings deposits of $13,587,855, a paid-up capital and reserve of $2,500,000 and total assets of $16,843,332.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (202 reported to the Provincial Government in 1935) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Thus on Dec. 31, 1935, savings deposits in these banks amounted to $6,865,477, while the amount on loan was $8,287,077. Loans granted in 1935 numbered 12,175 amounting to $2,803,748. Profits realized amounted to $472,543. (See also p. 768 of this volume.)

26.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, as at June 30, for representative years 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-36.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At June 30—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.
	$		$		$
1868	3,369,799	1911	32,239,620	1925	65,837,254
1870	5,369,103	1912	34,770,386	1926	67,241,344
1875	6,611,416	1913	39,526,755	1927	69,940,351
1880	6,681,025	1914	40,133,351	1928	72,695,422
1885	9,191,895	1915	39,110,439	1929	70,809,603
1890	10,908,987	1916	37,817,474	1930	68,846,366
1895	13,128,483	1917	40,405,037	1931	69,820,422
1900	17,425,472	1918	44,139,978	1932	68,683,324
1905	25,050,966	1919	42,000,543	1933	68,113,501
1906	27,399,194	1920	46,799,877	1934	66,673,219
1907[1]	28,359,618	1921	53,118,053	1935	66,496,595
1908[1]	28,927,248	1922	58,576,775	1936	69,665,415
1909[1]	29,867,973	1923	59,327,961		
1910[1]	32,239,620	1924	64,245,811		

[1] At Mar. 31.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE.

Section 1.—Loan and Trust Companies.

The Canada Year Book, 1934-35, presented at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to trust and loan companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. The statistics of Tables 2 and 3 refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning in 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the province of Nova Scotia, and brought

by the laws of that province under the examination of the Dominion Department of Insurance, have been included. Also, since 1922, provincially incorporated loan and trust companies have made voluntary returns of their statistics to the Dominion Department of Insurance, so that all-Canadian totals are again available for recent years. As indicating the progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada, it may be stated that the book value of the assets of all loan companies rose from $188,637,298 in 1922 to $213,649,794 in 1931, although declining slightly to $201,575,353 in 1935. The total assets in the hands of the trust companies increased from $805,689,070 in 1922 to $2,726,207,098 in 1935. The latter figure included $2,496,834,244 of "estates, trust and agency funds". (Table 1.)

Functions of Loan Companies.—The principal function of loan companies is the lending of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings, and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

Functions of Trust Companies.—Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits, but the lending of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The figures of Table 1 are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their functions, are mainly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

1.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1935.

Item.	Provincial Companies. $	Dominion Companies. $	Total. $
LOAN COMPANIES.			
Book values of assets	63,581,208	137,994,145	201,575,353
Liabilities to the public	29,096,415	101,578,778	130,675,193
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	50,072,463	59,150,000	109,222,463
Subscribed	25,483,404	26,716,000	52,199,404
Paid-up	21,965,665	19,393,907	41,359,572
Reserve and contingency funds	11,609,777	15,618,715	27,228,492
Other liabilities to shareholders	939,394	1,391,473	2,330,867
Total liabilities to shareholders	34,514,836	36,404,095	70,918,931
Net profits realized during year	1,418,992	987,702	2,406,694
TRUST COMPANIES.			
Assets—			
Company funds	64,669,497	15,970,895	80,640,392
Guaranteed funds	113,975,071	34,757,391	148,732,462
Estates, trust and agency funds	2,254,239,934	242,594,310	2,496,834,244
Totals	2,432,884,502	293,322,596	2,726,207,098
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	66,957,600	19,650,000	86,607,600
Subscribed	30,462,551	11,636,770	42,099,321
Paid-up	28,197,873	10,590,333	38,788,206
Reserve and contingency funds	18,818,716	3,744,068	22,562,784
Unappropriated surpluses	2,495,345	578,643	3,073,988
Net profits realized during year	2,540,945	562,669	3,103,614

2.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-35.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds.	Total.[1]	Debentures and Debenture Stock.		Deposits.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total.[2]
				Canada.	Elsewhere and Sundries.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,688,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917	19,813,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	–		9,347,096	–	42,405,175
1920	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	–	51,302,620
1921	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	54,651,433
1922	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,013,363	20,360,480	22,390,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,093
1924	22,592,057	13,734,681	37,122,138	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,989,554
1925[5]	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926[5]	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480
1927[5]	20,699,710	14,867,432	38,596,121	47,818,386	19,965,321	27,019,323	868,694	95,895,897
1928[5]	20,139,831	14,113,871	36,179,771	51,269,133	15,292,362	30,671,257	940,528	98,453,583
1929[5]	20,292,840	14,438,022	35,806,640	52,857,277	14,813,287	29,602,789	942,178	98,847,526
1930[5]	20,475,116	14,632,128	35,799,585	58,058,682	15,063,313	31,581,913	978,891	106,378,655
1931[5]	20,680,307	14,753,181	36,078,600	63,158,214	14,837,565	30,823,662	1,027,677	110,779,994
1932[5]	19,506,063	14,739,341	35,803,553	61,959,437	14,858,798	29,418,924	989,303	107,758,082
1933[5]	20,230,120	15,205,070	36,865,775	60,483,299	15,161,505	24,287,270	996,132	101,666,653
1934[5]	20,350,591	15,866,141	37,718,013	61,157,372	16,222,139	24,908,363	1,004,063	105,056,563
1935[5]	20,370,657	15,709,776	37,635,828	59,386,546	14,530,516	26,556,302	898,830	103,504,225

ASSETS.

Year.	Real Estate.[3]	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company Property.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Interest, Rents, etc., Due and Accrued.	Total.[4]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	1,763,892	53,710,084		11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915	1,779,030	52,807,357		12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916	1,485,267	51,981,926		13,482,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917	1,577,576	49,712,872		14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918	1,512,520	48,293,988		16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919	–	–		–	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,305	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,635	3,467,822	3,353,822	104,866,102
1924	4,035,532	71,468,506	1,722,803	18,568,856	3,636,592	2,470,756	101,919,837
1925[5]	3,982,921	79,106,407	1,532,366	20,210,387	3,442,928	2,180,700	110,638,667
1926[5]	4,150,307	89,873,578	1,161,886	18,426,169	4,284,648	2,274,535	120,321,095
1927[5]	3,999,808	102,501,193	1,585,891	18,884,434	5,672,479	2,020,087	134,669,734
1928[5]	4,172,704	105,121,365	2,610,947	17,874,808	3,258,762	1,746,138	134,793,527
1929[5]	6,156,227	103,806,670	2,700,720	17,654,463	3,195,801	1,834,297	135,358,095
1930[5]	7,069,914	105,503,098	3,019,202	20,834,907	4,313,669	2,559,065	143,308,774
1931[5]	8,112,501	106,628,854	1,797,490	23,430,382	3,295,037	3,529,451	147,921,556
1932[5]	8,271,679	102,661,879	1,135,726	21,521,472	4,549,735	4,366,369	143,566,386
1933[5]	8,860,817	98,357,741	1,468,250	18,767,937	4,639,653	5,437,535	138,560,381
1934[5]	9,112,878	97,169,985	233,458	21,693,414	4,669,353	6,532,256	142,807,787
1935[5]	9,527,647	96,008,289	306,183	20,572,693	3,864,466	6,926,558	141,181,534

[1] Includes other liabilities to shareholders. [2] Includes other liabilities to the public. [3] Book value of real estate for companies' use and other real estate. [4] Includes other assets. [5] Includes statistics of loan companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia, but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance.

3.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-35.

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital Paid Up.	Reserve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, Borrowed Money, etc.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	7,206,473	620,470	7,826,943
1917	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,836,137
1919	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920	7,465,376	1,908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,659	499,264	9,945,923
1922	7,678,401	1,912,123	46,068	9,636,592	329,827	9,966,419
1923	7,772,749	1,908,887	5,674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924	8,796,479	1,918,567	169,390	10,884,436	766,783	11,651,219
1925[1]	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474
1926[1]	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225
1927[1]	9,824,031	2,653,673	443,377	12,921,081	571,279	13,492,360
1928[1]	10,424,249	2,877,766	549,905	13,851,920	741,364	14,593,284
1929[1]	10,512,879	3,325,020	257,288	14,095,187	325,914	14,421,101
1930[1]	10,260,025	3,431,538	718,240	14,409,803	294,897	14,704,700
1931[1]	10,493,608	3,478,889	629,215	14,601,712	464,719	15,066,431
1932[1]	10,601,822	3,461,760	457,518	14,521,100	368,279	14,889,379
1933[1]	10,630,336	3,555,585	444,302	14,630,223	206,372	14,836,595
1934[1]	10,652,618	3,746,260	591,103	14,989,981	246,466	15,236,447
1935[1]	10,590,333	3,744,068	855,284	15,189,685	126,461	15,316,146

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Year.	Loans.			Real Estate.	Government, Municipal and School Securities Owned.	Stocks.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	All other Assets belonging to the Companies.	Total Assets of the Companies.
	On Real Estate, First Liens.	On Real Estate, Second Liens.	On Stocks and Securities.						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	–	787,400	–	179,928	3,033,756	9,861,601
1915	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	–	876,760	–	172,448	1,529,522	7,301,169
1916	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	–	1,116,110	–	266,964	1,585,513	7,794,712
1917	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	–	1,145,815	–	173,130	1,789,364	7,652,961
1918	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	–	1,839,000	–	724,689	1,936,365	8,830,272
1919	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	–	2,170,618	–	706,763	1,635,773	9,999,549
1920	4,736,064		512,800	701,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	847,463	10,224,252
1921	4,408,914		344,302	908,618	2,400,914	253,779	603,618	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922	5,254,434	–	391,475	973,022	1,584,234	264,186	473,687	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923	5,402,752	–	375,129	1,048,682	1,656,304	292,564	481,672	1,573,406	10,830,509
1924	5,114,753		446,001	1,551,673	1,598,971	336,818	524,368	2,483,675	12,056,259
1925[1]	5,143,123		618,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926[1]	5,450,907	–	580,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	1,571,595	13,195,277
1927[1]	5,668,574		977,514	2,140,344	1,993,823	494,083	804,469	1,603,906	13,682,713
1928[1]	5,651,201		1,156,698	2,148,354	2,808,630	495,094	917,019	1,589,288	14,766,284
1929[1]	5,652,084		1,121,536	1,959,581	3,228,722	425,077	659,466	1,623,031	14,669,497
1930[1]	5,573,596		1,183,298	2,049,285	3,176,348	458,392	732,025	1,779,338	14,952,282
1931[1]	6,034,794		1,035,169	2,140,792	3,211,183	488,995	551,595	1,996,819	15,459,347
1932[1]	6,057,336		628,586	2,306,950	3,105,079	447,940	773,537	2,042,238	15,361,656
1933[1]	5,413,800	–	706,146	2,655,924	3,418,374	451,552	624,363	2,081,259	15,351,418
1934[1]	5,034,509	–	973,532	3,008,327	3,681,872	454,975	667,932	2,080,072	15,901,219
1935[1]	5,162,632	–	666,465	3,163,130	3,591,823	471,431	1,008,869	1,906,543	15,970,893

For footnotes see end of table. p. 915.

3.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-35—concluded.

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.	Total.
	Principal.[2]	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$
1914	8,560,468		8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915	9,727,099		9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916	10,405,318		10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917	11,149,958		11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918	12,743,379		12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919	12,704,672	–	12,704,672	52,084,047	64,788,719
1920	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,802,281
1922	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924	14,027,120	133,583	14,160,703	123,082,289	137,242,992
1925[1]	15,897,339	–	15,897,339	131,420,502	147,317,841
1926[1]	17,979,412		17,979,412	139,777,235	157,756,647
1927[1]	22,464,753		22,464,753	161,040,061	183,504,814
1928[1]	24,105,724		24,105,724	202,655,185	226,760,909
1929[1]	24,465,263		24,465,263	210,005,726	234,470,989
1930[1]	26,408,829		26,408,829	205,282,593	231,691,422
1931[1]	25,718,221		25,718,221	215,698,469	241,416,690
1932[1]	25,222,913		25,222,913	215,702,235	240,925,148
1933[1]	27,396,708		27,396,708	225,484,151	252,880,859
1934[1]	31,651,057		31,651,057	230,230,283	261,881,340
1935[1]	34,757,391		34,757,391	242,594,310	277,351,701

[1] Includes statistics of trust companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance. [2] Includes money in trust for investment amounting to $2,562,455 in 1914, $3,113,170 in 1915, $3,799,149 in 1916, $3,443,682 in 1917, and $5,170,463 in 1918; corresponding amounts are included under the heading "Estate, Trust and Agency Funds" for the years 1920 to 1935. The figures for 1919 are not available.

Section 2.—Sales of Canadian Bonds.

Interesting aspects of public financing and of the investment of capital in Canadian development since 1911 are illustrated by the sales of Canadian bonds by classes, shown in Table 4. (The figures are reproduced from the *Monetary Times Annual*, 1937.) In the first part of this table, the bonds sold in each year are divided according to whether the financing was for Dominion or Provincial Governments, or for municipalities, railways or other corporations, while in the second part of the table the sales in each year are distributed according to sales in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The total sales of Canadian bonds naturally reached a very high mark toward the close of the War, owing to the Dominion Government financing required to cover the war expenditures. However, the total sales were greater in 1931 than in any other year, owing largely to the Dominion Government's conversion loans.

Dominion Government financing through bond sales since 1907 may be divided into three periods: the first from 1908 to 1914, when the money was required largely for internal development of the country, public works and Government railways; the second from 1915 to 1919, when war expenditures required very large borrowings; and the third since the War, when the issues have been largely required for refunding former loans at lower interest rates and for expenditures in connection with public works and railways.

Provincial bond issues have been on a much larger scale since the War than formerly, probably due to the development of provincially-owned public utilities and of improved highways. Sales of the bonds of Canadian municipalities, on the other hand, were greater in 1913, toward the end of the "land boom", than they have been in any other year, although sales in 1930 almost reached the record. However, allowing for the increased population in cities and towns, there has not been the same marked increase in the average annual sales of municipal bonds in the period since the War, as compared with the period before the War, that is noticeable in the case of provincial bonds.

Sales of corporation bonds, which from 1926 to 1930 had averaged over $257,000,000 per year, dropped to $10,550,000 in 1932, and to $4,385,000 in 1933, this being largely due to the uncertainty of the industrial outlook. Railway bonds also showed a precipitate decline to $12,500,000 in 1932, and fell to $1,000,000 in 1933. In 1934, 1935, and 1936 substantial recoveries were shown in both classes.

A very striking change has taken place during the present century in the market in which Canadian bond issues are principally sold. Prior to the War, a great part of the capital required for Canadian development came from the United Kingdom, and the major portion of Canadian bond issues was sold there. The outbreak of war temporarily eliminated that market, and Canadians turned largely to the United States for outside capital. However, the great increase in wealth during and since the War has enabled a much greater proportion of public and industrial financing to be done at home, and beginning with the Victory Loan Campaigns, Canadians not only learned how to invest their money in bonds, but had the necessary funds to invest on a large scale in bond issues. These facts are reflected in the latter part of Table 4 showing that since 1915 a greatly increased proportion of the total issues of Canadian bonds has been sold within Canada. Thus, in 1936, 93·2 p.c. of all bonds issued were sold in Canada, 6·7 p.c. in the United States and 0·1 p.c. in the United Kingdom.

4.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, calendar years 1911-36.

(From the *Monetary Times Annual*. Figures for 1904-10, inclusive, will be found at p. 921 of the 1933 Year Book.)

Calendar Year.	CLASSES OF BONDS.					
	Dominion.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Railway.	Corporation.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911	–	11,375,000	30,295,838	85,611,265	139,530,885	266,812,988
1912	25,000,000	25,639,700	47,159,288	45,014,925	130,124,069	272,937,982
1913	34,066,666	36,850,000	110,600,936	65,895,880	126,381,813	373,795,295
1914	48,666,666	56,100,000	79,133,996	59,719,000	29,315,405	272,935,067
1915	170,000,000	48,105,000	67,393,328	33,675,000	15,933,000	335,106,328
1916	175,000,000	33,173,000	93,977,542	22,240,000	32,492,000	356,882,542
1917	650,000,000	15,300,000	24,189,079	17,700,000	18,850,000	726,039,079
1918	689,016,000	18,605,000	43,570,361	19,600,000	4,565,000	775,356,361
1919	753,000,000	52,374,000	26,274,089	35,359,133	42,930,000	909,937,222
1920		125,993,000	56,371,391	96,500,000	46,050,276	324,914,667
1921	–	160,745,400	84,776,931	96,733,000	61,335,825	403,591,156
1922	200,000,000	114,918,000	87,088,877	13,505,100	76,885,500	492,397,477
1923	200,000,000	106,279,000	83,686,422	27,500,000	97,352,320	514,817,742
1924	175,000,000	89,640,000	88,731,612	157,375,000	69,179,180	579,925,792
1925	169,333,333	106,970,000	46,218,987	40,925,195	120,085,833	483,533,348
1926	105,000,000	76,633,267	65,020,194	34,500,000	250,919,200	532,072,661
1927	45,000,000	114,795,500	72,742,114	80,000,000	289,680,067	602,217,681
1928	–	92,992,500	27,120,588	48,396,000	285,083,000	453,592,088
1929	–	119,960,500	98,667,809	199,200,000	243,330,600	661,158,909
1930	140,000,000	160,004,000	109,648,063	137,238,000	220,355,000	767,245,063
1931	858,109,300	126,239,205	85,290,066	121,750,000	59,432,000	1,250,820,571
1932	226,250,000	128,217,000	95,600,632	12,500,000	10,550,000	473,117,632
1933	440,000,000	82,889,000	41,282,513	1,000,000	4,385,000	569,556,513
1934	400,000,000	139,868,000	24,690,132	32,500,000	40,902,696	637,960,828
1935	739,300,000	123,407,000	44,793,200	48,400,000	60,605,700	1,016,505,900
1936	793,000,000	118,735,000	34,356,087	133,000,000	202,983,224	1,282,074,311

4.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, calendar years 1911-36—concluded.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES.

Calendar Year.	Sold in Canada.	Sold in United States.	Sold in United Kingdom.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1911	44,989,878	17,553,967	204,269,143	266,812,988
1912	37,735,182	30,966,406	204,236,394	272,937,982
1913	45,603,753	50,720,762	277,470,780	373,795,295
1914	32,999,860	53,944,548	185,990,659	272,935,067
1915	115,325,214	178,606,114	41,175,000	335,106,328
1916	102,938,778	206,943,764	47,000,000	356,882,542
1917	546,330,714	174,708,365	5,000,000	726,039,079
1918	727,446,361	33,310,000	14,600,000	775,356,361
1919	705,385,419	199,446,670	5,105,133	909,937,222
1920	101,830,667	223,084,000	–	324,914,667
1921	213,326,543	178,113,613	12,151,000	403,591,156
1922	250,184,984	242,212,493	–	492,397,477
1923	427,868,742	84,517,000	2,432,000	514,817,742
1924	336,758,887	239,544,405	3,622,500	579,925,792
1925	271,251,682	181,870,000	30,411,666	483,533,348
1926	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900
1936	1,194,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,282,074,311

Section 3.—Corporation Dividends.

(From the *Financial Post Business Year Book.*)

The 1936 improvement in Canadian business, as indicated by higher corporate earnings, was reflected in the total annual dividend payments of $260,641,000, compared with $213,015,000 in 1935, or a gain of 22·3 p.c. The 1936 dividend disbursements amounted to nearly double those of 1933, the lowest year of the depression in this respect. Of the total disbursements for the year, mining companies accounted for $85 millions, or 32·6 p.c. In Table 5 below there is given an eight-year record of aggregate monthly dollar payments and yearly totals for all companies paying dividends in Canada.

5.—Dividend Payments by Canadian Companies, 1929-36.

Month.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
January	27,264	30,310	27,959	20,401	13,855	14,417	14,785	16,032
February	5,057	7,946	5,101	4,095	3,336	3,783	3,496	4,311
March	14,735	22,771	24,377	18,945	16,754	17,267	9,440	19,176
April	29,615	32,635	32,127	21,274	11,602	12,266	14,621	16,161
May	5,706	6,581	5,301	4,074	2,931	4,793	4,026	3,332
June	25,592	33,847	28,899	19,343	17,497	41,939	55,292	61,333
July	27,606	29,301	21,908	16,008	12,672	16,433	18,680	23,408
August	4,406	7,037	4,967	4,392	3,260	4,464	4,362	3,580
September	22,543	23,669	19,765	16,049	14,271	9,732	12,315	14,610
October	34,180	35,886	24,452	15,920	11,807	13,849	14,801	16,018
November	6,072	6,738	4,756	3,652	3,656	4,188	3,601	4,680
December	35,771	47,921	26,739	20,209	23,038	42,639	57,596	78,000
Totals	**238,547**	**284,642**	**226,351**	**164,962**	**134,679**	**185,770**	**213,015**	**260,641**

Section 4.—Foreign Exchange.

The Canadian dollar, adopted as our currency in 1857, was equivalent to 15/73 of the pound sterling; in other words, the pound was equal to $4·866 in Canadian currency at par, and remained so, with minor variations between the import and export gold points representing the cost of shipping gold in either direction, until the outbreak of the Great War. During the first eleven years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in the United States, as the United States dollar was not, after the Civil War, redeemable in gold until 1878. From the latter date, the dollar in the two countries was equivalent at par, and variation was only between the import and export gold points or under $2 per $1,000.

At the outbreak of the Great War, both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar were made inconvertible into gold and fell to a discount in New York, though this discount was "pegged" or kept at a moderate percentage by sales of United States securities previously held in the United Kingdom, borrowing in the United States, and, after the United States entered the War, by arrangements with the United States Government. After the War, when the exchanges were "unpegged" about November, 1920, the British pound went as low as $3·18 and the Canadian dollar as low as 82 cents in New York. In the course of the next year or two, exchange was brought practically back to par, and the United Kingdom resumed gold payments in 1925 and Canada on July 1, 1926. From then until 1928 the exchanges were within the gold points, but in 1929 the Canadian dollar again fell to a moderate discount in New York. The dislocation of exchange resulting from this discount persisted, with the exception of a few months in the latter half of 1930, into 1931. Dollar rates were below the gold export points, however, only for a few scattered intervals. Fluctuations since September, 1931, are dealt with below.

Recent Movements in Canadian Exchange.*—Because of Canada's close financial and commercial relationships with the United Kingdom and the United States, Canadian exchange rates are influenced to a large extent by the London and New York markets. The United Kingdom buys much more from Canada than Canada buys from her, but the reverse is the case as regards the trade between Canada and the United States. The result is that there is a supply of bills on London in excess of the amount needed to meet current obligations in the United Kingdom. By offering these for sale for United States funds in London or New York, a triangular balance is approximated by book transactions and the amount of gold transfers is thereby greatly reduced. The volume of sterling exchange on Canadian account thus passed to the New York market does not greatly influence New York rates of sterling exchange under normal conditions; on the contrary, the volume of the New York-London transactions is sufficient to carry the Canadian rates along with them.

In September, 1931, the equilibrium of international exchange was seriously disturbed. This unfortunate turn of events followed a period of over six years during which the nations of the world had worked steadily towards the stabilization of their currency systems upon a gold basis. Within two months of the time when the United Kingdom found it necessary to suspend free gold shipments, however, only a very small number of countries, including the United States and France, were left with currencies unshaken by preceding abnormal gold movements. The decision of the United Kingdom to go off the gold standard (Sept. 21, 1931) resulted in a sharp depreciation of sterling in New York. Canadian rates depreciated also,

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and fluctuated broadly with sterling until the United States dollar dropped from the ranks of gold standard currencies on April 19, 1933.

Since that time major adjustments have occurred in practically all currencies of the world. The United States dollar was replaced on a gold basis, but was devalued at 59·06 p.c. of its former gold parity ($13\frac{5}{7}$ grains or $\frac{1}{3\cdot5}$ oz. of gold to the dollar as against 23·22 grains previously) on Jan. 31, 1934, with other countries following suit at irregular intervals until the final break-up of the European gold "bloc" in September, 1936. These countries, including France, Belgium, and Switzerland, were the last to abandon post-war gold standards established between 1925 and 1927. During 1936, the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar fluctuated narrowly about par, while the £ sterling declined in the latter half of the year until it also approached its old New York and Montreal parity of $4·866. With the exception of the last three months of the year, when readjustments within the former gold "bloc" were occurring, 1936 exchange fluctuations were unusually narrow.

6.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1935 and 1936.

NOTE.—The noon rates in Canadian funds upon which these averages are based have been supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Month.	Australia. Pound.		Austria. Schilling.		Belgium. Belga.		Czecho-slovakia. Krone.		Denmark. Krone.		Finland. Markka.	
Par.	4·8666		·1407		·1390		·0296		·2680		·0252	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	3·904	3·973	·188	·188	·233	·169	·042	·042	·219	·222	·022	·022
February	3·901	3·995	·188	·189	·234	·170	·042	·042	·218	·223	·022	·022
March	3·853	3·983	·191	·189	·231	·170	·043	·042	·216	·222	·021	·022
April	3·882	3·974	·189	·188	·171	·170	·042	·042	·217	·222	·021	·022
May	3·910	3·984	·188	·188	·170	·170	·042	·042	·219	·222	·022	·022
June	3·949	4·026	·189	·188	·170	·170	·042	·042	·221	·225	·022	·022
July	3·969	4·022	·189	·189	·170	·169	·042	·042	·222	·224	·022	·022
August	3·981	4·021	·190	·188	·170	·169	·042	·041	·223	·224	·022	·022
September	3·976	4·031	·190	·189	·170	·169	·042	·041	·222	·225	·022	·022
October	3·982	3·918	·191	·187	·171	·168	·042	·037	·222	·219	·022	·022
November	3·982	3·905	·190	·187	·171	·169	·042	·035	·222	·218	·022	·022
December	3·980	3·924	·189	·187	·170	·169	·042	·035	·222	·219	·022	–

Month.	France. Franc.		Germany. Reichs-mark.		Holland. Guilder.		Italy. Lira.		Norway. Krone.		Spain. Peseta.	
Par.	·0392		·2382		·4020		·0526		·2680		·1930[1]	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·066	·066	·400	·404	·674	·682	·085	·080	·246	·249	·137	·137
February	·066	·067	·402	·406	·667	·685	·085	·080	·246	·251	·137	·138
March	·067	·066	·408	·405	·686	·684	·084	·080	·243	·250	·139	·138
April	·066	·066	·405	·404	·678	·682	·083	·079	·244	·250	·138	·137
May	·066	·066	·403	·404	·678	·678	·083	·079	·246	·250	·137	·137
June	·066	·066	·405	·404	·680	·679	·083	·079	·249	·253	·137	·137
July	·066	·066	·405	·404	·682	·681	·083	·079	·250	·253	·138	·137
August	·066	·066	·405	·402	·680	·679	·082	·079	·251	·253	·138	·137
September	·067	·065	·406	·401	·681	·667	·082	·079	·250	·253	·138	·137
October	·067	·047	·408	·402	·687	·536	·082	·055	·250	·246	·139	–
November	·067	·046	·407	·402	·685	·539	·082	·053	·250	·245	·138	
December	·067	·047	·406	·402	·684	·545	·082	·053	·250	·246	·138	–

For footnote see end of table, p. 920.

6.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1935 and 1936—concluded.

Month.	Sweden. Krona.		Switzerland. Franc.		Argentina. Peso.[2] (paper.)		Brazil. Milreis.[2]		Mexico. Peso.		Hong Kong. Dollar.	
Par.	·2680		·1930		·4244		·1196		·4985		·3000[1]	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·252	·256	·323	·327	·251	·272	–	·055	·278	·278	·434	·322
February	·252	·257	·324	·330	·258	·275	–	·057	·279	·277	·448	·328
March	·249	·257	·329	·329	·257	·275	·063	·057	·280	·278	·489	·326
April	·251	·256	·326	·327	·258	·276	·062	·057	·279	·279	·536	·326
May	·253	·257	·324	·324	·259	·276	·056	·056	·278	·278	·601	·325
June	·255	·260	·327	·325	·265	·277	·055	·057	·278	·278	·586	·324
July	·256	·259	·328	·328	·267	·273	·055	·058	·278	·278	·539	·322
August	·257	·259	·328	·326	·270	·278	·054	·058	·278	·278	·507	·312
September	·257	·260	·328	·317	·273	·283	·055	·059	·280	·278	·508	·312
October	·257	·253	·330	·230	·276	·277	·057	·059	·281	·277	·498	·310
November	·257	·252	·328	·230	·274	·277	·056	·059	·281	·277	·370	·304
December	·257	·253	·327	·230	·275	·298	·056	·059	·280	·277	·329	·305

Month.	India. Rupee.		Japan. Yen.		Shanghai. Dollar.		London. Sterling.		New York. Dollar.	
Par.	·3650		·4985		·4167[1]		4·8666		1·00	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·369	·375	·285	·290	·353	·297	4·887	4·966	·999	1·001
February	·370	·377	·285	·291	·368	·299	4·883	4·994	1·001	·999
March	·365	·376	·284	·290	·389	·299	4·825	4·978	1·010	1·001
April	·368	·375	·286	·290	·396	·299	4·862	4·967	1·005	1·005
May	·371	·376	·289	·291	·412	·298	4·896	4·980	1·002	1·002
June	·374	·380	·292	·295	·403	·300	4·943	5·033	1·001	1·003
July	·375	·379	·293	·294	·385	·300	4·967	5·027	1·002	1·001
August	·377	·379	·295	·294	·370	·301	4·985	5·027	1·003	1·000
September	·377	·381	·293	·295	·380	·300	4·970	5·039	1·008	1·000
October	·375	·370	·291	·286	·364	·294	4·978	4·897	1·014	1·000
November	·375	·369	·290	·285	·299	·295	4·978	4·882	1·011	·999
December	·376	·371	·290	·285	·297	·296	4·976	4·904	1·009	·999

[1] Par rate given is that recognized in pre-war years, no post-war financial readjustment having been effected. [2] Free market rates.

CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE.*

Insurance business is transacted in Canada by companies of the following classes, *viz.*, (1) companies incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the former "Province of Canada", (2) companies incorporated under the laws of the provinces of Canada, and (3) companies incorporated or formed under the laws of British and foreign countries. The word "companies" as here used, includes fraternal benefit societies and exchanges which transact the business of insurance. The Dominion Insurance Acts provide that companies of classes (1) and (3) above may not transact business anywhere in Canada unless registered† by the Dominion, but these Acts also provide that fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected in companies of class (3) even though not registered, if the insurance is effected without solicitation, advertising or the use of the mails, and if an office is not maintained in Canada, though property to be insured may be inspected and losses may be adjusted. Insurance so effected is generally known as "unlicensed insurance". Companies of class (2) above may transact business in the province of incorporation, subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or in any other province subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or, on compliance with the Dominion laws, may be granted Dominion registration. Most of these companies limit their business to the province of incorporation or to one or more other provinces; a few only have been granted Dominion registration.

What has been said above implies that jurisdiction concerning insurance Companies and insurance business is divided between the Dominion and the provinces. There have been many references to the courts and appeals to the Privy Council with a view to determining the respective legislative domains, both in respect of insurance legislation specifically and in respect of legislation affecting companies generally, including insurance companies. The latest Privy Council decision was handed down in 1931. It may now be taken as established that the Parliament of Canada may require companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada to obtain Dominion registration and to continue to be so registered as a condition of transacting business in Canada, and these companies may be required to make returns from time to time of their business and doings in Canada and to furnish evidence of their solvency. The powers of the Dominion go much further in reference to companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, but include all of the powers which may be exercised over companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada and registered by the Dominion. The Acts passed in 1932‡, as since amended, implement the powers of the Dominion as determined by the Privy Council decisions.

The Dominion Acts under which companies are registered are administered by the Department of Insurance under the Minister of Finance. The chief officer of the Department of Insurance is the Superintendent of Insurance. The first Superintendent was appointed in 1875 as head of a newly created Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1910 the Insurance Branch was constituted into a separate Department, the Department of Insurance, under the Minister of Finance.

*The statistics of Fire, Life and Miscellaneous Insurance have been revised by G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, and those pertaining to Government Annuities (Section 4) by W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour.

†Prior to 1932, the Dominion Insurance Acts provided for the "licensing" of companies; the Acts passed in 1932 provide for "registration" The change in terminology does not indicate any change in substance.

‡The Canadian and Britisb Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 Geo. V, c. 46). The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 George V, c. 47).

Precedent to obtaining first registration, in addition to filing certain documents, including a full and complete financial statement, a company must satisfy the Minister that it is sound and solvent and must make the required initial deposit of securities, varying from $10,000 to $100,000, depending on the class of business to be undertaken. Annual returns are required of all registered companies and the Acts require an examination to be made, by the Superintendent or on his behalf, of the books and records of companies with a view to substantiating the accuracy of the statements filed and the soundness of the companies. Should any company show an unsatisfactory financial condition, the Acts require remedial measures to be taken. British and foreign companies are required to maintain in Canada assets sufficient to cover all of their liabilities in Canada, while Canadian companies are required to maintain in Canada all of their assets, except such as it may be necessary to deposit outside of Canada as security for "out of Canada" business.

The statistics herein given for companies registered by the Dominion are divided into three classes relating to: (1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance, and (3) miscellaneous insurance, *viz.*, accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, sickness, steam boiler, title, tornado and weather insurance. These statistics are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance; throughout they apply to calendar years.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has collected statistics, included herein, of business transacted by provincial companies licensed by the provinces, classified as to: (1) business transacted within the province of incorporation, and (2) business transacted in other provinces.

Returns for "unlicensed insurance", above referred to, were required under Section 16 of the Special War Revenue Act for taxation purposes, and statistics compiled from these returns were published in the Canada Year Book, prior to the 1933 edition, as Table 8. This section of the Act having been held unconstitutional by the Privy Council decision, Oct. 22, 1931, on an appeal from the Court of the King's Bench of the province of Quebec, the returns for 1930 were incomplete and were not published in the 1933 Year Book. By an amendment to the Act at the 1932 session of Parliament, a section analogous to Section 16 was enacted, applicable to unlicensed insurance and the information was, therefore, revived in the 1934-35 edition. This information is, however, no longer required from such companies and has been again dropped.

Statistics of Dominion Government annuities are given at the end of this chapter. The Department of Labour administers the Acts under which these annuities are sold.

Section 1.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phœnix Fire Office of London, now the Phœnix Assurance Company, Ltd., which commenced business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is available. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association,

it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919, when it was granted a Dominion licence. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following: the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and now, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two United States companies, the Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836, respectively.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, shows that at that date there were 242 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion registration; of these 52 were Canadian, 68 were British and 122 were foreign companies. In 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Department of Insurance, 27 companies operated in Canada—11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 United States. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 p.c. to almost 79 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices have materially reduced the danger of serious conflagrations and have placed the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business, besides the large percentage of British and foreign companies, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869 and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1935 follow. The net amount of fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1935, with companies holding Dominion licences, was $8,782,698,099,* while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was $1,644,023,953. Thus the grand total fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1935, with Dominion and provincial companies was $10,426,722,052.

Table 1 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies registered by the Dominion, the relationship between losses paid and net premiums written, and the variation in the cost per $100 of insurance. It will be observed that the cost of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921, 1922, and 1924, when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost of fire insurance has decreased by 56·25 p.c. since 1905. Table 2 shows the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1935, while in Tables 3, 4 and 5 are given figures of the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenditures during the years 1930 to 1935, classified by nationality of companies. A further summary of

*According to preliminary figures, fire insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion increased by $460,745,150 in 1936.

business is given by provinces in Table 6 for the years 1934 and 1935, showing premiums and losses classified by provinces and by nationality of companies. Further, a summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table 7.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1936.

Year.	Amount in Force at End of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Average Cost per $100 of Insurance.
	$	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1869	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56	171,540,475	[1]	[1]
1870	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77	199,102,070	[1]	[1]
1871	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73	244,437,172	[1]	[1]
1872	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66	277,387,271	[1]	[1]
1873	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,682,184	55·67	271,095,928	[1]	[1]
1874	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68	329,178,974	[1]	[1]
1875	364,421,029	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31	331,098,419	[1]	[1]
1876	404,608,180	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33	401,148,747	[1]	[1]
1877	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58	385,736,566	3,817,360	0·99
1878	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11	359,847,757	3,723,530	1·35
1879	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47	360,704,419	3,608,501	1·00
1880	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90	384,051,861	3,958,437	1·03
1881	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83	441,416,238	4,414,728	1·00
1882	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01	478,044,416	4,850,717	1·01
1883	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14	513,580,302	5,379,950	1·05
1884	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16	513,983,378	5,934,773	1·15
1885	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22	486,002,908	5,684,758	1·17
1886	586,773,022	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93	505,752,907	5,854,172	1·16
1887	634,767,337	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90	532,757,088	6,145,188	1·15
1888	650,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53	541,580,007	6,390,296	1·18
1889	684,538,378	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47	572,782,104	6,628,336	1·16
1890	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97	620,723,945	7,019,319	1·13
1891	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31	623,418,422	7,248,495	1·16
1892	821,410,072	6,512,327	4,377,270	67·22	687,175,688	8,086,503	1·18
1893	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37	687,604,239	8,115,594	1·18
1894	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38	653,589,428	8,158,033	1·25
1895	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71·92	667,639,048	8,243,605	1·23
1896	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,173,501	58·98	669,288,650	8,397,876	1·25
1897	868,522,217	7,157,661	4,701,833	65·69	663,698,309	8,304,227	1·25
1898	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65·09	681,160,689	8,564,124	1·26
1899	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65·51	756,257,098	9,316,685	1·23
1900	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93·31	803,428,654	10,031,735	1·25
1901	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70·20	821,522,854	11,688,958	1·42
1902	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39·26	892,049,886	13,087,251	1·47
1903	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51·57	933,274,764	14,038,182	1·50
1904	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107·06	1,002,305,105	16,006,969	1·60
1905	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42·00	1,140,095,372	18,262,037	1·60
1906	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44·83	1,210,099,865	18,554,730	1·53
1907	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52·41	1,364,204,991	20,492,863	1·50
1908	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60·37	1,466,294,021	21,968,432	1·50
1909	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50·72	1,579,975,867	22,293,633	1·41
1910	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54·96	1,817,055,685	24,684,296	1·36
1911	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53·16	1,987,640,591	26,867,170	1·35
1912	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52·25	2,374,161,732	30,639,867	1·29
1913	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,759	54·39	2,925,200,553	36,032,461	1·21
1914	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,347,284	55·81	3,104,101,568	36,185,927	1·17
1915	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53·49	3,111,552,903	36,048,345	1·16

[1]Figures from 1869-76 not available.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1936—concluded.

Year.	Amount in Force at End of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Average Cost per $100 of Insurance.
	$	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1916	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,063	54·40	3,418,238,860	37,231,691	1·09
1917	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52·42	4,049,059,999	43,515,822	1·07
1918	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,352	53·84	4,606,035,056	48,770,112	1·06
1919	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41·67	5,423,569,961	57,577,632	1·06
1920	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43·41	6,790,670,610	71,143,917	1·05
1921	6,020,513,832	47,312,564[1]	27,572,560[1]	58·28	6,139,531,168	68,161,786	1·11
1922	6,348,637,436	48,168,310[1]	32,848,020[1]	68·19	6,471,133,294	68,347,294	1·06
1923	6,806,937,041	51,169,250[1]	32,142,494[1]	62·82	7,311,835,110	73,037,471	1·00
1924	7,224,475,267	49,833,718[1]	29,186,904[1]	58·57	6,987,536,461	71,146,802	1·02
1925	7,583,297,899	51,040,075[1]	26,943,089[1]	52·79	7,646,026,535	74,679,130	0·98
1926	8,051,444,136	52,595,923[1]	25,705,975[1]	48·87	8,716,166,834	81,104,612	0·93
1927	8,287,732,966	51,375,637[1]	20,831,931[1]	40·55	8,531,139,424	76,423,855	0·90
1928	8,761,579,512	54,826,851[1]	25,544,664[1]	46·57	9,187,224,958	80,413,215	0·88
1929	9,431,169,594	56,112,457[1]	30,209,839[1]	53·84	10,791,096,165	87,317,411	0·81
1930	9,672,996,973	52,646,520[1]	30,427,968[1]	57·71	10,311,193,608	82,700,147	0·80
1931	9,544,641,293	50,342,669[1]	29,938,409[1]	59·47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0·80
1932	9,301,747,991	46,911,929[1]	30,068,923[1]	64·10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0·79
1933	9,008,262,736	41,573,986[1]	21,655,460[1]	52·09	10,644,787,101	78,980,010	0·74
1934	8,804,840,676	41,468,119[1]	16,968,030[1]	40·92	9,506,703,020	68,793,705[3]	0·72
1935[3]	8,782,698,099	40,884,876[1]	14,821,465[1]	36·25	9,641,773,674	67,596,146	0·70
1936[2]	9,243,443,249	40,217,782	14,072,118	34·99	9,663,437,086	66,830,404	0·69

[1]These figures show premiums written and losses incurred. [2]Figures for 1936 are subject to revision. [3]Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, 1935.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Canadian Companies.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Acadia	53,464,465	468,810	0·88	193,718	66,277	34·21
Antigonish	308,400	3,439	1·12	3,439	1,225	35·63
Beaver	8,942,041	71,578	0·80	22,253	5,966	26·69
British America	62,313,902	507,049	0·81	336,467	98,280	29·21
British Canadian	9,155,176	99,437	1·09	64,438	18,391	28·54
British Colonial	127,100	1,370	1·08	−74,822	1,062	–
British Empire	12,404,062	133,741	1·08	90,753	25,507	28·11
British Northwestern	52,392,875	270,817	0·52	134,557	58,320	43·34
Canada Accident	45,335,937	415,694	0·92	161,195	58,797	36·48
Canada Security	34,123,937	264,576	0·78	133,213	40,188	30·17
Canadian Fire	53,455,069	425,087	0·80	313,832	95,728	30·50
Canadian General	37,952,447	263,279	0·69	130,996	48,622	37·12
Canadian Indemnity	19,890,843	147,865	0·74	108,722	37,138	34·16
Canadian Surety	14,646,366	104,997	0·72	49,606	16,720	33·71
Casualty Company	8,607,744	64,836	0·75	36,011	5,440	15·10
Commerce Mutual	25,930,831	617,016	2·38	368,690	130,667	35·44
Consolidated	16,264,875	141,929	0·87	92,543	40,059	43·29
Cumberland	263,150	3,289	1·25	3,251	3,472	106·80
Dominion Fire	54,046,747	451,886	0·84	280,255	100,476	35·85
Dominion of Canada General	49,176,308	339,421	0·69	183,706	41,574	28·07
Economical Mutual	43,355,438	395,407	0·91	313,143	100,180	31·99
Ensign	11,585,555	102,581	0·89	67,105	24,534	36·56
Fire Insurance of Canada	60,553,146	580,287	0·96	287,378	132,083	45·96
General Accident of Canada	23,929,381	157,265	0·66	80,778	36,185	44·80
Globe Indemnity	58,236,671	363,560	0·62	129,737	52,362	40·36
Grain	68,806,368	701,483	1·02	551,356	94,185	17·08
Guardian Insurance	33,992,742	210,938	0·62	102,813	34,799	33·85
Halifax	49,971,413	412,713	0·83	217,644	80,370	36·93
Hudson Bay	88,788,868	446,250	0·50	162,337	65,520	40·36
Imperial Guarantee and Accident	15,448,753	79,117	0·51	44,772	12,592	28·12
Imperial Insurance	29,293,705	190,679	0·65	98,721	48,960	49·59

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Canadian Companies—concluded.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Kings Mutual	3,403,330	41,946	1·23	40,637	22,787	56·07
Liverpool-Manitoba	82,457,501	575,731	0·70	207,579	83,779	40·36
London and Lancashire Guarantee	10,240,840	79,539	0·78	37,130	5,522	14·87
London-Canada	26,813,969	211,000	0·79	120,307	43,410	36·08
Mercantile	42,541,610	228,041	0·54	115,873	30,502	26·32
National-Liverpool	36,713,967	269,084	0·73	103,789	41,890	40·36
North Empire	28,695,204	270,998	0·94	129,145	44,185	34·21
North West Fire	21,088,347	171,732	0·81	67,16[illegible]	24,498	36·47
Occidental	37,810,192	269,467	0·71	127,966	38,558	30·13
Pacific Coast	34,036,149	203,719	0·60	94,600	27,262	28·82
Pictou County	1,083,425	8,246	0·76	8,187	4,780	58·01
Pioneer	27,259,622	217,272	0·80	91,31[illegible]	36,855	40·36
Portage la Prairie	41,847,890	658,521	1·57	328,783	190,878	58·06
Quebec	39,722,712	306,640	0·77	130,145	43,679	33·56
Reliance	19,836,324	141,595	0·71	78,251	16,586	21·20
Scottish Canadian	17,695,675	133,348	0·75	72,219	27,810	38·51
Security National	8,519,544	69,158	0·81	34,620	5,026	14·52
Trans-Canada	72,600	1,127	1·55	−111,743	4,562	–
Wapiti	2,310,618	47,762	2·07	44,38[illegible]	14,868	33·49
Wawanesa	143,976,547	1,485,297	1·03	1,029,272	351,558	34·16
Western	104,968,750	712,928	0·68	461,666	134,230	29·08
Totals, Canadian	**1,773,859,131**	**14,539,547**	**0·82**	**7,899,901**	**2,768,904**	**35·05**
British Companies.						
Alliance	74,973,288	415,956	0·55	363,629	139,496	38·36
Anglo-Scottish	32,204,115	216,521	0·67	121,699	36,938	30·35
Atlas	96,238,391	611,872	0·64	467,922	174,894	37·38
Bankers and Traders	5,803,533	50,816	0·88	42,940	19,088	44·45
British and European	11,924,000	112,776	0·95	40,299	14,699	36·48
British Crown	63,442,038	366,573	0·58	264,806	95,712	36·14
British General	25,544,492	193,704	0·76	67,165	26,473	39·42
British Law	32,658,006	136,125	0·42	68,265	17,669	25·88
British Oak	13,652,236	118,476	0·87	100,734	36,619	36·35
British Traders	89,441,774	530,221	0·59	156,305	52,845	33·81
Caledonian	47,165,767	356,718	0·76	283,837	124,094	43·72
Car and General	35,634,034	233,979	0·66	141,992	60,143	42·36
Central	33,771,307	271,144	0·80	103,789	41,890	40·36
Century Insurance	59,755,596	358,812	0·60	176,404	45,459	25·77
China	13,474,302	83,972	0·62	25,371	7,787	30·69
Commercial Union Assurance	225,773,483	1,747,532	0·77	646,054	243,831	37·74
Cornhill	42,144,637	260,085	0·62	224,567	71,685	31·92
Eagle Star and British Dominions	68,140,266	371,803	0·55	293,153	102,139	34·84
Employers' Liability	134,805,187	764,188	0·57	530,328	203,684	38·41
Essex and Suffolk	23,541,158	171,735	0·73	59,803	21,422	35·82
Excess	2,030,615	14,378	0·71	12,688	1	0·01
General Accident Fire and Life	75,513,908	421,127	0·56	305,852	92,991	30·40
Guardian Assurance	122,007,701	983,831	0·81	765,186	260,475	34·04
Guildhall	25,249,748	137,602	0·54	68,574	27,000	39·37
Indemnity Marine	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	–
Law, Union and Rock	59,316,826	345,820	0·58	285,900	83,301	29·14
Legal and General	37,162,911	266,658	0·72	179,906	89,748	49·88
Liverpool and London and Globe	255,336,702	1,839,097	0·72	925,629	339,968	36·73
Local Government	11,468,646	101,476	0·88	57,826	21,020	36·35
London and County	15,907,908	132,642	0·83	95,172	26,887	28·25
London and Lancashire	223,754,217	1,253,584	0·56	971,987	352,920	36·31
London and Provincial	7,060,207	59,035	0·84	47,397	17,902	37·77
London and Scottish	15,415,935	112,273	0·73	76,982	23,680	30·76
London Assurance	90,490,067	505,946	0·56	359,725	116,474	32·38
London Guarantee	36,026,580	335,321	0·93	129,145	44,185	34·21
Marine	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	–
Merchants Marine	37,637,483	211,921	0·56	168,508	46,745	27·74
Motor Union	13,800,697	81,481	0·59	57,546	16,255	28·25
National Provincial	22,962,838	153,972	0·67	108,493	42,480	39·15
North British and Mercantile	163,424,058	985,111	0·60	652,830	256,430	39·28
Northern Assurance	78,808,536	545,598	0·69	416,524	155,229	37·27
Norwich Union Fire	144,953,642	1,006,483	0·69	760,092	284,106	37·38

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
British Companies—concluded.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	45,672,007	313,469	0·69	223,750	66,499	29·72
Palatine	51,820,815	430,526	0·83	188,061	69,597	37·01
Patriotic	30,251,896	183,052	0·61	125,922	35,406	28·12
Pearl	47,241,756	295,527	0·63	254,567	224,047	88·01
Phœnix of London	271,994,276	1,948,572	0·72	826,661	256,905	31·08
Planet	23,807,857	142,633	0·60	79,063	20,185	25·53
Provincial	36,980,186	340,965	0·92	287,447	138,675	48·24
Prudential	187,619,125	844,009	0·45	518,902	214,748	41·39
Queensland	1,047,748	10,334	0·99	8,749	2,833	32·38
Railway Passengers	10,538,816	68,051	0·65	40,709	13,836	33·99
Royal Exchange	122,506,050	623,460	0·51	437,943	167,854	38·33
Royal Insurance	505,611,117	3,743,165	0·74	1,431,270	559,474	39·09
Royal Scottish	22,861,154	139,710	0·60	92,494	37,543	40·59
Scottish Metropolitan	23,635,724	175,316	0·74	122,374	49,721	40·63
Scottish Union	51,413,904	370,958	0·72	297,284	169,861	57·14
Sea	23,672,741	130,691	0·55	112,992	44,273	39·18
Southern	8,878,659	57,083	0·64	36,287	9,122	25·13
State Assurance	11,738,894	93,078	0·79	67,518	27,730	41·07
Sun Insurance	165,143,640	849,397	0·51	611,941	250,767	40·98
Union Assurance	80,094,581	632,810	0·79	268,659	98,649	36·72
Union of Canton	114,973,574	675,468	0·59	296,302	92,357	31·17
Union Marine	31,922,424	271,830	0·85	112,996	37,736	33·40
United British	10,506,519	70,141	0·67	50,339	13,446	26·71
Westminster	13,896,431	79,296	0·58	Nil	Nil	–
World Marine	13,712,886	66,858	0·49	47,579	12,809	26·92
Yorkshire	45,569,873	352,407	0·77	278,520	107,365	38·55
Totals, British	**4,521,529,488**	**29,775,170**	**0·66**	**17,443,353**	**6,555,802**	**37·58**
Foreign Companies.						
Ætna	81,523,317	397,818	0·49	352,081	139,236	39·55
Affiliated Underwriters	14,256,221	93,131	0·65	81,987	22,290	27·18
Agricultural	16,559,561	100,426	0·61	59,264	46,943	79·21
Alliance Insurance	114,644,929	290,101	0·25	183,104	39,177	21·40
American Alliance	16,956,435	129,568	0·76	59,260	25,235	42·58
American Central	18,101,210	154,084	0·85	67,165	24,498	36·47
American Equitable	39,018,907	282,520	0·72	242,670	70,964	29·24
American Exchange	3,253,900	10,622	0·33	10,206	192	1·84
American Home Fire	24,577,952	262,406	1·07	129,177	58,381	45·19
American Insurance	26,137,835	129,686	0·50	78,656	35,829	45·55
American Reserve	14,238,387	122,203	0·86	82,619	27,276	33·01
Automobile	74,800	812	1·09	466	264	56·76
Baloise	15,059,795	174,556	1·16	126,261	74,295	58·84
Bankers and Shippers	24,264,400	179,041	0·74	124,615	28,377	22·77
Bee Fire	36,613,390	225,470	0·62	171,977	78,906	45·88
Boston	15,523,897	80,584	0·52	58,035	16,853	29·04
Caledonian-American	8,922,435	80,962	0·52	51,901	24,034	46·31
California	16,222,218	120,280	0·74	40,299	15,900	39·45
Camden	12,901,337	69,818	0·54	49,298	22,857	46·36
Central Manufacturers	9,306,258	89,980	0·97	73,745	29,214	39·61
Central Union	6,208,466	48,057	0·77	10,917	6,844	62·69
Citizens	14,751,278	65,950	0·45	21,091	8,747	41·28
City of New York	12,730,683	82,847	0·65	Nil	Nil	–
Columbia	26,576,270	197,612	0·74	64,573	22,092	34·21
Commercial Union of N.Y.	2,450,386	23,226	0·95	13,433	4,899	36·47
Connecticut	40,841,350	259,826	0·64	140,995	46,706	33·13
Continental	51,777,919	375,226	0·72	284,167	112,464	28·23
County Fire	36,512,128	272,304	0·75	9,938	4,677	47·06
Equitable Fire and Marine	17,925,234	118,079	0·66	28,199	9,341	33·13
Eureka-Security	1,408,850	8,183	0·58	2,635	65	2·43
Federal	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	–
Fidelity-Phenix	49,362,143	383,938	0·78	295,791	96,672	32·68
Fire Association	28,271,593	165,204	0·58	121,535	33,634	27·67
Fireman's Fund	42,543,910	208,822	0·49	150,552	51,084	33·93
Firemens Insurance	21,263,377	203,709	0·96	165,001	64,114	38·86
Fireproof Sprinkler	6,397,115	7,906	0·12	7,205	665	9·23
First American	7,335,682	59,825	0·82	45,483	21,034	46·25
First National	14,266,672	110,927	0·78	Nil	Nil	–
La Foncière	25,567,684	308,061	1·20	213,852	98,279	45·96

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—continued.						
Franklin	17,106,443	121,795	0·71	Nil	Nil	-
General Fire of Paris	34,975,874	265,519	0·76	130,473	64,174	49·19
General Insurance of America	59,839,745	441,092	0·74	357,081	107,218	30·03
Girard	4,221,454	36,273	0·86	29,331	14,167	48·30
Glens Falls	79,162,088	159,611	0·20	108,855	38,075	34·98
Granite State	7,489,629	51,512	0·69	31,932	13,147	41·17
Great American	98,943,238	596,724	0·60	434,255	205,123	47·24
Hanover	19,205,461	123,808	0·64	82,747	40,014	48·36
Hardware Dealers	20,415,216	268,518	1·32	213,604	104,857	49·09
Hardware Mutual	22,020,880	287,380	1·31	237,198	123,301	51·98
Hartford Fire	104,713,995	658,757	0·63	505,432	181,870	35·98
Home Fire and Marine	16,588,016	80,091	0·48	61,748	29,032	47·02
Home Insurance	178,590,340	1,495,630	0·84	1,194,404	488,779	40·92
Homestead	6,978,261	77,607	1·11	Nil	Nil	-
Imperial Assurance	34,163,447	251,691	0·74	129,145	44,185	34·21
Indiana Lumbermens	8,323,631	83,402	1·00	60,872	30,000	49·28
Individual Underwriters	34,936,466	80,866	0·23	73,590	17,377	23·61
Insurance Co. of North America	162,731,149	685,667	0·42	497,182	206,654	41·57
Insurance Co. of Penn	500	19	0·72	−22	1,306	-
Inter-Insurers Exchange	340,436	1,554	0·46	1,473	507	34·42
International	22,017,364	153,231	0·69	128,108	42,160	32·91
Lumbermens Insurance	11,787,727	94,918	0·81	79,172	23,106	29·19
Lumbermens Mutual Insurance	5,847,512	70,347	1·20	54,075	39,803	73·61
Lumbermens Underwriting Alliance	18,275,772	245,387	1·34	184,342	52,520	28·49
Lumber Mutual	8,600,901	118,783	1·38	92,310	62,294	67·48
Manufacturing Lumbermens	14,286,418	174,617	1·22	131,768	32,218	24·45
Maryland Insurance	10,346,797	87,364	0·84	65,445	29,595	45·22
Merchants and Manufacturers	28,540,580	233,831	0·82	193,508	95,411	49·31
Merchants Fire	27,453,128	212,545	0·77	185,292	52,165	28·15
Mercury	15,210,943	94,012	0·62	71,523	20,967	29·32
Metropolitan Fire	15,903,458	100,913	0·63	75,532	20,254	26·82
Metropolitan Inter-Insurers	17,596,152	51,001	0·29	45,932	12,927	28·14
Michigan Fire	12,540,665	94,254	0·75	27,051	12,857	47·53
Millers National	21,207,075	170,594	0·80	100,578	46,195	45·93
Mill Owners	28,024,837	354,904	1·27	240,482	87,464	36·37
Minnesota Implement	22,134,508	284,373	1·28	226,247	105,761	46·75
National-Ben Franklin	19,658,303	187,043	0·95	151,727	67,245	44·32
National Fire of Hartford	54,942,741	327,604	0·60	257,557	133,792	51·95
Nationale Fire of Paris	53,282,817	532,725	1·00	463,684	225,042	48·53
National Liberty	12,115,150	89,684	0·74	Nil	Nil	-
National Union	20,478,465	128,772	0·63	104,892	57,764	55·07
Newark	28,011,119	216,571	0·77	111,714	45,044	40·32
New Brunswick	11,396,571	68,852	0·60	Nil	Nil	-
New Hampshire	31,797,835	206,006	0·65	147,779	51,118	34·59
New Jersey	7,333,200	56,397	0·77	41,391	15,953	38·54
New York Fire	24,422,363	237,570	0·97	195,599	119,222	60·95
New York Reciprocal	28,970,277	54,528	0·19	50,216	13,721	27·32
New York Underwriters	41,800,790	269,983	0·65	162,666	28,390	17·45
Niagara	30,567,631	157,144	0·51	119,302	64,669	54·21
North River	21,960,228	109,319	0·50	76,751	6,725	8·76
Northwestern Mutual	63,786,132	849,967	1·33	569,986	206,393	36·21
Northwestern National	26,017,706	247,856	0·95	152,876	62,189	40·68
Ohio Farmers	8,547,285	61,461	0·72	54,222	23,565	43·46
Pacific Fire	40,956,482	321,482	0·78	133,750	72,572	54·26
Pennsylvania Lumbermens	7,558,958	90,719	1·20	64,549	35,397	54·84
Phenix of Paris	32,409,149	251,172	0·78	126,163	58,067	46·02
Philadelphia	18,521,449	87,613	0·47	58,094	17,810	30·66
Phœnix of Hartford	76,733,027	515,925	0·67	233,649	77,398	33·13
Pilot Reinsurance	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
Providence of Paris	27,558,100	205,317	0·75	132,446	62,320	47·05
Providence Washington	22,077,068	143,715	0·65	92,363	30,696	33·23
Queen of America	117,036,595	921,612	0·70	467,574	188,369	40·29
Retail Lumbermens	3,824,129	32,638	0·85	30,171	3,994	13·24
Rhode Island	18,910,227	137,814	0·73	92,367	36,988	40·04

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935—concluded.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged Thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred, including Adjustment Expenses.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—concluded.						
Rossia	21,408,085	147,053	0·69	100,347	42,485	42·34
St. Paul Fire and Marine	38,304,684	223,348	0·58	155,844	54,953	35·26
Security	19,610,707	128,433	0·65	74,422	17,436	23·43
Sentinel	10,777,036	85,810	0·80	6,763	3,214	47·52
Springfield	63,765,801	417,315	0·65	263,835	119,437	45·27
Sussex	10,173,853	100,167	0·98	81,769	37,484	45·84
Svea	2,117,075	7,332	0·35	4,751	22	0·46
Switzerland General	Nil	Nil	–	Nil	Nil	–
Tokio	9,417,374	44,173	0·47	36,035	12,165	22·76
Transcontinental	2,898,673	9,831	0·34	7,830	7,139	91·18
Travelers Fire	65,139,480	319,759	0·49	264,656	105,685	39·93
Underwriters Exchange	2,550,179	7,686	0·30	7,418	2,533	34·14
L'Union of Paris	30,846,952	223,389	0·72	183,278	70,115	38·26
United Firemens	12,416,723	106,982	0·86	64,573	22,092	34·21
United Mutual	14,568,726	178,189	1·22	116,197	47,175	40·60
United States Fire	37,448,460	231,276	0·62	176,031	64,761	36·79
Urbaine	12,652,144	87,795	0·69	65,637	32,288	49·19
Westchester	27,999,783	174,365	0·62	112,311	37,162	33·09
World Fire and Marine	8,747,493	76,677	0·88	59,612	22,865	38·38
Totals, Foreign	**3,346,385,055**	**23,281,429**	**0·70**	**15,541,635**	**6,210,975**	**39·96**
Grand Totals	**9,641,773,674**	**67,596,146**	**0·70**	**40,884,889**	**15,535,681**	**42·86**

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies.					
Real estate	2,511,543	2,525,736	2,085,756	2,020,588	1,989,144
Loans on real estate	1,735,227	1,623,502	1,220,132	1,116,048	1,801,885
Stocks, bonds and debentures	45,313,224	44,960,198	44,080,324	45,611,133	50,515,906
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,775,499	3,378,107	3,200,097	3,220,983	3,179,405
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	5,199,251	4,429,593	4,782,809	5,451,675	5,857,871
Interest and rents	539,846	537,858	511,366	504,444	530,024
Other assets	4,288,504	4,049,393	4,295,782	3,899,758	3,448,895
Totals, Assets	**63,363,094**	**61,504,387**	**60,176,266**	**61,824,629**	**67,323,130**
British Companies.					
Real estate	2,992,944	2,914,810	2,935,910	2,995,983	3,020,175
Loans on real estate	2,776,577	2,879,540	2,738,679	2,733,535	2,535,040
Stocks, bonds and debentures	46,630,770	46,647,883	46,925,785	50,857,791	50,353,298
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	4,466,151	4,181,109	3,890,121	3,967,856	3,807,444
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	4,243,425	3,224,750	3,916,951	4,514,297	4,579,638
Interest and rents	299,431	330,703	293,393	292,177	284,484
Other assets in Canada	1,196,188	1,235,939	1,022,852	978,444	922,161
Totals, Assets in Canada	**62,605,486**	**61,414,734**	**61,723,691**	**66,340,083**	**65,502,240**

[1] Or deposited with the Government.

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies.					
Real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Loans on real estate	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Stocks, bonds and debentures	36,685,893	36,808,509	34,133,891	33,369,124	33,969,892
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,404,319	3,000,938	2,695,116	2,788,018	2,682,621
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	6,101,626	6,342,273	5,409,339	6,111,374	7,137,333
Interest and rents	341,324	319,977	296,283	262,193	245,152
Other assets in Canada	270,017	256,425	199,810	150,196	170,809
Totals, Assets in Canada	**46,816,179**	**46,741,122**	**42,747,439**	**42,693,905**	**44,218,807**
All Companies.					
Real estate	5,504,487	5,440,546	5,021,666	5,016,572	5,009,319
Loans on real estate	4,524,804	4,516,042	3,971,811	3,862,583	4,349,925
Stocks, bonds and debentures	128,629,887	128,416,590	125,140,000	129,838,047	134,839,096
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	11,645,969	10,560,154	9,785,334	9,976,857	9,669,470
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	15,544,302	13,996,616	14,109,099	16,077,346	17,574,842
Interest and rents	1,180,601	1,188,538	1,101,042	1,058,814	1,059,660
Other assets in Canada	5,754,709	5,541,757	5,518,444	5,028,398	4,541,865
Totals, Assets in Canada	**172,784,759**	**169,660,243**	**164,647,396**	**170,858,617**	**177,044,177**

[1] Or deposited with the Government.

4.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	5,413,329	5,135,795	4,871,034	4,976,772	4,970,058
Reserve of unearned premiums	14,750,374	13,747,055	12,765,072	12,598,953	12,589,143
Sundry items	7,671,793	7,590,953	7,197,726	6,540,093	6,640,900
Totals, Liabilities, Not Including Capital	**27,835,496**	**26,473,803**	**24,833,832**	**24,115,818**	**24,200,101**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	35,527,597	35,030,584	35,342,433	37,708,811	43,123,029
Capital stock paid up	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004	16,772,229	17,201,092
British Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	5,465,151	4,639,231	4,225,657	3,400,961	3,190,800
Reserve of unearned premiums	19,184,178	18,058,163	16,774,248	16,225,608	15,828,479
Sundry items	3,566,704	3,009,101	1,959,979	1,838,313	1,996,588
Totals, Liabilities in Canada	**28,216,033**	**25,706,495**	**22,959,884**	**21,514,882**	**21,015,867**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	34,389,452	35,708,239	38,763,807	44,825,202	44,486,373
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	2,140,705	2,411,555	1,832,977	1,059,395	1,254,840
Reserve of unearned premiums	13,183,442	12,334,525	10,678,271	10,531,393	10,720,926
Sundry items	1,048,678	990,333	918,349	986,749	1,162,783
Totals, Liabilities in Canada	**16,372,825**	**15,736,413**	**13,429,597**	**12,577,537**	**13,138,549**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	30,443,354	31,004,709	29,317,842	30,116,368	31,080,258
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–

4.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
All Companies.	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve for unsettled losses	13,019,185	12,186,581	10,929,668	9,437,128	9,415,698
Reserve of unearned premiums	47,117,994	44,139,743	40,217,591	39,355,954	39,138,548
Sundry items	12,287,175	11,590,387	10,076,054	9,415,155	9,800,271
Totals, Liabilities in Canada, Not Including Capital	**72,424,354**	**67,916,711**	**61,223,313**	**58,208,237**	**58,354,517**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	100,360,403	101,743,532	103,424,082	112,650,380	118,689,660
Capital stock paid up[1]	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004	16,772,229	17,201,092

[1] Canadian companies only.

5.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies.					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance	26,640,708	24,197,136	22,304,621	23,121,983	22,082,758
Interest and dividends earned	2,760,482	2,429,914	2,243,109	2,261,329	2,369,553
Sundry items	1,267,791	1,011,964	1,667,657	3,205,661	4,071,625
Totals, Income	**30,668,981**	**27,639,014**	**23,215,387**	**28,588,973**	**28,523,936**
British Companies.[1]					
Net cash for premiums	32,297,387	28,944,515	26,482,370	26,243,241	25,474,312
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	1,792,392	1,660,570	1,418,894	1,523,618	1,108,045
Sundry items	613	6,697	7,644	11,696	1,878
Totals, Income[1]	**34,090,392**	**30,611,782**	**27,908,908**	**27,778,555**	**26,584,235**
Foreign Companies.[1]					
Net premiums written	23,023,408	21,013,821	17,020,224	17,611,181	18,605,796
Interest and dividends earned, etc.	1,470,804	1,463,149	1,434,697	1,244,377	1,165,140
Sundry items	3,995	40,120	12,067	8,440	145
Totals, Income[1]	**24,498,207**	**22,517,090**	**18,466,988**	**18,863,998**	**19,771,081**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies.					
Incurred for losses (fire)	8,428,505	7,334,323	5,535,097	5,023,355	4,271,020
General expenses (fire)	9,322,508	6,863,370	7,022,317	7,113,962	6,969,212
On account of branches other than fire of life	14,390,806	12,207,206	11,535,019	12,176,171	11,629,827
Dividends or bonus to shareholders	3,244,089	1,474,712	958,223	1,049,407	1,257,937
Taxes	775,942	1,042,411	1,005,538	1,014,006	1,018,258
Totals, Expenditure	**36,161,850**	**28,922,022**	**26,056,194**	**26,376,901**	**25,146,254**
Excess of income over expenditure	-5,492,869	-1,283,008	159,193	2,212,072	3,377,682
British Companies.[1]					
Incurred for losses (fire)	13,131,973	12,495,764	9,689,271	7,267,241	6,251,193
General expenses (fire)	9,694,462	8,626,703	8,584,709	8,217,314	8,074,949
On account of branches other than fire or life	10,828,756	8,170,740	7,670,487	8,004,002	8,033,050
Taxes	908,673	1,233,827	1,129,150	1,196,576	1,297,532
Totals, Expenditure[1]	**34,553,864**	**30,527,034**	**27,073,617**	**24,685,133**	**23,656,724**
Excess of income over expenditure	-463,472	84,748	835,291	3,093,422	2,927,511

[1] Income and expenditure in Canada.

5.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
EXPENDITURE—concluded.					
Foreign Companies.[1]					
Incurred for losses (fire)	11,757,919	12,969,086	8,272,440	6,492,204	5,942,698
General expenses (fire)[2]	8,871,031	7,692,132	7,187,426	7,041,693[3]	7,093,073
On account of branches other than fire or life	3,360,589	2,308,319	1,737,754	1,943,418[3]	2,636,652
Taxes	735,956	1,030,117	919,544	851,998	1,003,448
Totals, Expenditure[1, 2]	**24,725,495**	**23,999,654**	**18,117,164**	**16,329,313**	**16,675,871**
Excess of income over expenditure	−227,288	−1,482,564	349,824	2,534,685	3,095,210

[1] Income and expenditure in Canada. [2] Including dividends returned to policyholders. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

6.—Amounts of Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada by Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, and by British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance Business, by Provinces, 1934 and 1935.

(Registered re-insurance deducted.)

Province.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1934.						
P.E. Island	39,783	16,258	156,822	52,871	58,037	15,055
Nova Scotia	348,207	152,442	870,658	376,382	835,424	317,805
New Brunswick	210,833	80,944	815,926	266,039	577,451	180,182
Quebec	1,767,423	917,316	4,587,652	2,344,517	4,538,796	2,173,137
Ontario	3,220,219	1,383,833	6,422,404	2,528,741	4,869,753	2,327,364
Manitoba	884,456	337,393	1,128,957	315,334	946,633	308,714
Saskatchewan	1,133,481	345,741	1,003,942	280,949	902,475	301,281
Alberta	886,086	258,962	1,242,395	360,683	1,196,141	366,438
British Columbia	660,987	215,976	1,866,787	741,090	1,492,603	501,347
Yukon	2,134	622	6,846	2,992	6,604	761
Totals[1]	**9,156,807**	**3,709,520**	**18,120,914**	**7,267,235**	**15,430,775**	**6,492,200**
1935.						
P.E. Island	35,947	17,493	152,846	60,624	67,272	22,495
Nova Scotia	327,808	154,062	823,120	303,455	736,977	324,461
New Brunswick	236,412	76,688	807,890	303,616	603,547	306,382
Quebec	1,499,814	713,167	4,301,770	1,919,835	4,667,439	2,164,403
Ontario	3,425,217	1,144,591	6,234,407	2,027,103	4,918,653	1,703,704
Manitoba	837,332	266,727	1,112,440	295,243	959,388	236,007
Saskatchewan	1,036,145	230,648	976,927	308,609	912,454	269,698
Alberta	895,014	218,222	1,195,436	397,358	1,136,939	348,505
British Columbia	633,919	188,261	1,822,983	634,275	1,517,917	566,068
Yukon	11,238	10,253	8,177	1,039	11,222	2,082
Totals[1]	**8,939,715**	**3,020,112**	**17,443,350**	**6,251,192**	**15,541,626**	**5,942,691**

[1] Totals include, in many cases, small items unapportioned by provinces.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1935.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by companies holding provincial licences and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province of incorporation, but may be allowed to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is transacted by companies registered by the Dominion. Operations in 1935 are summarized in Table 7.

7.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1935.

Item.	Gross Insurance Written.	Net in Force at End of Year.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion Licensees	9,641,773,674	8,782,698,099	40,884,876	14,821,465
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	734,487,576	1,398,633,938	4,710,697	2,222,702
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	190,378,902	245,390,015	539,341	190,298
Totals, Provincial Licensees	924,866,478	1,644,023,953	5,250,038	2,413,000
Grand Totals, 1935	**10,566,640,152**	**10,426,722,052**	**46,134,914**	**17,234,465**
Grand Totals, 1934	**10,132,158,997**	**10,045,237,289**	**47,058,094**	**19,889,279**

Section 2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth and development of life insurance in Canada, more particularly with reference to insurance legislation, contributed by A. D. Watson, of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pp. 937-944 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

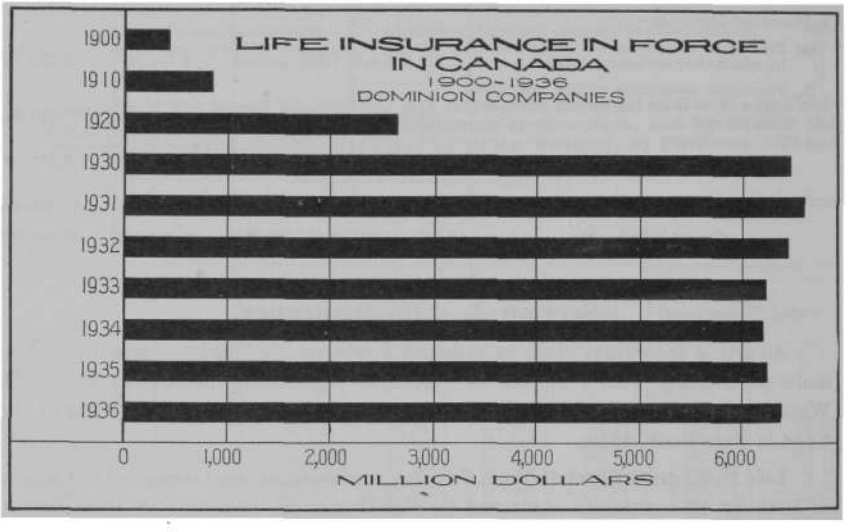
Life Insurance Statistics.—Life insurance business was transacted in Canada in 1935 by 42 companies registered by the Dominion, including 28 Canadian, 6 British and 8 foreign companies. There were also 6 British and 6 foreign companies registered to write insurance but which had practically ceased to write new insurance, while 2 other British and 3 other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business in connection with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. One foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1931, but has not yet written any life insurance business in Canada, except by way of re-insurance. Two other foreign companies were registered, one in 1934 and one in 1935, which did not issue any life insurance in Canada during the year.

As shown by the chronological statistics of Table 8, life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total net life insurance in force in all companies licensed by the Dominion in 1869 being only $35,680,082, while in 1935 it was $6,259,158,404,* the amount per head of the estimated popula-

*This total does not include $157,524,727 of fraternal insurance. Preliminary figures for 1936 indicate $6,407,469,845 of life insurance in force in Dominion companies not including $167,585,764 of fraternal insurance.

tion of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also from these statistics is the fact that in this field British companies, the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1935 was $588,353,277,* as compared with $595,194,820 in 1934, $578,585,659 in 1933, $653,249,366 in 1932, $782,716,064 in 1931, $884,749,748 in 1930 and $978,141,485 in 1929, while the premiums paid were $200,157,567, as compared with $202,583,536 in 1934, $206,954,224 in 1933, $216,132,957 in 1932, $225,100,571 in 1931, $220,523,727 in 1930, and $210,728,479 in 1929.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion between 1900 and 1930, and the gradual but steady improvement which has taken place between 1934 and 1936.



In Table **9** detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies, respectively, by companies, in 1935, while Table **10** is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Table **11** shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1935. Table **12** gives the insurance death rates by classes of companies, and Tables **13, 14** and **15** show, respectively, the assets, liabilities, cash income, and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1931-35. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table **16** and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table **17**, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1935, the total life insurance in force in Canada was $6,579,120,275.

*The net amount of new insurance effected in 1936 was $616,549,404 according to preliminary figures.

8.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1869-1936.[1]

Year.	Net Amounts in Force.				Insurance in Force per head of Estimated Population.[2]	Net Amount of New Insurance Effected during Year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1869	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082	10·01	12,854,132
1870	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	11·78	12,194,696
1871	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	12·42	13,332,626
1872	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	17·91	21,070,101
1873	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	20·26	21,053,618
1874	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22·01	19,108,221
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21·50	15,074,258
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21·02	13,890,127
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21·08	13,534,667
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20·57	12,169,755
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20·62	11,354,224
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21·45	13,906,887
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23·88	17,618,011
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26·30	20,112,755
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28·04	21,572,960
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30·19	23,303,412
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146	33·05	26,767,488
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37·41	34,800,598
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41·44	37,381,810
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583	45·27	40,923,529
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	49·05	43,912,187
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51·98	39,802,956
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229	54·16	37,609,287
1892	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57·16	44,062,440
1893	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59·95	44,802,847
1894	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	61·89	49,111,010
1895	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63·52	44,101,898
1896	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64·60	42,293,322
1897	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	67·16	47,710,165
1898	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	71·21	54,387,303
1899	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	77·21	66,184,063
1900	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81·32	67,729,115
1901	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86·35	72,854,859
1902	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	92·61	79,638,914
1903	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	97·05	90,732,415
1904	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100·89	97,617,402
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105·02	104,719,585
1906	420,864,847	45,655,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106·46	93,722,510
1907	450,573,724	46,462,314	188,487,447	685,523,485	106·93	88,784,250
1908	480,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	108·61	98,644,410
1909	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	114·76	130,122,008
1910	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	122·51	150,785,305
1911	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131·85	173,341,738
1912	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	144·85	212,772,151
1913	750,637,902	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	153·12	225,606,787
1914	794,520,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	157·65	212,977,464
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	164·34	218,205,427
1916	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	177·75	227,210,162
1917	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	196·66	277,532,095
1918	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	219·08	307,279,759
1919	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	263·25	517,863,639
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	310·55	630,110,900
1921	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333·96	514,654,111
1922	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	355·58	502,279,333
1923	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	381·03	548,640,800
1924	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,623,756	3,763,996,472	411·64	615,372,723
1925	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	447·44	712,091,889
1926	2,979,946,768	111,375,336	1,518,874,230	4,610,196,334	487·65	797,940,009
1927	3,277,050,348	113,883,716	1,653,474,770	5,044,408,834	523·44	838,475,057
1928	3,671,325,188	115,340,577	1,820,979,858	5,607,645,623	570·16	918,742,064
1929	4,051,612,499	116,545,637	1,989,104,071	6,157,262,207	613·94	978,141,485
1930	4,319,370,209	117,410,860	2,055,502,125	6,492,283,194	636·00	884,749,748
1931	4,409,707,938	119,262,511	2,093,297,344	6,622,267,793	638·17	782,716,064
1932	4,311,747,692	115,831,319	2,044,029,535	6,471,608,546	615·99	653,249,366
1933	4,160,351,570	113,807,916	1,973,466,488	6,247,625,974	584·93	578,585,659
1934	4,139,796,088	116,745,642	1,964,184,199	6,220,725,929	574·13	595,194,820
1935	4,164,893,298	123,148,855	1,971,116,251	6,259,158,404	571·66	588,353,277
1936[3]	4,259,729,127	130,429,348	2,017,311,370	6,407,469,845	590·09	616,549,404

[1] Figures do not include insurance in force and effected by fraternal societies operating under Dominion charters. The amount of insurance in force in such societies amounted to $167,585,764 in 1936, according to preliminary figures. Corresponding figures for the years 1931-35 are given in Table 16, pp. 942-943.
[2] For estimates of populations upon which these figures are based, see p. 153. [3] Subject to revision.

9.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table do not include the business of Canadian companies outside of Canada.

Company.	Policies Effected.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims.[1]
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
Canadian Companies—		$		$	$	$
Ancient Foresters'	5,423	1,737,847	13,127	5,808,070	176,453	63,298
Canada	7,088	17,908,838	119,913	378,245,080	11,107,040	4,041,436
Capital	454	601,680	–	–	227,115	107,564
Commercial	1,196	1,190,477	5,711	10,231,014	296,269	109,955
Confederation	9,089	21,487,205	107,027	229,902,628	7,491,533	2,137,639
Continental	2,835	4,863,388	21,487	34,969,413	1,083,052	236,239
Crown	6,206	14,597,050	50,140	106,266,219	3,192,560	675,140
Dominion	4,142	14,648,464	55,101	135,848,156	4,317,001	1,144,037
Dominion of Canada	806	1,171,898	4,851	7,727,176	204,816	42,600
T. Eaton	1,203	2,539,049	12,717	24,870,731	776,972	147,111
Excelsior	5,217	12,018,320	43,359	86,009,622	2,627,392	737,926
Great West	11,265	27,300,951	202,667	455,326,178	13,959,859	3,534,162
Imperial	5,747	14,110,313	83,770	205,703,746	6,575,529	1,803,640
London	113,210	77,130,521	580,577	516,954,245	14,917,324	3,229,547
Manufacturers	9,141	19,500,527	122,601	259,079,807	8,339,105	2,141,768
Maritime	620	1,336,975	3,698	7,578,491	195,819	21,475
Monarch	3,690	5,688,322	30,161	52,695,684	1,612,121	349,039
Montreal	2,527	5,423,148	16,061	34,913,045	1,145,734	317,203
Mutual of Canada	16,174	38,122,272	203,626	488,372,021	16,631,946	4,578,912
National of Canada	2,525	6,359,519	24,500	50,848,105	1,492,446	446,201
North American	6,805	17,391,878	77,614	166,406,729	5,480,866	1,433,982
Northern	1,592	3,785,134	25,470	41,135,378	1,239,934	352,409
Royal Guardians	1,317	606,382	6,463	3,311,146	107,195	65,089
Saskatchewan	907	1,129,739	6,093	8,335,149	218,544	25,280
Sauvegarde	4,843	5,883,164	19,484	26,358,156	755,697	190,780
Sovereign	2,095	4,854,934	13,300	26,625,377	773,650	158,196
Sun	15,192	43,783,126	246,854	795,102,081	23,638,853	6,286,362
Western	205	371,125	3,936	6,269,851	129,281	19,000
Totals	**241,514**	**365,542,246**	**2,100,310**	**4,164,893,298**	**128,714,106**	**34,395,990**
British Companies—						
Commercial Union[2]	–	–	67	285,628	4,205	3,500
Gresham[2]	–	–	766	1,589,294	53,990	47,885
Life Association of Scotland[2]	–		11	20,216	46	1,051
Liverpool and London and Globe[2]	–	–	2	8,924	22	–
London and Scottish	1,029	2,773,117	6,758	16,009,854	741,116	276,222
Mutual and Citizens (Australia)	21,309	5,969,051	114,326	30,408,485	1,100,555	248,011
North British and Mercantile[2]		–	180	755,753	24,083	12,907
Norwich Union[2]	–	–	30	27,991	432	1,944
Phœnix of London	36	225,074	1,342	5,275,808	130,297	153,826
Prudential of London	1,651	3,829,504	5,711	14,689,366	476,185	24,166
Royal	660	2,138,396	5,817	23,660,878	1,339,697	209,660
Scottish Amicable[2]	–	–	3	7,108	115	–
Standard	1,005	3,026,294	10,075	30,366,480	861,834	578,110
Star[2]	–	–	23	43,070	523	3,007
Totals	**25,690**	**17,961,436**	**145,111**	**123,148,855**	**4,733,100**	**1,560,289**
Foreign Companies—						
Ætna	769	3,882,343	12,575	82,533,083	1,538,587	1,016,116
Connecticut Mutual[2]	–	–	1	2,000	43	–
Continental of Illinois[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equitable[2]	–	–	6,168	16,568,796	465,079	399,643
Guardian	1	5,000	35	137,079	4,157	–
Loyal[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metropolitan	293,998	119,504,724	2,596,243	1,038,239,122	36,368,627	8,573,115
Mutual of New York[3]	–	–	21,134	55,794,216	1,860,138	760,802
New York	2,487	4,780,600	67,424	151,583,657	4,990,145	2,162,687
Northwestern Mutual[2]	–	–	7	8,178	31	1,110
Occidental	191	510,014	2,857	6,871,558	187,010	93,434
Pan American	–	–	14	132,136	2,097	2,110
Phœnix Mutual[2]	–	–	8	3,110	43	1,506
Provident Savings[2]	–	–	154	203,544	4,292	6,500
Prudential	210,878	69,677,614	1,373,223	497,540,952	18,188,220	3,663,119
State[2]	–	–	115	949,149	18,641	15,000
Travelers of Hartford	1,679	6,377,800	23,848	114,566,961	2,908,736	1,062,092
Union Labor	6	9,000	43	80,502	2,997	–
Union Mutual	81	102,500	2,272	5,433,144	158,115	67,881
United States[2]	–	–	157	469,064	13,403	17,044
Totals	**510,090**	**204,849,595**	**4,106,278**	**1,971,116,251**	**66,710,361**	**17,842,159**

[1] Including matured endowments. [2] Ceased transacting new business in Canada. [3] Registered but not yet active.

9.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935—concluded.

Company.	Policies Effected.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims.[1]
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
		$		$	$	$
SUMMARY.						
Canadian companies	241,514	365,542,246	2,100,310	4,164,893,298	128,714,106	34,395,990
British companies	25,690	17,961,436	145,111	123,148,855	4,733,100	1,560,289
Foreign companies	510,090	204,849,595	4,106,278	1,971,116,251	66,710,361	17,842,159
Grand Totals	**777,294**	**588,353,277**	**6,351,699**	**6,259,158,404**	**200,157,567**	**53,798,438**

[1] Including matured endowments.

10.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Canadian Companies—[1]					
Policies effected.....No.	273,945	247,256	237,655	256,294	241,514
Policies in force at end of each year "	2,191,340	2,131,824	2,059,069	2,077,236	2,100,310
Policies become claims..... "	20,396	23,267	21,851	20,471	20,284
Net amounts of policies effected.... $	491,340,864	399,498,023	353,725,137	366,634,749	365,542,246
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	4,409,707,938	4,311,747,692	4,160,351,570	4,139,796,088	4,164,893,298
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	35,785,716	37,800,409	36,776,004	35,102,636	34,395,990
Amounts of premiums..... $	145,990,909	138,805,014	133,693,742	131,407,513	128,714,106
Claims paid[2]..... $	36,994,531	39,148,951	38,514,102	36,246,115	36,114,865
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted..... $	4,164,333	4,051,937	4,082,544	4,537,956	4,780,181
Resisted..... $	92,641	142,650	126,977	150,785	104,192
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	15,445	15,690	23,457	31,437	25,690
Policies in force at end of each year "	138,209	132,835	135,484	143,132	145,111
Policies become claims..... "	1,329	1,561	1,814	1,972	1,954
Net amounts of policies effected.... $	13,735,682	13,054,139	13,930,045	17,131,400	17,961,436
Net amounts of policies in force.... $	119,262,511	115,831,319	113,807,916	116,745,642	123,148,855
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	1,935,905	2,134,503	1,931,290	2,158,900	1,560,289
Amounts of premiums..... $	3,952,048	3,821,016	3,671,235	3,682,687	4,733,100
Claims paid[2]..... $	1,854,214	2,041,201	1,989,965	1,860,638	1,432,254
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted..... $	316,545	342,714	257,546	445,952	466,822
Resisted..... $	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	589,587	546,053	497,794	518,617	510,090
Policies in force at end of each year "	4,442,864	4,322,793	4,156,354	4,120,156	4,106,278
Policies become claims..... "	41,109	40,650	39,292	39,464	47,394
Net amounts of policies effected..... $	277,639,518	240,697,204	210,930,477	211,428,671	204,849,595
Net amounts of policies in force..... $	2,093,297,344	2,044,029,535	1,973,466,488	1,964,184,199	1,971,116,251
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	16,688,968	17,817,735	16,769,945	16,621,059	17,842,159
Amounts of premiums..... $	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247	67,493,336	66,710,361
Claims paid[2]..... $	17,730,613	18,903,444	18,250,412	17,956,517	19,281,966
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted..... $	1,166,436	1,173,282	1,167,959	1,325,690	1,443,126
Resisted..... $	115,242	136,706	195,266	103,098	80,333

[1] Figures of Canadian business only.

[2] Death claims, matured endowments, and disability claims.

10.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, calendar years 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	878,977	808,999	758,906	806,348	777,294
Policies in force at end of each year "	6,772,413	6,587,452	6,350,907	6,340,524	6,351,699
Policies become claims..... "	62,834	65,478	62,957	61,907	60,632
Net amounts of policies effected..... $	782,716,064	653,249,366	578,585,659	595,194,820	588,353,277
Net amounts of policies in force..... $	6,622,267,793	6,471,608,546	6,247,625,974	6,220,725,929	6,259,158,404
Net amounts of policies become claims..... $	54,410,589	57,752,647	55,477,239	53,882,595	53,798,438
Amounts of premiums..... $	225,100,571	216,132,957	206,954,224	202,583,536	200,157,567
Claims paid[1]..... $	56,579,358	60,093,596	58,754,479	56,063,270	56,829,085
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted..... $	5,647,314	5,567,933	5,508,049	6,309,598	6,690,129
Resisted..... $	207,883	279,356	322,243	253,883	184,525

[1] Death claims, matured endowments, and disability claims.

11.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in Force and Issued in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1935.

Type of Policy and Nationality of Company.	Newly Issued.			In Force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		$	$		$	$
ORDINARY POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	152,010	356,754,782	2,347	1,632,274	3,763,727,123	2,306
British companies.....	6,007	15,071,185	2,509	40,295	108,655,955	2,697
Foreign companies.....	89,428	126,230,849	1,412	729,229	1,187,897,853	1,629
All Companies..	**247,445**	**498,056,816**	**2,013**	**2,401,798**	**5,060,280,931**	**2,107**
INDUSTRIAL POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	105,516	43,479,113	412	466,178	173,267,014	372
British companies.....	20,284	4,686,803	231	104,810	16,995,430	162
Foreign companies.....	431,199	92,478,942	214	3,376,684	633,821,059	188
All Companies...	**556,999**	**140,644,858**	**253**	**3,947,672**	**824,083,503**	**209**

12.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1932-35.

Type of Insurer.	1932.			1933.		
	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death Rate per 1,000.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,513,684	14,769	5·9	2,462,673	14,301	5·8
All companies, industrial....	4,186,083	29,332	7·0	4,024,931	26,855	6·7
Fraternal benefit societies...	213,403	3,137	14·7	207,843	3,068	14·8
Totals.....	**6,913,170**	**47,238**	**6·8**	**6,695,447**	**44,224**	**6·6**
	1934.			1935.		
All companies, ordinary.....	2,417,547	14,040	5·8	2,408,858	14,473	6·0
All companies, industrial....	3,946,182	26,333	6·7	3,961,037	26,701	6·7
Fraternal benefit societies...	204,678	3,062	15·0	195,827	3,218	16·4
Totals.....	**6,568,407**	**43,435**	**6·6**	**6,565,722**	**44,392**	**6·8**

13.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1931-35.

NOTE.—Certain British companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not included here, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 3 on pp. 929-930.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—[1]					
Real estate	53,819,137	58,337,559	63,073,581	69,379,472	75,503,841
Real estate held under agreements of sale	11,698,617	13,037,053	13,932,171	14,538,336	15,134,489
Loans on real estate	345,431,316	335,551,887	323,148,767	310,791,592	300,707,103
Loans on collaterals	295,013	133,165	138,574	126,010	809,128
Policy loans	267,576,694	295,133,868	294,299,076	284,466,595	272,158,603
Stocks, bonds and debentures	860,467,536	853,612,304	885,174,606	993,039,478	1,100,025,515
Interest and rent due and accrued	29,489,244	31,683,251	31,780,768	31,591,496	31,115,498
Cash on hand and in banks	13,273,995	17,139,284	31,424,004	32,249,720	40,240,011
Outstanding and deferred premiums	49,426,002	47,408,318	44,595,013	42,499,654	41,464,884
Other assets	2,995,016	3,067,348	3,475,114	2,625,116	3,585,954
Totals, Assets[2]	**1,634,472,570**	**1,655,104,037**	**1,691,041,674**	**1,781,307,469**	**1,880,745,026**
British Companies—					
Real estate	738,249	766,288	765,390	892,058	933,158
Real estate held under agreements of sale	78,931	68,268	72,328	37,813	31,364
Loans on real estate	12,283,851	12,120,340	11,699,041	11,325,817	10,867,000
Loans on collaterals	12,331	10,773	13,850	13,610	38,510
Policy loans	4,698,574	4,846,743	4,661,193	4,568,307	4,307,469
Stocks, bonds and debentures	38,579,807	40,807,801	42,767,734	52,949,697	51,161,817
Interest and rent due and accrued	629,823	607,922	620,861	638,897	594,190
Cash on hand and in banks	671,698	812,017	845,193	1,175,226	987,736
Outstanding and deferred premiums	562,484	540,977	505,370	480,525	451,784
Other assets	183,390	14,468	20,673	18,482	26,264
Totals, Assets in Canada	**58,439,138**	**60,595,597**	**61,971,633**	**72,100,432**	**69,399,292**
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate	2,399,011	2,562,060	2,581,001	2,588,944	5,269,627
Real estate held under agreements of sale	–	–	–		
Loans on real estate	31,191,807	30,339,447	29,550,019	28,007,828	26,619,081
Loans on collaterals	–	–	–		
Policy loans	50,847,585	57,986,328	60,478,765	61,198,865	60,695,186
Stocks, bonds and debentures	331,352,030	340,762,120	340,788,017	372,056,124	376,622,542
Interest and rent due and accrued	5,742,800	6,000,489	6,224,729	6,292,263	6,196,987
Cash on hand and in banks	7,179,661	6,018,138	6,641,751	8,114,505	8,396,188
Outstanding and deferred premiums	8,906,278	8,812,455	8,538,695	8,676,335	8,510,123
Other assets	6,043	7,200	6,527	8,747	10,119
Totals, Assets in Canada	**437,625,215**	**452,488,237**	**454,809,504**	**486,943,611**	**492,319,853**

[1] A detailed classification of assets showing investments of Canadian companies and giving the percentage of the total in each group and sub-group for 1934 and 1935 will be found at p. lviii of the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935. [2] The figures in the table give the book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were: $1,611,093,987 in 1931, $1,632,528,293 in 1932, $1,673,787,245 in 1933, $1,769,443,643 in 1934, and $1,868,987,065 in 1935.

14.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Canadian Companies—	$	$	$	$	$
Unsettled claims	12,227,216	11,364,699	12,100,194	11,871,872	13,050,445
Net re-insurance reserve	1,363,738,458	1,382,510,308	1,425,125,109	1,505,819,533	1,588,098,044
Sundry liabilities	182,738,585	195,435,568	193,018,372	206,856,357	219,453,533
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital	**1,558,704,259**	**1,589,310,575**	**1,630,243,675**	**1,724,547,762**	**1,820,602,022**
Surplus of assets, excluding capital	52,389,728	43,217,718	43,543,570	44,895,881	48,385,043
Capital stock paid up	10,946,497	10,917,714	10,849,899	10,851,079	10,714,596
British Companies—[1]					
Unsettled claims	316,545	342,715	257,546	445,952	466,822
Net re-insurance reserve	33,618,926	33,477,760	33,164,530	32,732,196	34,195,194
Sundry liabilities	1,562,586	1,086,249	527,033	496,863	553,201
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital[1]	**35,498,057**	**34,906,724**	**33,949,109**	**33,675,011**	**35,215,217**
Surplus of assets in Canada	23,031,461	25,695,188	28,028,839	38,431,736	34,190,390
Foreign Companies—[1]					
Unsettled claims	1,281,677	1,309,988	1,363,223	1,428,789	1,523,458
Net re-insurance reserve	352,485,637	363,342,761	368,556,297	379,364,705	391,152,923
Sundry liabilities	20,047,887	19,748,735	19,330,173	19,250,375	19,161,479
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital[1]	**373,815,201**	**384,401,484**	**389,249,693**	**400,043,869**	**411,837,860**
Surplus of assets in Canada	63,810,014	68,086,753	65,559,811	86,899,742	80,481,993

[1] Liabilities in Canada.

15.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—[1]					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	289,968,212	268,073,016	248,054,820[3]	247,688,370[3]	242,592,120
Consideration for annuities	30,943,652	18,818,166	27,895,586	38,411,121	24,682,052
Interest, dividends and rents	77,191,229	73,702,893	72,963,331	76,754,763	79,205,749
Sundry items	31,252,614	31,273,618	30,546,735[3]	30,242,669[3]	37,823,442
Totals, Cash Income[1]	**429,355,707**	**391,867,693**	**379,460,472**	**393,096,923**	**384,303,363**
British Companies—[2]					
Net premium income (including sinking funds)	3,954,937	3,823,905	3,674,124[3]	3,685,576[3]	4,735,989
Consideration for annuities	93,058	31,891	130,674	150,100	236,353
Interest, dividends and rents	2,432,176	2,488,544	2,378,363	2,577,378	2,627,766
Sundry items	90,128	125,961	142,771[3]	123,065[3]	93,109
Totals, Cash Income[2]	**6,570,299**	**6,470,301**	**6,325,932**	**6,536,119**	**7,693,217**
Foreign Companies—[2]					
Net premium income	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247	67,493,336	66,710,361
Consideration for annuities	488,235	739,367	969,074	1,197,298	1,272,025
Interest, dividends and rents	23,034,373	25,043,772	25,074,984	25,190,898	24,569,493
Sundry items	2,338,618	2,075,486	2,404,369	3,191,575	2,706,000
Totals, Cash Income[2]	**101,018,840**	**101,365,552**	**98,037,674**	**97,073,107**	**95,257,879**

[1] Includes income on business outside of Canada. [2] Income in Canada. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

15.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
EXPENDITURE.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—[1]					
Payments to policyholders	203,011,738	240,290,876	232,651,353	210,376,762	194,269,254
General expenses	72,011,435	62,764,123	55,818,105	54,521,948	54,788,898
Dividends to stockholders	2,148,144	1,284,255	978,401	1,032,675	1,042,022
Other disbursements	19,202,852	27,673,482	22,083,535	19,315,106	21,170,341
Totals, Expenditure[1]	**296,374,169**	**332,012,736**	**311,531,394**	**285,246,491**	**271,270,515**
Excess of income over expenditure	132,981,538	59,854,957	67,929,078	107,850,432	113,032,848
British Companies—[2]					
Payments to policyholders	3,511,983	3,982,297	4,115,646	3,348,684	3,791,435
General expenses	1,085,483	1,076,476	1,057,672	1,113,153	1,149,283
Other disbursements	57,100	79,529	178,513	102,629	122,985
Totals, Expenditure[2]	**4,654,566**	**5,138,302**	**5,351,831**	**4,564,466**	**5,063,703**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,915,733	1,331,999	974,101	1,971,653	2,629,514
Foreign Companies—[2]					
Payments to policyholders	48,233,349	58,311,755	60,260,889	55,176,652	53,897,929
General expenses	14,970,837	14,310,784	13,511,680	13,342,697	13,617,539
Other disbursements	2,165,686	1,995,514	2,018,185	1,888,402	1,790,883
Totals, Expenditure[2]	**65,369,872**	**74,618,053**	**75,790,754**	**70,407,751**	**69,306,351**
Excess of income over expenditure	35,648,968	26,747,499	22,246,920	26,665,356	25,951,528

[1] Includes expenditure on business outside of Canada. [2] Expenditure in Canada.

Life Insurance Effected through Fraternal Benefit Societies.—In addition to life insurance, some fraternal benefit societies grant other insurance benefits to members, notably sickness benefits, but these are relatively unimportant. Table **16** gives statistics of life insurance effected with fraternal benefit societies by Canadian members, together with statistics of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to the whole business of Canadian societies and to the business in Canada of foreign societies. The rates charged by these societies are computed to be sufficient to provide the benefits granted, having regard for actuarial principles. Each benefit fund of every society must be valued annually by a qualified actuary (Fellow, by examination, of the Institute of Actuaries, London; of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; of the Actuarial Society of America; or of the American Institute of Actuaries), and unless the actuary certifies to the solvency of each fund a readjustment of rates or benefits must be made. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government. These numbered 8 in 1935, *viz.*, Alliance Nationale, Ancient Order of Foresters, Artisans Canadiens-Français, Canadian Woodmen of the World, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, effective Jan. 1, 1920, all foreign fraternal benefit societies were required to obtain Dominion authority precedent to transacting business in Canada, but any such societies which at that date were transacting business under provincial licences, while forbidden to accept new members, were permitted to continue all necessary transactions in respect of the insurance of their then members. Most of these societies have since obtained Dominion authority to transact business, also some foreign societies which had not previously been licensed by the provinces. Of both classes of societies, 26 transacted business

in Canada in 1935, *viz.*, Aid Association for Lutherans, Association Canado-Américaine, Catholic Order of Foresters, Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America (accident business only), Croatian Fraternal Union, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, First Catholic Slovak Union, First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union, Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Knights of Columbus, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Lutheran Brotherhood, Lutheran Mutual Aid Society, Maccabees, Ministers Life and Casualty Union, Modern Woodmen of America, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, National Slovak Society of U.S.A., Royal Arcanum, Slovene National Benefit Society, Sons of Norway, United Commercial Travelers of America (accident business only), Woman's Benefit Association, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, Workmen's Circle, and Yeomen Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is continuing the business issued by the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

16.—Statistics of Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1931-35.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
CANADIAN SOCIETIES. (Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected	12,793	9,661	9,836	16,167	11,382
Numbers of certificates become claims	3,150	3,272	3,202	3,021	2,907
	$	$	$	$	$
Amounts paid by members	2,938,267	2,707,106	2,460,916	2,371,386	1,882,790
Amounts of certificates effected	9,599,293	7,447,664	7,895,886	9,760,802	9,335,867
Net amounts in force	127,947,418	122,608,742	118,005,740	116,738,500	106,882,394
Amounts of certificates become claims	2,706,332	2,978,692	2,806,596	2,704,716	2,569,401
Benefits paid	3,278,621	3,474,082	3,576,423	3,458,208	3,381,297
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted	221,466	202,585	189,731	217,026	189,672
Resisted	4,000	3,500	1,750	7,000	10,000
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	2,112,390	2,205,094	2,059,143	2,067,427	1,944,665
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.	15,207,149	14,288,153	13,851,151	13,175,227	14,290,452
Totals, Terminated	17,319,539	16,493,247	15,910,294	15,242,654	16,235,117
Assets (whole business)—					
Real estate	4,854,070	5,494,042	7,033,220	8,585,993	10,397,022
Loans on real estate	22,317,457	22,067,172	21,189,642	18,515,117	15,554,444
Policy loans	9,894,384	10,381,483	10,382,167	10,255,430	9,694,277
Stocks, bonds and debentures	40,273,777	40,649,374	39,673,098	40,877,813	41,510,089
Cash on hand and in banks	733,819	964,143	768,465	1,287,571	1,597,591
Interest and rent due and accrued	995,524	1,047,379	1,160,153	1,083,875	875,755
Dues from members	383,124	347,324	224,523	358,250	266,475
Other assets	2,716,965	2,562,840	1,755,639	1,547,646	1,387,957
Totals, Assets[1]	**82,169,120**	**83,513,757**	**82,186,907**	**82,511,695**	**81,283,610**
Liabilities (whole business)—					
Claims, unsettled	287,548	467,986	287,377	328,645	262,719
Reserves	71,063,568	69,184,229	67,413,206	67,004,964	64,959,678
Other liabilities	3,123,118	4,764,128	3,672,270	3,808,321	4,386,740
Totals, Liabilities	**74,474,234**	**74,416,343**	**71,372,853**	**71,141,930**	**69,609,137**
Income (whole business)—					
Assessments	5,543,026	5,730,869	5,183,021	5,075,666	4,003,059
Fees and dues	496,290	471,719	462,595	474,741	1,227,896
Interest and rents	3,588,780	3,822,615	3,556,741	3,647,972	3,532,387
Other receipts	119,290	56,217	98,626	139,281	213,156
Totals, Income	**9,747,386**	**10,081,420**	**9,300,983**	**9,337,660**	**8,976,498**
Expenditure (whole business)—					
Paid to members	5,961,192	7,379,724	7,460,236	6,503,369	6,619,470
General expenses	1,722,926	1,658,318	1,606,328	1,448,178	1,338,747
Other expenditures	96,176	264,442	124,454	99,045	198,249
Totals, Expenditure	**7,780,294**	**9,302,484**	**9,191,018**	**8,050,592**	**8,156,466**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,967,092	778,936	109,965	1,287,068	820,032

[1] The figures given are the book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were: $82,195,624 in 1931, $82,884,579 in 1932, $80,585,739 in 1933, $80,058,350 in 1934 and $79,520,428 in 1935.

16.—Statistics of Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1931-35—concluded.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
FOREIGN SOCIETIES. (Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected	5,766	4,198	3,199	3,627	4,060
Numbers of certificates become claims	886	760	725	804	937
	$	$	$	$	$
Amounts paid by members	1,105,412	1,010,579	936,918	965,081	979,666
Amounts of certificates effected	5,883,799	4,308,350	3,569,550	3,437,570	3,836,683
Net amounts in force	55,698,821	53,299,968	52,707,770	50,617,201	50,642,333
Amounts of certificates become claims	871,560	769,851	771,704	802,247	926,068
Benefits paid	867,624	918,553	901,237	1,012,918	1,015,819
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted	80,656	64,253	95,742	69,263	68,877
Resisted	917	-	-	384	-
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	733,006	702,685	712,768	660,431	782,952
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.	5,727,668	7,261,921	5,660,344	5,640,029	4,887,648
Totals, Terminated	6,460,674	7,964,606	6,373,112	6,300,460	5,670,600
Assets (Canadian business)—					
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Loans on real estate	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275	6,275
Policy loans	178,365	279,866	426,319	463,612	515,440
Stocks, bonds and debentures	2,699,294	2,943,642	3,137,522	3,721,489	4,341,378
Cash on hand and in banks	346,654	309,433	291,330	278,463	386,155
Interest and rent due and accrued	34,624	37,019	37,569	51,981	58,400
Dues from members	113,365	115,382	122,136	102,827	108,166
Other assets	503	−2,572	2	58	179
Totals, Assets	**3,379,080**	**3,689,045**	**4,021,153**	**4,624,705**	**5,415,993**
Liabilities (Canadian business)—					
Claims unsettled	109,398	91,250	118,079	94,681	94,816
Reserves	8,227,310	8,550,606	9,132,448	9,268,650	9,786,781
Other liabilities	23,100	32,091	49,586	53,173	81,137
Totals, Liabilities	**8,359,808**	**8,673,947**	**9,300,113**	**9,416,504**	**9,962,734**
Income (Canadian business)—					
Assessments	1,217,118	1,121,650	1,041,419	1,088,497	1,126,971
Fees and dues	279,914	246,649	236,640	211,021	179,500
Interest and rents	111,514	130,889	139,769	118,186	154,376
Other receipts	6,581	8,500	9,913	11,081	12,769
Totals, Income	**1,615,127**	**1,507,688**	**1,427,741**	**1,428,785**	**1,473,616**
Expenditure (Canadian business)—					
Paid to members	981,857	1,061,158	1,003,937	1,113,707	1,140,766
General expenses	196,802	187,449	159,167	160,640	179,042
Other expenditures	7,391	7,162	7,905	7,092	6,379
Totals, Expenditure	**1,186,050**	**1,255,769**	**1,171,009**	**1,281,439**	**1,326,187**
Excess of income over expenditure	429,077	251,919	256,732	147,346	147,429

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1935.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies registered by the Dominion, a considerable volume of business is also transacted by companies licensed by the provinces. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table **17**, showing policies effected and in force, premiums received and losses paid, in Canada in 1935, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies, whether registered by the Dominion or licensed by the provinces.

17.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1935.

Business Transacted by—	New Policies Effected (net).	Net In Force Dec. 31.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Claims Paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion Licensees—				
(a) Life companies	588,353,277	6,259,158,404	200,157,567	56,829,085
(b) Fraternals	13,172,550	157,524,727	2,862,456	3,433,819
Totals for Dominion Companies	**601,525,827**	**6,416,683,131**	**203,020,023**	**60,262,904**
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies	10,426,021	63,960,186	1,821,380	1,003,404
(2) Fraternals	1,480,895	38,997,487	947,628	1,018,298
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies	3,305,721	24,108,097	713,348	348,344
(2) Fraternals	2,609,025	35,371,374	658,243	568,051
Totals for Provincial Companies	**17,821,662**	**162,437,144**	**4,140,599**	**2,938,097**
Grand Totals	**619,347,489**	**6,579,120,275**	**207,160,622**	**63,201,001**

Section 3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been steady. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1, and 1 respectively. The report for the year 1935 shows that miscellaneous insurance in Canada now includes: accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, steam boiler, title, tornado, weather insurance, etc. In 1880, 10 companies transacted business of the miscellaneous kind, but in 1935 such insurance was issued by 234 companies, of which 53 were Canadian, 63 British, and 118 foreign; 178 of these 234 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 15 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and 2 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident insurance only.

Accident Insurance.—The first licence of this kind was issued to the Travelers' Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first licence to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. In 1927 life companies were empowered to include in life insurance policies additional insurance, payable only in event of death from accident, up to an amount not exceeding the amount payable in event of death from other causes, commonly known as "the double indemnity benefit". A large proportion of life insurance policies issued in recent years includes this benefit. Seventy-seven companies transacted accident insurance in 1935.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from $80,446 in 1910 to $573,604 in 1915 and to $18,260,176 in 1930; for 1935 they were $11,973,477, showing a very slight increase as compared with 1934 and 34·4 p.c. decrease, compared with 1930. There has been an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 153 during the 25-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., a United States concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882. The 75 companies operating in Canada in 1935 received premiums of $491,347 and incurred losses of $240,546, compared with premiums of $508,960 and losses of $264,625 for 1934.

Burglary Insurance.—In 1893 only one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905 and in 1910 five companies were operating, while 73 companies sold this type of insurance during 1935. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1935 to $1,231,268, and the losses incurred amounted to $627,022.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1935, 36 companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to $1,068,670, and the losses incurred to $636,922. The total premiums for the 26 years during which this business had been carried on in Canada amounted to $68,001,078 and the total losses paid to $46,806,069.

18.—Insurance by Companies Registered by the Dominion Government to Transact Business other than Fire and Life in Canada, by Classes of Insurance, 1935.

Class of Insurance.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not Resisted.	Resisted.
	$	$	$	$
Accident—				
(1) Personal	2,842,908	1,241,733	634,676	22,957
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	410,189	202,205	947,780	685
(3) Other	1,524,248	636,030	579,620	24,989
(4) Personal property	24,731	6,415	1,095	–
Combined accident and sickness	1,689,975	1,001,298	234,848	2,097
Falling aircraft	101	–	–	–
Automobile	11,973,477	6,511,409	3,181,648	175,964
Aviation	21,851	−2,252	6,853	–
Burglary	1,231,268	627,022	140,629	3,552
Credit	169,828	34,336	137,699	–
Earthquake	6,943	40	–	
Explosion	34,863	2,280	250	–
Forgery	46,741	15,654	26,057	300
Fraud	13,612	3,739	–	–
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,157,141	313,442	203,263	17,972
Guarantee (surety)	668,515	55,328	251,543	190,149
Hail	1,068,670	636,922	884	–
Inland transportation	1,235,323	444,041	105,558	8,755
Live-stock	23,918	18,265	4,226	
Machinery	142,510	37,965	12,017	
Plate glass	491,347	240,546	21,476	
Rain	6,754	3,030	675	–
Sickness	1,308,852	830,745	303,382	1,578
Sprinkler	6,772	894	300	–
Steam boiler	472,889	30,806	18,330	
Tornado	154,175	48,767	1,879	

19.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating under Dominion Registration doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1935.

Company.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	354,401	330,254	24,147	992,916	474,549	518,367
Chartered Trust	368,950	372,674	−3,724	5,294,885[2]	4,079,764	1,215,121
Confederation Life	63,217	93,332	−30,115	97,637	13,684	83,953
T. Eaton General	13,712	13,488	224	160,534	8,823	151,711
Fidelity Insurance	247,082	246,339	743	520,056	193,591	326,465
Guarantee Co. of North America	818,434	694,423	124,011	4,577,107	1,269,660	3,307,447
London Life	202,555	198,499	4,056	246,799	112,341	134,458
Merchants' Casualty	328,809	334,292	−5,483	256,057	169,019	87,038
North American Accident	117,953	93,716	24,237	542,454	32,858	509,596
Protective Association	354,017	349,468	4,549	308,833	143,416	165,417
Royal Guardians	1,957	2,464	−507	20,700	11,122	9,578
Totals	**2,871,087**	**2,728,949**	**142,138**	**13,017,978**	**6,508,827**	**6,509,151**

[1] Not including capital stock. [2] Including $1,372,240 loans on collateral, and $40,396 deposits with trust companies for investment.

20.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1935.

Company.	Income.			Expenditure.			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends Earned.	Total Income.	Net Losses Incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ætna Casualty	16,706	4,608	29,870	9,265	12,906	22,171	7,699
Ætna Life	45,003	4,941	49,944	26,103	7,608	33,711	16,233
American and Foreign	Nil	1,170	1,170	Nil	2	2	1,168
American Automobile Fire	122,987	571	123,558	40,177	52,700	92,877	30,682
American Automobile	415,907	262	416,169	304,725	168,830	473,555	−57,386
American Credit	169,828	13,859	187,486	35,384	69,136	104,520	82,966
American Surety	29,393	5,700	35,093	7,688	12,870	20,558	14,535
Bee Hail	6,792	2,529	9,320	6,336	3,665	10,001	−681
British and Foreign	5,377	5,952	11,329	Nil	2,668	2,668	8,661
Continental Casualty	520,641	23,825	544,466	252,648	275,859	528,507	15,960
Employers' Reinsurance	207,461	7,240	214,701	92,645	87,511	180,156	34,545
Fidelity and Casualty	9,765	Nil	9,765	— 888	7,668	6,780	2,985
Foncière Transport and Accident	434,667	10,344	445,011	241,265	230,577	471,842	−26,831
General Casualty of America	169,870	5,651	175,521	96,734	84,345	182,182	− 6,661
General Casualty of Paris	469,304	19,644	488,948	299,871	233,374	533,245	−44,298
General Exchange	573,446	20,394	593,861	284,587	127,503	412,090	181,771
General Reinsurance	Nil	5,329	5,329	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,329
Great American Indemnity	50,313	9,265	59,578	45,132	36,069	81,201	−21,623
Hartford Accident	159,170	14,927	174,096	93,748	75,859	169,607	4,489
Hartford Live Stock	18,963	3,104	22,067	16,845	8,414	25,259	− 3,192
Hartford Steam Boiler	1,094	Nil	1,094	Nil	148	148	946
Home Indemnity	Nil	3,795	3,795	— 480	367	— 113	3,907
Indemnity Insurance	134,551	17,625	152,176	73,327	72,015	145,342	6,834
International Fidelity	4,339	Nil	4,339	209	1,028	1,237	3,102
Loyal Protective	191,389	6,130	197,519	104,025	46,788	151,913	45,607
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty	207,731	16,108	223,839	77,976	54,634	177,878	45,962
Maryland Casualty	186,895	81	186,976	95,623	97,682	193,305	− 6,328
Metropolitan Casualty	142,134	24,000	166,134	103,638	83,393	187,031	−20,897
Metropolitan Life	598,194	15,850	614,055	321,208	143,889	589,636	24,419
Mutual Benefit, Health and Accident	40,558	1,811	42,369	8,837	41,417	50,254	− 7,884
National Surety	113,804	10,735	122,834	50,740	72,953	123,693	− 860
North West Casualty	36,047	2,816	38,864	19,419	11,873	33,495	5,368
Occidental Life	12,101	2,810	14,911	9,823	3,965	13,788	1,123
Ocean Marine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Prudential Insurance	6,228	Nil	6,228	2,891	1,063	4,595	1,632
St. Paul-Mercury	23,701	2,400	26,101	12,007	11,569	23,576	2,525
Standard Accident	341	510	851	Nil	418	418	433
Standard Marine	Nil	500	500	Nil	Nil	Nil	500
Tornado Inter-Insurance	520	495	1,015	Nil	247	247	768
Travelers' Indemnity	387,096	37,792	424,888	160,134	208,426	368,560	56,327
Travelers' Insurance	679,074	61,596	740,671	309,620	295,547	605,167	135,505
United Pacific Insurance	14,822	906	15,728	2,936	2,479	5,415	10,313
United States Fidelity	515,112	36,075	551,187	186,158	279,479	465,637	85,549
United States Guarantee	18,611	50	18,661	3,444	9,217	12,661	6,000
Zurich	312,940	30,420	343,360	194,213	149,775	343,988	− 629
Totals	**7,052,875**	**431,820**	**7,495,377**[1]	**3,588,013**	**3,085,936**	**6,848,803**[2]	**646,573**

[2] Including $174,854, dividends returned to policyholders.

21.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1935.

Class of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees. (a) Prov. Cos. within Provinces by which they are Incorp.	Provincial Licensees. (b) Prov. Cos. in Provinces other than those by which they are Incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	Grand Total.
NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN.					
Accident—	$	$	$	$	$
(1) Personal	2,842,908	28,459	8,995	37,454	2,880,362
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	410,189	259,083	53,292	312,375	722,564
(3) Other	1,524,248	73,543	22,902	96,445	1,620,693
(4) Personal property	24,731	Nil	Nil	Nil	24,731
Combined accident and sickness	1,689,975	23,794	77,499	101,293	1,791,268
Falling aircraft	101	Nil	Nil	Nil	101
Automobile	11,973,477	1,206,495	373,616	1,580,111	13,553,588
Aviation	21,851	Nil	Nil	Nil	21,851
Burglary	1,231,264	31,557	22,328	53,885	1,285,153
Credit	169,828	Nil	Nil	Nil	169,828
Earthquake	6,943	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,943
Explosion	34,863	Nil	Nil	Nil	34,863
Forgery	46,741	195	332	527	47,268
Fraud	13,612	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,612
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,157,141	51,627	15,472	67,099	1,224,240
Guarantee (surety)	668,515	13,729	20,656	34,385	702,900
Hail	1,068,670	64,960	Nil	64,960	1,133,630
Inland transportation	1,235,323	6,741	8,334	15,075	1,250,398
Live-stock	23,918	Nil	Nil	Nil	23,918
Machinery	142,510	Nil	Nil	Nil	142,510
Plate glass	491,347	56,291	11,391	67,682	559,029
Rain	6,754	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,754
Sickness	1,308,852	2,415	1,123	3,538	1,312,390
Sprinkler[1]	6,772	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,772
Steam boiler	472,889	Nil	Nil	Nil	472,889
Title	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tornado	154,175	— 23	271	248	154,423
Weather	Nil	58,037	Nil	58,037	58,037
Totals	**26,727,601**	**1,876,903**	**616,211**	**2,493,114**[2]	**29,220,715**[2]
NET LOSSES INCURRED.					
Accident—					
(1) Personal	1,241,733	14,314	11,374	25,688	1,267,421
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	202,205	92,719	25,720	118,439	320,644
(3) Other	636,030	31,124	12,495	43,619	679,649
(4) Personal property	6,415	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,415
Combined accident and sickness	1,001,298	8,440	32,552	40,992	1,042,290
Falling aircraft	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Automobile	6,511,409	717,167	247,700	964,867	7,476,276
Aviation	— 2,252	Nil	Nil	Nil	— 2,252
Burglary	627,022	18,217	6,819	25,036	652,058
Credit	34,336	Nil	Nil	Nil	34,336
Earthquake	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	40
Explosion	2,280	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,280
Forgery	15,654	2,225	Nil	2,225	17,879
Fraud	3,739	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,739
Guarantee (fidelity)	313,442	14,043	— 335	13,708	327,150
Guarantee (surety)	55,328	434	— 75	359	55,687
Hail	636,922	47,497	Nil	47,497	684,419
Inland transportation	444,041	3,432	3,179	6,611	450,652
Live-stock	18,265	Nil	Nil	Nil	18,265
Machinery	37,965	Nil	Nil	Nil	37,965
Plate glass	240,546	27,627	4,221	31,848	272,394
Rain	3,030	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,030
Sickness	830,745	791	938	1,729	832,474
Sprinkler[1]	894	Nil	Nil	Nil	894
Steam boiler	30,806	Nil	Nil	Nil	30,806
Title	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tornado	48,767	2,058	Nil	2,058	50 825
Weather	Nil	12,946	Nil	12,946	12,946
Totals	**12,940,660**	**993,034**	**344,588**	**1,337,622**[3]	**14,278,282**[3]

[1] This business was transacted by a company not holding certificates of registry to transact fire insurance.
[2] Excluding $1,260,379, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.
[3] Excluding $749,546, losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

Section 4.—Government Annuities.

In the early years of the 20th century, there arose throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens, whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement at first took the form of providing, by establishing Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.* The cost of administering these annuities is borne by the Dominion Government.

Under the Government Annuities Act (c. 7, R.S.C., 1927, amended by c. 33, R.S.C., 1931), His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than $10 nor more than $1,200 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. 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 purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c., compounded yearly.

From Sept. 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of Mar. 31, 1936, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 29,093. Of these contracts, 2,844 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1936, 26,249 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $77,943,871. Table 22 gives the details of annuities contracted for and purchase money received from 1909 to 1936, by years.

* A Dominion-Provincial non-contributory scheme of old age pensions, providing for the payment, to persons 70 years or over, of pensions not exceeding $20 per month, contributed by the Dominion and the provinces which become parties to the scheme, was enacted by Chapter 35 of the Dominion Statutes of 1927. For further particulars, see pp. 764-765.

22.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1909-36.

Fiscal Year.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.	Fiscal Year.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.
	No.	$		No.	$
1909[1]	66	50,391	1923	339	1,028,353
1910	566	434,491	1924	409	1,458,819
1911	1,069	393,441	1925	486	1,606,822
1912	1,032	441,601	1926	668	1,938,921
1913	373	417,136	1927	503	1,894,885
1914	318	390,887	1928	1,223	3,843,088
1915	264	314,765	1929	1,328	4,272,419
1916	325	441,696	1930	1,257	3,156,475
1917	285	432,272	1931	1,772	3,612,234
1918	187	332,792	1932	1,726	4,194,384
1919	147	322,154	1933	1,375	3,547,345
1920	204	408,719	1934	2,412	7,071,439
1921	195	531,800	1935	3,930	13,376,400
1922	277	748,160	1936	6,357	21,281,981
			Totals	**29,093**	**77,943,871**

[1] Seven months.

Statistics of the Annuities Fund and value of all contracts issued are given in Tables 23 and 24. On Mar. 31, 1936, 11,496 immediate annuities and 14,753 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was $66,982,654 and the amount of annuity under vested contracts in force on that date was $4,875,678.

23.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-36.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$
ASSETS.					
Fund at beginning of year	23,306,955	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476	46,906,192
Receipts during the year, less payments	3,275,589	2,581,359	5,859,573	11,882,716	19,535,630
Fund at end of year	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476	46,906,192	66,441,822
LIABILITIES.					
Net present value of all outstanding contracts	26,871,979	29,348,141	35,169,533	47,178,019	66,982,654
RECEIPTS.					
For immediate annuities	3,047,079	2,473,635	5,292,073	9,904,714	14,881,398
For deferred annuities	1,191,070	1,106,542	1,809,924	3,577,200	6,458,204
Interest on fund	979,883	1,062,640	1,230,751	1,527,547	2,111,374
Refunds	919	804	5,057	3,980	737
For amount transferred to maintain reserve	261,939	289,435	184,238	146,057	271,827
Totals	**5,480,890**	**4,933,056**	**8,522,043**	**15,159,498**	**23,723,540**
PAYMENTS.					
Payments under vested annuity contracts	2,122,108	2,301,110	2,598,070	3,115,031	4,097,230
Return of premiums with interest	39,427	17,756	33,842	56,237	33,059
Return of premiums without interest	43,766	32,831	30,558	105,514	57,621
Balance at end of year	3,275,589	2,581,359	5,859,573	11,882,716	19,535,630
Totals	**5,480,890**	**4,933,056**	**8,522,043**	**15,159,498**	**23,723,540**

24.—Valuation of Annuity Contracts Issued Pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908, as at Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

Description of Contract.	1935.			1936.		
	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Amount of Annuity.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1935, of Outstanding Contracts.	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Amount of Annuity.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1936, of Outstanding Contracts.
		$	$		$	$
1. Immediate Annuities	5,231	2,173,281	17,796,068	6,343	2,653,411	22,499,055
2. Immediate Guaranteed	2,349	900,718	10,224,835	3,440	1,410,563	16,696,003
3. Immediate Last Survivor	1,254	601,399	7,267,125	1,713	811,704	10,041,827
4. Deferred Annuities	11,392	–	11,889,991	14,753	–	17,745,769
Totals	**20,226**	**3,675,398**[1]	**47,178,019**	**25,249**	**4,875,678**[1]	**65,982,654**

[1] Amount of immediate annuities.

It will be seen from the statements above that government annuities have grown steadily in favour, especially since 1921, the fund reaching a total of $66,441,822 on Mar. 31, 1936.

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

According to Section 91 of the British North America Act, "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" extends to bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, and an Insolvency Act (32-33 Vict., c. 16) was actually passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1869, applying to the four original provinces. This Act was in force for four years and was renewed by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1874, while in 1875 a new Insolvency Act (38 Vict., c. 16) applicable to the whole Dominion was passed, but was repealed in 1880. After this there was no Dominion legislation on the subject of bankruptcy until 1919. During the interval of nearly 40 years commercial failures were handled under provincial legislation, and the statistics relating to such failures during this period were compiled and published by Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies. In 1919 a general Dominion Bankruptcy Act was passed (9-10 Geo. V, c. 36). Statistics of commercial failures dealt with under this Act since it came into force in 1920 have been compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (See pp. 953-954.)

Table 1 below gives summary statistics of industrial and commercial failures in Canada, by classes for 1934 and 1935 and by classes and provinces, for 1936. At p. 969 of the 1936 Year Book a historical table gives failures for Canada and Newfoundland by classes for the years 1915 to 1935. Early in 1936, however, Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, adopted a new method of classification. The principal changes consisted of setting up a new group of construction enterprises previously included in manufacturing and a new class for commercial service. Real estate companies, holding, and other financial companies, and agents of various kinds were dropped. These changes have had the effect of confining the failure records more to industrial and commercial lines of activity, and liabilities are reduced more in proportion to the number of failures since the companies eliminated usually ran high in indebtedness. The present figures of Table 1 are not comparable with those given at p. 969 of the 1936 Year Book, to which the reader is referred for earlier historical data, both because of the above reasons and because the earlier statistics cover Canada and Newfoundland whereas these are for Canada only.

1.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Classes, 1934-36, and by Provinces 1936.

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.)

Year and Province.	Manufacturing.		Wholesale Trade.		Retail Trade.		Construction.		Commercial Service.		Totals.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000		$'000
Totals, 1934	**303**	**6,056**	**82**	**2,518**	**1,068**	**8,767**	**63**	**950**	**84**	**751**	**1,600**	**19,042**
Totals, 1935	**285**	**5,044**	**65**	**1,249**	**879**	**5,202**	**58**	**689**	**80**	**910**	**1,367**	**13,094**
1936.												
P.E. Island	Nil	–	1	11	7	73	Nil	–	Nil	–	8	84
Nova Scotia	4	67	Nil	–	27	148	4	23	1	1	36	239
New Brunswick	5	19	1	1	10	107	Nil	–	Nil	–	16	127
Quebec	131	2,109	29	453	309	1,811	27	532	30	352	526	5,257
Ontario	98	1,963	23	877	276	1,160	4	4	31	86	432	4,090
Manitoba	5	58	5	38	75	403	2	15	3	22	90	536
Saskatchewan	2	4	Nil	–	35	177	Nil	–	Nil	–	37	181
Alberta	3	2	2	20	46	305	Nil	–	2	7	53	334
British Columbia	12	237	2	54	21	147	Nil	–	5	28	40	466
Totals, 1936	**260**	**4,459**	**63**	**1,454**	**806**	**4,331**	**37**	**574**	**72**	**496**	**1,238**	**11,314**

Table 2 summarizes total failures and gives assets and liabilities for such failures, by provinces.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1934-36.

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.)

Province.	Failures.			Assets.			Liabilities.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Prince Edward Island	14	10	8	9	53	20	54	107	84
Nova Scotia	58	49	36	128	96	68	400	331	239
New Brunswick	37	38	16	262	236	76	263	351	127
Quebec	632	594	526	6,369	4,258	2,966	10,053	6,524	5,257
Ontario	554	442	432	3,528	2,917	2,863	5,304	3,676	4,090
Manitoba	138	89	90	792	502	348	1,052	777	536
Saskatchewan	38	38	37	295	157	103	361	194	181
Alberta	57	75	53	972	359	323	433	514	334
British Columbia	72	32	40	668	436	293	1,122	620	466
Totals	**1,600**	**1,367**	**1,238**	**13,023**	**9,014**	**7,060**	**19,042**	**13,094**	**11,314**

Failures, by Divisions of Industry.—In every year the great majority of the commercial failures of the country are found among the trading establishments, which are so much more numerous than the manufacturing. Thus, according to the records of Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, out of a total of 1,238 commercial failures in Canada in 1936, 806 were among the retail trading establishments, including 245 in food, and 183 in apparel.

Out of the 260 manufacturers who failed, 84 were in the textiles business, 56 in foods, and 19 among manufacturers of forest products. The larger scale on which manufacturers operate is evident from the fact that the defaulted liabilities of the 260 manufacturers were greater than those of the 806 retail traders. The figures of commercial failures are analysed in detail for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936, in Table 3.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1934-36.

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated.)

Industry and Division.	Failures.			Liabilities.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods	95	58	56	1,881	873	621
Textiles	51	78	84	957	740	988
Forest products	34	34	19	1,003	1,098	250
Paper, printing and publishing	17	25	11	222	391	1,017
Chemicals and drugs	10	10	8	114	115	33
Fuels	4	3	5	117	68	46
Leather and leather products	21	17	14	440	242	245
Stone, clay, glass and products	10	5	9	191	56	114
Iron and steel	18	10	9	285	275	84
Machinery	9	7	3	113	481	264
Transportation equipment	6	2	8	213	5	73
All other	28	36	34	520	700	724
Totals, Manufacturing	**303**	**285**	**260**	**6,056**	**5,044**	**4,459**

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1934-36—concluded.

Industry and Division.	Failures.			Liabilities.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	$'000	$'000	$'000
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries	22	25	17	288	556	129
Clothing and furnishings	4	4	1	61	41	6
Dry goods and textiles	4	3	3	1,257	7	89
Lumber, building materials, hardware	10	2	8	293	63	747
Chemicals and drugs	3	5	1	233	233	4
Fuels	7	2	2	25	13	19
Automotive products	3	1	6	64	6	93
Supply houses	14	7	8	163	38	33
All other	15	16	17	134	292	334
Totals, Wholesale Trade	**82**	**65**	**63**	**2,518**	**1,249**	**1,454**
Retail Trade—						
Foods	314	239	245	1,701	820	845
Farm supplies, general stores	115	92	69	1,032	671	618
General merchandise	57	61	31	338	576	219
Apparel	173	146	183	913	978	969
Furniture, household furniture	36	18	16	551	134	148
Lumber, building materials, hardware	66	46	46	649	392	339
Automotive products	75	65	46	1,404	463	292
Restaurants	88	82	74	956	376	226
Drugs	47	37	24	440	143	70
All other	97	93	72	783	649	605
Totals, Retail Trade	**1,068**	**879**	**806**	**8,767**	**5,202**	**4,331**
Construction—						
General contractors	21	22	13	485	230	174
Carpenters and builders	12	15	5	247	124	201
Building sub-contractors	29	21	19	216	335	199
Other contractors	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Totals, Construction	**63**	**58**	**37**	**950**	**689**	**574**
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors	19	12	13	89	58	44
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc.	14	10	11	71	166	71
Hotels	17	22	14	416	417	206
Laundries	6	7	4	36	114	18
Undertakers	1	7	9	5	37	29
All other	27	22	21	134	118	128
Totals, Commercial Service	**84**	**80**	**72**	**751**	**910**	**496**
Grand Totals	**1,600**	**1,367**	**1,238**	**19,042**	**13,094**	**11,314**

Assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts.—Under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts (R.S.C., 1927, cc. 11 and 213) certain documents relating to assignments have, since 1920, been forwarded to the Dominion Statistician for statistical analysis. Table **4** gives the resulting figures of failures, by provinces, in 1922 and subsequent years, while Table **5** classifies them by branches of business. Table **6** gives the assets and liabilities of the assignors. A detailed analysis of the 1936 failures, by provinces and branches of business, is made in Table **7.**

4.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1922-36.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1922	15	121	131	1,589	1,058	284	272	299	156	3,925
1923	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408
1924	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319
1925	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996
1926	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773
1927	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841
1928	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037
1929	1	71	61	927	762	91	84	101	69	2,167
1930	3	61	45	1,011	776	113	146	152	95	2,402
1931	7	51	74	795	793	109	152	131	104	2,216
1932	9	62	80	968	889	86	91	131	104	2,420
1933	10	55	42	935	730	67	59	88	58	2,044
1934	8	42	38	779	474	56	36	42	57	1,532
1935	4	28	37	632	390	46	66	83	28	1,314
1936	6	29	15	589	384	33	57	48	37	1,198

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, calendar years 1924-36.

Year.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Agriculture.	Logging and Fishing.	Mining.	Construction.	Transportation and Public Utilities.	Finance.	Service.	Not Classified.	Total.
1924	1,317	329	204	14	22	44	36	8	129	216	2,319
1925	1,026	403	158	14	15	50	21	5	220	84	1,996
1926	805	390	135	27	20	52	34	1	225	84	1,773
1927	818	430	116	30	26	63	36	Nil	243	79	1,841
1928	884	505	108	31	23	70	45	5	263	103	2,037
1929	1,100	443	125	4	11	61	21	5	239	158	2,167
1930	1,204	488	115	12	9	55	48	29	283	159	2,402
1931	1,102	464	125	5	7	61	42	21	255	134	2,216
1932	1,171	468	190	9	6	83	43	7	290	153	2,420
1933	1,089	357	92	1	5	57	26	12	246	159	2,044
1934	799	217	82	3	2	59	20	16	217	117	1,532
1935	594	180	173	3	10	62	11	16	186	79	1,314
1936	536	191	123	2	12	53	10	11	189	71	1,198

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, calendar years 1922-36.

Year.	Estimated Grand Total Assets.	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities.	Year.	Estimated Grand Total Assets.	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities.
	$	$		$	$
1922	52,336,488	63,692,219	1930	44,048,171	48,164,065
1923	62,127,489	61,617,527	1931	46,839,179	52,552,900
1924	43,194,035	48,105,397	1932	40,604,208	51,629,303
1925	26,968,371	32,153,697	1933	27,033,240	32,953,858
1926	24,676,661	32,291,125	1934	19,257,469	23,598,260
1927	23,197,894	30,634,469	1935	12,174,401	17,567,002
1928	26,583,462	32,455,437	1936	10,703,620	15,144,945
1929	32,064,027	38,747,638			

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, calendar year 1936, with Totals for 1935.

Branch of Business.	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1936.	Total for 1935.
Trade—										
General stores	3	3	41	26	3	Nil	6	Nil	82	98
Grocery	7	1	42	33	2	1	1	1	88	85
Confectionery	1	Nil	12	8	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	22	27
Drink and tobacco	Nil	Nil	8	4	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	13	18
Fish and meat	1	Nil	29	9	1	Nil	Nil	1	41	41
Boots and shoes	Nil	Nil	13	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	25
Dry goods	3	2	21	12	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	39	47
Clothing	1	Nil	29	28	2	3	Nil	1	64	65
Furniture	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	10
Books and stationery	1	Nil	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	10
Automobile	Nil	Nil	3	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	6
Hardware	4	Nil	9	8	Nil	2	2	Nil	25	19
Electrical apparatus	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	9
Jewellery	Nil	Nil	7	5	Nil	1	3	1	17	15
Coal and wood	Nil	Nil	7	6	1	2	Nil	Nil	16	23
Drugs and chemicals	Nil	1	3	2	1	1	Nil	1	9	18
Miscellaneous	1	1	29	26	4	2	3	5	71	78
Totals, Trade	**22**	**8**	**258**	**191**	**16**	**14**	**16**	**11**	**536**	**594**
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods	3	Nil	20	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	41	39
Drink and tobacco	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	1
Animal foods	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3	4
Fur and leather	Nil	Nil	13	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	19	17
Pulp and paper	Nil	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	1	5	9
Textiles	Nil	Nil	6	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	15
Clothing	Nil	Nil	29	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	36	28
Lumber and manufactures	Nil	Nil	12	7	Nil	1	1	4	25	21
Iron and steel	Nil	Nil	5	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	12	7
Non-ferrous metals	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3
Non-metallic minerals	Nil	Nil	5	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	4
Drugs and chemicals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	17	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	25	31
Totals, Manufacturing	**3**	**1**	**112**	**64**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**191**	**180**
Service—										
Garages	Nil	Nil	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	16	22
Other custom and repairs	1	Nil	22	20	3	1	1	Nil	48	40
Personal service	Nil	Nil	39	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	59	70
Restaurants	Nil	Nil	13	3	1	3	1	1	22	27
Professional service	1	Nil	14	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	19	18
Recreational service	1	Nil	5	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	10	4
Business service	Nil	Nil	7	5	1	Nil	Nil	2	15	5
Totals, Service	**3**	**Nil**	**110**	**57**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**189**	**186**
Other—										
Agriculture	2	2	21	23	10	36	26	3	123	173
Mining	Nil	Nil	2	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	12	10
Logging, fishing and trapping	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	3
Construction	2	Nil	37	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	53	62
Transportation and public utilities	1	Nil	5	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	10	11
Finance	Nil	Nil	8	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	11	16
Totals, Other	**5**	**2**	**73**	**50**	**10**	**37**	**27**	**7**	**211**	**275**
Not Classified	4	2	36	22	Nil	1	1	5	71	79
Grand Totals	**37**	**13**	**589**	**384**	**33**	**57**	**48**	**37**	**1,198**	**1,314**

Administration of Bankrupt Estates.—The administration of bankrupt estates is now carried on by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, appointed in 1932, with the object of conserving as far as possible the assets of bankrupt estates for the benefit of the creditors. Figures from the first report were given at p. 1039 of the 1934-35 Year Book, while those for 1935 were shown at p. 972 of the 1936 Year Book.

8.—Totals of Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed in the calendar year, 1936.

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy.)

Province or City.	Estates.	Assets as Estimated by Debtor.	Liabilities as Estimated by Debtor.	Total Realization.	Cost of Administration.	Percentage of Cost.	Paid to Creditors.[2]
	No.	$	$	$	$	p.c.	$
Totals, 1933	**850**	**9,207,503**	**8,629,392**	**1,880,015**	**423,833**	**26·6**	**1,449,392**
Totals, 1934	**1,620**	**14,887,298**	**20,342,883**	**3,800,996**	**880,803**	**23·2**	**2,908,020**
Totals, 1935	**1,198**	**14,039,847**	**19,402,471**	**2,797,009**	**763,617**	**27·3**	**2,020,868**
1936.							
Prince Edward Island	35	271,448	310,813	54,574	16,647	30·5	37,927
Nova Scotia	27	252,392	352,670	44,146	15,130	34·3	29,017
New Brunswick	7	37,881	88,341	23,218	3,457	14·9	19,760
Quebec[1]	254	2,374,348	2,798,384	631,488	143,387	22·7	488,100
Montreal	392	2,100,174	3,695,840	400,296	150,552	37·6	249,744
Ontario[1]	164	2,033,850	2,286,097	486,425	121,558	25·0	364,868
Toronto	79	2,046,487	2,845,549	328,099	80,427	24·5	247,672
Manitoba	35	347,891	437,798	108,544	25,544	23·5	83,000
Saskatchewan	28	381,148	387,166	69,603	14,589	21·0	55,014
Alberta	18	206,738	285,344	49,929	11,928	24·0	38,001
British Columbia	30	262,098	530,964	68,803	19,963	29·0	48,840
Totals, 1936	**1,069**	**10,314,455**	**14,018,966**	**2,265,125**	**603,182**	**26·6**	**1,661,943**

[1] Exclusive of city shown separately. [2] In addition to the payments made by the trustee, secured creditors valued their security or realized it themselves without the intervention of the trustee to an amount of approximately $3,810,708.

CHAPTER XXV.—EDUCATION.

Section 1.—Schools, Colleges and Universities.*

The British North America Act assigned public education in Canada, except in the case of the native Indian population, to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. A system of public elementary and secondary education, financed mainly by local school authorities but assisted by provincial grants, has developed in each province. There are some private schools in all provinces (*i.e.*, schools that are not conducted by publicly-elected or publicly-appointed boards, and which are not financed out of public money), but their enrolment is not large in comparison with that of the public schools. At the level of higher education six provinces have each a provincially-supported university, and the remaining three have each one or more colleges supported out of provincial funds, but in most of them there are considerable numbers of students in private, endowed or denominational colleges.

Table 1 of this Chapter gives summary statistics on these different categories of educational institutions: (1) Provincially-Controlled Schools; (2) Privately-Controlled Schools; (3) Dominion Indian Schools; (4) Universities and Colleges. It is followed by subsections treating each of the four groups separately, except Indian Schools, for which data are given in a later chapter along with other information on Indian Affairs.

Lengthening School Attendance.—At each decennial census the number of children who have attended school during the preceding school year and the months attended are ascertained. From this information it is possible to calculate the amount of schooling being received per child. If ten months of attendance are considered a full year of schooling the child of 1911 may be said to have attended school 6·58 years, the child of 1921 about 7·58 years, and the child of 1931 about 8·55 years.

The average time spent in school has increased at the rate of one month per year since 1911, *i.e.*, twenty months or two years of attendance per child in twenty years. And lest it be thought that this increase is due to improved regularity of attendance rather than a longer school career, it may be noted that the average number of years during which each child spent some time in school (in other words, the time he was enrolled) increased from 7·96 in 1911 to 9·13 in 1921 and to 9·89 in 1931. In measuring the length of schooling this way the increase still appears to have been about two years in the twenty-year interval, and in 1931 the total time of a child in school averaged very nearly ten years throughout the country. Comparing this with the somewhat more than two years of added dependency, to which

* Revised by J. E. Robbins, M.A., Ph.D., Chief, Education Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is concerned with compiling and publishing comparable data relating to educational institutions throughout Canada, and to this end co-operates with the Provincial Departments of Education. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Education"

a record of earnings points, it would seem that all but a relatively small fraction of the longer period of "economic minority" was being spent in school. We can say that the increase in school attendance was almost exactly two years, the increase in dependency probably a little more.

The length of school attendance may be described in terms of the children's age as follows: in 1911 the average age on starting to school was 6·42 years, and adding to this the 7·96 years in school, the age on leaving must have been 14·38; in 1921 they started at age 6·33, stayed 9·13 years, and left at age 15·46; in 1931 the starting age averaged 6·36, the time in school 9·89 years and the age of leaving, 16·25.

Using as a guide the age on leaving school, it is possible to form a connection between 1931 and the years following. Unfortunately, there are only records for six provinces, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, that permit of this use. A statement is presented below to show, since 1931, the tendency for the older children of these provinces to remain in school.

PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 15 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE REMAINING IN SCHOOL, FOR THE MARITIME AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Province and Year.	Percentages of Children Enrolled in School.			
	Age 15.	Age 16.	Age 17.	Age 18.
MARITIME PROVINCES—				
1931	71·1	47·4	26·4	10·5
1933	71·6	51·3	32·7	16·3
1935	73·9	47·8	31·3	15·8
PRAIRIE PROVINCES—				
1931	73·1	44·7	26·3	12·6
1933	74·9	49·2	32·3	17·5
1935	73·4	45·7	30·8	17·4

In both areas the proportion of children in school at the ages 15-18 was higher in 1935 than in 1931, though not as high as in 1933. The two years following 1931 were those in which the chances of young people finding jobs were smallest, and they remained in school in unusual numbers. Since 1933 the proportions have fallen back nearer the level of 1931, but at the ages of 17 and 18 they are still considerably higher, and it seems likely that the long-term tendency of the current decade will be a continuation of the trend in 1911-31. The average age for leaving school in 1941 will probably be something like 17 years, in place of the 16·25 years of 1931.

1.—Summary Statistics of Educational Institutions in

A.—ENROL

No	Type of Institution.		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Provincially-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools	No.	18,247	116,798	92,288
	(b) Evening schools	"	-	2,933	1,107
	(c) Correspondence courses	"		1,094	-
	(d) Special schools[3]	"		411	-
	(e) Normal schools	"		304	319
2	Privately-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Ordinary day schools	"	548	2,948	3,162
	(b) Business training schools	"	175	542	556
3	Dominion Indian schools	"	23	433	320
4	Universities and Colleges—				
	(a) Preparatory courses	"	504	191	251
	(b) Courses of university standard	"	78	2,606	1,262
	(c) Other courses at university[4]	"	-	9,095	28
	Grand Totals, Enrolment	"	**19,575**	**137,355**	**99,293**
	Population of 1935[5]	"	**89,000**	**527,000**	**429,000**

B.—EXPEND

5	Provincially-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Expended by Provincial Governments	$	351,779	1,173,096	547,509
	(b) Expended by ratepayers, etc	$	223,922	3,081,510	2,160,875
6	Privately-controlled schools (estimated)	$	21,000	125,000	124,000
7	Indian schools	$	1,563	30,664	17,521
8	Universities and colleges	$	90,762	1,052,688	683,242
	Totals, Expenditures	$	**689,026**	**5,462,958**	**3,533,147**

C.—FURTHER INFORMATION ON ORDINARY DAY SCHO

	Enrolment—				
9	Boys	No.	9,229	58,200	45,385
10	Girls	"	9,018	58,598	45,318
11	In elementary grades	"	15,681	99,722	-
12	In secondary grades	"	2,566	17,076	-
13	In urban schools	"	7,602	55,231	51,140
14	In rural schools	"	10,645	61,567	39,563
	Attendance—				
15	Averages of daily attendance	"	13,496	90,565	70,757
16	Averages (medians) of days per pupil	"	165	166	178
17	Averages of days, schools open	"	193	194	192
18	Percentages of enrolment in average attendance	p.c.	73·9	77·5	76·6
19	Teachers, totals	No.	652	3,649	2,797
20	Male	"	181	518	411
21	Female	"	471	3,131	2,386
	Accommodation—				
22	Numbers of administrative units operating schools	"	474	1,722	1,498
23	Numbers of school houses	"	477	-	-
24	Numbers of class-rooms	"	652	3,286	2,558
25	Numbers of pupils per class-room	"	28	36	36
26	Numbers of rural schools	"	413	1,460	1,312

[1] Figures for 1 (a) and 1 (b) in Quebec are for 1933-34; for 1 (a) in Ont., except secondary schools, are for calendar year 1934; all others are for 1934-35.

[2] Includes 177 in Item 1 (a), and 482 in Item 3, 14,000 in population and $55,952 in expenditures on Indian schools; all for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

[3] Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools, and many of the pupils are from a province other than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with enrolments exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included

Canada, by Provinces, 1935, or Latest Year Reported.[1]

MENT.

Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
578,942[1]	724,870[1]	144,741	221,335	167,954	117,233	2,182,585[2]	1
15,441[1]	27,676	1,362	1,048	1,970	6,874	58,411	
–	1,950	2,445	1,757	1,200	3,542	11,988	
1,349	2,390	523	150	286	79	5,188	
2,435	1,862	240	865	532	246	6,803	
53,324	11,232	5,136	1,990	3,424	4,484	86,248	2
3,018	6,225	3,087	883	1,338	1,574	17,398	
1,602	4,601	2,305	2,225	1,843	3,726	17,560[2]	3
17,581	2,796	291	564	347	–	22,525	4
10,811	15,843	3,137	2,556	2,048	2,592	40,933	
7,652	15,621	1,105	1,111	177	449	35,238	
692,155	**815,066**	**164,372**	**234,484**	**181,119**	**140,799**	**2,484,877**[2]	
3,062,000	**3,673,000**	**711,000**	**931,000**	**764,000**	**735,000**	**10,935,000**[2]	

ITURES.

5,219,518	5,550,385	1,042,824	1,593,705	1,444,705	2,547,541	19,471,062	5
22,843,300	38,286,760	5,914,938	6,073,595	7,890,249	5,623,115	92,008,264	
2,700,000	1,030,000	355,000	109,000	220,000	357,000	5,041,000	6
66,651	354,818	198,596	297,742	265,092	367,222	1,655,821[2]	7
6,116,148	6,425,916	883,279	1,005,866	871,167	645,444	17,774,512	8
36,945,617	**51,647,879**	**8,394,637**	**9,079,908**	**10,691,213**	**9,540,322**	**136,040,659**[2]	

OLS UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL [ITEM 1 (a) ABOVE].[4]

315,250	364,864	72,822	111,579	83,941	59,989	1,121,259	9
315,833	360,006	71,919	109,756	84,013	57,244	1,111,705	10
	–	124,742	185,643	139,306	94,998	–	11
	–	19,999	35,341	28,648	22,235		12
	487,639	105,216	91,500	83,855	69,515		13
	237,231	39,525	129,835	84,099	47,718		14
542,355	614,249	117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	1,865,150	15
–	–	179	175	179	–	–	16
–	–	191	188	192	–	–	17
85·8	84·7	81·1	79·2	81·0	89·4	83·4	18
22,770	21,361	4,396	8,443	5,911	3,942	73,921	19
4,365	5,704	1,102	2,678	1,888	1,342	18,189	20
18,405	15,657	3,294	5,765	4,023	2,600	55,732	21
1,853	6,600[7]	1,948	4,919	3,449	762	23,225[7]	22
8,442	7,676	2,055	–	–	–	–	23
20,000[6]	18,500[6]	4,290	6,856	5,815	3,669	65,626	24
38	40	34	32	29	32	–	25
–	6,132	–	–	3,164	1,012		26

[4] Includes also 5,039 in the Departmental summer schools for teachers in Ontario, and 444 in British Columbia, not held at universities or colleges.

[5] Includes also 2 (a) for Quebec.

[6] Estimated.

[7] Approximate.

Subsection 1.—The Provincially-Controlled Schools.

Provincial Administration.—The Department of Education is the permanent central body in charge of public education in each of the provinces. With the exception of Quebec this Department in all of the provinces is under the direction of the Provincial Government. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the Department is under the jurisdiction of a Cabinet Minister, the Minister of Education. There are also Ministers of Education in Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, but in each province his authority is shared by several members of the Legislature. In Prince Edward Island all the members of the Treasury Board and four other persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council form the Board of Education, while in British Columbia all the members of the Executive Council (Cabinet Ministers) are designated the Council of Public Instruction.

In the remaining provinces there are no Ministers of Education. The administration of the Department is under the Council of Public Instruction (the members of the Executive Council) in Nova Scotia; and the Board of Education (the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education) in New Brunswick. The administrative body in the Province of Quebec is the Council of Education, made up of two committees, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. The Catholic Committee consists of: all the Roman Catholic Bishops, or Vicars Apostolic whose dioceses or parts thereof are in the province, *ex officio*; an equal number of Roman Catholic laymen; and four Roman Catholic teachers, two of whom must be priests. The Protestant Committee consists of a number of Protestants equal to the number of Roman Catholic laymen. The members of the Council, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Bishops, are appointed by the Crown and hold office during pleasure. The appointed members of the Protestant Committee may co-opt six additional Committee members and the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers may annually elect one of their members to the Committee. The Council is represented in Parliament and in the Cabinet by the Provincial Secretary.

In most of the provinces the Department of Education is provided with a formal means of drawing upon the advice and assistance of educational leaders of the province. The most common form is in the appointment of an Advisory Board or Educational Council such as is found in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, as shown above, carry out this principle by the appointment of leaders in education to the administrative body. Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces that do not include this feature of educational control in their systems of education.

In addition to the members of the government of the day who change with the political parties, and the members of the educational boards or councils who are appointed or elected for varying terms, each province has as an important part of the central executive authority one or more permanent educational officials. In Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia the chief permanent official is the Deputy Minister of Education; in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the Chief Superintendent of Education; and in Nova Scotia and Quebec the Superintendent of Education. The above officials are appointed in each of the provinces by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The number of assistants and the size of the clerical staff required by these officials depend largely upon the school population and the number of schools in the province, and the different services undertaken by the Department.

The Departments of Education of the various provinces exercise a direct supervision over their schools through a staff of inspectors who make periodic visits to all the

schools. The school inspectors, with the exception of those employed in Winnipeg, in the Ontario city elementary schools, and in the province of Quebec are appointed and paid by the Departments of Education. In Winnipeg they are appointed by the School Board, and in the cities of Ontario by the Public School Board or the Board of Education. The Ontario Government makes a grant towards the payment of the inspectors employed of a sum equal to $6 for every teacher in the city occupying a separate room. The inspectors in the province of Quebec are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and paid through the Department of Education.

Local Administration.—In all of the provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario the local unit of school control is known as the *school district*. Nova Scotia uses the term *school section* for all its local units and the term *district* for a division of the province over which a Board of School Commissioners presides whose principal duty is determination of school section boundaries. Ontario uses the term *district* for its high school units and *school section* for its elementary school rural units. In the province of Quebec the local unit is the *school municipality* and the term *district* is used to indicate a division of a rural school municipality containing as a rule a single school.

The urban schools in all the provinces are administered under systems of municipal ownership. Cities, towns, and villages form separate administrative units, and in some cases a part of the territory adjacent to them is included in the unit. The system of municipal ownership is extended in some provinces to the administration of their rural schools. In Quebec the rural unit coincides with the township, and in British Columbia with the district municipality. In Ontario, since 1932, a township as a whole, or any part thereof, may be made the unit. Manitoba has a provision in its School Act by which a rural municipality may become a single school district, and has had one municipal school district for fifteen years.

With the exception of the cases mentioned in the previous paragraph, the rural school unit is in no way synonymous with the unit for municipal government. It is usually formed out of an area which has enough children to make a school and which is not too large for all the children to reach the school on foot. Thus a rural municipality may contain several rural school units, and a rural school unit may be situated in parts of two or more rural municipalities. Several of the original school units, however, have taken advantage of the provision, included in the School Act of each province, which permits, at the option of the units concerned, the consolidation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools with town or village schools. There are over 100 such consolidations in Manitoba, 60 in Alberta, 40 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Quebec, 30 in Ontario, and smaller numbers in the remaining provinces. In Saskatchewan some of them were large districts with conveyance provided from the time of first organization. By legislation passed in Alberta in 1935, the Minister of Education is empowered to direct that any two or more school districts be united under one Board, if, in his opinion, such a union would be in the interest of education. Early in 1937, eleven large units were in process of organization.

In all of the provinces, except Ontario and Saskatchewan, elementary and secondary education come under the same local authority. The Ontario and Saskatchewan Acts relating to secondary education provide for the appointment or election of a separate local board to manage high schools, but in many cases in both of these provinces the same local authority is in charge of elementary and secondary education. In Saskatchewan it is only in 18 or 20 of the larger towns and cities that there are two Boards. The continuation schools in Ontario are managed by the same Board as the elementary schools, and under the Boards of

Education Act most of the Ontario cities, and several of the towns and villages, manage their public elementary schools and their high schools by means of one Board.

In Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the local authorities may be divided on denominational lines, the religious minority (Roman Catholic or Protestant, the latter term in practice including all who are not Roman Catholics) electing a separate Board. In Quebec, and in a few cases in Alberta, this separation applies to both elementary and secondary schools, but in Ontario and Saskatchewan, and for the majority of cases in Alberta, it is confined to the elementary schools. In Quebec the schools are generally known as "Catholic" and "Protestant". In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the schools of the separating minority are known as "separate schools" and the schools of the majority as "public schools". Most of the dissentient or minority schools of Quebec are Protestant, and with few exceptions the separate schools of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are Roman Catholic.

The local school authorities are most commonly called *trustees*. In the province of Quebec, however, *trustees* is the name applied to the managing authority of the minority schools whether Protestant or Catholic, while the members of the local governing body of the schools of the majority are referred to as *commissioners*. The only other exception is in Nova Scotia where the term *commissioners* is used in cities and incorporated towns.

In most of the provinces the members of the Local School Boards are elected by vote. Exceptions to this rule are found in the cities and incorporated towns in the Maritime Provinces, the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and in the high school districts of Ontario. The School Boards in the cities and incorporated towns in the Maritimes, and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec are appointed in part by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in part by the Council of the city or town. In the high school districts of Ontario the trustees are appointed by the Council of the municipality in which the district is situated, and in some cases the Public and Separate School Boards within the high school district each appoint a member to the High School Board.

According to the latest figures issued by the provincial Departments of Education there were approximately 23,500 School Boards operating schools in Canada. In Quebec and British Columbia, where there are rural administrative units of municipal size, there is a much smaller number of Boards than in other provinces of equal population.

School Organization.—The complete course in the provincial schools, elementary and continuation or secondary, consists of 12 or 13 grades, each requiring one year for the average child to complete. The final year has in the past been equivalent of the first year at university, but some universities are now demanding that students complete it before being admitted. The first seven or eight years have in the past been considered elementary, the remaining years secondary or high school, and this is still the most common arrangement. But a junior high or intermediate school is being introduced in several provinces, usually occupying pupils for three years, the seventh to ninth.

It is only in the larger towns and cities that elementary and secondary schools occupy separate buildings. Secondary work is taught in schools of all sizes, often in one-room schools, sometimes with the assistance of lessons by correspondence from the Departments of Education. The schools that are considered as secondary in French Quebec, the classical colleges, are conducted by religious communities, not elected Boards, and are not supported by local taxation. As they carry students through to the *baccalaureate* they are included in the university tables of this chapter.

Six of the Departments offer courses by correspondence for children living out of reach of a school, chiefly the children of families in scattered frontier posts. All Departments pay for the education of blind and deaf children in special schools. Enrolment in special schools or courses, such as these, is not included in Table 2, but only the enrolment in the ordinary schools conducted by local authorities and supported by local taxation.

2.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-35.

NOTE.—Figures of enrolment and average attendance in various years prior to 1911 are given on pp. 839-840 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
					TOTAL NUMBERS ENROLLED.					
1911...	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,361,205
1912...	17,078	103,984	69,199	400,036	527,570	–	81,896	70,414	50,170	1,320,347
1913...	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	544,138	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,470,844
1914...	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915...	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	571,387	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,603,032
1916...	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,853	563,727	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,626,144
1917...	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,650,600
1918...	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,933	569,394	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,674,943
1919...	17,587	106,982	71,029	492,829	589,514	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,395
1920...	17,354	108,096	72,988	504,914	609,849	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,826,571
1921...	17,510	109,483	73,771	518,410	637,467	129,015	184,871	124,328[1]	85,950	1,880,805
1922...	18,323	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,880	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923...	17,742	114,458	78,887	543,559	677,106	142,369	194,313	145,803	94,888	2,009,125
1924...	17,281	111,594	79,452	547,880	682,906	144,491	204,154	145,312	96,204	2,029,274
1925...	17,427	112,352	80,360	555,721	692,653	145,834	206,595	145,692	97,954	2,054,588
1926...	17,324	112,391	81,330	559,198	703,614	148,279	213,404	148,245	101,688	2,085,473
1927...	17,210	112,556	81,916	563,704	720,625	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,119,634
1928...	17,214	112,898	83,271	571,135	731,258	150,883	223,049	155,741	108,179	2,153,628
1929...	17,180	113,309	84,370	582,661	738,477	150,517	227,263	161,235	109,558	2,184,570
1930...	17,277	113,860	87,308	589,286	756,812	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017	2,220,359
1931...	17,506	115,511	88,836	606,120	772,388	153,553	230,492	165,786	113,914	2,264,106
1932...	17,846	116,041	89,755	618,597	778,972	151,927	229,193	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933...	18,247	117,238	90,888	624,045	774,868	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	2,287,171
1934...	18,358	117,839	92,708	632,266	724,870	147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	2,242,553
1935...	18,247	116,798	92,288	[2]	[3]	144,741	221,335	167,954	117,233	[3]
					AVERAGES OF DAILY ATTENDANCE.					
1911...	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,532
1912...	10,916	63,640	43,685	314,520	323,358	–	49,329	39,226	37,384	882,058
1913...	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	340,223	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	978,862
1914...	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	357,519	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,051,938
1915...	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	367,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,112,769
1916...	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,754	366,891	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,118,522
1917...	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,868	371,129	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,143,212
1918...	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,426	382,506	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,161,919
1919...	10,908	65,906	45,797	370,710	391,539	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,187,191
1920...	10,991	66,442	46,950	379,319	398,264	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,234,092
1921...	11,446	78,238	49,714	401,655	450,656	86,137	113,412	89,401[1]	68,597	1,349,256
1922...	12,338	79,410	51,668	426,466	475,591	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,435,990
1923...	11,763	83,472	53,745	426,935	482,068	98,787	130,499	103,612	77,752	1,468,633
1924...	11,783	79,509	58,366	430,185	496,673	103,775	139,782	104,003	79,262	1,503,338
1925...	12,259	80,318	58,397	443,741	508,044	104,312	144,650	105,978	82,721	1,540,420
1926...	11,823	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	108,881	85,293	1,564,840
1927...	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1928...	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1929...	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	583,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1930...	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,196	1,746,451
1931...	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1932...	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1933...	13,810	93,866	72,204	525,215	613,084	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,856,907
1934...	13,399	93,294	72,109[2]	542,355	614,249	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,873,740
1935...	13,496	90,565	70,757	[3]	[3]	117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	[3]

[1] Half-year only. [2] Figures revised since publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Figures for Quebec and Ontario for 1935 not available at time of going to press.

Secondary Education.—The number of pupils continuing their education beyond the elementary schools has increased very much more rapidly than the total enrolment, as may be seen in the following table. Table 3, also shows that in each of the provinces and in every year, the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. Another characteristic is the much greater number of urban than of rural children. The Census of 1931 indicated that only 25·4 p.c. of rural children in the age group 15-19 were in school, as compared with 41·2 p.c. of urban children of the same age group.

3.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Numbers of Boys and Girls Doing Work of Secondary Grade in each of Seven Provinces, 1911-35.[1]

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1901-10, see p. 974 of the 1933 Year Book. B=boys; G=girls.

Year.	N.S.		N.B.		Ont.[3]		Man.		Sask.		Alta.		B.C.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1911.....	3,211	5,463	–	–	17,073	20,907	–	–	766	927	–	–	940	1,048
1912.....	3,132	5,536	–	–	17,525	21,461	–	–	885	1,129	–	–	973	1,178
1913.....	3,175	5,461	–	–	17,227	23,349[2]	–	–	1,028	1,326	–	–	1,232	1,448
1914.....	3,216	5,687	–	–	18,808	25,689	–	–	1,034	1,622	–	–	1,414	1,593
1915.....	3,436	6,041	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,545	2,038	–	–	1,844	2,068
1916.....	3,466	6,260	–	–	20,135	27,448	–	–	1,566	2,283	–	–	2,260	2,510
1917.....	3,051	6,037	–	–	16,241	21,061	–	–	1,445	2,441	–	–	2,074	2,767
1918.....	3,082	6,115	–	–	16,407	21,468	–	–	1,523	2,561	–	–	2,151	2,999
1919.....	3,024	6,114	–	–	18,107	22,370	–	–	1,910	2,841	–	–	2,392	3,414
1920.....	3,313	6,178	–	–	19,618	23,334	–	–	2,492	3,425	–	–	2,826[2]	3,810
1921.....	3,425	6,280	–	–	19,452	23,099	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922.....	4,202	6,937	–	–	24,475	27,779	4,389	6,340	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923.....	4,715	7,373	–	–	27,307	33,274	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	4,851	6,703	4,046	5,174
1924.....	4,415	7,217	1,492	2,174	29,238	36,187	5,449	7,354	6,604	9,410	5,322	7,184	4,380	5,509
1925.....	4,696	7,157	1,669	2,284	38,054	44,648	5,480	7,396	7,255	10,171	5,917	7,851	4,711	5,886
1926.....	4,605	7,343	1,849	2,511	39,972	47,073	5,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,144	7,378	5,306	6,473
1927.....	4,498	7,472	2,185	3,076	40,091	46,857	5,499	7,921	8,315	11,721	6,049	8,829	6,102	7,324
1928.....	4,633	7,483	2,200	3,028	43,547	49,492	5,665	8,498	8,497	12,405	6,740	9,716	6,449	7,814
1929.....	4,809	7,722	2,132	3,046	45,652	52,181	5,458	8,620	9,197	13,397	7,128	10,910	7,360	8,683
1930.....	4,931	7,984	2,678	3,714	47,287	52,277	5,576	8,586	10,226	14,223	8,223	11,034	7,455	8,715
1931.....	5,279	8,573	2,753	3,657	50,011	53,309	7,372	9,253	12,212	16,371	9,975	12,691	8,603	9,562
1932.....	6,086	9,140	3,239	4,103	57,966	59,865	8,656	10,039	15,196	18,774	12,076	14,641	9,753	10,578
1933.....	6,969	9,732	3,388	4,257	61,576	62,815	9,510	10,119	15,877	19,227	13,191	14,998	10,310	10,605
1934.....	7,267	10,051	3,440	4,489	59,477	62,292	9,127	10,161	15,902	19,319	13,469	15,184	10,358	10,908
1935.....	7,112	9,964	3,553	4,849	58,650	62,739	9,478	10,521	15,827	19,563	13,186	15,462	10,956	11,279

[1] P.E.I. (including Prince of Wales College): 1923—379 boys-1,058 girls; 1924—719-1,113; 1925—669-1,087; 1926—704-1,070; 1927—669-1,132; 1928—620-1,216; 1929—716-1,217; 1930—696-1,152; 1931—836-1,432; 1932—982-1,627; 1933—1,167-1,691; 1934—1,250-1,752; 1935—1,060-1,506. [2] Figures revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book. [3] Enrolment in Ontario is only for the month of May since 1930.

Statistics of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1930, available for six provinces, were presented in the Canada Year Book, 1932, p. 843, showing, among other things, the small number of pupils taking Greek and German and the high proportion studying French and Latin. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1935" shows in detail the changes in the subjects chosen in recent years by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces.

Vocational and Technical Education.—The introduction of technical and vocational courses into the high school curricula has been stimulated in recent years by the Technical Education Acts of 1919, 1929 and 1931, under the terms of which the Dominion Government undertook to provide subsidies to the provinces to encourage the growth of technical instruction. From the outset evening classes during the winter months have been an important part of the work of the technical schools. The numbers of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, were as follows: 1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923,

70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024; 1926, 88,961; 1927, 96,682; 1928, 109,008; 1929, 121,252. In the years since 1929 not all provinces have been receiving grants, but Table 4 provides a record of pupils receiving instruction of a technical character in the provincially-controlled schools in 1935.

4.—Enrolment in Provincially-Controlled Vocational Schools in Canada, by Provinces, school year ended June 30, 1935.

Province.	Full-Time Day Students.			Part-Time and Short Course Students.	Evening Students.
	Commercial.	Other than Commercial.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	41	Nil	41	-	Nil
Nova Scotia	123	23	146	169	2,933
New Brunswick	482	910	1,392	193	1,107
Quebec[1]	Nil	7,747	7,747	288	15,441
Ontario[2]	-	-	34,276	1,191	27,676
Manitoba[3]	2,237	3,809	6,046	-	1,362
Saskatchewan	1,695	990	2,685	384	1,048
Alberta	2,014	2,140	4,154	80	1,109
British Columbia[3]	3,233	6,766	9,999	-	6,874
Totals			**66,486**		**57,550**

[1] This table does not include students in commercial courses in Quebec who, it will be noted, constitute a numerous group in other provinces. In Quebec statistics they are included with the high schools, classical colleges, etc. Moreover, this table comes far short of demonstrating the full importance of technical or vocational training in Quebec for another reason. All the work in the Catholic schools in advance of the elementary years (*i.e.*, in the five complementary and superior years, including about 30,000 pupils) has a highly vocational character. Apart from certain compulsory general subjects in these years, optional subjects are grouped in four vocational sections, in one of which each pupil studies. [2] Enrolment in Ontario schools is not for the full year but for the month of May. [3] Not including junior high school students.

Teaching Staffs.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted in 1935 of 73,921 teachers, 18,189 males and 55,732 females. Practically all of the increase of 3,500 in teachers since 1930 has been in the male class. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1935" deals in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and the teaching experience. Table 5 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as these are available. The heaviest loss during depression years has been in Saskatchewan rural schools, amounting to more than 50 p.c.

5.—Average[1] Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1926, 1930, 1935, or Latest Year Reported.

Province and Class.	1926.	1930.	1935.		
			Average.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island—	$	$	$	$	$
First class teachers	704	701	638	700	600
Second class teachers	507	508	458	497	449
Nova Scotia—					
All teachers	673	741	724	985	680
Rural and village schools	543	543	531	606	519
City and town schools	888	1,079	1,046	1,598	951
New Brunswick—					
First class teachers	989	981	849	931	833
Second class teachers	683	667	499	588	491
Quebec—					
Protestant schools	1,178	1,239	1,230	2,304	1,086
Catholic lay teachers	449	509	1,566	331	481
Catholic teachers in religious orders	420	432	581	372	430
Ontario—					
Public (elementary) schools	1,248	1,270	1,128	1,382	1,061
Separate (elementary) schools	763	771	810	838	729
Continuation schools	1,600	1,570	1,242	-	-
Collegiate institutes	2,580	2,688	2,457		
High schools	2,100	2,188	1,798		
Vocational schools	2,878	2,456	2,263		

[1] The averages are means, except in Manitoba.

5.—Average[1] Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1926, 1930, 1935, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

Province and Class.	1926.	1930.	1935.		
			Average.	Male.	Female.
	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—					
All schools (median)	1,008	1,012	685	710	689
One-room schools (median)	879	877	484	507	477
Saskatchewan—					
Urban elementary	1,287	1,316	914	1,147	784
Rural elementary	1,055	1,076	465	519	443
High schools and collegiate institutes	2,381	1,962	1,745	1,895	1,467
Alberta—					
All teachers	1,204	1,242	971	1,130	897
First class teachers	1,386	1,439	1,072	1,270	952
Second class teachers	1,118	1,138	855	869	849
British Columbia—					
All schools	1,430	1,528	1,300		
Elementary schools	1,242	1,393	1,140		
High schools	2,316	2,328	1,733		

[1] The averages are means, except in Manitoba.

Financial Statistics.—Financial records of the provincial schools in Canada are neither equally complete nor entirely comparable in any two provinces. Hence it is quite impossible to construct a uniform set of tables for all provinces. A record of assets and liabilities is available only for four provinces, a record of expenditures only in five.

The closest approach to a comparable statement is in the case of receipts and the accompanying Table **6** has been compiled, covering the years 1926-36, in response to continued requests for data that will permit of a reasonably accurate comparison of school costs as between provinces. Table **2**, showing the enrolment and average daily attendance for each year, may be used to calculate the approximate costs per pupil, or per "pupil-year of attendance"

The columns of Table **6** show the following: (1) Provincial Government grants to the school boards, also their contributions to teachers' salaries where these are paid directly to the teachers, and do not pass through the hands of the Board; (2) school taxes raised within the school administrative units, which are variously called districts, sections, or municipalities; (3) school board revenue from counties, affecting three provinces only; (4) total current revenue recorded, including tuition fees, which in the school administrative units of most provinces are collected only from non-resident pupils. Though there should be entries under this head in all provinces, they are on record only in four. There are other small amounts, such as receipts from rental of school property, that are not shown in the table for any of the provinces. The aim of this total column is to indicate the approximate amount of money that the school boards have had at their disposal to spend, from current sources, each year (plus teachers' salaries paid directly by the province). The fifth column shows the debenture indebtedness against schools in each year, for the provinces for which a record is available. The annual increase in the sum shown in this column indicates the net amount that was spent each year by school boards over and above the current revenue that is shown in the preceding column. By the inclusion of this column, a conception of each year's total expenditure may be gained. The whole is not as satisfactory a statement as a full record of receipts and expenditures would be, but in the absence of complete accounts it is the best substitute obtainable. Table **7** provides as complete a statement of expenditures as is possible for the school boards of the five provinces in which a record is available.

6.—Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-36.

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following table do not include any amounts raised by loans, or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year.

Fiscal Year.	Government Grants.	Taxation within School Administrative Units.	School Board Revenue from Counties.	Total Current Revenue Recorded.[2]	Debenture Indebtedness.	Administrative Units Operating Schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
1926	242,336[1]	171,650	–	413,986	[3]	469
1927	243,745[1]	174,165		417,910	[3]	468
1928	245,479[1]	179,004		424,483	[3]	467
1929	245,610[1]	187,769		433,379	[3]	469
1930	249,247[1]	189,669		438,916	[3]	464
1931	258,905[1]	189,444		448,349	[3]	469
1932	263,034[1]	218,477		481,511	[3]	474
1933	264,210[1]	182,812		447,022	[3]	474
1934	262,351[1]	165,704		428,055	[3]	475
1935	264,541[1]	223,922		488,463	[3]	474
Nova Scotia—						
1926	365,219[1]	2,393,155	497,229	3,255,603	[3]	1,704
1927	368,579[1]	2,393,125	497,876	3,259,580	[3]	1,707
1928	419,920[1]	2,504,390	497,197	3,421,507	[3]	1,706
1929	436,757[1]	2,549,461	495,227	3,481,445	[3]	1,706
1930	444,926[1]	2,529,293	494,901	3,469,120	[3]	1,704
1931	509,462[1]	2,657,780	493,533	3,660,775	[3]	1,714
1932	545,393[1]	2,697,691	490,949	3,734,033	[3]	1,728
1933	572,570[1]	2,631,324	487,130	3,691,024	[3]	1,729
1934	612,690[1]	2,643,568	478,790	3,735,048	[3]	1,724
1935	631,233[1]	2,564,759	483,185	3,679,177	[3]	1,722
New Brunswick—						
1926	511,350[1]	2,263,082	213,066	2,987,498	[3]	1,459
1927	516,221[1]	2,413,951	212,350	3,142,522	[3]	1,458
1928	432,865[1]	2,337,740	212,616	2,983,221	[3]	1,463
1929	440,020[1]	2,361,978	214,845	3,016,843	[3]	1,535
1930	449,702[1]	2,405,890	212,172	3,067,764	[3]	1,481
1931	459,029[1]	2,467,510	210,500	3,137,039	[3]	1,483
1932	430,449[1]	2,389,050	214,008	3,033,507	[3]	1,481
1933	412,880[1]	2,249,768	219,909	2,882,557	4,577,420	1,421
1934	426,434[1]	1,922,036	220,063	2,568,533	4,966,150	1,476
1935	446,472[1]	1,938,568	222,307	2,607,347	5,042,950	1,498
1936	462,182[1]	1,964,287	223,493	2,649,962		1,518
Quebec—						
1926	993,509	15,647,512	–	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1927	1,077,073	16,237,999		17,864,797	53,203,161	1,808
1928	1,126,324	16,565,637		18,255,577	57,122,017	1,834
1929	1,189,919	17,629,630		19,385,555	58,962,578	1,840
1930	1,467,502	17,613,082	–	19,647,319	61,604,525	1,828
1931	1,429,033	18,697,183		20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1932	1,269,210	18,214,999		20,117,001	71,669,326	1,830
1933	1,487,116	19,027,988		21,110,339	71,446,847	1,843
1934	1,218,936	19,391,697		21,237,377	76,415,272	1,853

For footnotes see end of table, p. 968.

6.—Financial Support of the Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-36—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Government Grants.	Taxation within School Administrative Units.	School Board Revenue from Counties.	Total Current Revenue Recorded.[2]	Debenture Indebtedness.	Administrative Units Operating Schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	No.
Ontario—						
1926	4,775,853	30,903,925[4]	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	
1927	4,940,903	32,300,935[4]	1,923,813	39,308,814	72,388,782	
1928	5,078,005	34,072,913[4]	2,068,889	41,612,022	75,088,615	
1929	5,398,354	36,179,339[4]	2,341,337	44,276,816	86,353,869	
1930	5,600,500	39,208,561[4]	2,554,480	47,678,047	86,551,681	6,600
1931	6,276,666	39,544,376[4]	3,100,225	49,351,714	88,781,934	(approx.)
1932	6,090,276	37,217,288[4]	2,864,146	46,171,710	88,143,815	
1933	5,240,364	35,476,241	2,755,636	43,472,241	84,722,797	
1934	5,010,385	35,386,482	2,631,561	43,028,428	83,068,135	
Manitoba—						
1926	1,091,151	7,302,044		8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1927	1,110,575	7,365,798		8,476,373	14,730,128	1,868
1928	1,191,924	7,555,561		8,747,485	15,104,675	1,885
1929	1,208,809	7,611,029		8,819,838	15,257,885	1,892
1930	1,285,898	7,821,988		9,107,886	15,097,103	1,929
1931	1,310,587	7,675,879		8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1932	1,299,625	6,834,536		8,134,161	15,854,034	1,944
1933	1,207,836	6,029,404		7,237,240	15,611,523	1,943
1934	1,124,876	5,492,877	–	6,617,753	15,579,826	1,966
1935	1,042,824	6,016,858		7,059,682	15,457,253	1,948
1936	988,434	5,635,473		6,623,907	14,592,013	1,902
Saskatchewan—						
1926	2,265,481	10,696,154		13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1927	2,340,536	10,896,918	–	13,434,700	13,090,426	4,567
1928	2,402,621	11,367,519		13,978,582	13,321,936	4,643
1929	2,826,700	11,542,580		14,597,854	14,113,091	4,704
1930	2,763,903	10,670,745		13,649,942	15,659,373	4,763
1931	2,704,242	8,114,719		11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1932	1,919,153	6,870,606		8,932,140	15,726,862	4,880
1933	1,597,240	5,959,179		7,713,310	14,385,153	4,892
1934	1,593,706	5,800,000		7,557,281	14,300,000	4,919
1935	1,613,960	6,075,000		7,845,354		4,923
Alberta—						
1926	1,137,638	8,241,715		9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1927	1,218,572	8,901,979	–	10,234,413	10,574,633	3,202
1928	1,321,158	9,279,494		10,727,396	10,950,461	3,242
1929	1,355,962	9,419,440		10,917,698	11,833,631	3,314
1930	1,593,995	8,854,951		10,602,878	12,637,146	3,346
1931	1,511,776	8,931,880		10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1932	1,675,229	8,366,781	–	10,193,596	11,541,291	3,451
1933	1,587,799	7,073,762		8,796,050	11,074,602	3,428
1934	1,444,705	7,988,630	–	9,551,849	10,466,837	3,449
British Columbia—						
1926	2,380,668	5,095,420		[3] 7,476,088	12,101,417	746
1927	2,568,326	5,769,788		8,338,114	13,259,740	761
1928	2,692,384	5,728,576	–	8,420,960	14,028,743	788
1929	2,926,762	7,384,075	–	10,310,837	15,813,616	792
1930	2,719,106	6,264,939	–	8,984,045	15,933,508	803
1931	2,856,376	6,226,661		9,083,037	15,936,753	811
1932	3,089,566	5,704,260		[3] 8,793,826	15,592,820	830
1933	2,302,047	6,091,525	–	8,393,572	15,448,396	821
1934	2,053,762	5,601,431	–	7,655,193	15,233,204	827
1935	2,175,619	5,623,115	–	7,798,734	–	762
1936	2,270,466	5,802,969		8,073,435		773

[1] Includes contributions to teachers' salaries in the Maritime Provinces; and in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board, since 1921. [2] Includes tuition fees where these are recorded. [3] Record not available. [4] The Ontario figures include the township grant towards the salaries of rural public school teachers. In the rural municipalities of Manitoba about three-fifths of the school support is equalized by a uniform rate levied over the whole municipality.

7.—Expenditures on Teachers' Salaries, Buildings, etc., Interest, and Maintenance of Boards of Provincially-Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1926-36.

NOTE.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.

Fiscal Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements.	Interest on Debentures and Other Loans.	Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all Other Expenses.[2]	Total.[3]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Nova Scotia	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
New Brunswick	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Quebec—					
1926	9,099,785	2,433,047	2,721,293	5,919,287	20,173,412
1927	9,487,999	3,702,156	2,777,941	5,940,814	21,908,910
1928	9,837,173	3,234,265	2,959,161	6,154,295	22,184,894
1929	10,127,817	3,029,047	3,067,600	6,643,102	22,867,566
1930	10,618,188	3,687,128	3,210,233	8,701,528	26,217,077
1931	11,130,976	5,969,843	3,371,340	7,936,447	28,408,606
1932	11,575,148	5,695,743	3,488,946	6,933,999	27,693,836
1933	11,417,920	2,540,389	3,928,117	6,814,659	24,701,085
1934	11,123,788	1,480,174	4,016,282	6,172,522	22,792,766
Ontario—					
1926	25,167,571	5,463,159	3,396,000	7,935,000	41,961,730
1927	25,984,803	6,451,090	3,553,000	8,118,000	44,106,893
1928	27,021,678	7,485,832	3,619,000	8,508,000	46,634,510
1929	28,198,063	8,068,212	3,754,000	10,168,482	50,188,757
1930	29,359,882	10,151,404	4,318,000	10,851,357	54,680,643
1931	30,490,962	5,148,123	4,328,000	10,739,094	50,706,179
1932	30,142,144	3,146,921	4,439,000	9,893,386	47,621,451
1933	24,405,768	926,673	4,407,000	9,291,393	42,030,834
Manitoba—					
1926	4,914,087	419,047	681,643[2]	2,184,409	8,199,186
1927	4,984,111	718,348	683,883[2]	2,181,626	8,567,968
1928	5,063,926	597,183	683,714[2]	2,228,088	8,572,911
1929	5,167,687	683,747	684,765[2]	2,247,287	8,783,486
1930	5,329,428	1,222,272	694,929[2]	2,427,817	9,674,446
1931	5,387,400	795,143	693,704[2]	2,290,757	9,167,004
1932	5,052,322	298,959	691,335[2]	1,940,073	7,982,689
1933	4,484,074	103,052	661,129[2]	1,839,192	7,087,447
1934	3,713,676	106,250	650,341[2]	1,656,252	6,126,519
1935	3,954,078	139,057	650,911[2]	1,759,807	6,503,853
1936	3,987,144	215,939	595,360[2]	1,861,099	6,659,542
Saskatchewan—					
1926	7,438,095	1,688,015	3,350,490		12,476,600
1927	7,693,232	2,271,489	3,468,078		13,432,799
1928	8,023,677	2,325,815	3,665,477		14,014,969
1929	8,402,259	2,524,651	3,794,142		14,721,052
1930	8,530,621	2,903,150	3,826,107		15,259,878
1931	7,358,024	1,022,655	3,052,489		11,433,168
1932	5,468,043	341,217	2,698,871		8,508,131
1933	4,640,050	291,182	2,434,043		7,365,275
1934	4,345,229	311,695	2,260,856		6,917,780
1935	4,372,189	404,908	2,570,404		7,347,501
Alberta—					
1926	5,640,219	1,051,627[4]	654,000	2,188,336	9,534,182
1927	5,899,839	1,090,624[4]	642,000	2,228,086	9,860,549
1928	6,243,085	1,923,593[4]	635,000	2,472,001	11,273,679
1929	6,586,974	2,221,647[4]	657,000	2,725,051	12,190,672
1930	6,847,413	1,689,588[4]	710,000	2,712,456	11,959,457
1931	6,741,826	537,555[4]	758,000	2,325,678	10,363,059
1932	6,406,997	396,967[4]	722,000	2,208,237	9,734,201
1933	5,734,956	318,889[4]	692,000	1,950,073	8,695,918
1934	5,613,781	435,535	628,000	2,059,097	8,736,413
British Columbia—	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

[1] Not available. [2] In Manitoba, interest on debentures only. [3] Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans. [4] In Alberta "repairs" are included under this heading.

Subsection 2.—Private Schools.

Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.—There are numerous schools in each province doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially-controlled schools, but which are not publicly financed or administered and hence are not included in Subsection 1 (except in Quebec). Excepting Quebec, the private schools have from about two to four per cent of elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about ten per cent, but most of them are subsidized by the province and provincial reports include a record of them similar to, and in some cases (as of average daily attendance) inseparable from, the records of publicly-controlled schools. Thus their statistics are of necessity included in Subsection 1. Table 8, however, shows their annual enrolment since 1921, the year in which the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the collection of reports from private schools. A directory of the schools was published in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1931".

8.—Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-35.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1922.....	586	2,758	3,013	53,667	10,184	3,390	1,751	2,489	3,145	80,983
1923.....	752	2,675	3,074	51,875	10,022	3,708	1,826	2,242	3,217	79,391
1924.....	531	2,934	3,449	53,953	10,229	3,967	1,892	2,061	3,959	82,975
1925.....	552	2,846	3,494	54,959	10,149	4,086	1,939	2,104	4,017	84,146
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1927.....	635	2,529	3,593	55,333	10,536	4,872	2,522	3,088	4,740	87,848
1928.....	596	2,443	3,618	55,970	10,797	5,102	2,671	3,345	5,141	89,683
1929.....	645	2,634	3,658	56,846	11,632	5,562	2,734	3,615	5,340	92,666
1930.....	605	2,833	3,890	57,841	12,232	5,784	2,787	3,557	5,301	94,830
1931.....	570	2,746	4,082	57,320	12,236	5,864	2,853	2,944	5,276	93,891
1932.....	602	2,727	3,826	60,195	11,706	5,455	2,141	3,120	4,494	94,266
1933.....	511	2,655	3,544	56,587	11,242	5,490	1,541	2,453	3,906	87,929
1934.....	539	2,691	3,218	52,548	11,563	5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,953
1935.....	548	2,948	3,162	53,324	11,232	5,136	1,990	3,424	4,484	86,248

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in fields of education other than elementary and secondary, the most numerous group working in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment from this group also has been collected by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921; a summary of this information is presented in Table 9.

9.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment, 1921-35.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1922	75	893	707	3,219	11,379	2,009	1,156	2,314	1,561	23,313
1923	71	716	709	3,370	10,946	2,159	1,176	2,082	1,702	22,931
1924	67	729	716	3,285	10,560	2,557	1,227	2,213	1,987	23,341
1925	62	688	577	2,860	9,673	2,914	1,314	2,209	2,040	22,337
1926	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1927	116	783	733	2,766	11,176	3,619	1,555	2,250	2,281	25,279
1928	118	785	776	2,816	11,877	3,884	1,691	2,470	2,258	26,675
1929	120	705	766	2,996	12,661	3,908	1,773	2,692	2,319	27,940
1930	149	827	810	3,069	12,297	3,451	1,767	2,304	2,494	27,168
1931	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1932	143	595	519	3,919	6,407	2,257	964	1,421	1,612	17,837
1933	123	425	496	2,849	4,946	2,239	810		1,517	
1934	127	498	506	2,085	4,601	2,716	780		1,469	
1935	175	542	556	3,018	6,225	3,087	883	1,338	1,574	17,398

Subsection 3.—Higher Education.

The tables of this subsection are intended to include all institutions in the Dominion offering instruction in courses that are the equivalent of at least two years in advance of matriculation. In the table on enrolment the name of each institution is given in the language (French or English) used therein as the main language of instruction. Table **10** gives a summary of the degrees and diplomas granted by the different universities and colleges of Canada, and Table **11** shows the full-time students attending the faculties and courses of instruction offered in each institution. In addition a considerable number of part-time students attended university courses.

Students of University Grade.—The aggregate number of students in attendance was reported as 93,213. Of these 40,959 were of university grade (*i.e.*, following courses for which matriculation was prerequisite) and 34,446 were in attendance at the regular sessions. They were enrolled in about 160 different colleges or universities. Of those attending the full sessions 32,798 were undergraduates, while 1,648 were graduate students, *i.e.*, working toward a higher degree in a subject in which they already held a bachelor degree. Many of the large numbers classed as undergraduates actually held degrees, but not in the subject or faculty in which they were studying during the session under consideration.

More than half of all undergraduate students, or 17,781, are in arts and pure science or what are termed "academic" courses as distinguished from "professional" courses. One or two years of arts is prerequisite to many of the professional courses —in French-language Quebec the full four years. Next to arts and science come engineering and applied science with 3,315 students; medicine, 3,069; theology, 2,015; agriculture, 1,074; law, 963; household science, 858; education, 745; commerce and accounting, 735; pharmacy, 454; dentistry, 381; public health and nursing, 361; veterinary science, 222; music, 222; social service, 127; forestry, 98; architecture 90.

As shown in Table **10**, there were 4,274 bachelor degrees granted to men and 1,476 to women, 960 diplomas to men and 1,552 to women. Some of the latter represent completion of courses similar to those for bachelor degrees; after making due allowance for these and for duplication in cases where the same person may be receiving a second bachelor degree in a different branch of study, it may be concluded that there are, each year, about 4,000 new male and 1,400 new female university graduates with a bachelor degree or higher. The graduate degrees granted included 448 master degrees or licences to men and 106 to women, the term "licentiate" being used by the universities of Laval and Montreal in place of the term "master". Those completing the doctorate were 80 men and 5 women; while honorary doctor degrees were conferred on 67 men and 2 women.

10.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1934-35.

University or College.	Diplomas and Certificates.		Bachelor.[3]		Master and Licence.[4]		Doctor.[3,5]		Totals.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dalhousie—King's[1]	7	9	116	48	11	5	1	Nil	135	62	197
Acadia	8	13	64	29	8	3	5	Nil	85	45	130
St. Francis Xavier	Nil	Nil	26	14	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	28	14	42
New Brunswick	Nil	Nil	55	20	1	3	1	Nil	57	23	80
Mount Allison	5	11	35	30	1	Nil	3	Nil	44	41	85
Bishop's	Nil	Nil	35	8	1	1	6	Nil	42	9	51
McGill	1	35	380	137	35	13	40	Nil	456	185	641
Laval	213	766	339	3	63	Nil	3	Nil	618	769	1,387
Montreal	96	18	538	36	109	6	15	Nil	758	60	818
Toronto	15	131	968	368	74	39	33	5	1,090	543	1,633
Victoria[2]	23	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	30	Nil	30
Trinity[2]	6	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	10	Nil	10
Western	3	6	198	82	5	3	6	Nil	212	91	303

For footnotes see end of table, p. 973.

10.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1934-35—concluded.

University or College.	Diplomas and Certificates.		Bachelor.[3]		Master and Licence.[4]		Doctor.[2,5]		Totals.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Queen's	Nil	Nil	264	105	23	5	1	Nil	288	110	398
Ottawa	2	4	65	16	14	1	6	Nil	87	21	108
McMaster	2	Nil	122	80	4	8	3	Nil	131	88	219
Manitoba	24	1	268	177	23	5	3	1	318	184	502
Saskatchewan	115	67	181	93	21	4	Nil	Nil	317	164	481
Alberta	22	37	188	66	23	4	2	1	235	108	343
British Columbia	28	64	223	134	26	6	Nil	Nil	277	204	481
Other Institutions	390	390	202	30	4	Nil	15	Nil	611	420	1,031
Totals	**960**	**1,552**	**4,274**	**1,476**	**448**	**106**	**147**	**7**	**5,829**	**3,141**	**8,970**

[1] All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie. [2] All degrees except those in theology entered opposite Toronto. [3] Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column. [4] The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor, as the master degree is in the English-speaking. [5] Sixty-nine of the doctor degrees were honorary.

Students not of University Grade.—The 40,959 students of post-matriculation standard represent little more than half of the total enrolment in universities and colleges. Many of the arts colleges, including all of the classical colleges of Quebec, offer preparatory courses in which instruction is given in the high school grades, or even elementary grades. These accounted for 22,499 students, practically all of whom were in regular attendance at the full session.

The remaining 29,755 of the enrolment, 16,251 men and 13,504 women, were not following high school courses, but could not be classed as university-grade students as they had not necessarily matriculated. A minority of them attended the full session, generally studying music, household science or agriculture. The remainder were the students of summer courses in teaching methods, series of evening extension lectures, correspondence and other extra-mural courses, agricultural and other short courses.

Apart from the reported enrolment many thousands of people were reached by extension lectures that were not grouped in series and reported as courses, and still larger numbers reached by university radio broadcasts, travelling libraries, agricultural assistance, and various other forms of extension service.

Teaching Staff.—At pp. 858 to 861 of the 1932 Year Book there was published an analysis of the teaching staffs of universities and colleges as in 1929-30, by sex and by full time or part time. Corresponding tables for later years will be found in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada" obtainable from the Dominion Statistician. *Price 50 cents.*

11.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.							
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.
1	Prince of Wales College	55	–	–		–	–	–	
2	St. Dunstan's University	49	–	–		–	–	–	–
3	Acadia University	266	[4]	–		–	–	–	41
4	Dalhousie University	291	91	–		45	39	–	35
5	University of King's College	53	12	–		–	–	–	–
6	St. Francis Xavier University	144	[4]	–		–	–	–	87
7	St. Mary's College (1933)	142	5	–		20	–	–	25
8	Collège Ste-Anne (1934)	35	–	–		–	–	–	–
9	Mt. St. Vincent College	108	–	–		–	–	–	
10	Holy Heart Seminary	–	–	–		–	–	–	
11	Pine Hill Divinity Hall	–	–	–		–	–	–	
12	Nova Scotia Agricultural College	–	–	42		–	–	–	
13	Nova Scotia Technical College	–	–	–		–	–	–	86
14	Collège Sacré-Cœur	60	–	–		2	–	–	–
15	Université St-Joseph	138	–	–		2	–	–	–
16	Mt. Allison University	172	64	–		8	–	–	33
17	University of New Brunswick	137	54	–		–	–	–	70
18	Montreal School of Social Work	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
19	Sir George Williams College	39	36	–		20	–	–	
20	Bishop's University	131	–	–		–	–	12	–
21	McGill University and Macdonald College	695	320	71	43	198	53	16	344
22	Presbyterian Theological College (1934)	16	–	–		–	–	–	–
23	Diocesan Theological College	28	–	–		–	–	–	
24	United Theological College	27	–	–		–	–	–	
25	Montreal (facultés de l'université)	–	–	–		–	63	–	–
26	Ecole Polytechnique	–	–	–		–	–	–	214
27	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale	–	–	–		133	–	–	–
28	Institut Agricole d'Oka	–	–	123		–	–	–	
29	Instituts pédagogiques	–	–	–		–	–	53	
30	Collèges classiques (15 in number)	2,094	–	–		–	–	–	
31	Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys	114	–	–		–	–	–	
32	Ecoles annexées	–	–	–		–	–	–	
33	Laval (facultés de l'université)	–	–	–		–	–	40	
34	7 grands séminaires	–	–	–		–	–	–	
35	Académie Commerciale	–	–	–		38	–	–	
36	Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	–	–	103		–	–	–	
37	Collèges classiques (13 in number)	1,554	–	–		–	–	–	
38	Collège de Jésus-Marie	24	–	–		–	–	–	
39	Couvents affiliés	–	–	–		–	–	–	
40	Scolasticats ou Séminaires non-affiliés	–	–	–		–	–	–	
41	Juniorats non-affiliés	360	–	–		–	–	–	
42	Université d'Ottawa	402	–	–		–	–	–	
43	Collège Sacré-Cœur	39	–	–		–	–	–	
44	University of Western Ontario	1,145	[4]	–		–	–	–	–
45	Assumption College	285	–	–		–	–	–	
46	Alma College	5	–	–		–	–	–	
47	Huron College	–	–	–		–	–	–	
48	Ursuline College (1934)	93	–	–		–	–	–	
49	Waterloo College	62	–	–		–	–	–	–
50	Queen's University	706	–	–		120	–	–	441
51	McMaster University	582	–	–		–	–	–	–
52	Royal Military College	–	–	–		–	–	–	197
53	Osgoode Hall Law School	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
54	Margaret Eaton (Physical Training) School	–	–	–		–	–	–	
55	St. Augustine's Seminary	–	–	–		–	–	–	
56	St. Jerome's College	35	–	–		–	–	–	
57	St. Patrick's College	30	20	–		–	–	–	
58	Theological Seminaries of Roman Catholic Orders	–	–	–		–	–	–	
59	Pre-Theological Schools of Roman Catholic Orders	58	–	–		–	–	–	

For footnotes see end of table, pp. 976–977.

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1934-35.

Undergraduate—concluded.											Graduate.			Others.		No.
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Other.	Total (excluding duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
											55				406	406	1
											49				72	72	2
	62			15				42			426	24		24			3
		74	175			7					757	22		29			4
					4			10			72		4	4			5
	9										244	8		8			6
											192	3		3	112	112	7
	12				12					19	35				72	72	8
								88			151					7	9
								58			88						10
											58					3	11
											42					14	12
											86						13
								2			62				118	118	14
	68		38	7						5	140				118	118	15
15		26					15				395	13		13			16
											362	2		2			17
											15						18
											95					148	19
								17			160	2		2			20
	84	88	508	21	28					28	2,497	183		235		216	21
								19			35		6	6			22
								6			28	1	3	4	10	10	23
								20			47	9		9			24
		181	221		16	83		300			864	377		377			25
											214			4			26
											133				21	21	27
									38		161					89	28
	8			3			8			19	91			33		631	29
				27							2,094				3,867	3,867	30
				9						31	154	3		3	475	475	31
											27				1,820	3,013	32
31	25	120	242	88		11	11				568	27		32			33
								59			59				108	108	34
											38				133	133	35
				3							103			1			36
											1,554				3,318	3,318	37
											27				63	63	38
								290			579				6,128	6,128	39
				37						289	360				442	442	40
								76			515	35		35	510	747	41
											39				110	110	42
			231		9						1,385	14		14			43
											285				486	486	44
											5				65	81	45
								25			25					1	46
											93	4		4		5	47
											62	2		2			48
			312					16		14	1,609	19		33			49
								42			624						50
		333									197						51
											333						52
										39	39						53
								138			138						54
											35				140	160	55
											50				400	400	56
								439			439		3	3			57
											58				355	355	58
																	59

11.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.							
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.
1	University of Toronto[1]	2,876	[4]	–	[7]	[4]	190	484	796
2	Emmanuel and Victoria Colleges	971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Trinity College	375	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediæval Studies (1934)	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	Knox College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	Wycliffe College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Ontario Agricultural College[2]	–	–	463	–	–	–	–	
8	Ontario Veterinary College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Brandon College	171	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	University of Manitoba[3]	1,547	[4]	78	30	–	–	–	207
11	Manitoba College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Wesley College	688	–	–	–	–	–	–	
13	St. John's College (1934)	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14	Collège St-Boniface	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	University of Saskatchewan	907	[4]	75	–	65	–	46	188
16	Emmanuel College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	St. Andrew's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
18	Lutheran Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
19	St. Chad's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
20	Regina College	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	
21	Campion College	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	
22	Outlook College	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	
23	St. Peter's College	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	
24	Lutheran College	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	
25	Collège Mathieu	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	
26	Notre Dame College	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	
27	Canadian Junior College	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	
28	Concordia College	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
29	Collège des Jésuites	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	
30	Juniorat St-Jean	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	University of Alberta	394	141	59	17	84	36	28	242
32	St. Stephen's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Mt. Royal College	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	University of British Columbia	1,146	[4]	60	–	–	–	66	309
35	Victoria College	169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Anglican Theological College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
37	Union College of B.C. (1933)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
38	Western Pharmacy School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Totals, Canada	**17,050**[6]	**731**	**1,074**	**90**[5]	**735**	**381**	**745**	**3,315**

[1] Includes the arts students of Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's, and students of the College of Pharmacy. [2] The complete full-time enrolment in agriculture, including diploma and degree courses, is 587, household science, 238. [3] Includes students of Manitoba Law School, and 726 students in arts also registered in affiliated arts colleges. [4] Included in Arts. [5] To this figure should be added 43 students in the architecture section of the Ecoles des beaux Arts in Montreal and Quebec.

Financial Statistics.—Current expenditures were reported at $17,186,000 in 1935, as compared with $20,079,000 in 1931. Capital expenditure, which had averaged nearly $4,000,000 per year in the preceding three years was less than $1,000,000 in each of the three years 1933-35.

From the standpoint of financial support, there are at least three classes of institutions. First, there are those that rely on grants from provincial treasuries for their upkeep; six of the provinces have such universities and the remaining three have colleges in this class. Secondly, there are the institutions such as Dalhousie, McGill and McMaster Universities, to cite a few, that rely for their support on

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1934-35—concluded.

Undergraduate—concluded.												Graduate.			Others.		No.
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Other.	Total (excluding duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
52	42	[7]	838	–	74	188	79	–	–	–	5,557	351	–	416	–	55	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	–	1,052	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	393	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	333	25	–	25	–	570	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	41	–	14	14	–	33	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	53	–	2	2	3	3	6
–	186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	649	–	–	–	–	176	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	–	184	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	2	–	2	–	90	9
–	217	51	256	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	2,424	40	–	40	–	16	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	688	3	–	3	47	47	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	144	–	–	–	119	119	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	125	157	14
–	65	35	51	6	–	58	–	–	–	–	1,495	37	–	55	–	16	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	1	9	17	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	215	220	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	20	20	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	29	29	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	55	55	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	75	75	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	93	93	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	72	78	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	20	20	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	128	128	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	65	65	30
–	80	55	197	–	123	48	–	12	–	–	1,438	75	–	90	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	18	–	5	5	–	–	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	45	45	33
–	–	–	–	–	91	–	14	–	–	–	1,686	92	–	114	–	5	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	169	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	26	1	1	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	38
98	858	963	3,069	222	361	454	127	2,015	222	444	32,798[6]	1,373	39	1,648	20,469	24,061[8]	

[6] Excluding 3,415 duplicates in undergraduate arts. [7] Included with Engineering. [8] In addition to these "Other" full-time students there were over 30,000 part-time students including short course, evening, extra-mural and extension students.

endowments, and do not receive provincial grants. Thirdly, there are colleges either operated or controlled by religious denominations and not receiving provincial assistance; these may not have a financial endowment sufficient to carry them. They may have another type of endowment—in men, so to speak, like the University of Ottawa and other Roman Catholic colleges conducted by religious orders. Since salaries are commonly only nominal in these schools, expenses are comparatively low per pupil accommodated. The other section of the third group—mainly Protestant theological and arts colleges—commonly rely on church contributions where their financial endowments are inadequate.

At pp. 1060-1063 of the 1934-35 Year Book, financial statistics of individual universities and colleges, classifying assets, receipts and expenditures in some detail were given.

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

This section has, in past years, dealt with the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada and has included subsections outlining the organization and work of the National Research Council, and of those provincial councils and private institutions which are primarily interested in research work. During the past year, the operations of these organizations continued to be conducted along the lines described in previous issues of the Year Book, and to conserve space the reader is referred for this information to pp. 866 to 872 of the 1932 Year Book.

Section 3.—The Libraries of Canada.*

It is more than three and a quarter centuries since the first known library came to what is now the Dominion of Canada—the library brought by Marc Lescarbot to Port Royal in 1606. A library was connected with Laval College at its establishment in 1663, although it was many years later before this institution became important. During the next century record is found of several libraries in Quebec city; one of these, a Jesuit library mentioned by Peter Kalm the Swedish traveller (its existence is recorded again in 1789), was afterwards sold to the *Quebec Gazette* and again sold in 1851 to the Library of Parliament. The volumes, which have survived the ravages of time and two fires, may still be found on Parliament Hill at Ottawa. Two other libraries founded in Quebec in the 18th century were a subscription library established in 1779 and the Quebec Legislative Library established in 1792. Four years later a public library was opened in Montreal. The Legislative Library of Upper Canada was established in 1791. The Legislative Library of Prince Edward Island is somewhat older, as it was founded in 1773. The King's College Library, located until recently at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and now at Halifax, dates from 1800, the year of the founding of the oldest existing public library in the Dominion, the library at Niagara. During the first quarter of the 19th century there were several libraries founded in Nova Scotia, several in Montreal, and at least one in Western Canada.

In the first quarter of the 20th century there was much activity in the establishment of libraries for public use. Of the 1,110 existing Canadian libraries for which statistics have been secured, 256 are known to have been established during that period, without regard to the fact that the dates of founding have not been secured for all libraries and the certainty that for one reason or another some libraries have not survived.

Public Libraries.—The 642 public libraries in Canada reported a circulation of 21,138,000 books during 1935. This figure represents the number of volumes lent for home use only, and takes no account of the use of books in reference rooms or reading rooms where about one-third of the work of the larger libraries is done. At the end of the year the combined book-stock of the libraries amounted to 4,849,000 volumes, and the total number of registered borrowers was 1,200,000. Only 386 of the libraries reported that they had any system of classifying their books. Among these the Dewey Decimal system is used by 301, Cutter by 10, Library of Congress by one, while 74 report special systems of their own.

* The latest biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada is for 1935. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

12.—Summary Statistics of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1935, with Totals for 1933 and 1931.

Province.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Circulation.	Borrowers Registered at End of Year.	Expenditure on Books and Periodicals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Totals, 1931	**623**	**4,516,206**	**21,135,354**	–	**509,322**
Totals, 1933	**638**	**4,770,981**	**22,376,340**	**1,114,201**	**421,142**
1935.					
Prince Edward Island	1	37,960	261,029	21,918	17,681
Nova Scotia	15	100,041	199,084	22,000	3,465
New Brunswick	8	89,440	272,550	21,182	4,107
Quebec	26	598,203	784,449	29,183	28,795
Ontario	460	3,203,275	14,140,876	814,329	284,884
Manitoba	31	114,740	810,485	61,825	20,824
Saskatchewan	44	193,272	1,305,821	61,995	21,572
Alberta	24	230,775	1,554,455	63,960	27,282
British Columbia	30	266,974	1,797,153	103,034	39,080
Yukon	3	14,113	12,000	389	561
Totals, 1935	**642**	**4,848,793**	**21,137,902**	**1,199,815**	**448,251**

The cost of operating the libraries during the year was $1,902,691. Of this sum the salaries of the librarians and their assistants accounted for $951,895, and $448,251 was spent on books, periodicals and book repairs. About 83 p.c. of the total sum expended was raised by means of taxes levied in the areas served by the libraries. The annual cost of public libraries per person in Canada was 18 cents and the circulation per person was 2 books. In the United States the corresponding figures were 38 cents and 3·7 books; in Great Britain about 26 cents and 4·5 books.

With few exceptions the public library in Canada has always been an urban institution. An attempt is made to provide the rural residents with partial library service through the medium of the "travelling library" and the "open shelf library" Within the past few years, however, experiments to extend an efficient library service beyond the range of individual cities and towns have been successful. In British Columbia, the Fraser Valley Union Library provides a library service for 42,000 people living in an area more than 100 miles in length and of varying widths. The library's book-van links the 125 library agencies into a network covering the whole region. Each municipality included in the scheme is assessed on a basis of 35 cents per capita. Similar regional libraries are being established in the Okanagan valley and on Vancouver island. A province-wide library system now provides free library service for everybody in Prince Edward Island. The 22 branches of the library system bring the library within the reach of 88,000 people scattered over an area of some 2,000 square miles. In some of the Ontario counties, notably Lambton and Middlesex, the existing public libraries have formed County Library Associations. These libraries pool their resources for the purchase of books and by various methods place the books at the disposal of all the libraries in the Association.

Travelling Libraries.—Statistics relating to public library service would not be complete without reference to the travelling libraries (boxes containing from 25 to 80 selected books), which circulate in every province of Canada. The object of travelling libraries is to supplement the book-stock of small public or school libraries and to provide some library service in communities otherwise without any. Three universities, Acadia, Dalhousie, and St. Francis Xavier conduct such a service in Nova Scotia, and McGill University circulates libraries in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Each of the five most westerly provinces operates a provincial system of travelling libraries with headquarters at the provincial capital. In Ontario and

Manitoba the Department of Education is in charge of travelling libraries; in Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Publications; in Alberta, the University of Alberta; and in British Columbia, the Provincial Library Commission. In Saskatchewan the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library, while in Alberta the Lethbridge Public Library circulates boxes of books among the rural schools in the vicinity of the city. The National Chapter of the I.O.D.E. also circulates books through travelling libraries in some provinces. A total of 4,674 libraries were sent out from the various sources in 1935. The average travelling library contained about 50 books.

Open Shelf Libraries.—Open shelf library service, the loaning of specified books by mail to individual borrowers distributed over a wide area, is offered in most of the provinces. In some cases the borrowing is restricted to teachers, clergymen, or other occupational groups. In the four western provinces, however, there are no such restrictions and an open shelf library service is conducted from the same headquarters as the travelling library service.

University, College and Professional School Libraries.—The total contents of the 232 libraries included in this group was 4,116,000 volumes and 433,000 pamphlets. The libraries are primarily for the use of the 65,000 students registered in the institutions and for their 7,000 instructors. During the year the sum of $289,221 was expended on books, periodicals and book repairs. Of the 149 libraries reporting that they had any system of classifying their books, 80 were using the Dewey Decimal system, 22 the Library of Congress, 6 the Cutter, while 41 reported special systems devised by themselves. (See the section on travelling libraries for the universities offering this form of library service.)

Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.—The 150 libraries from which statistics were collected contained a total of 2,312,080 volumes and some 535,000 pamphlets. Dominion Government libraries numbered 37 and had an aggregate book-stock of 990,932 volumes. The Library of Parliament is the largest with some 400,000 volumes. There were 790,034 books in the 19 Provincial Government libraries. Thirteen law society libraries and 19 technical society libraries reported 229,202 and 105,135 volumes, respectively. Business or company libraries to the number of 38 contained 105,153 volumes. The remainder of the books were reported by the libraries for the blind, Y.M.C.A. libraries, local historical societies, etc.

Library Schools.—McGill University and the University of Toronto offer a one-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, to graduates of approved universities. The former also offers a short course of six weeks duration; the latter a one-year course in library training to which the minimum requirements for entrance is honour matriculation. Acadia University and the University of Western Ontario give two courses in library science which may be taken for the degree Bachelor of Arts. In the latter, one of the courses is prescribed for all first year students. There are 591 librarians with some library school training employed in Canadian libraries.

Section 4.—Art in Canada.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D. Litt., appeared at pp. 995-1009 of the 1931 Year Book and a shorter article, dealing more particularly with the National Art Gallery at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS.

The subject matter of this chapter is treated under the following sectional headings: Section 1.—Administration of Public Health Activities in Canada by the Dominion and Provincial Governments; Section 2.—Institutional Statistics of Public Health and Benevolence where, besides health and hospitalization records, social statistics also receive some attention. The latter are becoming more and more necessary to the proper drafting of social legislation and the study of social problems.

The rapid increase in the numbers committed to our various institutions, such as mental hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; the alleged increase in juvenile crime and the extension of social work in this field; the increasing number of institutions caring for the aged and incurable, as well as for dependent, neglected, and handicapped children, have been marked features of the twentieth century.

Section 1.—Administration.

In Canada public health is administered by the Dominion and Provincial Governments through their respective health departments.

The Dominion Government deals only with such public health matters as are exclusively national, or such interprovincial public health matters as cannot be controlled effectively by the provinces.

In addition, the Dominion Government makes grants to voluntary organizations which are engaged in public health work, notably:—

Canadian Welfare Council; Canadian National Institute for the Blind; Canadian Tuberculosis Association; Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Victorian Order of Nurses; Canadian Branch of St. John Ambulance Association; Canadian Red Cross Society; Canadian Social Hygiene Council; Canadian Mental Hygiene Council.

With the object of obtaining uniform legislation and procedure in the various provinces the Dominion Council of Health was created. This body consists of the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health as Chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department or board of health of each province, together with such other persons, not exceeding five, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office for three years. Of these appointed members, four represent agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service, and child welfare, while the fifth member is a scientific adviser on public health matters. The Council meets twice a year at Ottawa, when public health problems are discussed and uniform standards and legislation adopted.

Speaking generally, the administration of local public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of institutions is in the hands of the Provincial Governments, under Sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies, and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent uniform inspection of methods and standards. Important, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. These are carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to this work alone. In addition, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers, and parents. In many

cases dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for only a few years, great benefits have already resulted from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

Public hospitals are the most numerous among health institutions. They are usually erected and supported by the municipalities, their actual administration being in the hands of boards of trustees; their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, is derived from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations of individuals and societies, and from patients' fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for them and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and their ability to defray them. Such public hospitals include isolation and maternity hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, etc. The two lazarettos for lepers are under Dominion administration, as are also veterans' hospitals and certain marine and immigrant hospitals.

Private hospitals do not receive public grants. There are also hospitals, more common in the province of Quebec, which are conducted by various religious orders; Red Cross hospitals and out-posts; and special hospitals which may be privately administered or maintained by the provinces.

Mental institutions, homes for the feeble-minded and the epileptic are in most cases under provincial administration, although in Nova Scotia the insane of each county are cared for in county institutions.

Among charitable and benevolent institutions, orphanages, refuges, and homes for the aged are usually supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Homes or schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind are largely under provincial administration.

In the case of penal and reformative institutions, penitentiaries are administered by the Dominion Government, while reformatories, industrial schools, prison farms, and similar corrective institutions are administered by the Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Public Health Activities of the Dominion Government.

The Act of Parliament (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39, An Act respecting the Department of Pensions and National Health) creating the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, clearly defined the functions of that Department, which is divided into two divisions, those of Pensions and National Health. The chief functions of the National Health Section (which from 1919 to 1929 was the Department of Health) are: to protect the country against the entrance of infectious disease; to exclude immigrants who might become a charge upon the country; to treat sick and injured mariners; to see that men employed on public construction work are provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs, except export meat and canned goods, which are under the Department of Agriculture; to control proprietary medicines and the importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, cocaine, etc.; to care for lepers and to co-operate with the provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health. The following various Divisions of the Department of Health, existing prior to the merger, are still maintained.

Quarantine Division.—This Division of the Department has for its object the prevention of the entry into the country of quarantinable diseases, *viz.*, plague,

cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus, from ocean-going ships. Quarantine stations are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Grosse Isle, P.Q., William Head, B.C. Every vessel coming from abroad is inspected and passengers or crews who are found to be suffering from quarantinable disease, together with contacts, are removed to the quarantine station after the principles laid down in the Convention of Paris, 1926.

Immigration Medical Division.—This Division is charged with the medical examination and care of immigrants. With this end in view there has been placed in Great Britain, Ireland, and on the continent of Europe a staff of Canadian doctors, whose duty is to examine all intending emigrants to Canada prior to their embarkation. This arrangement obviates the expense, discomfort, disappointment, and hardship occurring hitherto whenever it becomes necessary to deport, on account of physical or mental disability, immigrants who have made the journey across the ocean to Canada.

Leprosy.—For many years there have been in operation in Canada two hospitals for the treatment of leprosy, one at Tracadie, N.B., and the other at Bentinck island, B.C. These are under the direction of the Department.

Marine Hospitals Division.—This Division provides medical and surgical attendance and such other treatment as may be required to all sick and injured mariners arriving at Canadian ports and belonging to vessels that pay sick mariners' dues, in conformity with Part V of the Canada Shipping Act.

Division of Sanitary Engineering.—The activities normally handled under Public Health Engineering include the administration of the Public Works Health Act, which is concerned with the health of men on construction works, canals, railways, and other forms of public works; by agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service, investigations and reports on sources of water supplies for use aboard common carriers in international and interprovincial traffic between Canada and the United States; special investigations and reports regarding pollution of the International Boundary waters in conjunction with representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service; Supervision of water supplies of common carriers on the inland waters of Canada and in international and interprovincial traffic is another function; co-operation with other Dominion Departments *re* sanitation in National Parks and summer camps on Dominion lands and allied matters; with the American Railway Association regarding regulations on sanitation; with the Provincial Health Departments and the U.S. Public Health Service for the certification of water supplies of common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic.

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division.—This Division operates to give the public a reasonably safe and truthfully labelled proprietary medicine supply. Registration of all secret formula non-pharmacopœial medicines for human use is required, and control is exercised over the potent drugs employed in the manufacture of such medicines and the representations made regarding their use.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—The Laboratory of Hygiene is chiefly concerned with the control of biologic products used in treatment of human diseases, particularly with reference to the potency of certain toxins, antitoxins, and other serological preparations. Sera and vaccines are scrutinized for purity, sterility, and potency. Such drugs as digitalis, strophanthus, ergot, pituitrin, and the salvarsans are examined for potency, and standards for them, based upon those of the League of Nations' Health Committee, are prepared by the Laboratory and furnished to all manufacturers desiring to use them in making their products. Disinfectants are investigated

as to manufacturers' claims for germicidal qualities. Special and general aid is rendered to other departments of government, and research problems are undertaken.

Food and Drugs Division.—In this Division, inspection and laboratory services are maintained primarily for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, which is regulatory in character, designed to prevent the importation and sale of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. Laboratories in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver examine samples taken from suspected stocks. Corrective measures are applied whenever adulteration or misbranding is found. Standards of quality have been established for many products, and the supervision of informative, truthful label declarations is a special objective. Laboratory services are provided for other Divisions of the Department, and co-operation with other departments of government is effectively carried on.

Narcotic Drug Division.—Since the introduction of opium smoking in Canada forty or more years ago the use of habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, heroin, and cocaine, has increased. One of the first steps taken by the Department of Health was the creation of a Narcotic Branch. Through this Branch, the importation and sale of such drugs are controlled in accordance with the principles laid down by The Hague and Geneva Conventions. Wholesale agents and druggists are obliged to keep records of importation or sale and to forward their records periodically to the Department. The legitimate use of these habit-forming drugs is thus controlled.

Subsection 2.—Public Health Activities of the Provincial Governments.*

Prince Edward Island.—The supervision of public health matters in Prince Edward Island was placed, on July 1, 1931, under a specially created Department of Public Health, presided over by a Minister and his Deputy. Two part-time physicians, five full-time public health nurses and two sanitary and food inspectors are employed. Under the direction of the Deputy Minister, the province is divided into five public health districts and each nurse is assigned a territory in which she is responsible for the inspection of school children, home visits, home-nursing classes, immunizing and vaccinating clinics, etc. The sanitary and food inspectors make regular surveys of the food-manufacturing plants, school premises, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc., throughout the province. The Government also operates the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane and the Provincial Infirmary.

In addition the Government subsidizes the Provincial Sanatorium, which has a capacity of sixty beds and has been functioning to capacity since July 1, 1931. In charge of the Provincial Sanatorium is a Medical Superintendent with an assistant and a staff of trained nurses. The Superintendent conducts chest clinics at regular intervals throughout the province as well as a regular weekly clinic in the Sanatorium, where referred cases from physicians are examined.

The Department of Health operates the Provincial Laboratory and a qualified technician is in charge, who examines material forwarded by physicians throughout the province.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the Department of Public Health is under a Minister of Health. The Provincial Department, either directly or in conjunction with Municipal Boards of Health, offers certain services which are mainly concerned with control of communicable diseases, milk and water supplies, sewage disposal, pre-natal, post-natal and school hygiene, public health nursing, mental hygiene,

* The material under this heading has been revised by the respective provincial authorities.

distribution of sera and vaccines, vital statistics, health education and supervision of public hospitals, humane institutions and public charities. The Department of Public Health has the administration of mothers' allowances, old age pensions, care of delinquent children and a training school for the mentally deficient.

During the past year a special bureau of sanitary engineering has been established within the Department. The essential purpose of this section is to place further barriers between foci of infection and susceptible individuals. Attention is given to the maintenance and improvement of public water supplies and sewage disposal systems, by consulting with and advising those responsible for the upkeep of such services. Another important activity of the bureau will be the development and supervision of programs for the processing and distribution of milk, for the sanitary condition of food establishments, school buildings, industrial plants, bathing places and other areas where people congregate.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, including supervision of water supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable diseases, medical inspection of schools, collection of vital statistics, public health nursing service, the administration of the Provincial Pathological and Public Health Laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health, and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. The staff of the Department consists of a chief of laboratories, five district medical health officers, who are also tuberculosis diagnosticians for their respective districts, six medical inspectors of schools, a director of public health nursing service, all being full-time officials. There is also a part-time director of venereal disease clinics. The 16 sub-district Boards of Health into which the province is divided have their own individual staffs of inspectors and registrars of vital statistics, all operating under the Provincial Health Act and Regulations. The Chief Medical Officer in his 19th annual report summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ended Oct. 31, 1936, under the headings already given.

Quebec.—The Department of Health, under the control of the Minister of Health, replaced the former Provincial Bureau of Health at the end of the year 1936.

The province of Quebec inaugurated, in 1926, a new system known as the "county health units", consisting of a full-time health service for each county, or group of two or three adjoining counties. At present, thirty-one health units covering forty counties have been organized, with three new counties asking for the same privilege. The former district health officers, reduced to twelve, are in charge of all the counties not yet organized as county health units.

The services of all these officers and their staffs of nurses, sanitary inspectors, etc., are given in the form of consultations, public lectures, school medical inspections, baby and travelling tuberculosis clinics, and investigations of all kinds, immunization, sanitation, etc.

In addition to an Administrative Division, the Ministry of Health maintains the following Divisions: Laboratories, Sanitary Engineering, Demography, Mental Hygiene, Public Charities, Health Units and Districts, and Epidemiology. The control of venereal disease and tuberculosis is also undertaken and the Grancher system of foster homes has been introduced. The two Divisions created last year, namely, the Division of Industrial Hygiene and the Division of Hygiene of Nutrition are now in operation, the latter includes maternal and child welfare.

The energies of the Ministry of Health are also directed towards the prevention of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end, the Ministry has established twenty-one anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and seventy baby clinics, including those receiving government grants. During the year 1935-36, in the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and the travelling tuberculosis clinics, more than 58,000 people were examined. The various county health units have provided for the immunization of 18,514 children against diphtheria, which, with those previously immunized, make a total of 219,566.

Ontario.—The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government. In the direction of the Department's program, he is assisted by a Deputy Minister. These activities are appropriately divided into the following divisions, namely: hospitals, sanitary engineering, laboratories, preventable diseases, maternal and child hygiene and public health nursing, oral hygiene, tuberculosis prevention, industrial hygiene, inspection of training schools for nurses.

The local health work is carried on by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Ten cities have whole-time health officers.

The Department assumes the responsibility for the free distribution of biological products used in the prevention and cure of preventable diseases. Insulin is distributed to those in need of such treatment on the recommendation of the local authorities; a percentage of the cost is contributed by the local municipalities. The maximum in the way of bacteriological service, including the examination of pathological tissue, is offered through the central laboratory and the six branch laboratories, which are situated at appropriate centres throughout the province. Consultative service in the field of mental hygiene is made available through clinics which operate throughout the province. A regular schedule is maintained by these clinics and the profession is urged to take advantage of the service offered.

The increased public interest in the prevention of tuberculosis has justified the large measure of emphasis placed on this phase of the Department's program some fifteen months ago. The Department has continued its program of attempting to make both diagnosis and treatment of cancer possible for all. Seven cancer clinics are operating in well-chosen centres in the province; each of these is substantially subsidized by the Department.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare. The Health and Public Welfare Act states that the Minister shall preside over and have the management and direction of the Department, and the Department shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters in the province which relate to health and public welfare. The various Divisions of the Department include those of: Disease Prevention (food and dairy inspection, public health nursing, sanitation, venereal disease prevention, communicable diseases); Provincial Laboratories; Vital Statistics; Hospitalization; Psychiatry (Selkirk and Brandon Hospitals for Mental Diseases—Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons, Portage la Prairie—Psychopathic Hospital, Winnipeg); Child Welfare; Estates of Insane Persons and Indigency in Unorganized Territory; Supervision of Aged and Infirm Persons (being supported by public funds); Supervision of Medical Service (supplied by the province).

The previously established Board of Health and the Welfare Supervision Board have assumed an advisory capacity to the Minister of Health and Public Welfare;

and the Child Welfare Board is both advisory and administrative, being responsible for the administration of the Child Welfare Act.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Public Health has been organized since 1923 under a Minister and a Deputy Minister. The Public Health Act of Saskatchewan also provides for a Public Health Council, consisting of the Deputy Minister as Chairman, three medical practitioners, a veterinary surgeon and a civil engineer. This Council acts in an advisory capacity to consider new health regulations and allied problems.

The Department is organized into seven Divisions. The Division of Administration, directly under the Deputy Minister who is also the Registrar General and Director of Hospital Management, co-ordinates the activities of the Department as a whole, directs the general policy in public health matters, supervises finances, legislation, hospital grants, municipal boards of health, relief of destitutes, and medical relief in certain unorganized territories. The Division of Maternal and Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing, under the direction of a Medical Officer, assisted by a Director of Nursing Services, supervises maternity grants, organizes inspection of school children and home visits, pre-school and preventive clinics in co-operation with local physicians and conducts a public health nursing service throughout the province. The Division of Communicable Disease deals with epidemiology in all its phases and administers the regulations governing cemeteries and care and transportation of the dead. Supervision of trachoma, venereal diseases, and tuberculosis (other than the organization of the Anti-Tuberculosis League) also comes under this Division. The Division of Sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewerage systems, urban and rural sanitation, and the organization of union hospital districts. The Division of Laboratories includes in its organization bacteriology, serology, pathology, chemical analyses, and medico-legal work. The Office of the Registrar General (formerly the Division of Vital Statistics) administers the Vital Statistics Act and the Marriage Act. The system used in classifying vital statistics has been decided upon in co-operation with other provinces and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Mental Hygiene Act and the mental institutions established under its provisions in North Battleford, Weyburn, and Regina (psychopathic ward), are administered by the Department, and the internal operations of these institutions are supervised by the Commissioner of Mental Services.

Union Hospitals.—In Saskatchewan, in addition to the general hospitals, there exists a system known as the Union Hospital Organization, designed to furnish hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of this plan, two or more municipalities may co-operate in building, equipping, and maintaining a hospital. Municipalities constituting a hospital district may enter into an agreement with the hospital board to provide free treatment for certain classes of patients at the cost of the municipalities concerned.

Cancer Commission.—This Commission, created in 1930, consists of the Deputy Minister of Public Health as Chairman, together with two physicians as members and a physician as secretary. Consultative diagnostic and treatment clinics have been established in Regina and Saskatoon, and radon is manufactured at an emanation plant in Saskatoon. Close contact is maintained with current advances in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.

Health Services Board.—This Board consists of the Deputy Minister as Chairman, a representative of the provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons and a representative of the Association of Rural Municipalities. The Board is inquiring

into the extent and administration of the various health services existing in the province, collecting and studying data on the general situation regarding incidence of illness from all causes, considering methods for an equitable distribution of the costs of illness, studying the needs of the people with respect to general health services and the necessity of co-ordination of those now existing. An advisory committee is associated with the Board.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Health was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1919. The Department includes the following Divisions: Communicable Diseases; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Public Health Education; Laboratory; Public Health Nursing; Hospitals, Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; Dental Hygiene; and the following institutions: the Central Alberta Sanatorium; the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; the Provincial Training School, Red Deer; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm; and the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities and in the two provincial gaols. Educational work on social hygiene is carried on by means of lectures, moving pictures, bulletins, and radio talks.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its Branches comprise the following: Sanitation, Venereal Clinics, Laboratories, Tuberculosis, Infectious Diseases and Public Health Nursing, and Vital Statistics. The Sanitation Branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The Laboratories Branch, in addition to the analysis of specimens, distributes various vaccines and antitoxin. The Tuberculosis Branch has been very much enlarged, the province being organized into districts under the direction of a medical officer and specially trained public health nurses. The educational part of the work is accentuated, and home visits are emphasized in order to educate the people to the dangers of infection.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics.*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics now co-operates with the provincial authorities through its newly created branch of the Census of Institutions, and collects, on a Dominion-wide basis, statistics for the following types of institutions: (1) *hospitals*—institutions primarily engaged in the prevention and cure of physical sickness and disease, such as hospitals for the sick, sanatoria and institutions for incurables; (2) *mental and neurological institutions*—for the treatment and care of mental ailments, such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc.; (3) *charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor of both sexes and of all ages, such as homes for the aged, county refuges, orphanages, etc.; and (4) *penal and corrective institutions*—having for their purpose the reclamation of the criminal and the reformation and training of delinquent boys and girls. Institutional statistics, as summarized in Table 1, may, therefore, be regarded as dealing with the four main types of social pathology, *viz.*, physical, mental, economic, and moral. They provide a body of statistical data which affords to students of social problems a fairly comprehensive view of institutional life in Canada.

* This section has been revised by J. C. Brady, Officer in Charge of Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Historical.—A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the several classes of institutions in Canada was given at pp. 1006-1009 of the 1936 Year Book.

1.—Number of Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1935.

Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total.
Hospitals (excluding mental)—											
Public—											
General	3	23	16	56	110	31	68	77	68	10	462
Women's	–	2	1	5	4	–	2	3	1	–	18
Pædiatric	–	1	–	3	2	1	1	1	2	–	11
Isolation	–	1	–	4	5	2	1	3	–	–	16
Convalescent	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
Tuberculosis	1	2	3	7	13	4	4	1	1	–	36
Red Cross	–	–	–	–	25	–	6	–	2	–	33
Incurable	–	–	1	6	7	1	2	6	1	–	24
Other	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Totals, Public	4	29	21	89	168	40	84	91	75	10	611
Private	1	4	7	30	73	11	63	53	25	–	267
Dominion	–	4	3	5	7	3	1	5	4	–	32
Totals, All Hospitals	**5**	**37**	**31**	**124**	**248**	**54**	**148**	**149**	**104**	**10**	**910**
Mental Institutions—											
Public hospitals	1	1	1	6	10	2	2	3	3	–	29
Training schools	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	5
Psychiatric hospitals	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
County and municipal institutions		14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Dominion hospitals	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Private institutions	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	4
Totals, Mental	**1**	**16**	**1**	**9**	**15**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**–**	**56**
Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—[1]											
Homes for adults	1	16	8	33	64	6	–	2	6	–	136
Homes for adults and children	1	7	9	48	15	3	1	1	2	–	87
Orphanages	2	9	6	38	28	14	4	6	8	–	115
Day nurseries	–	1	–	3	6	2	–	–	1	–	13
Children's aid societies	2	14	2	2	56	5	5	3	3	–	92
Juvenile immigration societies	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	6
Totals, Charitable, etc.	**6**	**48**	**26**	**125**	**171**	**30**	**10**	**12**	**21**	**–**	**449**
Penal and Reformative Institutions—											
Penitentiaries	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	7
Corrective and reformative institutions	–	4	3	4	9	3	2	2	2	–	29
Male juveniles		*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*11*
Female juveniles	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	*4*
Male adults	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*4*
Female adults	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	*2*
Female adults and juveniles	–	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	–	*1*	–	–	*8*
Totals, Penal, etc.	**–**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**11**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**–**	**36**
Grand Totals	**12**	**105**	**62**	**263**	**445**	**92**	**163**	**167**	**132**	**10**	**1,451**

[1] All figures for Charitable and Benevolent Institutions are subject to revision.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, other than Mental.

The total number of various general hospitals in operation in Canada during 1935 is given in the first part of Table 1. It is seen from that table that in addition to 611 public general hospitals there were 267 private general hospitals and 32 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government made up of: 8 for war veterans, 5 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 9 military hospitals

under the Department of National Defence; and 7 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Indian Affairs.*

Summary statistics of reporting hospitals, which included 99·6 p.c. of all hospitals in 1935, are presented for the years 1932 to 1935 in Table **2**, and detailed statistics of staff, facilities, and movement of patients are shown by provinces in Table **3**.

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type, bed accommodation, etc., will be found in the new Hospital Directory for Canada, 1935, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Summary Statistics of Reporting Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar years 1932-35.

Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Public Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting	589[1]	606[2]	620[1]	608[5]
Bed capacities	45,835	59,419	59,589	59,755
Patients under treatment	650,845	660,632	708,331	766,559
Total collective days' stay	11,868,608	13,569,259	14,093,393	14,696,408
Private Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting	214	238	256[2]	267
Bed capacities	2,315	3,247	3,421	3,409
Patients under treatment	22,460	24,492	29,481	32,363
Total collective days' stay	351,489	361,015	406,070	410,890
Dominion Hospitals—				
Numbers reporting	35	32	28[3]	31[6]
Bed capacities	3,427	2,560	2,422	2,638
Patients under treatment	16,058	15,160	15,447	16,646
Total collective days' stay	733,967	424,046	421,972	445,694
Totals—				
Numbers reporting	838	876	904[4]	906[7]
Bed capacities	51,577	65,226	65,432	65,802
Patients under treatment	689,363	700,284	753,259	815,568
Total collective days' stay	12,954,064	14,354,320	14,921,435	15,552,992

[1] Eight public hospitals did not report. [2] One private hospital did not report. [3] Four Dominion hospitals did not report. [4] Thirteen hospitals did not report. [5] Three hospitals in Yukon and N.W.T. did not report. [6] One hospital in Saskatchewan did not report. [7] Four hospitals did not report.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1935.

(Including hospitals and homes for incurables, but not including mental hospitals.)

Province and Item.	Public Hospitals.	Province and Item.	Public Hospitals.		Private.
	General.		General.	All Other.	
Yukon and N.W.T.		**Prince Edward Island.**			
Number of hospitals reporting	7[2]	Numbers of hospitals reporting	3	1[1]	1
Approved schools of nursing	Nil	Approved schools of nursing	3	Nil	Nil
Staff—		**Staff—**			
Salaried doctors	1	Salaried doctors	1	2	Nil
Interns	Nil	Interns	3	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	15	Graduate nurses	18	7	2
Student nurses	Nil	Student nurses	58	Nil	Nil
Total, Personnel	**53**	**Totals, Personnel**	**124**	**22**	**3**
Hospital Facilities—		**Hospital Facilities—**			
X-Ray	5	X-Ray	3	1	Nil
Clinical laboratory	1	Clinical laboratory	3	Nil	1
Physio-therapy	Nil	Physio-therapy	1	Nil	Nil
Movement of Population—		**Movement of Population—**			
Admissions	1,004	Admissions	4,227	83	111
Live births	51	Live births	323	Nil	7
Total, Under Treatment	**1,149**	**Totals, Under Treatment**	**4,708**	**130**	**119**
Discharges	1,013	Discharges	4,406	60	115
All deaths	61	All deaths	173	17	4
Total collective days' stay	33,760	Total collective days' stay	47,324	18,318	1,000

[1] This institution is classified in Table **1**. [2] Three general hospitals did not report, and figures for the Territories are, therefore, not as representative as for the provinces.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1935—continued.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Nova Scotia.[2]					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	36	23	6[1]	4	3
Approved schools of nursing	15	11	2	2	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	29	5	6	Nil	18
Interns	34	24	8	Nil	2
Graduate nurses	264	174	44	32	14
Student nurses	394	293	48	53	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**1,397**	**863**	**295**	**151**	**88**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	27	21	3	2	1
Clinical laboratory	20	15	2	2	1
Physio-therapy	11	8	1	1	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	40,344	31,363	3,216	3,519	2,246
Live births	3,799	2,320	981	498	Nil
Totals, Under Treatment	**45,678**	**34,616**	**4,575**	**4,133**	**2,354**
Discharges	42,478	32,413	3,974	3,904	2,187
All deaths	1,458	1,141	196	91	30
Total collective days' stay	723,201	450,806	178,569	47,597	46,229
New Brunswick.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	30	16	5[1]	7	2
Approved schools of nursing	13	12	1	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	23	8	8	1	6
Interns	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	203	127	49	19	8
Student nurses	379	366	13	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**1,184**	**886**	**219**	**37**	**42**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	21	14	3	2	2
Clinical laboratory	18	13	3	Nil	2
Physio-therapy	16	12	3	Nil	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	20,818	18,503	555	885	875
Live births	1,804	1,693	96	15	Nil
Totals, Under Treatment	**23,750**	**20,788**	**1,081**	**928**	**953**
Discharges	21,628	19,318	569	868	873
All deaths	923	827	74	19	3
Total collective days' stay	480,382	284,396	153,748	10,244	31,994
Quebec.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	122	56	32[1]	29	4
Approved schools of nursing	37	28	7	2	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	249	129	84	25	11
Interns	286	235	51	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	1,754	1,271	373	87	23
Student nurses	1,770	1,585	162	23	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**9,806**	**7,289**	**2,124**	**291**	**102**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	83	49	20	11	3
Clinical laboratory	61	31	17	11	2
Physio-therapy	65	38	14	10	3
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	141,257	114,377	21,462	4,141	1,277
Live births	10,057	7,461	2,211	385	Nil
Totals, Under Treatment	**161,662**	**127,503**	**28,056**	**4,688**	**1,415**
Discharges	143,839	115,872	22,359	4,377	1,231
All deaths	7,261	5,799	1,302	131	29
Total collective days' stay	4,097,903	2,388,362	1,584,149	71,753	53,639

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

[2] Figures are for 14 months.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1935—continued.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Ontario.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	248	110	58[1]	73	7
Approved schools of nursing	72	66	6	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	262	105	84	32	41
Interns	248	212	33	Nil	3
Graduate nurses	2,397	1,543	645	143	66
Student nurses	3,263	3,041	222	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**12,976**	**9,097**	**3,036**	**496**	**347**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	146	102	25	16	3
Clinical laboratory	84	60	13	10	1
Physio-therapy	69	51	4	12	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	233,883	193,643	25,408	9,572	5,260
Live births	27,832	23,069	2,875	1,788	100
Totals, Under Treatment	**274,649**	**224,248**	**32,914**	**11,710**	**5,777**
Discharges	249,051	206,458	26,277	11,095	5,221
All deaths	11,720	9,702	1,652	240	126
Total collective days' stay	5,088,611	3,007,820	1,789,921	141,633	149,237
Manitoba.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	53	31	9[1]	10	3
Approved schools of nursing	19	15	4	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	70	33	20	Nil	17
Interns	69	57	11	Nil	1
Graduate nurses	482	317	123	22	20
Student nurses	785	681	104	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,837**	**1,881**	**795**	**53**	**108**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	34	25	6	2	1
Clinical laboratory	22	11	6	3	2
Physio-therapy	13	10	2	Nil	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	57,350	48,233	6,298	1,107	1,712
Live births	6,562	6,222	28	297	15
Totals, Under Treatment	**67,100**	**56,219**	**7,546**	**1,437**	**1,898**
Discharges	61,326	52,370	5,975	1,362	1,619
All deaths	2,200	1,844	296	29	31
Total collective days' stay	1,263,254	722,384	453,226	14,677	72,967
Saskatchewan.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	147	68	16[1]	63	Nil
Approved schools of nursing	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	34	16	14	3	1
Interns	23	21	2	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	591	471	67	53	Nil
Student nurses	556	556	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,465**	**1,915**	**404**	**146**	**Nil**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	58	51	4	3	Nil
Clinical laboratory	35	32	1	2	Nil
Physio-therapy	20	17	1	2	Nil
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	65,720	54,993	7,362	3,365	Nil
Live births	7,657	6,309	473	875	Nil
Totals, Under Treatment	**76,089**	**62,931**	**8,852**	**4,306**	**Nil**
Discharges	70,940	59,143	7,671	4,126	Nil
All deaths	2,190	1,958	157	75	Nil
Total collective days' stay	1,187,484	769,337	379,276	38,921	Nil

[1] These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

3.—Statistics of Reporting Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, calendar year 1935—concluded.

Province and Item.	All Hospitals.	Public Hospitals.		Private Hospitals.	Dominion Hospitals.
		General.	All Other.		
Alberta.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	145	77	13[1]	50	5
Approved schools of nursing	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	43	22	5	12	4
Interns	34	34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses	625	506	56	43	20
Student nurses	659	659	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**2,669**	**2,263**	**205**	**137**	**64**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	78	64	2	9	3
Clinical laboratory	39	31	1	6	1
Physio-therapy	24	15	1	6	2
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	69,031	63,720	1,054	1,867	2,390
Live births	9,421	8,249	307	736	129
Totals, Under Treatment	**81,152**	**73,933**	**1,896**	**2,656**	**2,667**
Discharges	75,458	69,253	1,204	2,532	2,469
All deaths	2,554	2,362	95	45	52
Total collective days' stay	1,146,124	875,409	199,727	30,960	40,028
British Columbia.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	102	67	7[1]	24	4
Approved schools of nursing	12	11	1	Nil	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	82	55	9	5	13
Interns	47	46	Nil	Nil	1
Graduate nurses	771	635	62	53	21
Student nurses	699	588	11	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**3,503**	**2,924**	**322**	**158**	**99**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	70	63	2	4	1
Clinical laboratory	33	29	1	2	1
Physio-therapy	24	18	2	3	1
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	68,312	62,721	1,099	2,055	1,437
Live births	7,558	6,946	413	199	Nil
Totals, Under Treatment	**79,382**	**73,300**	**2,114**	**2,386**	**1,582**
Discharges	72,433	67,505	1,396	2,148	1,384
All deaths	3,201	2,929	133	87	52
Total collective days' stay	1,466,631	1,144,212	216,714	54,105	51,600
Canada.					
Numbers of hospitals reporting	895	458	148[1]	261	28
Approved schools of nursing	191	166	21	4	Nil
Staff—					
Salaried doctors	796	375	232	78	111
Interns	752	640	105	Nil	7
Graduate nurses	7,129	5,077	1,426	454	172
Student nurses	8,563	7,927	560	76	Nil
Totals, Personnel	**37,039**	**27,295**	**7,422**	**1,472**	**850**
Hospital Facilities—					
X-Ray	526	397	66	49	14
Clinical laboratory	317	226	44	37	10
Physio-therapy	243	170	28	34	11
Movement of Population—					
Admissions	702,140	593,784	66,537	26,622	15,197
Live births	75,071	62,643	7,384	4,800	244
Totals, Under Treatment	**815,568**	**679,395**	**87,164**	**32,363**	**16,646**
Discharges	742,747	627,751	69,485	30,527	14,984
All deaths	31,762	26,796	3,922	721	323
Total collective days' stay	15,552,992	9,722,810	4,973,598	410,890	445,694

[1] These institutions are classified in Table 1.

Out-Patient Departments.—Out-patient departments, or clinics, are operated independently or in connection with hospitals, medical colleges, universities, or other institutions. The dispensary or clinic in connection with a hospital is generally the out-patient department treating patients who do not occupy beds in the hospital. Sometimes, however, the out-patient department is distinct from the hospital proper and is a separate institution with its own staff, etc. The extension of out-patient services to patients of modest means has far-reaching and beneficial effects. It may replace admission to a hospital, or may serve to secure necessary and beneficial hospitalization. As a general rule, out-patient departments are subsidized from the funds of the general hospital and separate records are not kept. Until a uniform system of accounting is adopted, it will not be possible to give the average cost per patient.

Table 4 gives the hospitals of each class operating public out-patient departments in Canada, by provinces, 1935.

4.—Public Hospitals Operating Out-Patient Departments, 1935.

(Not including government or municipal clinics held in hospitals.)

Province and Class of Hospital.	Total Out-Patient Departments.	Both Patients and Treatments Reported.			Patients only Reported.		Treatments only Reported.	
		No. Reporting.	Patients.	Treatments.	No. Reporting.	Patients.	No. Reporting	Treatments.
Canada	**80**	**43**	**321,023**	**1,272,790**	**20**	**187,279**	**17**	**471,519**
General	58	37	316,316	1,223,873	11	102,066	10	332,768
Women's	4	–	–	–	3	21,525	1	23,217
Pædiatric	7	2	289	932	3	55,617	2	105,564
Tuberculosis	10	3	1,070	4,728	3	8,071	4	9,970
Other	1	1	3,348	43,257	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	**1**	**1**	**957**	**2,178**	–	–	–	
General	1	1	957	2,178	–	–	–	
New Brunswick	**2**	**2**	**8,492**	**26,357**	–	–	–	
General	2	2	8,492	26,357	–	–	–	
Quebec	**27**	**19**	**208,763**	**772,971**	**6**	**156,345**	**2**	**17,238**
General	22	17	205,153	728,923	3	90,521	2	17,238
Women's	1	–	–	–	1	11,009	–	
Pædiatric	3	1	262	791	2	54,815	–	
Other	1	1	3,348	43,257	–	–	–	
Ontario	**23**	**12**	**72,885**	**401,619**	**6**	**20,886**	**5**	**374,019**
General	13	9	71,815	396,891	2	4,745	2	260,739
Women's	3	–	–	–	2	10,516	1	23,217
Pædiatric	2	–	–	–	1	802	1	86,817
Tuberculosis	5	3	1,070	4,728	1	4,823	1	3,246
Manitoba	**11**	**4**	**22,838**	**38,643**	**2**	**1,871**	**5**	**28,877**
General	7	4	22,838	38,643	1	1,162	2	4,083
Pædiatric	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	18,747
Tuberculosis	3	–	–	–	1	709	2	6,047
Saskatchewan	**4**	**1**	**703**	**1,610**	**2**	**3,257**	**1**	**677**
General	2	1	703	1,610	1	718	–	–
Tuberculosis	2	–	–	–	1	2,539	1	677
Alberta	**5**	**3**	**6,027**	**29,039**	**2**	**945**	–	
General	4	2	6,000	28,898	2	945	–	
Pædiatric	1	1	27	141	–	–	–	
British Columbia	**6**	**1**	**358**	**373**	**1**	**3,321**	**4**	**50,708**
General	6	1	358	373	1	3,321	4	50,708
N.W.T.	**1**		–	–	**1**	**654**	–	
General	1		–	–	1	654	–	

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Mental Hospitals.

The Census of Mental Institutions of Canada for June 1, 1931, gave the number of patients in all mental institutions as 31,686, of whom 24,188 were insane, 7,006 mentally deficient, and 492 epileptic. The number of patients in mental institutions per 100,000 of the general population was 305·4 on June 1, 1931, 316·5 on Dec. 31, 1932, 324·9 on Dec. 31, 1933, and 335·6 on Dec. 31, 1934.

At Dec. 31, 1935, there were 38,261 patients in mental institutions in Canada, and 2,955 on parole, making a total of 41,216, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 35,987, showing a seriously overcrowded situation over a period when the patient population on Jan. 1, 1935, and the admissions and separations during the year are considered. This overcrowded condition is specially marked in British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Quebec, as is seen from Table 6. Of the 38,261 resident patients in 1935, 30,208 were insane, 7,271 were mentally deficient, 601 were epileptic, and 181 mental cases were otherwise classified. The patients per 100,000 of population at the end of the year were 348·2. Table 5 gives general statistics of mental institutions for 1935.

5.—Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Numbers of institutions reporting.....No.	1	16	1	9	15
Normal capacities.....No.	275	2,120	900	10,383	12,777
Staff—					
Doctors, full time.....No.	2	4	2	52	95
Doctors, part time.....No	Nil	14	2	19	26
Graduate nurses.....No.	11	18	7	163	473
Other nurses.....No.	8	55	29	485	392
Totals, Staff[1].....No.	**64**	**335**	**111**	**1,940**	**2,616**
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....$	103,692	550,264	109,136	2,784,870	1,820,542
Fees from paying patients.....$	12,035	14,936	34,353	387,416	527,902
Received from other sources.....$	Nil	14,582	122,323	799,870	175,235
Totals, Receipts.....$	**115,727**	**579,782**	**265,812**	**3,972,156**	**2,523,679**
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....$	36,422	226,708	69,022	984,519	1,283,488
Provisions.....$	26,733	161,495	64,815	608,812	431,058
All other expenditures for maintenance.....$	42,685	193,247	86,975	1,071,994	614,052
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.$	105,840	581,450	220,812	2,665,325	2,328,598
New buildings and improvements.....$	9,887	29,594	45,000	702,830	83,148
Expenditures for other purposes.....$	Nil	3,807	Nil	617,996	62,257
Totals, Expenditures[2].....$	**115,727**	**614,851**	**265,812**	**3,986,151**	**2,474,003**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 996.

5.—Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935—concluded.

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Numbers of institutions reporting.....No.	4	2	4	4	56
Normal capacities.....No.	2,492	2,550	2,035	2,455	35,987
Staff—					
Doctors, full time.....No.	18	8	11	14	206
Doctors, part time.....No.	3	Nil	Nil	1	65
Graduate nurses.....No.	81	10	47	28	1,362
Other nurses.....No.	91	110	65	127	1,877
Totals, Staff[1].....No.	**527**	**445**	**421**	**558**	**7,017**
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....$	702,712	787,897	654,598	833,185	8,346,896
Fees from paying patients.....$	78,615	91,488	81,281	190,674	1,418,700
Received from other sources.....$	22,313	7,027	27,410	6,441	1,175,201
Totals, Receipts.....$	**803,640**	**886,412**	**763,289**	**1,030,300**	**10,940,797**
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....$	321,193	257,167	443,315	436,772	4,058,606
Provisions.....$	166,301	188,643	141,416	235,191	2,024,464
All other expenditures for maintenance.....$	297,511	293,446	169,238	354,752	3,123,900
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance..$	785,005	739,256	753,969	1,026,715	9,206,970
New buildings and improvements.....$	3,510	147,156	9,320	Nil	1,030,445
Expenditures for other purposes.....$	15,125	Nil	Nil	2,282	701,467
Totals, Expenditures[2].....$	**803,640**	**886,412**	**763,289**	**1,028,997**	**10,938,882**

[1] Includes other personnel. [2] Receipts and expenditures for the Ontario Hospitals being for five-month period only.

6.—Movement of Patients in Mental Hospitals of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

Province.	Institutions Reporting.	Normal Capacity.	Total Patients, Jan. 1, 1935.	Total Admissions.	Total Separations.	Total Patients, Dec. 31, 1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	275	255	107	106	256
Nova Scotia.....	16	2,120	1,944	629	526	2,047
New Brunswick.....	1	900	962	254	175	1,041
Quebec.....	9	10,383	11,675	3,334	2,648	12,361
Ontario.....	15	12,777	13,479	4,417	3,604	14,292
Manitoba.....	4	2,492	2,608	703	632	2,679
Saskatchewan.....	2	2,550	2,800	682	539	2,943
Alberta.....	4	2,035	2,141	754	615	2,280
British Columbia.....	4	2,455	3,233	757	673	3,317
Canada.....	**56**	**35,987**	**39,097**	**11,637**	**9,518**	**41,216**

Subsection 3.—Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.

Statistics of institutions which care for the indigent, the aged and infirm, orphans, dependent and neglected children, the deaf and dumb and the blind, are shown by provinces in Table 7. Such statistics are now collected quinquennially and figures for 1931 will be found at page 1018 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book.

7.—Summary Statistics of Charitable and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, June 1, 1936.[1]

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Numbers of institutions[2] ..... No.	6	48	26	125	171
Personnel ..... No.	58	370	267	4,409	1,666
Inmates—					
Adults ..... No.	187	1,676	532	6,192	5,295
Children ..... No.	233	2,299	899	12,330	12,926
Totals, Inmates ..... No.	**420**	**3,975**	**1,431**	**18,522**	**18,221**
Receipts—					
Grants and maintenance payments ..... $	9,408	338,815	84,496	1,603,535	1,987,012
Receipts from paying inmates ..... $	13,954	94,262	39,933	670,019	541,295
All other receipts ..... $	8,553	131,210	166,102	1,468,347	629,653
Totals, Receipts ..... $	**31,915**	**564,287**	**290,531**	**3,741,901**	**3,157,960**
Expenditures—					
Salaries and wages ..... $	9,430	118,471	59,371	625,209	796,688
Provisions (food) ..... $	8,740	180,179	67,959	1,101,445	791,369
Fuel, power, light and water ..... $	4,829	51,390	24,949	456,148	270,581
All other expenditures ..... $	6,983	226,702	122,813	1,927,786	1,296,944
Totals, Expenditures ..... $	**29,982**	**576,742**	**275,092**	**4,110,588**	**3,155,582**

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Numbers of institutions[2] ..... No.	30	10	12	21	449
Personnel ..... No.	319	64	71	177	7,401
Inmates—					
Adults ..... No.	336	14	68	381	14,681
Children ..... No.	1,589	327	603	1,318	32,524
Totals, Inmates ..... No.	**1,925**	**341**	**671**	**1,699**	**47,205**
Receipts—					
Grants and maintenance payments ..... $	274,836	29,752	38,289	268,730	4,634,873
Receipts from paying inmates ..... $	66,556	5,488	26,671	67,337	1,525,515
All other receipts ..... $	66,372	42,881	24,881	71,745	2,609,744
Totals, Receipts ..... $	**407,764**	**78,121**	**89,841**	**407,812**	**8,770,132**
Expenditures—					
Salaries and wages ..... $	99,367	16,291	19,077	88,864	1,832,768
Provisions (food) ..... $	77,217	14,356	23,958	52,218	2,317,441
Fuel, power, light and water ..... $	46,317	8,840	8,109	23,204	894,367
All other expenditures ..... $	195,343	35,822	37,484	226,140	4,076,017
Totals, Expenditures ..... $	**418,244**	**75,309**	**88,628**	**390,426**	**9,120,593**

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] These institutions are classified in Table 1.

Subsection 4.—Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformative Institutions.

Summary statistics under this heading collected at the Census of 1931 were given at page 1019 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book. These statistics are now being collected quinquennially and figures for 1936 are given in Table 8. The reader will find detailed statistics of crime and delinquency (which are presented on an annual basis) as distinct from these institutional statistics in Chapter XXVII immediately following this chapter.

8.—Summary Statistics of Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformative Institutions, by Provinces, 1936.

Item.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Numbers of institutions[1] ..... No.	4	4	5	11	4
Personnel ..... No.	68	147	359	703	159
Inmates—					
Adults (16 years or over) ..... No.	90	391	1,363	2,517	363
Juveniles (under 16 years) ..... No.	198	54	426	292	47
Totals, Inmates ..... No.	**288**	**445**	**1,789**	**2,809**	**410**
Receipts—					
Grants—Dominion ..... $	1,308	258,776	635,072	774,918	298,493
Provincial ..... $	29,889	17,225	164,032	790,966	64,352
Municipal ..... $	24,848	16,275	Nil	130,873	Nil
From all other sources ..... $	24,903	13,755	125,565	616,027	2,639
Totals, Receipts ..... $	**80,948**	**306,031**	**924,669**	**2,312,784**	**365,484**
Expenditures—					
Salaries ..... $	27,668	169,475	361,701	804,067	175,412
Provisions (food) ..... $	15,878	30,936	121,481	277,283	32,794
Fuel, power and light ..... $	6,977	24,125	71,215	115,058	50,800
All other expenditures for maintenance $	17,830	60,884	205,017	368,572	83,682
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance. $	68,353	285,420	759,414	1,564,980	342,688
Non-maintenance expenditures ..... $	15,184	43,409	237,783	732,853	34,575
Totals, Expenditures[3] .... $	**83,537**	**328,829**	**997,197**	**2,297,833**	**377,263**

Item.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.[2]
Numbers of institutions[1] ..... No.	3	2	3	36
Personnel ..... No.	129	23	142	1,730
Inmates—				
Adults (16 years or over) ..... No.	368	47	338	5,477
Juveniles (under 16 years) ..... No.	37	17	36	1,107
Totals, Inmates ..... No.	**405**	**64**	**374**	**6,584**
Receipts—				
Grants—Dominion ..... $	326,392	Nil	363,207	2,658,166
Provincial ..... $	62,513	2,564	54,016	1,185,557
Municipal ..... $	Nil	842	13,794	186,632
From all other sources ..... $	98	9,421	4,651	797,059
Totals, Receipts ..... $	**389,003**	**12,827**	**435,668**	**4,827,414**
Expenditures—				
Salaries ..... $	191,536	2,504	183,549	1,915,912
Provisions (food) ..... $	33,036	4,045	33,084	548,537
Fuel, power and light ..... $	50,990	1,914	28,699	349,778
All other expenditures for maintenance ..... $	88,441	2,918	77,962	905,306
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance ..... $	364,003	11,381	323,294	3,719,533
Non-maintenance expenditures ..... $	24,901	1,029	112,374	1,202,108
Totals, Expenditures[3] ..... $	**388,904**	**12,410**	**435,668**	**4,921,641**

[1] These institutions are classified in Table 1.
[2] There are no institutions of this class in Prince Edward Island.
[3] Subject to revision.

Section 3.—The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Victorian Order of Nurses was created in 1897 for the definite purpose of establishing trained nurses in localities such as villages and townships remote from hospital centres. With the growth of the Order, the field of activity was broadened to meet the demands of health and social agencies in the large centres of population, but the main work of the Order is still carried out in the villages and rural areas of population.

The primary function of the Victorian Order is bedside nursing and teaching of health in the homes visited. Three types of care are given by the nurses, *viz.*, maternal and infant welfare, general nursing and health education. During 1935, the Order had 318 trained nurses in the field with 79 branches, distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 5; Quebec, 6; Ontario, 43; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 2; and British Columbia, 6. During 1935, 751,350 visits were made to 85,374 patients, which was an increase of 25,972 visits and 6,100 patients over the figures for 1934. The average number of visits per case was 8·8. Of the total visits paid, 439,540 or 58·5 p.c. were free, while fully-paid visits constituted 27·3 p.c. (of which 17·6 p.c. were insurance cases) and part-paid visits 14·2 p.c. Maternal and welfare cases constituted 54·9 p.c. of the total visits paid.

The maternal death rate per 1,000 living births attended by Victorian Order nurses for the past five years was 2·0. Total receipts of the local associations amounted to $657,302 and total expenditures to $617,978.

Section 4.—The Canadian Red Cross Society.*

Closely allied with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in activities to promote the health of the people is the Canadian Red Cross Society. Founded in 1896, its purposes are (1) to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, and (2) in time of peace to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

The more important phases of the peace-time work carried on by the Society are *(a)* the continuing care of sick and disabled ex-service men, *(b)* the operation of Red Cross outpost hospitals, *(c)* the promotion of Junior Red Cross and the treatment of crippled or otherwise disabled children, *(d)* the maintenance of a disaster relief organization fully prepared for immediate action in any emergency, *(e)* the organization of classes for the study of home nursing and nutrition, *(f)* the care of immigrant women and children at the Port of Halifax, *(g)* the training and supplying of visiting housekeepers for families when the homemaker is ill, *(h)* co-operation with government departments and other voluntary organizations in the combating of disease, the promotion of child welfare, and the care of the physically defective, *(i)* in general, provision for the needs of the distressed and destitute.

Since the inception of the peace-time program in 1920, the Red Cross Society has established outpost hospital service in 66 centres in Canada's northland. Twenty-four of these have been handed over to their communities, four have been found no longer necessary, and in 1936 there were thirty-eight outpost hospitals operating under the emblem of the Red Cross. In 1936, Red Cross outposts cared for 33,009 patients, of which number 6,148 were in-patients with a total of 63,966 hospital days'

* Revised by W. S. Caldwell, M.D., Assistant Director, Ontario Division, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto.

treatment. Without the aid of these outposts, thousands of our fellow-citizens who gain their livelihood on the fringes of the settled parts of Canada would have lacked any kind of skilled assistance when sickness or injury overtook them.

Junior Red Cross, a movement for the children of elementary and sometimes secondary schools, is devoted to the promotion of the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness. Guided only by the teacher-mentor, the children work out their own program of personal and school hygiene, community service, and interchange of handicrafts and information with the Juniors of other lands. Though primarily an educational movement, it is significant that since its inception, the Canadian Junior Red Cross has helped over 12,000 crippled or otherwise disabled children. Junior Red Cross now embraces a membership of over fifteen million children in 51 nations of the world. In Canada for the school year 1935-36, 10,877 branches were enrolled with a total membership of 333,543.

The consolidated financial statement of the Society for 1936 showed total receipts of $1,062,033·86, of which $801,314·03 consisted of voluntary contributions. Gross expenditures were $1,015,268·95, of which the major items were $239,129·58 for the outpost hospitals, $118,281·13 on assistance to soldiers and their dependants, $40,198·70 for the treatment of crippled children, $79,997·64 on general relief, $44,851·91 on the organization of the Junior Red Cross, and $279,449·88 on disaster relief.

CHAPTER XXVII.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.*

Canadian Criminal Law and Procedure.—An account of the development of the Criminal Code in Canada was given at pp. 1085-1087 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. In this article a résumé of procedure and of the extent and jurisdiction of the various classes of judges and magistrates was given.

The statistics presented in the tables that follow, which are summarized from the Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, are collected directly from the criminal courts in the different judicial districts throughout the Dominion. There are 154 judicial districts, including 4 sub-districts, divided as to provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 3, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, Quebec 23, Ontario 47, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 19, Alberta 14, British Columbia 8, and Yukon 1. The figures for the Northwest Territories are obtained from the reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Section 1.—General Tables.

The collection and publication of criminal statistics now made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was initiated in 1876 (Act 39, Vict. c. 13). All records of crime in that period are now available in publications of the Judicial Statistics Branch of the Bureau. The statistics relate to years ended Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1935. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults.

Crime is divided into two definite classes, "criminal" or "indictable offences", which include all serious crime covered by the Criminal Code (see Section 2 below), and "summary" or "non-indictable offences", which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws and other less serious crimes (see Section 3 below). Broadly speaking, indictable offences are triable by jury, although in certain cases the accused is accorded the right of election as to whether he be tried by jury or before a judge without the intervention of a jury, and in other cases the jurisdiction of the magistrate as to trial is absolute and does not depend upon the consent of the accused. Non-indictable offences are usually dealt with summarily by police magistrates under the Summary Convictions Act, and comprise breaches of municipal regulations and other minor offences. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. Returns of criminal court proceedings for the year ended Sept. 30, 1935, show that 402,148 trials were held as compared with 366,152 during the previous year. The figures show 39,506 indictable and 362,642 non-indictable cases, as compared with 37,408 indictable and 328,744 non-indictable cases during the previous year. Of the indictable offences, 33,531 were convictions as compared with 31,684 during 1934. The 33,531 convictions during 1935 are comprised of 30,195 males and 3,336 females. In 1934, 28,539 males and 3,145 females were convicted.

Previous to 1922, however, the classification into criminal and minor offences was followed in classifying statistics; the historical Table 1 and the more detailed

* Revised by H. M. Boyd, Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sixtieth Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1935, is obtainable on application from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

short-term statistics of Table 2 continue the classification on a comparable basis, giving the totals for all offences, *i.e.*, different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, *including those of juvenile delinquents*. In connection with Table 1, it should be remembered that, while the Criminal Code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions are influenced very much by the changing customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of this table is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the increase in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in recent years, convictions for criminal offences having risen from 284 per 100,000 population in 1921 to 425 in 1931 and 420 in 1935, and convictions for minor offences from 1,732 per 100,000 in 1921 to 3,113 in 1931 and 3,472 in 1935.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables is irrespective of the mode of procedure. That is to say, the "criminal" cases include many indictable offences disposed of summarily under the Summary Trials Act. Hence any addition of indictable and major and minor offences, as shown in other tables, will not agree with the figures given in Tables 1 and 2. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences, respectively.

1.—Convictions for Criminal Offences, by Classes, Convictions for Minor Offences, and Total Convictions, with Proportions to Population, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1876-1910, see p. 993 of the 1930 Year Book.

Year.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against—			Other Felonies and Misdemeanours.	Total and Ratios of Criminal Offences.						
	The Person.	Property with Violence.	Property without Violence.								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c. of All Offences.	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	p.c. of All Offences.	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17·3	271	93,713	82·7	1,300	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15·5	308	123,795	84·5	1,675	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15·8	359	145,777	84·2	1,910	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16·7	388	152,492	83·3	1,935	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18·7	360	124,363	81·3	1,558	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18·8	291	100,509	81·2	1,256	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16·9	240	94,681	83·1	1,175	114,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17·4	264	101,795	82·6	1,249	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18·1	283	106,518	81·9	1,282	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14·9	284	138,424	85·1	1,618	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14·2	284	152,227	85·9	1,732	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15·3	272	134,049	84·7	1,503	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,482	3,075	24,183	15·1	268	135,069	84·8	1,499	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15·3	279	141,663	84·7	1,549	167,219
1925...	7,826	2,749	13,892	2,644	27,111	15·3	292	150,672	84·7	1,621	177,783
1926...	7,799	2,296	14,262	2,679	27,036	13·8	286	169,171	86·2	1,790	196,207
1927...	8,343	2,671	15,154	2,809	28,977	13·1	301	191,285	86·9	1,985	220,262
1928...	9,140	2,991	16,072	3,856	32,059	11·6	326	243,123	88·4	2,472	275,182
1929...	10,392	3,529	17,271	4,001	35,193	10·9	351	286,773	89·1	2,859	321,966
1930...	11,052	4,647	18,498	6,584	40,781	11·8	400	304,860	88·2	2,986	345,641
1931...	11,773	5,288	21,528	5,475	44,064	12·0	425	323,024	88·0	3,113	367,088
1932...	10,327	5,194	20,766	5,510	41,797	12·4	402	294,858	87·6	2,842	336,655
1933...	9,603	5,319	21,575	6,096	42,593	12·8	411	290,475	87·2	2,799	333,068
1934...	9,284	5,310	21,071	6,330	41,995	11·4	404	326,239	88·6	3,145	368,234
1935...	9,672	5,178	21,703	7,206	43,759	10·8	420	360,093	89·2	3,472	403,852

Pardons.—The total number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised during 1935 was 1,621. Of these, 64 were not imprisoned, and were granted remittance or reduction fines, etc. Seven hundred and seventy were released on "Ticket of Leave" and 689 were released unconditionally, 63 were deported, 70 fines were remitted or reduced; 5 death sentences were commuted and 87 cases disposed of in various other manners. These figures relate to the judicial year ended Sept. 30, and are therefore not comparable with those given in Section 6, Penitentiary Statistics.

2.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-35 (Including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Class of Offence.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—					
Offences against the person	11,773	10,327	9,603	9,284	9,672
Offences against property with violence	5,288	5,194	5,319	5,310	5,178
Offences against property without violence	21,528	20,766	21,575	21,071	21,703
Other felonies and misdemeanours	5,475	5,510	6,096	6,330	7,206
TOTALS, CRIMINAL OFFENCES	44,064	41,797	42,593	41,995	43,759
MINOR OFFENCES—					
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws	226,822	204,981	201,990	233,331	264,171
Breach of liquor laws	16,193	12,231	10,491	10,761	8,833
Drunkenness	29,151	22,671	18,912	20,769	25,650
Vagrancy	15,565	12,409	11,182	6,507	8,156
Loose, idle and disorderly	4,128	3,862	2,497	4,874	5,745
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	4,407	6,036	5,692	3,945	4,328
Miscellaneous minor offences	26,758	32,668	39,711	46,052	43,210
TOTALS, MINOR OFFENCES	323,024	294,858	290,475	326,239	360,093
Grand Totals	**367,088**	**336,655**	**333,068**	**368,234**	**403,852**

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Class of Offence.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—										
Offences against the person	3·2	113	3·1	101	2·9	93	2·5	89	2·4	93
Offences against property with violence	1·4	51	1·5	48	1·6	51	1·4	51	1·3	51
Offences against property without violence	5·9	208	6·2	201	6·5	209	5·8	203	5·4	210
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1·5	53	1·6	52	1·8	58	1·7	61	1·7	66
TOTALS, CRIMINAL OFFENCES	12·0	425	12·4	402	12·8	411	11·4	404	10·8	420
MINOR OFFENCES—										
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws	61·8	2,186	60·9	1,979	60·6	1,945	63·4	2,254	65·4	2,545
Breach of liquor laws	4·4	156	3·6	117	3·1	100	2·9	103	2·2	86
Drunkenness	7·9	281	6·7	217	5·7	183	5·6	200	6·4	249
Vagrancy	4·2	150	3·7	120	3·4	109	1·8	62	2·0	78
Loose, idle and disorderly	1·1	40	1·1	36	0·8	26	1·3	46	1·4	55
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1·2	42	1·8	58	1·7	55	1·1	37	1·1	43
Miscellaneous minor offences	7·3	258	9·7	315	11·9	381	12·5	443	10·7	416
TOTALS, MINOR OFFENCES	88·0	3,113	87·6	2,842	87·2	2,799	88·6	3,145	89·2	3,472
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**3,538**	**100·0**	**3,244**	**100·0**	**3,210**	**100·0**	**3,549**	**100·0**	**3,892**

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1929 to 1935 in Table 3. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, dropped to 19 in 1928, rose again to 26 in 1929, then dropped to 17 in 1930, rose again to 25, 23, and 24 in 1931-33, dropped to 19 in 1934 and to 15 in 1935. Increases in the number of convictions are shown for 1935 in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Territories. Decreases are noted only in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions	321,966	345,641	367,088	336,655	333,068	368,234	403,852
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	2,164	3,013	3,129	2,892	2,485	2,260	2,656
Gaol or fine	263,750	266,777	274,483	242,128	248,177	286,358	311,008
Reformatory	979	943	1,226	1,156	830	967	1,210
Death	26	17	25	23	24	19	15
Other sentences	55,047	74,891	88,225	90,456	81,552	78,630	88,963
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	845	975	910	909	737	831	1,017
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	6	2	6	18	16	16	7
Gaol or fine	814	956	871	853	688	776	913
Reformatory	3	6	4	6	4	8	7
Death	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sentences	22	11	29	32	29	31	90
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	7,395	7,499	6,725	4,907	5,432	5,651	6,132
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	144	118	132	152	127	133	123
Gaol or fine	6,479	6,720	5,971	4,129	4,474	4,615	5,239
Reformatory	67	65	45	46	39	79	76
Death	Nil	1	1	1	3	2	1
Other sentences	705	595	576	579	789	822	693
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	4,589	4,727	5,380	4,628	4,318	4,400	4,899
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	57	49	108	92	110	70	68
Gaol or fine	4,091	4,130	4,524	4,016	3,519	3,560	3,778
Reformatory	39	53	40	65	63	58	48
Death	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
Other sentences	402	494	708	455	625	711	1,005
Quebec—							
Convictions	57,302	67,219	106,941	121,191	127,416	125,533	130,337
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	507	754	765	803	659	683	761
Gaol or fine	47,211	51,405	86,729	97,702	108,031	108,885	111,752
Reformatory	162	67	109	268	280	229	271
Death	9	5	6	6	5	4	7
Other sentences	9,413	14,988	19,332	22,412	18,441	15,732	17,546
Ontario—							
Convictions	165,829	178,795	168,069	146,393	140,256	175,083	206,169
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	596	926	834	775	826	740	869
Gaol or fine	133,534	135,315	118,674	95,631	94,968	129,695	150,758
Reformatory	451	430	736	531	261	393	548
Death	6	5	6	6	10	1	3
Other sentences	31,242	42,119	47,819	49,450	44,191	44,254	53,991

3.—**Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35**—concluded.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba—							
Convictions	30,100	30,540	27,002	22,343	19,100	20,398	18,649
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	291	303	528	482	251	243	294
Gaol or fine	21,684	19,561	14,737	10,410	7,149	8,546	9,012
Reformatory	151	176	168	163	123	107	117
Death	1	Nil	2	4	3	3	1
Other sentences	7,973	10,500	11,567	11,284	11,574	11,499	9,225
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	13,677	14,386	13,760	9,687	8,564	8,292	8,007
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	99	115	115	90	54	58	92
Gaol or fine	12,317	12,631	11,822	8,101	7,345	7,124	6,865
Reformatory	24	48	35	21	22	42	42
Death	7	3	1	3	2	3	2
Other sentences	1,230	1,589	1,787	1,472	1,141	1,065	1,006
Alberta—							
Convictions	16,659	16,080	16,589	10,853	12,538	11,077	11,202
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	242	424	291	187	152	177	194
Gaol or fine	13,944	12,936	12,293	8,017	9,672	8,513	8,595
Reformatory	25	26	15	8	10	9	15
Death	1	1	6	Nil	Nil	2	1
Other sentences	2,447	2,693	3,984	2,641	2,704	2,376	2,397
British Columbia—							
Convictions	25,430	25,286	21,548	15,647	14,602	16,899	17,344
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	222	322	349	291	290	139	248
Gaol or fine	23,544	22,998	18,727	13,185	12,244	14,587	14,015
Reformatory	57	72	74	48	28	42	86
Death	2	1	3	2	Nil	3	Nil
Other sentences	1,605	1,893	2,395	2,121	2,040	2,128	2,995
The Territories—							
Convictions	140	134	164	97	105	70	96
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	1	Nil
Gaol or fine	132	125	135	84	87	57	81
Reformatory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sentences	8	9	28	10	18	12	15

Section 2.—Indictable Offences of Adults.

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for each year since 1911 in Table 4. Again, in Table 5 are shown the numbers of charges and convictions and the percentages of acquittals for the three years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35.

It may be stated that during the thirty-five-year period from 1900 to 1935 crimes increased from 4,853 to 33,531 or 591 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was but 106·3 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was between five and six times that of the population.

4.—Convictions of Persons 16 Years of Age or Over for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1016 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	19	356	123	1,865	5,067	888	957	870	1,015	24	4	11,188
1912.....	11	657	107	2,052	5,456	1,121	1,204	1,513	1,532	26	7	13,686
1913.....	8	598	140	2,336	6,272	1,331	1,594	1,908	1,794	26	Nil	16,007
1914.....	18	669	179	2,918	7,479	1,284	1,889	2,235	2,112	27	Nil	18,810
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	Nil	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	Nil	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	Nil	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	Nil	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	Nil	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	Nil	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	Nil	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	Nil	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	6	Nil	15,188
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	10	Nil	16,258
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	2	3	17,219
1926.....	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	3	6	17,448
1927.....	14	680	287	3,621	7,962	1,457	1,492	1,483	1,833	3	4	18,836
1928.....	43	891	365	4,299	9,052	1,672	1,761	1,701	1,931	5	Nil	21,720
1929.....	55	869	358	4,780	9,489	1,988	1,918	2,201	2,425	8	6	24,097
1930.....	59	875	354	5,540	11,774	2,272	2,355	2,525	2,694	6	3	28,457
1931.....	57	1,184	461	5,737	12,000	3,102	2,716	2,887	3,385	8	5	31,542
1932.....	78	1,072	514	7,086	12,428	2,982	1,893	2,241	3,072	6	11	31,383
1933.....	70	1,160	479	7,713	13,152	2,667	2,049	2,544	3,094	7	7	32,942
1934.....	88	992	525	7,687	11,761	2,571	2,396	2,708	2,946	3	7	31,684
1935.....	59	1,002	576	9,354	12,653	2,382	1,976	2,424	3,088	3	14	33,531

In Table 5, which shows charges, convictions and acquittals, by provinces, convictions for indictable offences show increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and the Territories. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta show decreases from the previous year's totals.

5.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Province.	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	86	70	15·7	93	88	5·4	69	59	14·49
Nova Scotia	1,537	1,160	24·5	1,214	992	18·3	1,224	1,002	18·14
New Brunswick	564	479	15·1	604	525	13·1	619	576	6·95
Quebec	9,048	7,713	14·8	8,953	7,687	14·1	10,658	9,354	12·23
Ontario	15,906	13,152	17·3	14,280	11,761	17·6	15,717	12,653	19·45
Manitoba	3,063	2,667	12·9	3,206	2,571	19·8	2,781	2,382	14·40
Saskatchewan	2,256	2,049	9·2	2,634	2,396	9·0	2,189	1,976	9·73
Alberta	2,932	2,544	13·2	2,942	2,708	7·9	2,680	2,424	9·55
British Columbia	3,521	3,094	12·1	3,470	2,946	14·5	3,549	3,088	12·93
The Territories	14	14	0·0	12	10	16·7	20	17	15·00
Totals	**38,927**	**32,942**	**15·4**	**37,408**	**31,684**	**15·3**	**39,506**	**33,531**	**15·12**

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into six main classes, as shown in Table **6**. The increase in total convictions from 31,684 in 1934 to 33,531 in 1935, a total of 1,847, is accounted for by increases in Classes I, III, V, and VI; these more than nullify decreases in Classes II and IV.

Class I (Offences against the Person) shows an increase of 397, or 11 p.c., in 1935 over 1934. In this class, all forms of assault, procuration, shooting and wounding, attempted murder, non-support and miscellaneous offences against the person, show increases in 1935 as compared with 1934.

In Class II (Offences against Property with Violence), 91, or slightly over 2 p.c., fewer convictions were made in 1935 than in 1934, although an increase is shown in the number of convictions for robbery.

For Class III (Offences against Property without Violence) there is an increase of 308 convictions, or 1·9 p.c., in 1935 compared with the 1934 figure. Theft and false pretences account for most of the convictions in this class and both these groups show reductions for 1935. Feloniously receiving stolen goods accounts for an increase of 295 convictions and theft of automobile an increase of 195.

In Class IV (Malicious Offences against Property), 45 fewer convictions than during the preceding year were recorded in 1935, a decrease of 9·3 p.c.

Convictions for offences in Class V (Forgery and Other Offences against the Currency) increased from 690 in 1934 to 910 in 1935. The 220 increase represents nearly 32 p.c., and is the highest proportional increase shown in any class during the year. Both crimes in this category, forgery and offences against currency, show high rates of increase during the year.

Class VI (Various Offences), including crime not classified in the preceding five classes, shows 1,058, or over 15 p.c., more convictions in 1935 than in the preceding year. Convictions for offences against gambling and lottery Acts and the keeping of bawdy houses are marked by substantial increases but there are decreases in convictions for operating illicit stills, intimidation, conspiracy, breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and perjury and revenue laws during 1935.

Details by offences are given in Table 6 and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 7, which shows, with other information, that convictions of females numbered 3,336 in 1935 as against 3,145 in 1934 and 3,477 in 1933; as recently as 1924 the figure was only 1,826. Details as to occupation, conjugal condition, educational status, age, use of liquors, birthplace, religion, and residence of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 8.

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Class and Offence.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder	43	24	46	19	46	15
Murder, attempt to commit	37	21	24	10	21	13
Manslaughter	110	39	100	39	135	41
Abortion and concealing birth of infants	63	48	59	40	52	37
Rape and other crimes against decency	628	454	658	423	563	384
Procuration	25	17	36	25	77	63
Bigamy	69	59	58	48	56	47
Shooting, stabbing and wounding	192	117	127	88	146	113
Assault on females, incl. assault on wife	341	296	211	183	378	302
Aggravated assault	1,326	934	1,164	821	1,376	940
Assault on police officer	564	507	536	491	592	515
Assault and battery	1,721	1,233	1,570	1,159	1,622	1,212
Refusal to support family	296	148	280	147	285	157
Wife desertion	15	10	11	7	8	7
Causing injury by fast driving	63	53	42	30	32	19
Various other offences against the person	122	59	83	58	185	120
Totals, Class I	**5,615**	**4,019**	**5,005**	**3,588**	**5,574**	**3,985**
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse, and shop-breaking	4,441	3,944	4,254	3,848	4,158	3,720
Robbery and demanding with menaces	508	403	503	390	527	427
Totals, Class II	**4,949**	**4,347**	**4,757**	**4,238**	**4,685**	**4,147**
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	5	4	8	6	8	8
Embezzlement	157	105	229	164	178	124
False pretences	3,011	2,494	2,927	2,514	2,972	2,471
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	1,323	988	1,571	1,142	1,857	1,437
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	814	656	668	517	627	512
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	120	97	137	121	175	138
Theft	12,810	11,257	12,309	10,719	12,175	10,603
Theft of mail	31	26	30	25	30	28
Theft of automobile	807	722	731	645	967	840
Totals, Class III	**19,078**	**16,349**	**18,610**	**15,853**	**18,989**	**16,161**
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson	135	71	127	91	79	55
Malicious injury to horses and cattle and other wilful damage to property	588	448	639	393	489	384
Totals, Class IV	**723**	**519**	**766**	**484**	**568**	**439**

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1933-35—concluded.

Class and Offence.	1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.						
Offences against the currency	35	30	16	12	73	57
Forgery and uttering forged documents	874	795	726	678	933	853
Totals, Class V	**909**	**825**	**742**	**690**	**1,006**	**910**
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breaches of the Trade Marks Act	53	53	82	75	85	83
Attempt to commit suicide	214	178	172	147	192	155
Carrying unlawful weapons	230	192	256	233	294	255
Criminal negligence	159	59	175	89	215	109
Conspiracy	218	151	250	165	210	120
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals	186	168	169	155	170	156
Intimidation	101	62	173	107	111	45
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1,780	1,712	1,400	1,327	1,753	1,654
Offences against gambling and lottery Acts	2,740	2,623	2,965	2,879	3,788	3,700
Offences against Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	193	161	156	146	154	136
Offences against revenue laws	430	385	521	481	435	398
Illicit stills	483	459	431	419	263	247
Perjury and subornation of perjury	184	102	192	114	176	110
Prison breach and escape from prison	172	166	201	184	241	234
Riot and affray	290	230	179	140	376	294
Sodomy and bestiality	166	146	89	75	96	85
Various other misdemeanours	54	36	117	95	125	108
Totals, Class VI	**7,653**	**6,883**	**7,528**	**6,831**	**8,684**	**7,889**
Grand Totals	**38,927**	**32,942**	**37,408**	**31,684**	**39,506**	**33,531**

7.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions, and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquencies not included in these statistics.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	29,572	34,751	38,189	37,621	38,927	37,408	39,506
Acquittals[1]	5,432	6,246	6,589	6,206	5,942	5,695	5,934
Persons detained for lunacy	43	48	58	32	43	29	41
Convictions	24,097	28,457	31,542	31,383	32,942	31,684	33,531
Males	21,460	25,797	28,935	28,181	29,465	28,539	30,195
Females	2,637	2,660	2,607	3,202	3,477	3,145	3,336
First convictions	18,638	21,319	23,474	23,841	24,576	22,805	23,844
Second convictions	2,396	3,051	3,159	2,895	3,584	3,219	3,163
Reiterated convictions	3,063	4,087	4,909	4,647	4,782	5,660	6,524
Sentences—							
Option of a fine	7,050	7,473	8,036	8,143	8,973	8,614	9,374
Under one year in gaol	5,966	7,474	8,794	9,307	10,128	10,492	10,631
One year and over in gaol	1,715	2,502	2,728	2,760	2,656	2,391	2,357
Indeterminate	457	115	7	7	4	Nil	Nil
Two years and under five in penitentiary	1,781	2,501	2,551	2,347	2,018	1,902	2,191
Five years and over in penitentiary	374	508	568	536	451	353	462
For life in penitentiary	9	4	10	9	15	5	3
Death	26	17	25	23	24	19	15
Committed to reformatories	319	224	597	376	168	297	467
Other sentences	6,400	7,639	8,226	7,875	8,505	7,611	8,031

[1] Including cases where proceedings were stayed, jury disagreed, etc.

8.—Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquents not included.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupation—							
Agriculture	1,509	1,509	1,780	2,026	2,087	2,267	1,935
Lumbering	98	115	117	101	119	92	85
Fishing	66	77	98	128	98	149	124
Mining	205	289	188	266	313	263	315
Manufacturing and construction	2,298	3,050	3,274	3,379	3,294	3,127	3,305
Transportation	765	940	941	804	786	769	827
Trade	2,807	3,235	3,672	3,221	3,603	3,991	4,875
Service	3,030	3,434	3,467	4,034	4,311	3,436	3,858
Professional	222	342	272	204	191	196	179
Labouring	7,653	9,974	11,409	11,072	10,911	10,077	11,773
Not given	5,444	5,492	6,324	6,148	7,229	7,317	6,255
Totals	**24,097**	**28,457**	**31,542**	**31,383**	**32,942**	**31,684**	**33,531**
Conjugal Condition—							
Married	8,220	9,587	10,141	9,801	10,657	10,731	11,197
Single	11,997	15,332	15,003	17,464	17,424	16,074	18,710
Widowed	336	371	327	525	485	485	515
Divorced	2	7	5	12	11	9	7
Not given	3,542	3,160	6,066	3,581	4,365	4,385	3,102
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write	632	711	464	595	485	378	369
Elementary	19,290	23,819	26,490	26,247	27,904	26,498	29,756
Superior	479	482	420	454	407	527	388
Not given	3,696	3,445	4,168	4,087	4,146	4,281	3,018
Age—							
16 years and under 21	5,909	6,453	7,266	6,718	7,050	6,130	6,097
21 years and under 40	12,799	14,343	15,810	16,419	19,445	16,496	18,180
40 years or over	4,471	4,901	4,871	5,008	5,657	5,667	6,058
Not given	918	2,760	3,595	3,238	790	3,391	3,196
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate	12,919	17,305	17,753	22,498	23,938	22,809	26,827
Immoderate	1,914	2,167	2,121	2,749	2,645	2,199	2,528
Not given	9,264	8,985	11,668	6,136	6,359	6,676	4,176
Birthplace—							
England or Wales	1,916	2,245	2,100	2,098	1,659	1,394	1,503
Ireland	322	433	394	412	456	382	393
Scotland	645	764	943	737	761	643	678
Canada	13,930	17,256	18,297	19,899	21,522	21,176	23,082
Other British possessions	99	163	169	122	145	273	140
United States	1,129	1,094	990	934	896	781	703
Other foreign countries	2,926	3,486	3,508	3,387	3,844	3,556	3,614
Not given	3,130	3,016	5,141	3,794	3,659	3,479	3,418
Religion—							
Baptist	501	710	686	780	705	679	856
Roman Catholic	7,784	9,804	10,141	11,221	12,088	11,271	13,341
Church of England	2,889	3,213	3,562	3,118	2,961	2,865	3,024
Methodist[1]	630	578	571	442	449	377	346
Presbyterian	2,084	2,387	2,836	2,358	2,277	1,927	1,945
United Church	1,129	1,958	2,050	2,321	2,212	2,230	2,356
Other Protestant	3,675	3,388	3,695	3,943	4,528	4,447	4,684
Jewish	470	497	618	687	606	622	807
Other denominations	1,237	2,340	2,793	2,489	2,806	2,373	2,555
Not given	3,698	3,582	4,590	4,024	4,310	4,893	3,617
Residence—							
Cities and towns	18,717	21,986	24,210	24,547	22,395	24,718	26,203
Rural districts	5,118	6,369	6,648	6,490	7,260	6,801	6,952
Not given	262	102	684	346	3,287	165	376

[1] Notwithstanding the fact that the United Church of Canada was completely organized in 1926, these persons still reported themselves as Methodists.

Section 3.—Summary Convictions of Adults.

The following statistics relate to "non-indictable" offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age or over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 362,642 during the year ended Sept. 30, 1935, an increase of 33,898, or 10·31 p.c., compared with 1934. Every province, with the exception of Manitoba, showed an increase in the total of convictions for non-indictable offences

9.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1020 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	375	5,306	2,766	17,729	34,871	12,366	7,317	9,350	10,380	145	28	100,633
1912.....	437	5,920	3,022	24,335	42,104	13,985	9,184	15,254	16,472	163	84	130,960
1913.....	443	6,353	3,136	29,714	51,396	16,513	11,711	17,513	17,882	157	-	154,818
1914.....	498	6,613	2,872	30,563	56,874	14,840	11,854	16,806	20,481	196	-	161,597
1915.....	346	5,774	2,833	24,152	49,942	11,266	9,650	12,331	15,993	143	-	132,430
1916.....	405	5,924	2,664	20,767	41,732	7,826	9,287	9,526	6,344	156	-	104,631
1917.....	323	4,700	2,564	22,560	42,655	7,065	6,007	5,726	6,768	84	-	98,452
1918.....	209	4,794	1,611	25,374	46,448	7,298	6,536	6,744	6,821	64	-	105,899
1919.....	236	5,533	2,447	30,881	44,587	8,128	6,180	5,961	7,638	32	-	111,623
1920.....	340	5,790	3,405	40,801	55,049	11,093	6,523	7,219	13,996	49	-	144,265
1921.....	373	4,639	2,680	45,042	63,874	9,563	6,137	8,571	14,460	37	-	155,376
1922.....	309	3,332	2,281	31,441	63,015	9,530	6,876	7,766	11,720	52	-	136,322
1923.....	321	3,033	2,179	27,563	64,639	11,377	8,346	8,359	11,639	37	-	137,493
1924.....	232	3,355	2,499	22,803	73,768	11,189	7,274	8,342	13,508	29	-	142,999
1925.....	235	2,790	2,417	25,364	79,470	10,724	8,020	7,840	14,875	29	61	151,825
1926.....	345	3,568	2,418	24,428	90,061	13,913	8,614	8,142	18,337	45	42	169,913
1927.....	392	4,362	2,565	28,732	101,345	16,420	8,243	8,801	22,292	54	34	193,240
1928.....	662	4,499	3,031	29,302	146,586	19,921	9,108	10,927	21,598	72	57	245,763
1929.....	783	6,231	4,032	51,099	153,385	26,536	11,413	13,939	22,499	94	32	290,043
1930.....	906	6,299	4,072	60,098	163,913	26,879	11,574	12,904	21,989	86	39	308,759
1931.....	838	5,324	4,533	99,381	153,451	22,625	10,691	13,113	17,671	80	71	327,778
1932.....	825	3,573	3,841	112,132	131,374	18,218	7,538	8,180	12,148	55	25	297,909
1933.....	655	3,922	3,483	117,433	124,589	15,396	6,355	9,698	11,051	68	23	292,673
1934.....	733	4,216	3,598	115,313	160,895	16,985	5,680	7,896	13,369	28	31	328,744
1935.....	924	4,818	3,968	118,499	190,763	15,685	5,749	8,398	13,759	41	38	362,642

The marked increase in the past eight or nine years has been due almost entirely to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 78,027 in 1926 to 246,123 in 1935, or from 46 p.c. to nearly 67 p.c. of the total of summary convictions. Nevertheless, convictions for vagrancy, drunkenness, and breaches of by-laws all show greater percentage increases for 1935 than breaches of traffic regulations. Offences against gambling Acts and against liquor legislation show substantial decreases. By sexes, the summary convictions appear as follows: in 1926, males 159,528, females 10.385; in 1930, males 292,557, females 16,202; in 1931, males 312,111, females 15,667; in 1932, males 281,318, females 16,591; in 1933, males 275,229, females 17,444; in 1934, males 311,542, females 17,202; and in 1935, 339,494 males and 23,148 females.

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1932-35.

Offence.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Increase or Decrease, 1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault	4,107	3,658	3,777	3,690	−87
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons..	525	361	280	258	−22
Contempt of court	33	26	13	66	+53
Cruelty to animals	445	244	305	263	−42
Disturbing religious and like meetings....	31	44	14	19	+5
Fishery and game Acts, offences against	2,005	1,755	1,442	1,724	+282
Gambling Acts, offences against	14,928	22,191	30,699	25,889	−4,810
Immigration Act, offences against	49	41	29	24	−5
Inspection and Sales Act, offences against	394	303	423	399	−24
Adulteration of food (food and drugs Acts)	81	162	202	244	+42
Weights and measures Acts, offences against	92	155	181	379	+198
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against	12,226	10,489	10,754	8,826	−1,928
Malicious or wilful damage to property...	774	811	729	790	+61
Masters and servants Acts, offences against	124	219	205	224	+19

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30,1932-35—concluded.

Offence.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Increase or Decrease, 1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Non-payment of wages	1,852	1,492	1,246	1,540	+294
Breaches of traffic regulations	190,660	186,848	217,827	246,123	+28,296
Breaches of by-laws	13,945	14,218	15,098	17,646	+2,548
Non-support of family and neglecting children	1,575	1,363	1,435	1,415	−20
Contributing to delinquency of children	719	952	939	862	−77
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against	140	59	69	29	−40
Profanation of the Lord's Day	1,294	929	994	869	−125
Railway Acts, various offences against	1,198	1,663	1,297	1,150	−147
Trespass on railway	1,170	915	565	713	+148
Stealing ride on railway	1,471	2,277	1,076	1,017	−59
Revenue laws, offences against	961	1,076	923	2,604	+1,681
Trespass	964	844	518	381	−137
Vagrancy	12,173	11,109	6,424	7,966	+1,542
Drunkenness	22,664	18,910	20,764	25,643	+4,879
Insulting, abusive and profane language	239	346	163	180	+17
Frequenting bawdy houses	4,486	3,980	2,618	2,674	+56
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	4,047	2,613	4,787	5,777	+990
Various other offences	2,537	2,620	2,948	3,258	+310
Totals	**297,909**	**292,673**	**328,744**	**362,642**	**+33,898**

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1935 was 25,643 as compared with 38,826 as recently as 1929. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the War there was an appreciable reduction and since the War, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated former high levels. Table **11** shows the number of convictions by provinces and years from 1911 to 1935. On both a numerical and a percentage basis, increases in convictions for drunkenness were greater in Ontario during 1935 than in any other province.

11.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1021 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,594	63	7	41,379
1912	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14	53,171
1913	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-	60,975
1914	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-	60,067
1915	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-	41,161
1916	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-	32,730
1917	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-	27,882
1918	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-	21,026
1919	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-	24,217
1920	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-	39,769
1921	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-	34,362
1922	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-	25,048
1923	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-	25,565
1924	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-	27,338
1925	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6	26,751
1926	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10	28,317
1927	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-	31,171
1928	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-	33,224
1929	406	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-	38,826
1930	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-	35,789
1931	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-	29,148
1932	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-	22,664
1933	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1	18,910
1934	401	1,486	1,505	4,776	9,060	826	304	609	1,781	12	4	20,764
1935	475	1,933	1,755	4,705	12,386	1,054	379	692	2,230	29	5	25,643

Offences against the Liquor Acts.—Until the Great War, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the tendency has been for the Provincial Governments to take over the sale of liquor through commissions and derive a revenue therefrom (see pp. 626-629). Eight of the nine provinces now have their liquor commissions, Prince Edward Island being the only province in which prohibition prevails. In these circumstances, the convictions for offences against the liquor Acts in 1929 reached the highest figure on record, *viz.*, 19,327, but have since fallen off to 8,826 in 1935. The number of such convictions in each year since 1911 is given by provinces in Table **12.** Alberta is the only province showing an increase for 1935.

12.—Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16	4,775
1912.....	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26	5,671
1913.....	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	–	5,969
1914.....	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	–	5,871
1915.....	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	–	5,452
1916.....	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	–	6,248
1917.....	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	–	7,339
1918.....	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	–	7,472
1919.....	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	–	7,383
1920.....	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	–	10,247
1921.....	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	–	10,460
1922.....	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	–	8,519
1923.....	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	–	10,088
1924.....	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	–	10,449
1925.....	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9	11,636
1926.....	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	–	13,512
1927.....	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	–	12,477
1928.....	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32	15,263
1929.....	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8	19,327
1930.....	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7	18,132
1931.....	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10	16,185
1932.....	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8	12,226
1933.....	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4	10,489
1934.....	80	750	622	2,325	4,324	826	543	452	820	3	9	10,754
1935.....	79	699	567	1,776	3,225	792	506	472	692	8	10	8,826

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations (Table **13**), which at the beginning of the century numbered only 185 in all Canada have, as a result of the growing density and increasing use of motor vehicles, become the largest element in the non-indictable offences. Such convictions reached a record total of 246,123 in 1935, when they represented 67 p.c. of the total of 362,642 (see Table **9**) summary convictions. Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations in 1935 show increases in all provinces with the exceptions of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.

13.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-35.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1911.....	19	86	17	267	3,376	1,116	96	139	661		-	5,777
1912.....	8	97	24	1,806	5,928	1,778	215	838	1,768	-	-	12,462
1913.....	9	83	5	3,373	6,697	3,030	248	672	1,883	-	-	16,000
1914.....	7	176	69	2,643	4,717	2,419	410	754	2,051	-	-	13,246
1915.....	6	62	101	1,509	4,494	1,865	204	503	1,804	1	-	10,549
1916.....	7	228	57	2,146	5,577	1,043	321	380	615	7	-	10,381
1917.....	13	324	54	1,677	9,854	2,619	441	533	813	10	-	16,338
1918.....	17	523	80	3,505	12,206	2,700	418	736	995	1	-	21,181
1919.....	15	509	62	4,971	13,374	3,123	863	701	1,677	1	-	25,296
1920.....	129	600	49	11,499	19,708	4,987	744	1,673	3,780	1	-	43,170
1921.....	109	443	87	12,335	26,860	4,995	700	1,845	4,412	2	-	51,788
1922.....	38	289	315	3,344	31,813	4,968	1,112	1,996	4,101	1	-	47,977
1923.....	36	397	196	1,746	33,402	6,182	1,246	2,514	4,095	1	-	49,815
1924.....	49	350	237	3,818	40,530	6,412	1,282	2,301	5,084	-	-	60,063
1925.....	27	200	281	4,976	44,618	5,971	1,375	1,940	4,389	1	-	63,778
1926.....	64	263	180	5,534	52,727	8,588	1,730	2,059	6,882	-	-	78,027
1927.....	69	402	244	6,418	62,037	10,871	1,610	2,459	12,268	2	-	96,380
1928.....	228	462	516	6,273	101,356	14,099	2,100	3,481	12,976	2	-	141,493
1929.....	152	859	887	19,427	105,703	19,460	3,643	5,612	10,592	2	-	166,337
1930.....	212	831	757	28,633	115,073	20,672	3,727	4,903	10,776	-	-	185,584
1931.....	95	999	1,200	64,611	111,718	16,556	4,259	5,070	7,851	2	-	212,361
1932.....	174	643	842	70,253	94,188	13,251	2,811	2,755	5,743	-	-	190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,282	5,298	-	-	186,848
1934.....	57	638	528	64,429	128,604	12,725	1,624	2,819	6,403	-	-	217,827
1935.....	101	760	609	69,671	153,142	11,664	1,720	2,669	5,787	-	-	246,123

For the year 1935, Ontario, which had 48 p.c. of the registrations of motor vehicles in Canada (see p. 668), had 62 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 28 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6·1 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 4·7 p.c. of the convictions. In interpreting the figures in this way, however, it should be pointed out that traffic regulations are by no means uniform throughout Canada and no account is taken of the differences in the degrees of urbanization in the provinces. Thus, the above three provinces contain large centres of population, while in the Maritime Provinces, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, with a lower degree of urbanization, convictions were low in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered.

Section 4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 7,679 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1935, as compared with 7,806 in 1934, 7,453 in 1933, 7,363 in 1932, 7,768 in 1931, 8,425 in 1930, 7,826 in 1929, 7,699 in 1928, 8,185 in 1927 and 7,831 in 1926. Of the 1935 total, 5,514 were convicted of "major" offences and 2,165 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. The offences proven against juveniles in 1934 and 1935 are shown by provinces in Table **14.**

14.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, years ended Sept. 30, 1934 and 1935.

Province.	Major Offences.				Minor Offences.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	8	30	1	3	Nil	1	1	Nil
Nova Scotia	287	230	13	10	124	63	19	9
New Brunswick	152	241	3	6	106	101	16	7
Quebec	1,366	1,559	78	74	868	674	221	177
Ontario	1,746	1,972	68	87	541	617	72	77
Manitoba	598	396	37	32	185	136	22	18
Saskatchewan	167	228	18	11	28	42	3	1
Alberta	401	306	8	12	61	61	3	1
British Columbia	380	306	21	11	165	158	18	22
Northwest Territories	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Canada	**5,105**	**5,268**	**248**	**246**	**2,078**	**1,853**	**375**	**312**

Major Offences.—In Table **15** are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted from 1929 to 1935. It will be observed that theft, house- and shop-breaking with theft, and other wilful damage to property account for the great bulk of the offences; in 1935, 92 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

15.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-35.

Offence.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Increase or Decrease for 1935
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Manslaughter	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	10	5	8	5	8	15	8	−7
Indecent assault	25	49	42	34	28	24	29	+5
Aggravated assault and wounding	48	10	52	68	16	36	60	+24
Common assault	93	101	119	104	139	115	98	−17
Endangering life on railway	43	31	32	17	50	31	48	+17
Other offences against the person	3	3	2	4	5	6	5	−1
Breaking, entering and theft	972	944	948	914	957	1,071	1,022	−49
Robbery	4	7	13	13	15	1	9	+8
Theft and receiving stolen goods	3,081	3,662	3,139	3,093	3,155	3,094	3,548	+454
False pretences and fraud	15	24	11	9	9	20	14	−6
Arson	11	31	39	19	24	28	13	−15
Other wilful damage to property	679	702	749	676	637	776	599	−177
Forgery and offences against the currency	12	17	10	11	4	11	12	+1
Immorality	63	52	109	85	72	73	35	−38
Various other offences	46	15	37	44	24	52	14	−38
Totals	**5,106**	**5,653**	**5,311**	**5,098**	**5,144**	**5,353**	**5,514**	**+ 161**

Minor Offences.—Of the 2,165 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1935, 402 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 312 of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, 495 of disobedience or incorrigibility, 217 of trespass, 234 of truancy, 195 of vagrancy and indecent language and 310 of other minor offences.

Section 5.—Police Statistics.

Police statistics were collected in 1935 from 161 cities and towns of 4,000 population or over in 1931, aggregating a total of 4,432,750 persons. The total number of police was 5,231, which is an average of one policeman to each 847 persons in the population of those cities and towns.

The returns show a total of 365,540 crimes known to have been committed; 95,280 arrests were made and 188,493 summonses issued. The prosecutions numbered 276,873 with 238,551 convictions.

Automobiles reported stolen numbered 8,556 during 1935, of which 8,513 or 99·5 p.c. were recovered; 12,664 bicycles were stolen with 6,747 or 53·3 p.c. recovered. The value of other goods reported stolen was $2,114,720 with $981,608 or 46·4 p.c. recovered. There were 40,724 automobile accidents reported to the police, and 346 deaths and 40,724 injuries resulted from such accidents. Other accidents reported resulted in the death of 676 persons and injuries to 5,071.

16.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, calendar years 1934 and 1935.

Year and Province.	Cities and Towns.	Population.	Police.	Arrests.	Summonses.	Population per Policeman.	Arrests per Policeman.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1934.							
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	9	439	304	1,373	48[1]
Nova Scotia	13	176,444	138	4,403	803	1,278	31
New Brunswick	6	94,005	86	2,963	759	1,093	34
Quebec	43	1,435,110	1,996	48,985	58,203	718	24
Ontario	72	1,756,865	1,860	29,693	100,651	944	15
Manitoba	7	273,012	315	4,373	16,633	866	13
Saskatchewan	8	149,015	125	2,194	2,371	1,192	17
Alberta	4	186,747	195	3,618	4,777	957	18
British Columbia	10	349,191	433	7,628	14,491	806	17
Totals	**164**	**4,432,750**	**5,157**	**104,296**	**198,992**	**860**	**20**
1935.							
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	9	480	263	1,373	53
Nova Scotia	13	176,444	142	4,119	1,678	1,243	29
New Brunswick	6	94,005	89	3,561	588	1,056	40
Quebec	43	1,435,110	2,065	36,732	33,746	695	18
Ontario	69	1,756,865	1,857	31,617	119,191	946	17
Manitoba	7	273,012	304	4,411	14,481	898	15
Saskatchewan	8	149,015	132	2,130	2,571	1,129	16
Alberta	4	186,747	195	3,334	4,718	958	17
British Columbia	10	349,191	438	8,896	11,257	797	20
Totals	**161**	**4,432,750**	**5,231**	**95,280**	**188,493**	**847**	**18**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Section 6.—Penitentiary Statistics.*

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. Seven institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St.-Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other five are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; New Westminster, B.C.; and Collins Bay, Ont. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,148 and the total net cash outlay for the year was $2,307,739 or

* Penitentiary statistics are also summarized from the institutional side at pp. 997-998.

$2·01 per convict per diem, compared with 3,895 average daily population and $2,585,702 total net cash outlay or $1·82 per convict per diem for the year 1935.

The special penitentiary for Doukhobors on Piers island, which was administered under the warden of the penitentiary at New Westminster, was in operation from 1932 to Mar. 28, 1935, when the 39 remaining inmates were transferred to New Westminster. The statistics of this special penal colony are included with those of the regular penitentiaries in the following tables, and the reader is referred to p. 1035 of the 1936 Year Book for details of the Piers Island colony, given by sex, age, race, and conjugal condition.

Female convicts are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. Female convicts in custody there on Mar. 31, 1936, numbered 30 compared with 40 in 1935 and 46 in 1934.

Movement of Population of Penal Institutions.—Penal institutions may be classified under four heads: (1) penitentiaries, with slow turnover, since prisoners have long sentences; (2) reformatories for boys and (3) reformatories for girls, also with rather slow turnovers, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and (4) common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1935 was: in penitentiaries, 55 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 224 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 80 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,455 p.c. Thus, the average time spent in gaol was about three weeks. In dealing with these figures it must be borne in mind that the common gaol population changes from day to day, and is partly made up of accused persons awaiting trial who may be liberated to-day or sent to a penitentiary or reformatory to-morrow.

17.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1933-35.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics until 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31. For other institutions, the figures are for the years ended Sept. 30.

Penal Institutions.	In Custody, Beginning of Year.	Admitted During Year.	Discharged During Year.	In Custody, End of Year.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933.				
Penitentiaries	4,164	2,351	1,928	4,587
Reformatories for boys	3,528	6,852	7,248	3,132
Reformatories for girls	852	652	740	764
Gaols	4,711	56,613	57,150	4,174
Totals	**13,255**	**66,468**	**67,066**	**12,657**
1934.				
Penitentiaries	4,587	1,713	2,080	4,220
Reformatories for boys	3,132	6,326	6,471	2,987
Reformatories for girls	764	515	545	734
Gaols	4,174	50,379	50,595	3,958
Totals	**12,657**	**58,933**	**59,691**	**11,899**
1935.				
Penitentiaries	4,220	1,477	2,145	3,552
Reformatories for boys	2,987	6,343	6,507	2,823
Reformatories for girls	734	573	585	722
Gaols	3,958	53,128	53,667	3,419
Totals	**11,899**	**61,521**	**62,904**	**10,516**

Tables **18-20** give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. The number of convicts in penitentiaries was 1,865 in 1910, rose to 2,118 in 1916 and declined to 1,468 in 1918. After demobilization and the depression of 1921, the number of convicts rose to 2,640 in 1922, declined to 2,225 in 1924 and then increased to 4,164 in 1932. The increase was particularly rapid after 1929, amounting to 1,395 or 44 p.c. in three years. The number of convicts in 1936, at 3,098, was lower than in any year since 1929. The number of paroles, as shown in Table **18**, numbered 431 in 1936, as compared with 554 in 1935, 731 in 1934, and 488 in 1933.

Table **19** shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1935, of the total of 3,098, 9·0 p.c. were under 21 years of age and 47·5 p.c. between 21 and 30 years of age; thus 56·5 p.c. were under 30. In 1914 there were 2,003 convicts of whom 9·3 p.c. were under 20 and 44·4 p.c. between 20 and 30, a total of 53·7 p.c. under 30. In 1923 there were 2,486 convicts and 11·3 p.c. were under 20, 46·6 p.c. between 20 and 30, or 57·9 p.c. under 30 years of age. The average age of convicts appears to be slightly younger since the War, but no definite trend is shown in the past decade, although there is a good deal of variation from year to year. Detailed statistics of the race, nationality by place of birth, conjugal state, sex, and religion of convicts are presented in Table **20.**

18.—Movement of Convicts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-36.

Schedule.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In Custody Beginnings of Years	**2,560**	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,591**[4]	**4,220**	**3,552**
Received by—								
Forfeiture of parole	6	1	8	8	6	2	11	8
Revoked paroles	14	23	19	–	3	–	4	6
Recapture	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	
Transfer	110	187	172	145	218	179	241	180
Received from gaols, etc.	1,253[3]	1,436	1,699	1,787	2,123	1,532	1,221	1,364
Totals Received	1,383	1,648	1,899	1,943	2,351	1,713	1,477	1,558
Discharged by—								
Death	16	14	12	16	15	21	17	13
Escape	2[2]	1	1	3	1	–	2[1]	
Expiry of sentence	577	559	654	837	1,063	943	1,226	1,263
Order of the Court	1	2	1	–	4	5	5	2
Pardon	10	15	26	19	44	74	49	76
Parole	384	363	413	379	488	731	554	431
Transfer	110	187	170	150	219	228	241	182
Deportation	61	77	89	83	88[5]	80	50	45
Transfer to provincial gaol and execution	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	
Return to provincial authorities	13	10	6	6	1	2	1	
Totals Discharged	1,174	1,230	1,372	1,493	1,928	2,084	2,145	2,012
In Custody Ends of Years	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**	**3,552**	**3,098**

[1] From asylum. [2] One from asylum. [3] Two from provincial institutions. [4] This discrepancy between those in custody at the end of the fiscal year 1933 and the beginning of 1934 appears in the reports of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for those years. [5] Includes 1 by extradition.

19.—Ages of Convicts as at Mar. 31, 1929-36.

Age Group.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.[1]	1934.[1]	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	322	377	484	527	467	409	325	280
From 20 to under 30 years	1,274	1,460	1,710	1,908	2,052	1,916	1,677	1,471
From 30 to under 40 years	629	738	842	970	1,027	941	861	740
From 40 to under 50 years	357	395	437	487	574	538	433	361
From 50 to under 60 years	141	144	173	196	257	214	167	178
60 years or over	46	73	68	76	210	202	89	68
Totals	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**	**3,552**	**3,098**

[1] See footnote, 2, Table 20, also p. 1017.

20.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Race, Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1929-36.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.[2]	1934.[2]	1935.	1936.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—								
African	60[1]	60[1]	75[1]	79[1]	66[1]	50[1]	51[1]	45[1]
Caucasian	2,589	2,995	3,499	3,923	4,376	4,068	3,417	2,972
Indian	49	52	59	81	67	51	48	57
Mongolian	71	80	81	81	78	51	36	24
By Place of Birth—								
British—								
Canadian	1,747	2,056	2,441	2,806	2,976	2,803	2,502	2,216
English or Welsh	209	240	292	309	255	230	215	175
Irish	43	31	42	46	42	41	42	32
Scottish	74	95	118	118	102	88	79	69
Other British	36	33	30	41	33	25	20	22
Foreign—								
Austrian or Hungarian	78	94	92	90	86	74	85	73
Chinese	62	74	75	72	71	46	31	18
Italian	66	60	64	74	73	67	68	62
Russian	75	119	95	102	446	392	94	59
United States	223	253	274	307	282	232	218	181
Other foreign	156	132	191	199	221	222	198	191
By Conjugal State—								
Single	1,680	1,967	2,328	2,636	2,581	2,373	2,165	1,934
Married	965	1,088	1,240	1,352	1,777	1,647	1,227	1,008
Widowed	121	123	139	161	203	179	144	130
Divorced	3	9	7	15	26	21	16	26
By Sex—								
Male	2,737	3,149	3,670	4,116	4,261	3,907	3,512	3,068
Female	32	38	44	48	326	313	40	30
By Social Habits—								
Abstainers	425	611	872	1,076	1,682	1,560	999	884
Temperate	1,840	2,033	2,338	2,639	2,544	2,311	2,191	1,898
Intemperate	504	543	504	449	361	349	362	316
By Religion—								
Anglican	480	546	618	678	603	547	488	447
Baptist	144	158	169	173	168	169	172	136
Buddhist	55	62	68	61	58	34	19	4
Doukhobor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	593[2]	542[2]	46	2
Greek Catholic	49	54	69	54	54	51	50	57
Jewish	53	62	66	89	80	83	72	53
Lutheran	62	74	83	97	96	90	75	66
Methodist	–	–	–	96[3]	82[3]	73[3]	58[3]	42[3]
Presbyterian	284	318	407	458	437	403	398	293
Roman Catholic	1,337	1,561	1,810	2,070	2,008	1,842	1,800	1,646
United Church	233	273	329	257	257	244	264	259
Other creeds	72	79	95	131	151	142	110	93
No creed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**	**3,552**	**3,098**

[1] All "coloured". [2] The unusually high figures for many items and the totals in 1933 and 1934 are due to the confinement of Doukhobors in the special penitentiary on Piers Island, B.C. See p. 1017.
[3] These persons returned themselves as "Methodists" in spite of the union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

Section 1.—Public Lands.

Table 1, below, summarizes the land area of Canada by tenure. Items 3, 4 and 5 are obtained from Dominion Government sources and Items 1, 2, 6 and 7 from Provincial Government sources, so far as possible. Thus, any differences reported from year to year in the area of lands alienated or in process of alienation are compensated for by the adjustment of lands still remaining under the Crown in the right of the provinces concerned. The total land areas shown are the equivalents in thousands of acres of those given by provinces in square miles on p. 7 and p. 54.

1.—Summary of Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure (circa) 1936.

NOTE.—The land area of Canada is shown classified by surface resources on p. 54.

Tenure.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.
1. Alienated, patented, granted, etc.[1]	1,396	9,001	10,522[2]	24,686[2]	25,939
2. In process of alienation	Nil		300[2]	4,997[2]	[3]
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	Nil	8	2	18	103
4. Dominion National Parks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
5. Indian Reserves	2	20	38	194	1,021
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	Nil	4,247	6,997[2]	302,122	202,301
7. Provincial parks	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,045	3,129
Totals, Land Area[5]	**1,398**	**13,276**	**17,583[9]**	**335,062**	**232,500**

Tenure.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total for Canada.
	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.	'000 acres.
1. Alienated, patented, granted, etc.[1]	26,710	63,891[2]	50,209[2]	13,187[2]	5	225,343
2. In process of alienation	226[2]	3,392[2]	[3]	5,203[2]	Nil	14,553[6]
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	2	30	66	103	934,353[4]	934,685
4. Dominion National Parks	735	1,196	13,436[6]	1,098	2,320[7]	18,792
5. Indian Reserves	484	1,335	1,280	795	1	5,170
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	112,466	82,110[2]	94,239	204,351[2]	Nil	1,012,055
7. Provincial parks	Nil	350[2]	2[2]	5,202[2]	Nil	8,272
Totals, Land Area[8]	**140,623**	**152,304**	**159,232**	**229,939**	**936,680**	**2,218,596[9]**

[1] This item includes lands in process of alienation where such are not reported under Item 2. [2] Figures are obtained from provincial sources. [3] No estimate available. [4] In Yukon and N.W.T. areas aggregating 338,916,000 acres have been set apart by Order in Council as game preserves and sanctuaries in which only native Indians and Eskimos may hunt, but have not been permanently dedicated to this purpose by Parliament and are not, therefore, regarded as parks. [5] For the provinces indicated only. [6] Including the Wood-Buffalo Park (which, though reserved by the Dominion, is not administered as a National Park) and the Tar Sands Reserve. [7] That portion of the Wood-Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories. [8] Estimated by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Department of Mines and Resources. [9] This total is not the addition of the column items because the figures, being obtained from the various sources shown, do not exactly tie-in with one another.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Public Lands.*

As stated on p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, the lands and other natural resources lying within the boundaries of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, which had formerly been administered by the Dominion Government, were transferred in 1930 to the administration of the provinces concerned.

The public lands remaining under the administration of the Dominion Government now comprise lands in the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic archipelago and the islands in Hudson strait and bay; lands in Yukon Territory; National Parks (see pp. 53-57) and historic sites; Indian reserves (see p. 1031); Ordnance and Admiralty lands; and, in general, all lands held by the several departments of the Dominion Government for various purposes connected with Dominion administration.

The great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration are those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, amounting to about 936,680,000 acres or 42 p.c. of the land surface of Canada. In general the southern border of both the Yukon and Northwest Territories is 60° N. latitude. In Europe, Oslo, Stockholm, and Leningrad are near this line, and about three-fourths of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, all of Finland and a large proportion of Russia are north of it. This northern part of the national domain is under the administration of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain law and order throughout the Yukon and Northwest Territories. More detailed particulars of the administration of each territory follow:—

The Northwest Territories.—The government of the Northwest Territories is vested in a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and a Council of five members appointed by the Governor General in Council, with Ottawa as the seat of government. The Territories are subdivided for administrative purposes into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. The District of Mackenzie is the most widely known and developed, trading posts and settlements being located all along the great stretch of inland waterways known as the Mackenzie system.

The administrative headquarters for the Mackenzie District is located at Fort Smith on the Slave river, immediately north of the Alberta provincial boundary. From this point there is uninterrupted navigation to the Arctic ocean, a distance of 1,300 miles, and along the Arctic coast as far east as King William island.

The Administration provides for a medical and nursing service, assists the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions in providing educational and hospital facilities, and cares for the general welfare of the population of the Territories. The population of the Territories at the time of the 1931 Census was 9,723.

Areas, totalling over 514,587 square miles, have been set aside as preserves wherein only the resident Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds may hunt. The Wood-Buffalo Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith, which covers an area of 17,300 square miles (a portion of which is in Alberta), has been reserved specially for the protection of buffalo. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave lake, which was set aside primarily to aid in the conservation of musk-oxen, provides sanctuary for all species of game. Under the Northwest Game Act, musk-oxen may not be killed anywhere in the Northwest Territories.

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

In order to augment the supply of wild life available as a source of food and clothing for the natives, the Dominion Government, in 1935, established a herd of Alaskan reindeer on a reserve of approximately 6,600 square miles, immediately east of the Mackenzie delta. The herd has increased in numbers and is contributing to the well-being of the resident population, certain of whom are being trained in the handling of the deer.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is undertaking the development of landing facilities throughout the Mackenzie District. A winter landing field has been provided at Fort Smith and others are in course of completion at Providence and Norman. Floating docks, etc., have been constructed at several points for the use of seaplanes.

An excellent air-mail service craft is provided by the Post Office Department, while the Department of National Defence operates a system of radio stations linking up the chief settlements and mining centres of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory with Edmonton, Alberta. Radio stations are in operation at Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk (seasonal), Herschel Island (seasonal), Cameron Bay, Rae, Outpost Island, Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, and Burwash Landing. Direction-finding and meteorological stations are operated by the Department of Transport at Chesterfield, Nottingham Island, Resolution Island, and Coppermine.

Exploratory work has been carried on throughout the Territories and much aerial surveying has been done particularly in the mineralized areas of Mackenzie District. Mineral prospectors are exploring new areas, the aeroplane being used as the chief means of transportation. The Precambrian Shield, which has proved so rich in valuable minerals in southerly Canada, is continued into the Territories—that portion lying between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes and Hudson bay—and valuable discoveries have been made in this area. The rich native silver and high-grade pitchblende ores discovered, during the past few years, near Great Bear lake are now under development. The oil wells near Norman on Mackenzie river have been in active operation since 1932, the bulk of the oil produced being used by mining interests operating at the eastern end of Great Bear lake. In recent years much prospecting has been carried out in the Great Slave Lake area where discoveries of gold have been reported. Active development is now in progress at many points. The agricultural land of the Territories lies almost entirely in the extension of the central plain along the Mackenzie valley.

It is known that there are many possible water-power sites throughout the Territories and certain of them may be developed as a consequence of mining enterprises. Much of the Mackenzie valley carries a forest cover, which furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. Fishing, agriculture, and lumbering are engaged in to some extent, but the principal industry of the Territories is still the taking and exportation of furs, with mining rapidly increasing in importance. Many trading posts operate throughout the regions tributary to the Arctic coast, Hudson bay, and the great inland systems of waterways.

Yukon.—Yukon was created a separate Territory in June, 1898. Provision is made for a local Government composed of a chief executive classified as Controller, also an Elective Legislative Council with jurisdiction over local matters and composed of three members with a three-year tenure of office. The Controller administers the Government under instructions from the Governor General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources. The seat of government is at Dawson. The Territory has hospitals, schools and other amenities of modern life, including wireless and telegraphic facilities. The population in 1931 was 4,230.

The usual route followed by travellers to Yukon Territory is by steamer from ports on the Pacific coast to Skagway, Alaska, from that point to Whitehorse by the White Pass and Yukon railway, and thence by river boat to Dawson.

The use of aircraft for transportation purposes is increasing and landing fields have been conditioned at Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, and Carcross. A temporary licence has been issued for the field at Whitehorse which is becoming important through its being on the main route for international traffic. Some work has been done on emergency fields at Selkirk, Carmacks, and McQuesten.

Yukon has produced over $200,000,000 worth of gold since the Klondike rush, but the old placer claims, operated with cradle, pick and shovel, have given place to consolidated holdings worked with hydraulic dredges and other modern machinery. The development of the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has been one of the major factors in the growth of lode-mining enterprises. Copper, tungsten, and coal are also found in Yukon Territory. There is a hydro-electric installation of 13,200 h.p. in Yukon, which is used to supply electric energy for placer mining operations and for the city of Dawson.

Although fishing, agriculture (including fur-farming), and some lumbering are carried on as auxiliary industries, the future of Yukon is inevitably bound up with mining development and the fur trade.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block) the public lands have been administered by the Provincial Governments since Confederation. Owing to the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, as outlined in Chapter XXVII, p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, public lands in all provinces are now under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

Those interested in securing information regarding provincial public lands are referred to the following officials of the respective provinces: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Que.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Director of Lands, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Section 2.—National Defence.*

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 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. After the outbreak of war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and dispatched by the Dominion Government to England for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas, for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.† In addition to these, several thousand Canadians served with the Royal Air Force.

* Revised by H. W. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence.

† For the detailed expenditures of the Dominion Government on account of war appropriations in the fiscal years 1915-21, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*, the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service, and the Air Board.

During the session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it, there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, a Defence Council has been constituted by Order in Council, consisting of a President (the Minister), a Vice-President (the Deputy Minister), and the following members: the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Senior Air Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force. The Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Judge Advocate-General, are associate members. There is also a Secretary of the Council.

Subsection 1.—The 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 1910 Year Book, pp. xxvi-xxix.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Chief of the Naval Staff, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent).
2. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent).
3. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Administrative and operational staff for all three Forces is provided from the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy has an authorized complement of 117 officers and 1,222 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-year engagements. A small proportion consists of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine-room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy. (On Dec. 31, 1936, there were 2 Royal Navy officers and 12 Royal Navy ratings on loan to the Royal Canadian Navy.)

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serves periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless and other duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo, wireless telegraphy and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Skeena* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *St. Laurent* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Fraser* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Armentières* (minesweeper—in commission).

H.M.C.S. *Champlain* and H.M.C.S. *Vancouver* were paid off on Dec. 1, 1936, and put on the sale list for breaking up in Canada. They were replaced by H.M.C.S. *St. Laurent* and H.M.C.S. *Fraser*, two modern destroyers completed in 1932, which were purchased from the Government of the United Kingdom.

A training schooner under construction has been named H.M.C.S. *Venture* and will be commissioned in the Royal Canadian Navy during the year 1937-38. Four new minesweepers will be laid down during this year.

Naval training establishments comprising: naval barracks; gunnery drill sheds, with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc.; torpedo and electrical schools; parade grounds, and other equipment are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with workshops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 men recruited from among sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, and Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually or biennially thereafter. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to a maximum of six months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is five years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve is 87 List "A" officers, 20 List "B" officers, 19 instructors, and 1,096 ratings, distributed as follows: Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Prince Rupert. An additional Division is in process of establishment.

Each Division is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as commanding officer. The commanding officer is assisted by other commissioned officers of the Force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each Division to give instruction to men of the Division in gunnery, torpedo practice, seamanship, and other naval subjects.

Each List "A" officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills, of a duration of not less than one hour each, at Division headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the R.C.N.V.R. Officers and men also attend from two to three weeks naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt, or at sea in H.M.C. or H.M. ships.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of four months voluntary service during each period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment and of re-enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is three years.

Subsection 2.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Active Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A", "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).
Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments and 1 field company).
Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22è Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).
Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (10 detachments and 2 depots).
Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).
Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).
Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).
Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).
Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Active Militia is limited by the Amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the limited establishment is less than 4,200.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada Royal Schools of Instruction are conducted.

Non-Permanent Active Militia.—The Non-Permanent Active Militia consists of:—

CAVALRY.—
20 Regiments of Cavalry and Cavalry (Armoured Car).

ARTILLERY.—
108 Field Batteries.
21 Medium Batteries.
10 Heavy Batteries.
4 Anti-Aircraft Batteries.
1 Anti-Aircraft Machine-Gun Battery.
1 Survey Company.

ENGINEERS.—
1 Field Squadron.
17 Field Companies.
6 Field Park Companies.
9 Army Troops Companies.
1 Electrical and Mechanical Company.
1 Workshop and Park Company.
2 Anti-Aircraft Companies.
2 Corps Field Survey Companies.
2 Fortress Companies.

SIGNALS.—
7 Cavalry Signal Troops.
2 Armoured Car Regiment Signal Troops.
4 Divisional Signals.
7 District Signals.
2 Corps Signals.
10 Cable, Wireless, etc., Sections.
2 Fortress Signal Companies.

CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.—
22 Contingents.

INFANTRY.—
59 Battalions (rifle).
26 Battalions (machine-gun).
6 Battalions (tank).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—
1 Cavalry Divisional R.C.A.S.C.
6 Divisional R.C.A.S.C.
2 Corps Troops R.C.A.S.C.
2 Corps Ammunition Parks.
2 Pontoon Bridge Parks.
1 Reserve Mechanical Transport Company.
1 Advance Horse Transport Depot.
2 Railhead Supply Detachments.
1 Mechanical Transport Vehicle Reception Depot.
2 Composite Companies.

MEDICAL CORPS.—
2 Cavalry Field Ambulances.
22 Field Ambulances.
1 Cavalry Field Hygiene Section.
11 Field Hygiene Sections.
6 Casualty Clearing Stations.

DENTAL CORPS.—
General List.

VETERINARY CORPS.—
1 Veterinary Hospital.
2 Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Sections.
7 Mobile Veterinary Sections.
1 Veterinary Evacuating Station.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—
6 Army Field Workshops.
1 Ordnance Workshop Company.
1 Ordnance Store Company.
1 Anti-Aircraft Group Workshop.
1 Ordnance Ammunition Company.
1 Cavalry Divisional Ordnance Workshop.
11 District Store Sections.

POSTAL CORPS.—
1 Base Post Office.
11 Postal Units.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 8,670 officers and 117,920 other ranks, a total of 126,590, distributed as shown in the following table:—

2.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1936.

Arm of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List	62	-	-	-
Cavalry	438	316	8,852	5,390
Field Batteries of Artillery	407	17	9,797	-
Medium Batteries of Artillery	56	-	2,309	
Heavy Batteries of Artillery and Anti-Aircraft	257	2	1,651	-
Engineers	283	-	4,332	77
Signals	461		5,380	1,143
Officers' Training Corps	-	-	4,551	-
Infantry	1,004	31	55,633	57
Army Service Corps	284	-	1,393	4
Non-Combatants	906		5,687	50
Totals	**4,158**	**366**	**99,585**	**6,721**

Reserve Militia.—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia—a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserves of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

(a) The Reserve of Officers (general list).
(b) Reserve Regimental Depots.
(c) Corps Reserves and Corps Reserve Lists of the Non-Permanent Active Militia consisting of qualified officers who are permitted to withdraw from the training establishment of Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.
(d) Certain Reserve units of the R.C.A.M.C. (N.P.)—"General Hospitals" and "Motor Ambulance Convoys".

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian Militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a District Officer Commanding, assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The Militia appropriations for the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-38, are shown in Table **3.**

3.—Money Voted by Parliament for the Militia, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-38.

Item.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.[3]	1938.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Administration	320,000	321,000	318,000	359,000	[2]	[2]
Cadet Services	360,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	140,000
Contingencies	35,000	35,000	31,500	31,500	28,800	28,800
Engineer Service and Works	327,500	297,500	297,500	700,150	949,100	3,657,450
General Stores	663,500	667,800	837,800	1,451,083	2,551,200	6,060,699
Non-Permanent Active Militia	1,887,400	1,994,000	1,994,000	2,401,603	2,358,100	2,578,740
Permanent Force	4,844,000	4,910,034	4,910,034	5,230,147	5,613,326	5,848,039
Royal Military College	360,500	358,150	344,030	359,500	368,400	377,200
Topographical Survey	20,000	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Totals	**8,817,900**	**8,883,484**	**8,882,864**	**10,682,983**	**12,018,926**	**18,690,928**
Civil Government[1]	727,035	476,378	451,738	478,033	463,925	465,347
Grand Totals	**9,544,935**	**9,359,862**	**9,334,602**	**11,161,016**	**12,482,851**	**19,156,275**

[1] Department of National Defence. [2] Discontinued as a separate vote. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—Air Service.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is composed of the Permanent Active Air Force, the Non-Permanent Active Air Force, and a Reserve of Officers. The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations and certain air operations for civil government departments. The duties of the Royal Canadian Air Force are as follows:—

(a) To organize, train and maintain an air force for the defence of Canada.
(b) To assist in the development of civil aviation by providing advanced flying training to civilian pilots, instructors and commercial pilots.
(c) The conduct of flying required to assist certain departments of the Dominion Government in the development and conservation of the country's natural resources, and other related services.

Permanent Active Air Force stations and units are located as follows:—

Location.	Duty.
R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	
No. 1 Aircraft Depot, R.C.A.F., Ottawa, Ont.	Stores and repair.
No. 2 Supply Depot, R.C.A.F., Winnipeg, Man.	Stores.
R.C.A.F. Station Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.—	Test and experimental work and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Photographic Establishment	
No. 7 (General Purpose) Squadron	
No. 8 (General Purpose) Squadron	
R.C.A.F. Training Group, Camp Borden, Ont.—	Training.
R.C.A.F. Station Headquarters	
No. 2 Technical Training School	
Flying Training School	
Air Armament School	
R.C.A.F. Station Headquarters, Trenton, Ont.—	
No. 1 Technical Training School	
School of Army Co-operation	
Air Navigation and Seaplane School	
Wireless School	
Stores School	
Administered by Station Hdqrs., Trenton, Ont.—	Service duties according to type of squadron.
No. 1 (Fighter) Squadron	
No. 2 (Army Co-operation) Squadron	
No. 3 (Bomber) Squadron	
No. 6 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron	
No. 4 (Flying Boat) Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.	
No. 5 (Coastal Reconnaissance) Squadron, Dartmouth, N.S.	

Non-Permanent Active Air Force units are located as follows:—

No. 10 (City of Toronto) (Army Co-Operation) Squadron, Toronto, Ont.
No. 11 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.
No. 12 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Winnipeg, Man.
No. 13 (Army Co-operation) Squadron, Calgary, Alta. (now in process of organization).
No. 15 (Fighter) Squadron, Montreal, Que.
No. 18 (Bomber) Squadron, Montreal, Que.
No. 19 (Bomber) Squadron, Hamilton, Ont.
No. 20 (Bomber) Squadron, Regina, Sask.
No. 21 (Bomber) Squadron, Quebec, Que. (now in the process of organization).

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Dec. 31, 1936, was:—

	Officers.	Airmen.
Permanent Active Air Force	152	962
Non-Permanent Active Air Force	72	405

Subsection 4.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 2,555 gentleman cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 196 are now in attendance.

The maximum number of cadets who may be in residence at any one time is restricted by Order in Council to two hundred.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the War. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 156 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations: 1 Victoria

Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian Divisions were commanded by graduates of the College.

Ex-cadets who have served in the army, either in the regular forces or during the Great War, include 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 17 major-generals, and 29 brigadier-generals or brigadiers. Eleven knighthoods have been conferred on ex-cadets for distinguished service.

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 the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and 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. The strict discipline maintained at the College is a valuable feature, and the constant practice of gymnastics, riding, drills, and outdoor exercises of all kinds promotes the health and good physical condition of the cadets.

The College is situated one mile from Kingston on the St. Lawrence river where it emerges from lake Ontario. The buildings of the College proper occupy a beautiful peninsula of 60 acres, lying between the mouth of the Cataraqui river and Navy bay. Additional adjacent grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, make up a total of about 500 acres which are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort forming part of the defences of Kingston at that time. The College is under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, and is inspected annually by an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military, which makes its reports and recommendations to the Minister of National Defence. The College is commanded by a commandant, who is assisted by a staff-adjutant and a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four-year course leads to a "diploma with honours", a "diploma" or a "certificate of military qualification". A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as commissions in the British Regular Forces, the Indian Army, and the Royal Air Force, are offered annually to graduates; and for cadets who desire to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy a limited number of naval cadetships are available each year to cadets who successfully complete the first two years of study, and who are not over 20 years of age on the first of September of the year in which they desire to enter the Navy. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year of seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, since the courses at the latter institutions are shorter than the Canadian.

The principal Canadian universities admit recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses; and some of the universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

The R.M.C. diploma is accepted by the Law Societies and Bar Associations of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants likewise accepts R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College is on a competitive basis. Candidates are required to pass a rigid medical examination, and to have obtained junior matriculation or an acceptable equivalent. Applications for admission to the College should reach The Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, before May 31 of each year.

Section 3.—Department of Public Works.*

Since Confederation and before, the constructing department of the Dominion Government has been known as the Department of Public Works. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under the 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 National Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts 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, operation and maintenance of dredging plant and the construction, operation and maintenance of graving or dry docks. The construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, also the construction, operation and maintenance of bridges with movable spans on certain highways; hydrographical and topographical surveys which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; test borings for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of foundations; the testing of cements and materials of construction; the licensing of international and interprovincial ferries, and the control of works constructed in or over navigable waters by authority of the Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 140).

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch constructs and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, quarantine stations, immigration and experimental farm buildings, military hospitals and telegraph offices. It also constructs armouries and drill halls and leases office accommodation as required for the various Departments.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control of the construction, operation 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 Yukon (see also p. 712).

Graving Docks.—The Department constructed five dry docks and is responsible for subsidies under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17). A description of these docks is given in the Transportation Chapter, p. 881.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 4 shows the expenditures and revenues of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government, for the fiscal years 1931-36.

* Revised by J. M. Somerville, Secretary, Department of Public Works.

4.—Expenditures and Revenues of the Public Works Department, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Item.	1931. $	1932. $	1933. $	1934. $	1935. $	1936. $
	EXPENDITURES (Exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).					
Harbour and river works	11,785,509	5,000,984	3,044,495	2,408,303	4,801,179	6,748,662
Dredging plant, etc.	4,305,126	2,520,843	1,510,174	1,172,582	1,683,714	2,262,102
Roads and bridges	190,383	342,330	138,598	53,776	103,795	494,456
Airports	93,214	–	–	–	–	
Public buildings	15,792,574	11,264,114	7,980,561	6,371,217	8,439,151	20,396,875
Telegraphs	928,975	644,627	529,852	497,037	534,906	563,647
Miscellaneous	275,832	235,177	131,099	115,318	112,712	99,782
Unemployment relief works.		1,592,934	138,370			
Totals	**33,371,613**	**21,601,009**	**13,473,149**	**10,618,233**	**15,675,457**	**30,565,524**
	REVENUES.					
Graving docks	117,759	78,167	64,732	66,809	73,983	62,500
Rents	103,353	179,958	103,070	88,304	76,839	110,062
Telegraphs	242,441	188,248	170,984	162,562	172,017	174,691
Casual revenue	93,304	464,479	37,031	27,287	101,674	138,650
Ferries	2,823	2,869	2,740	2,723	2,706	3,022
Totals	**559,680**	**913,722**	**378,557**	**347,685**	**427,219**	**488,925**

Section 4.—The Indians and Eskimos of Canada.

Subsection 1.—The Indians of Canada.*

The Indians of Canada whose affairs are administered by the Department of Mines and Resources, Indian Affairs Branch, number about 112,510 (according to a departmental census taken in 1934), their numbers varying slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of the Indians were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations. An interesting sketch of the progress of the Indians of Canada since Confederation will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1927.

Administration.†—Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education and health, the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their lands, community funds, estates, and the general supervision of their welfare.

* Revised by T. R. L. MacInnes, Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

† For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 116. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in dealing with this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and the Territories the situation has been different. There, the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, except in the Peace River Block, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1936, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to $13,810,673, had increased to $13,877,863. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, $4,628,503, Public Works Construction, $292,900; and annuities by statute, $240,105.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada follow. In Table 5 the populations for 1871-1931 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the statistics and other information in the remaining tables are taken from the last Annual Report of the late Department of Indian Affairs. The Department takes a quinquennial census of Indians under its control, whereas census figures include all persons of Indian origin. The quinquennial census taken by the Department in 1934 showed a total of 112,510 as compared with 108,012 in 1929 and 104,894 in 1924, an increase of 7·3 p.c. in ten years. The details of the Census of 1934 are given in the Annual Report of the Department for that year. The figures of the decennial census include some thousands of persons of Indian race who are living off the reserves as ordinary citizens of Canada.

5.—Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.[1]	1881.[1]	1891.[2]	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island	323	281	314	258	248	235	233
Nova Scotia	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191
New Brunswick	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685
Quebec	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312
Ontario	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368
British Columbia	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599
Manitoba				16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan					11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon				3,322	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories				14,921	15,904	3,873[4]	4,046
Totals	**102,358**	**108,547**	**120,638**	**127,941**[3]	**105,492**	**110,596**	**122,920**

[1] Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada. [2] Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year. [3] Includes 34,481 "half-breeds". [4] The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba in 1912. This also accounts for the increase in the 1921 Indian population of these provinces.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, a total of 359 Indian schools were in operation, including 79 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,906, and 272 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,907 Indian pupils, also 10 combined public and Indian schools, with 213 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 18,033 in 1935-36 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,849 or from 63·1 p.c. to 76·8 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was $1,936,744.

6.—Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-36.

Fiscal Year.	Residential Schools.		Day Schools.		All Schools.		
	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Attendance.	
						Number.	Per cent of Enrolment.
1916	4,661	4,029	8,138	4,051	12,799	8,080	63·1
1917	4,520	4,149	7,658	4,136	12,178	8,285	68·0
1918	4,692	4,081	7,721	3,797	12,413	7,878	63·5
1919	4,640	4,014	7,312	3,587	11,952	7,601	63·6
1920	4,719	4,133	7,477	3,516	12,196	7,649	62·7
1921	4,783	4,143	7,775	3,931	12,558	8,074	64·3
1922	5,031	4,360	7,990	4,308	13,021	8,668	66·6
1923	5,347	4,695	8,376	4,411	13,723	9,106	66·4
1924	5,673	4,856	8,199	4,332	13,872	9,188	66·2
1925	6,031	5,278	8,191	4,601	14,222	9,879	69·5
1926	6,327	5,658	8,455	4,940	14,782	10,598	71·7
1927	6,641	5,881	8,069	4,660	14,710	10,541	71·7
1928	6,795	6,043	8,223	4,823	15,018	10,866	72·4
1929	7,075	6,282	8,272	4,976	15,347	11,258	73·4
1930	7,302	6,476	8,441	5,103	15,743	11,579	73·6
1931	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74·5
1932	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76·4
1933	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,487	77·4
1934	8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,488	13,352	76·5
1935	8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76·5
1936	8,906	8,061	9,127	5,788	18,033	13,849	76·8

Economic Data.—Statistical information concerning the economic position of the Indians of Canada, including: acreage and value of Indian lands, by provinces; areas and yields of principal field crops of Indians, by provinces; numbers of farm live stock of Indians, with total value, by provinces; and sources and values of income of Indians, by provinces, will be found in Tables **7-10**, which follow.

7.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1936.

Province.	Total Area of Reserves.	Area under Wood.	Lands Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Lands under Cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	$
Prince Edward Island	1,668	1,457	23	188	1,600
Nova Scotia	19,656	16,678	2,122	855	82,610
New Brunswick	37,752	36,161	1,228	364	77,448
Quebec	193,721	165,307	17,416	10,998	1,412,735
Ontario	1,021,334	876,594	85,783	58,957	4,672,157
Manitoba	484,300	334,305	141,133	8,862	2,807,832
Saskatchewan	1,334,564	583,280	710,407	40,877	13,804,242
Alberta	1,280,294	402,042	813,806	64,446	16,626,924
British Columbia	794,952	459,024	300,830	35,098	13,475,236
Yukon and N.W.T.	1,734	1,620	45	69	9,878
Totals	**5,169,975**	**2,876,468**	**2,072,793**	**220,714**	**52,970,662**

8.—Areas and Yields of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island			46	770	-	-
Nova Scotia			32	633	2	27
New Brunswick	-	-	111	1,055	19	205
Quebec	73	639	1,524	24,658	541	11,780
Ontario	1,468	20,184	11,856	323,345	3,521	64,827
Manitoba	1,982	7,798	1,734	23,194	1,201	15,526
Saskatchewan	12,170	94,152	11,310	183,228	996	12,400
Alberta	14,736	80,523	8,580	118,735	1,508	14,886
British Columbia	3,976	86,458	3,714	73,847	458	11,621
Yukon and N.W.T.	-	..	-	-	-	-
Totals	**34,405**	**289,754**	**38,907**	**749,465**	**8,246**	**131,272**

Province.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder, Hay, Cultivated, Wild, etc.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	-	-	9	450	1	150	45
Nova Scotia	12	259	102	5,389	15	948	349
New Brunswick	10	109	67	2,810	13	950	142
Quebec	109	1,009	615	17,745	78	1,747	5,156
Ontario	786	11,773	2,015	72,852	589	18,441	25,079
Manitoba	11	110	384	28,110	34	926	21,909
Saskatchewan	1	10	424	27,183	129	2,808	36,499
Alberta	13	525	139	9,557	43	1,922	22,677
British Columbia	532	14,307	1,831	149,267	592	52,978	29,192
Yukon and N.W.T.		-	45	1,080	15	549	95
Totals	**1,474**	**28,102**	**5,631**	**314,443**	**1,509**	**81,419**	**141,143**

9.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Value, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

Province.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs, Sheep, etc.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	5	18	1	97	950
Nova Scotia	44	170	69	627	9,416
New Brunswick	10	49	25	373	5,072
Quebec	550	2,345	673	6,024	95,575
Ontario	3,069	6,244	4,663	76,793	552,439
Manitoba	1,579	4,074	393	6,300	205,976
Saskatchewan	5,015	7,989	580	15,554	435,329
Alberta	9,988	11,694	339	6,018	543,295
British Columbia	10,419	11,477	3,422	26,035	760,435
Yukon and N.W.T.	75	7	2	30	4,280
Totals	**30,754**	**44,067**	**10,167**	**137,851**	**2,612,767**

10.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1935.

Province.	Value of—			Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by—			Total Income of Indians.[1]
	Farm Products, Including Hay.	Beef Sold or Used for Food.	Wages Earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Industries.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	948	150	1,200	Nil	400	175	400	3,273
Nova Scotia	7,646	575	16,485	15	1,635	2,155	10,845	41,087
New Brunswick	6,525	110	10,250	50	1,165	1,025	3,630	25,045
Quebec	69,569	8,170	114,785	9,030	3,567	65,487	25,168	322,212
Ontario	346,381	22,698	342,840	18,079	280,910	374,986	137,760	1,929,706
Manitoba	115,794	23,332	92,650	602	49,710	191,450	41,025	608,859
Saskatchewan	248,721	48,468	43,774	3,988	152,405	203,990	26,243	870,449
Alberta	158,275	65,064	32,764	31,376	7,780	66,721	51,074	625,337
British Columbia	343,605	74,140	340,278	29,752	449,809	152,335	104,102	1,561,252
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,070	498	18,628	Nil	17,242	224,766	9,160	298,889
Totals	**1,304,534**	**243,205**	**1,013,654**	**92,892**	**964,623**	**1,283,090**	**409,407**	**6,286,109**

[1] Includes income received from timber and mining dues and from annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.

Subsection 2.—The Eskimos of Canada.*

The Eskimos of Canada are found principally on the northern and Hudson Bay coasts of the mainland and on islands in the Arctic archipelago and in Hudson bay, although in the Baker Lake-Chesterfield Inlet area on the west side of Hudson bay there are bands of Eskimos who are essentially an inland people, and who subsist chiefly on caribou. The diet of the coast Eskimos is largely marine mammals and fish, varied at times by caribou obtained from the interior during the seasonal migrations of these animals. The skins of the caribou are used for winter clothing.

The wandering life of the Eskimos and the vast area over which they are scattered present great difficulties in ascertaining their exact numbers. The total for the entire Dominion, according to the latest returns, is about 6,000, located mainly in the Northwest Territories, with approximately 1,590 in Quebec, 85 in Yukon Territory, 62 in Manitoba, and 3 in Alberta.

The administrative care of Eskimos outside of the organized provinces devolves upon the Department of Mines and Resources which, by regulative measures (including the setting aside of game preserves where only natives may hunt and the establishment of a reindeer herd), conserves the natural resources necessary to

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

their subsistence. Contact with the Eskimos is maintained through permanent stations in the Eastern, Central, and Western Arctic, (at a number of which medical officers are located), by patrols of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and by means of the annual Canadian Eastern Arctic Patrol by steamship.

Section 5.—Pensions and other Provision for War Veterans.*

Pensions Section.—This Section is responsible for the administration of returned soldiers' affairs under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act and the War Veterans' Allowance Act. It is also responsible, by direction of the Canadian Pension Commission, for certain administrative duties under the Pension Act and the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. The Representative of the Treasury is responsible for all payments under these Acts.

The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, shows an increase over the previous year in the number of ex-members of the Forces who received in-patient hospital treatment, the number being 12,835 as against 12,560 in 1934-35, 11,718 in 1933-34 and 13,342 in 1932-33. The Department maintains eight hospitals, situated in the following centres: Halifax, Saint John, Ste. Anne de Bellevue Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver. A sheltered employment workshop is operated at Montreal and one shop by the Red Cross Society at Victoria.

One of the features of the activities of the Department is provision in a departmental institution for pensioners who through age or infirmity are unable to care for themselves. The number of such cases showed an increase during the year, the total on Mar. 31, 1936, being 286 as against 235 a year previously, 250 on Mar. 31, 1934, 213 on Mar. 31, 1933, and 198 on Mar. 31, 1932. The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances has been maintained with a slight decrease. The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,083 in 1935-36 as compared with 11,541 in 1934-35, 12,735 in 1933-34, 14,368 in 1932-33, 12,303 in 1931-32 and 8,811 in 1930-31. The expenditure on relief in 1935-36 was $2,365,579; in 1934-35, $2,042,355; in 1933-34, $1,912,563; in 1932-33, $1,978,284; 1931-32, $2,082,052; and 1930-31, $907,010.

The provision under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 p.c. and upwards when engaged in industry has been continued. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 279; in 1934-35, 222; in 1933-34, 180; in 1932-33, 179, and in 1931-32, 200. The expenditure was as follows: 1935-36, $27,138; 1934-35, $23,103; 1933-34, $36,420; 1932-33, $17,641; 1931-32, $49,878. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal and serious accidents.

The following is a summary statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with, and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions.

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAR 31, 1936.

	Pensions Branch.	
Net Cash Payments—		
European War pensions	$ 41,521,577	
War Veterans' allowances	2,531,489	
Unemployment relief	2,365,579	
Sheltered employment	52,132	
Hospital allowances	1,315,347	
Total Paid in Cash		$ 47,786,124

* Revised by E. H. Scammell, Secretary, Department of Pensions and National Health. See also the 1930 Year Book, pp. 982-983.

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1936—concluded.

PENSIONS BRANCH—concluded.

Net Cost of Services—			
Hospital treatment		$ 2,760,866	
Employers' liability compensation		27,139	
Last Post Fund		60,000	
Canadian Legion		9,000	
Transportation, pensioners, patients, etc.		118,733	
After-care of the blind and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers		6,610	
Indirect Payments to and on behalf of Ex-Members of the Forces and their Dependants			$ 2,982,348
Other Expenditures and Operations, including Payment of Militia (Statute) and other Pensions, Trust Funds under Administration, Recoverable Expenditures, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, etc.—			
Militia pensions (statute)		$ 1,247,643	
North West Rebellion and civil flying		21,000	
Interest on trust funds		4,847	
War service gratuities		1,927	
Returned soldiers' insurance		778,317	
Pensions under administration		773,606	
Capital expenditures		51,223	
Recoverable expenditures		94,962	
			$ 2,973,525
Total Expenditure apart from Cost of Administration			$ 53,741,996
Cost of Administration—			
Departmental—			
Salaries	$ 909,006		
General	156,491		
		$ 1,065,497	
Canadian Pension Commission		538,196	
Veterans' Bureau		185,072	
Pension Appeal Court		38,224	
Comptroller of the Treasury		415,110	
			$ 2,242,099
Total Expenditure			$ 55,984,095

To arrive at the actual cost of administration, not only expenditure, but income and turnover of trust funds must be included. In addition, therefore, to the foregoing, the administration cost should be spread over the following:—

Revenue and refunds	$ 827,621	
Casual revenue	146,507	
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund	63	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest	1,967,005	
Funds deposited to trust accounts, pensions under administration, etc.	934,147	
		$ 3,875,343

The Canadian Pension Commission.—By c. 45 of the Statutes of 1933, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Pension Tribunal ceased to exist; their duties were taken over by the Canadian Pension Commission, which was formed by the Act referred to, and the personnel of the Commission was increased from three to not less than eight nor more than twelve. Twelve members have been appointed.

The Commission is responsible for the adjudication and awarding of pensions in respect of disabilities connected with military service and the awarding of pensions to the dependants of those who die. It operates under the authority of the Pension Act. The following table shows the number of pensions in force at the end of the fiscal years 1918 to 1936, together with the annual liability. The large increase in disability pensioners from 1930 to 1933, inclusive, was primarily due to the reinstatement on pension of those who had commuted their pensions from 1920 onwards. This restoration was under the authority of an amendment to the Pension Act in 1930.

11.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-36.

Fiscal Year.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Totals.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		$		$		$
1918	10,488	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	25,823	7,273,728
1919	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922	19,606	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,739	30,678,772
1923	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205
1926	20,005	11,608,530	46,385	21,456,941	66,390	33,065,471
1927	19,999	11,419,276	48,027	22,811,373	68,026	34,230,649
1928	19,975	11,209,351	50,635	24,374,502	70,610	35,583,853
1929	20,002	11,090,158	54,620	26,095,150	74,622	37,185,308
1930	19,644	10,742,518	56,996	27,059,992	76,640	37,802,510
1931	19,676	10,985,518	66,669	29,226,208	86,345	40,211,726
1932	19,308	10,859,806	75,878	30,998,571	95,186	41,858,377
1933	18,745	10,624,775	77,967	31,124,543	96,712	41,749,318
1934	18,236	10,339,971	77,855	30,453,454	96,091	40,793,425
1935	18,241	10,372,607	78,404	30,406,414	96,645	40,779,021
1936	18,175	10,381,121	79,124	30,473,353	97,299	40,854,474

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 25,708, being a decrease of 1,630 as compared with the previous year and 2,158 as compared with 1933-34.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MAR. 31, 1935 AND 1936.

	1935.		1936.	
Disability pensioners	78,404		79,124	
Disability pensioners' wives	57,428		57,371	
Disability pensioners' children	98,787		95,052	
Disability pensioners' other relatives	1,654		1,503	
Disability pensioners (housekeepers, Section 22-9 Pension Act)	201		155	
		236,474		233,205
Dependent pensioners	18,241		18,175	
Dependent pensioners' children	3,967		3,819	
Other relatives in addition to main dependants	1,569		1,547	
		23,777		23,541

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT.

Disability—				
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	23		22	
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 45 and 47, Pension Act)	267		261	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48, Pension Act)	3		3	
		293		286
Dependent—				
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	6		6	
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 46 and 47, Pension Act)	50		48	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46, Pension Act)	1		1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46, Pension Act)	30		31	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46, Pension Act)	3		3	
		90		89
Grand Totals		260,634		257,121

Rates of pensions for all ranks were published in tables on pp. 960-962 of the 1925 Year Book, to which the reader is referred.

Pension Appeal Court.—This Court continues to function and the following is a summary of decisions rendered during the year ended Mar. 31, 1936:—

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPEALS.

By applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed	Nil	
Disallowed	167	
		167
By applicants from decisions of the Canadian Pension Commission—		
Allowed on merits	4	
Disallowed	72	
		76
By applicants from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed	12	
Disallowed	1,556	
Remitted for re-hearing	29	
		1,597
By the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed	22	
Disallowed	19	
Remitted	27	
		68
		1,908

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPLICATIONS.

That leave be granted to the Canadian Pension Commission to entertain a new application—		
Allowed	57	
Disallowed	187	
		244
For leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed	Nil	
Disallowed	18	
		18
For Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed	1	
Disallowed	1	
		2

Veterans' Bureau.—Pursuant to legislation passed in 1930, a Veterans' Bureau was organized as a branch of the Department and came into active operation on Oct. 1, 1930. The duties of the Bureau were set forth on p. 945 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. Briefly stated, the Bureau was created and is operated to assist applicants for pension in the preparation and presentation of their cases. There is a Chief Pensions Advocate with his staff at Ottawa, and Pensions Advocates have their offices in all the principal cities of Canada.

War Veterans' Allowances.—A synopsis of the War Veterans' Allowance Act, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1930, appeared on p. 946 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. The following statistics show the activities of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936.

NUMBERS OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY.

Item.	1935.		1936.	
	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.
		$		$
Veterans' allowance payments in force at beginnings of fiscal years	5,837	1,810,939	7,186	2,243,475
Awards during fiscal years	1,853	564,878	2,107	652,780
Increases due to change in rates	–	22,299	–	29,040
Reinstatements	181	54,245	158	48,254
Totals	7,871	2,452,361	9,451	2,973,549
Cancellations, on account of death, etc	685	208,886	631	193,278
Payments in force, Mar. 31, 1935 and Mar. 31, 1936	7,186	2,243,475	8,820	2,780,271

ANALYSIS OF AWARDS AND REINSTATEMENTS MADE FROM SEPT. 1, 1930, TO MAR. 31, 1936.

Item.	Over 60.	Under 60.	Total.
Allowances approved and reinstated from Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1935	5,572	3,920	9,492
Awards April 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936	1,208	899	2,107
Reinstatements, April 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936	84	74	158
Total awards and reinstatements to Mar. 31, 1936	6,864	4,893	11,757
Cancellations for all reasons, by deaths, etc., from Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1936			2,937
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances at Mar. 31, 1936			8,820

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Pension Commission as agent for the Minister of Finance. Collections are made through the Department and payments by the Representative of the Treasury. After several extensions, the date to which applications could be received expired on Aug. 31, 1933. The following statement shows the operations under this Act during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1934-37.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Applications received	3,007	Nil	Nil	Nil
Applications accepted	2,801	4	Nil	Nil
Applications rejected	361	Nil	Nil	Nil
Numbers of policies issued	2,801	4	Nil	Nil
Numbers of policies reinstated	1,796	1,957	1,557	444
Numbers of policies surrendered for cash	1,411	844	694	583
Numbers of policies in force	28,240	26,933	25,845	24,801
Amounts of insurance	$61,069,009	$57,903,583	$55,326,246	$52,802,684
Amounts of premium income	$ 1,557,532	$ 1,498,457	$ 1,410,220	$ 1,327,149
Expenditures	$ 1,004,260	$ 844,241	$ 778,317	$ 852,548
Numbers of death claims from commencement of operations	3,233	3,500	3,776	4,085
Amounts of death claims	$ 8,358,551	$ 8,957,368	$ 9,514,848	$ 1,563,631
Balances on hands	$12,313,279	$13,487,884	$14,676,572	$15,765,227

Section 6.—Soldier Settlement of Canada.†

At the end of the calendar year 1936 the Soldier Settlement of Canada had 20,531 farm properties under administration, representing a net investment of $51,494,590. Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, 25,014 soldier settlers were established on the land with loans. On Dec. 31, 1936, there were 10,321 soldier settlers, 5,781 civilian settlers and 1,917 settlers under the British Family Scheme. There were 2,512 farms on hand of which 1,750 are leased; 3,278 soldier settlers had repaid their loans in full in cash; 1,977 properties had been transferred to municipalities and provinces under Section 21 (a) of the Soldier Settlement Act.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme 3,346 families came forward for settlement. Of these 1,630 had withdrawn as at Dec. 31, 1936, 17 had repaid their loans, leaving 1,699 families who are still operating their farms. Under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Agreement, 359 families came forward; of these 141 had withdrawn and 218 remained on the land.

* Revised by D. S. Drew, Officer in Charge of Returned Soldiers' Insurance.
† Revised by F. C. Blair, Director, Soldier Settlement of Canada.

The following numbers of settlers had applied for the benefits of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act; 505 soldier settlers, 377 civilian settlers, 189 British Family settlers. Of this number 271 cases of soldier settlers had been disposed of, involving indebtedness of $899,615 and a reduction of $201,293; civilians, 216 cases disposed of, debt $789,378, reduction $224,153; Empire settlers, 90 cases disposed of, indebtedness $395,745, reduction $133,318.

The supervision staff of the Department have made land appraisals and reported on the application of settlers (other than those under the Soldier Settlement of Canada) under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. To Dec. 31, 1936, 5,193 land appraisals and reports had been made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario.

Other investigational services in the calendar year 1936 were: 1,575 investigations for the Department of Mines and Resources (Immigration Branch) in connection with the proposed admission of immigrants to Canada; 4,072 investigations in rural districts with respect to applications under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930; 3,527 investigations for the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Canadian Pension Commission with respect to applications for relief allowances and special investigations of pension cases in rural districts; 327 land appraisals for the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

Section 7.—Department of the Secretary of State.*

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs, and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act, and with the collection and tabling of parliamentary returns. Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear under Chapter XVII at pp. 606-608. The following information on other subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1936, was 371 with a total capitalization of $141,237,550. Supplementary letters patent were granted during the year to 237 companies, 41 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of $54,073,000; 76 decreased their capital stock by $79,640,610; the remaining 120 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to $195,310,550, partly offset by the above-mentioned decreases in capitalization totalling $79,640,610.

* Revised by E. H. Coleman, K.C., Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

In Table 12 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-36.

12.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, calendar years 1900-07, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-36.

Year.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization.[1]	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization.[1]
	Number.	Capitalization.[1]	Number.	Increase in Capital.[1]		Number.	Decrease in Capital.[1]	
		$		$	$		$	$
1900	53	9,558,900	–	3,351,000	12,909,900		–	12,909,900
1901	55	7,662,552	–	3,420,000	11,082,552		–	11,082,552
1902	126	51,182,850		5,055,000	56,237,850		–	56,237,850
1903	187	83,405,340		5,854,520	89,259,860		–	89,259,860
1904	206	80,597,752		3,366,000	83,963,752		–	83,963,752
1905	293	99,910,900		9,685,000	109,595,900		–	109,595,900
1906	374	180,173,075		32,403,000	212,576,075		–	212,576,075
1907	378	132,686,300		19,091,900	151,778,200		–	151,778,200
1908 (3 mos.)	64	13,299,000		865,000	14,164,000		–	14,164,000
1909	366	121,624,875		72,293,000	193,917,875		–	193,917,875
1910	420	301,788,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911	454	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913	835	625,212,300	54	55,549,900	680,762,200	5	11,861,381	668,900,819
1914	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919	512	214,326,000	69	67,583,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924	604	204,646,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	162,054,628
1925	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740
1926	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	386,646,300	47	43,797,780	342,848,520
1927	836	692,540,900	70	33,524,000	726,064,900	40	16,905,045	709,159,855
1928	1,102	538,595,570	82	179,167,100	717,762,670	31	37,123,580	680,639,090
1929	1,202	1,406,006,340	128	412,396,320	1,818,402,660	40	48,005,533	1,770,397,127
1930	1,280	1,346,138,367	127	293,496,800	1,639,635,167	35	46,955,000	1,592,680,167
1931	898	562,613,797	75	153,524,400	716,138,197	39	50,604,545	665,533,652
1932	760	294,770,312	43	27,981,750	322,752,062	44	52,773,618	269,978,444
1933	548	145,453,718	38	44,621,950	190,075,668	46	31,636,447	158,439,212
1934	531	175,239,320	38	62,615,060	237,854,380	61	86,810,799	151,043,581
1935	472	171,689,140	47	35,416,353	207,105,493	60	73,634,742	133,470,750
1936	371	141,237,550	41	54,073,000	195,310,550	76	79,640,610	115,669,940

[1] Includes consideration of the amounts of capital received on the issue of shares without nominal or par value.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S.C., 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-17, inclusive, were given on p. 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were

ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the War was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C., 1927, c. 138. Since Jan. 15, 1932, women British subjects, marrying aliens, retain their British nationality, unless they, by marriage, acquire their husbands' nationalities, and the wives of aliens no longer become British subjects through their husbands' naturalization. They must apply to the Secretary of State.

Table 13 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1926 to 1935. The total numbers of persons naturalized during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1936, were 20,903 and 30,679, respectively, including (except as stated above) the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued.

13.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, under the Naturalization Act, calendar years 1926-35.

Nationality.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Albanian	4	8	11	9	4	4	2	2	4	4
Argentinian	–	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	5	–
Austrian	1,195	925	728	890	1,004	1,050	1,057	659	804	1,015
Austro-Hungarian	4	7	2	5	4	5	3	5	–	3
Belgian	204	157	169	264	274	257	284	305	267	383
Brazilian	2	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	2	–
Bulgarian	58	59	46	64	41	37	44	30	37	46
Chinese	32	29	28	24	23	22	5	1	1	7
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Czechoslovak	47	38	57	287	287	646	1,078	964	910	1,052
Danish	105	116	132	208	217	249	285	390	418	677
Danzigers	–	1	1	–	1	2	5	4	5	5
Dutch	75	79	64	112	143	203	229	197	181	356
Egyptian	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1
Estonian	–	2	8	9	10	14	16	24	34	51
Finnish	119	128	133	288	276	319	329	359	410	601
French	140	123	98	118	119	154	127	126	103	154
German	229	183	171	288	420	449	530	675	899	1,495
Greek[1]	167	162	153	173	181	97	121	113	157	216
Hungarian	69	37	45	184	396	780	829	721	856	1,166
Icelandic	15	15	17	12	17	30	21	8	24	31
Italian[2]	1,590	1,270	1,146	1,739	1,186	1,183	1,418	1,265	779	829
Japanese	88	17	35	18	33	7	–	1	10	49
Latvian	–	17	30	25	25	29	34	29	39	61
Lithuanian	1	46	55	55	46	130	192	275	332	427
Luxemburger	6	2	5	4	2	4	8	5	-	4
Memel Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Mexican	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	3
Montenegrin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Norwegian	192	202	197	424	381	412	453	498	521	687
Palestinian	3	2	4	6	6	4	1	5	10	15
Persian[3]	3	2	3	1	4	1	4	3	–	3
Polish	1,339	1,189	962	1,295	1,218	2,623	4,240	3,749	4,279	6,113
Roumanian	626	570	437	671	588	614	781	720	852	1,195
Russian	1,119	981	858	1,687	1,940	2,527	2,936	1,970	1,807	2,178
Spanish	12	5	10	7	8	8	9	5	5	5
Swedish	274	258	242	295	310	442	375	385	444	638
Swiss	31	9	13	26	38	27	61	47	64	90
Syrian	–	–	–	–	–	53	86	77	60	69
Turkish[4]	184	136	128	160	174	56	40	30	33	54
United States	1,070	963	939	1,073	1,104	1,652	1,877	1,374	1,240	1,905
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	116	80	78	295	404	646	1,018	1,160	979	882
All others	9	6	12	12	16	11	24	54	47	63
Totals	**9,130**	**7,828**	**7,019**	**10,734**	**10,906**	**14,752**	**18,527**	**16,240**	**16,618**	**22,536**

[1] Includes 1 Greek Albanian for 1927, 1 Greek Turk for 1925 and 1 Greek Macedonian for 1930. [2] Includes 1 Italian Greek for 1926. [3] Includes 1 Persian Armenian for 1925. [4] Turkish includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities. The last vote taken under these parts was in the County of Compton, Quebec, on April 28, 1930, in response to a petition for the repeal of the Act in that county. The vote resulted in favour of the repeal, which became effective on June 14, 1930. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, Part IV to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces, while Part V enacts provisions in aid of provincial legislation for the control of the liquor traffic.

Section 8.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873, and was known as the North West Mounted Police, whose duties were confined to what was then known as the Northwest Territories. In 1904 its name was changed to Royal North West Mounted Police.

In 1905, when Alberta and Saskatchewan were constituted provinces, an arrangement was made whereby the Force continued to discharge its former functions, each province making a contribution towards defraying the cost. This was continued until 1917. Soon after the close of the Great War an extension of governmental activities made it obvious that the enforcement of Dominion Statutes was assuming increasing proportions, and that it would soon be necessary to have a police force responsible therefor. In 1918, to the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of the enforcement of Dominion legislation for the whole of Western Canada, west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 for the whole of Canada.

In 1920, the name of the Force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the former Dominion Police with headquarters at Ottawa, whose duties were largely connected with guarding public buildings in that city and the Canadian Government dockyards at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., were absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

At the present time, the R.C.M. Police is responsible throughout Canada for the enforcement of the laws against smuggling by land, sea and air. It enforces the provisions of the Excise Act, is responsible for the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs, enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assists the Mines and Resources, Fisheries, and numerous other Dominion Departments in executing the provisions of their respective Acts, and in some cases in administrative duties. It is responsible for the protection of government buildings and dockyards. It is the sole police force operating in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and performs a variety of services in all provinces and both Territories for the Dominion Government.

Under the R.C.M. Police Act any province may enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to enforce provincial laws and the Criminal Code, upon payment for its services, and at the present time such agreements are in force with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

The Force is controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown (at present the Minister of Justice), and it may be employed anywhere in Canada. From a force of 300 in 1873, it had a strength on Dec. 31, 1936, of 2,584. Its means of

* Revised by Major-General Sir James H. MacBrien, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

transport at that time consisted of 218 horses, 458 motor vehicles and 357 sleigh dogs. The Force is organized into 14 divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country. The term of engagement is five years for recruits, with re-enlistment for a period not exceeding five years. The officers are commissioned by the Crown. Recruits are trained at Regina, Saskatchewan. The course of training is six months, and consists of drill, both mounted and on foot, physical training, including instruction in wrestling, boxing and ju-jutsu. Special attention is paid to police duties, both Dominion and provincial, and detailed lectures are given in these, including court procedure. Instructional courses for promotion are held and, where practicable, an annual refresher course of training is given.

The Marine Section of the Force on Dec. 31, 1936, had a strength of 223 officers and men, distributed among 19 cruisers and patrol boats on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and inland waters.

14.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at Dec. 31, 1936.

Place.	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioners.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Asst. Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals.
P.E.I.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7
N.S.	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	4	18	19
N.B.	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	2	9	18
Que.	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	6	15
Ont.	1	2	3	10	12	–	2	–	18	42	57[1]
Man.	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	6	13	26
Sask.	–	–	1	3	10	1	1	1	9	37	32
Alta. "K" Div.	–	–	1	2	8	–	–	–	4	27	32
N.W.T. "G" Div.	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–		4	5
B.C.	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	4	10	14
Yukon	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
Totals	**1**	**2**	**9**	**20**	**52**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**49**	**168**	**228**

Place.	Lance Corporals.	Constables.	Sub-Constables.	Special Constables.	Marine Section	Total Personnel.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Total Horses.	Dogs.
P.E.I.	–	20	–	2	6	37	–	–	–	
N.S.	9	113	3	2	172	347	–	–	–	
N.B.	4	77	4	3	13	136	–	–	–	
Que.	9	103	–	1	16	156	–	–	–	
Ont.	24	356	10	19	–	556	44	2	46	21
Man.	6	142	–	9	–	208	–	–	–	14
Sask.	19	355[2]	4	28	–	501	94	5	99	25
Alta. "K" Div.	14	225	2	25	–	340	7	4	11	11
N.W.T. "G" Div.	16	35	–	27	–	89	–	–	–	244
B.C.	8	114	–	7	16	177	60	–	60	
Yukon	3	24	–	3	–	37	–	2	2	42
Totals	**112**	**1,564**	**23**	**126**	**223**	**2,584**	**205**	**13**	**218**	**357**

[1] Including 1 at the Canadian Legation at Washington.

[2] Including 2 trumpeters in Saskatchewan.

Section 9.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Organization.*—Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service were made directly by the Government. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government of the day.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission. In 1908 this body was established; it consisted of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the Deputy Heads of Departments, each division consisting of two subdivisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the Inside Service (at Ottawa), certain appointments to be made after open competition and others after qualifying tests, also with holding qualifying examinations for the Outside Service (the Service apart from Ottawa) to obtain lists from which selections could be made by the various Departments. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age who had resided in Canada for three years were eligible to try these examinations.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed, and by the Civil Service Act of that year the principle of appointment after open competition was applied to the Outside as well as the Inside Service. The Act also provided for the organization by the Commission of the various Government Departments, for a classification of all positions in the Service on a duties basis, for the establishment of new rates of compensation, and for the principle of promotion by merit wherever consistent with the best interests of the Service. Provision was also made for preference, in the matter of appointment to the Service, to be given to qualified applicants who had served in the Great War.

Civil Service Statistics.†—From April, 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table **15.**

During the war years, as will be seen from Table **15,** the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government and the imposition of new taxes, necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed; this number has since decreased to 40,813 in January, 1936. It may be added that, out of 41,132 in March, 1936, (see Table **16**), 1,188 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,290 in the Department of Pensions and National Health, or 3,478 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding

* Revised by Wm. Foran, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.
† Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

importance which had no existence before the War. Further, an additional 10,847 persons were, in March, 1936, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of payments made by the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secured monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time", "seasonal" and "fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees are largely in the Departments of Marine, Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes" whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as shown in Table **16.**

15.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with Total Salaries, in the months of January of the years 1912-36, inclusive.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	$	$	$
1912	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925[1]	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926[1]	39,097	4,699,076	-	4,699,076
1927[1]	39,440	4,786,615	-	4,786,615
1928[1]	40,740	5,161,558	-	5,161,558
1929[1]	42,038	5,428,058	-	5,428,058
1930[1]	43,525	5,543,749	-	5,543,749
1931[1]	45,167	5,757,554	-	5,757,554
1932[1]	43,784	5,653,169	-	5,653,169
1933[1]	41,920	4,775,591	-	4,775,591
1934[1]	41,346	4,698,536	-	4,698,536
1935[1]	41,348	4,757,045	-	4,757,045
1936[1]	40,813	5,000,539	-	5,000,539

[1] Figures for January, 1925-36 are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years 1912-24.

Table **16**, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is included to give comparable figures for the latest months. In the month of March, 1936, the total number of employees in the enumerated classes was 41,132 as compared with 40,702 in March, 1935. The total expenditure on wages and salaries for all classes of employees for March, 1936, was $8,745,072 as compared with $8,475,408 for March, 1935.

16.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1935, and March, 1936.

Department.	March, 1935.		March, 1936.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No	Expenditure.
		$		$
1. Agriculture—				
Main Department	1,228	167,404	1,206	154,068
Experimental Farms	475	114,004	542	132,868
Health of Animals	577	94,535	596	95,919
Totals, Agriculture	2,280	375,943	2,344	382,855
2. Archives	77	11,336	77	11,558
3. Auditor-General	221	29,952	233	34,073
4. Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission	83	14,125	131	21,155
5. Civil Service Commission	133	16,663	147	19,929
6. Chief Electoral Officer	13	1,438	14	1,371
7. External Affairs—				
Prime Minister's Office	17	2,427[1]	26	3,799[1]
Administrative and Passport	57	8,227	59	8,842
The High Commissioner's Office	36	5,246[1]	38	6,625[1]
Director Canadian Trade Publicity	6	898[1]	6	963[1]
Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.	17	3,878[1]	16	4,492[1]
Canadian Legation, Paris, France	11	1,857[1]	10	1,899[1]
The League of Nations	4	1,259[1]	5	1,530[1]
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan	11	2,244[1]	12	2,511[1]
Totals, External Affairs	159	26,036[1]	172	30,661[1]
8. Finance	385	38,149	276	35,097
Comptroller of Treasury	954	119,162	983	133,173
Government Contracts Supervision Commission	5	735	5	790
Royal Canadian Mint	89	12,819	93	14,176
Superintendent of Bankruptcy	12	1,809	12	2,168
Tariff Board	21	5,086	30	6,778
9. Fisheries	339	69,458	320	63,012
10. Governor General's Secretary[2]	11	2,130	12	2,535
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House	279	45,954	262	41,052
Sergeant-at-Arms	288	22,556	223	21,093
Totals, House of Commons	567	68,510	485	62,145
12. Immigration and Colonization	635	78,891	615	81,778
13. *Indian Affairs*—				
Main Department	670	53,151	620	56,823
Educational Branch	402	25,896	409	25,842
Totals, Indian Affairs	1,072	79,047	1,029	82,665
14. Insurance	47	7,901	50	9,163
Fire Prevention Branch	2	486		
15. Interior	947	136,876	945	145,663
16. International Joint Commission	6	2,366	6	2,497
17. Justice—				
Main Department	41	7,311	44	8,282
Clemency Branch	16	2,038	15	2,236
Purchasing Agent's Office	6	748	6	795
Penitentiaries	998	107,352	950	113,325
Supreme Court	21	3,489	22	3,717
Exchequer Court	11	1,799	12	1,957
Totals, Justice	1,093	122,737	1,049	130,312

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1050.

16.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1935, and March, 1936—continued.

Department.	March, 1935.		March, 1936.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		$		$
18. Labour—				
Main Department	95	14,569	97	15,422
Annuities	23	2,840	35	4,014
Technical Education	2	339	2	358
Dominion Unemployment Relief	56	5,923	66	9,623
Totals, Labour	176	23,671	200	29,417
19. Library of Parliament	25	4,453	25	4,688
20. Marine—				
Main Department	3,077	313,330	3,055	333,503
Meteorological Branch	479	17,798	472	18,727
Totals, Marine	3,556	331,128	3,527	352,230
21. Mines	368	61,961	456[3]	76,922
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration	156	20,097	162	21,910
Militia Services	543	45,961	570	49,974
Naval Services	147	30,913	152	35,249
Air Services	111	12,444	117	13,933
Military Topographic Surveys	20	3,741	20	4,042
Royal Military College	77	9,513	78	10,325
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection.	42	27,014	44	24,201
Totals, National Defence	1,096	149,683	1,143	159,634
23. National Research Council	129	21,834	144	29,667
24. National Revenue—				
Main Department	4,192	553,749	4,266	600,835
Income Tax Division	1,182	146,395	1,188	159,827
Totals, National Revenue	5,374	700,144	5,454	760,662
25. Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions	1,768	197,178	1,785	210,889
Canadian Pension Commission	229	32,353	227	36,718
Health	256	37,272	268	44,513
Pensions Appeal Court	11	2,931	10	3,076
Totals, Pensions and National Health	2,264	269,734	2,290	295,196
26. Post Office—				
Civil Government	865	97,649	867	107,280
Outside Service	9,915	4,289,750	9,980	4,334,392
Totals, Post Office	10,780	4,387,399	10,847	4,441,672
27. Privy Council	17	3,325	17	3,455
28. Public Printing and Stationery	627	149,856	617	99,015
29. Public Works—				
Civil Government	241	38,625	246	42,196
Outside Service	3,379	377,226	3,436	343,702
Totals, Public Works	3,620	415,851	3,682	385,898
30. Railways and Canals	1,035	156,896	1,045	200,329
Board of Railway Commissioners	87	17,464	90	20,393
31. Royal Canadian Mounted Police	126	217,524	114	222,915
32. Secretary of State (including Patents and Copyrights)	208	25,294	294	43,443
33. Senate	135	15,043	139	17,471
34. Soldier Settlement Board	336	47,609	335	50,020

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1050.

16.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1935, and March, 1936—concluded.

Department.	March, 1935.		March, 1936.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		$		$
35. Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches	62	9,232	65	9,775
Board of Grain Commissioners	695	100,100	691	111,998
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	458	45,677	446	46,516
Weights and Measures	113	15,594	123	17,509
Electricity and Gas	96	14,799	98	16,001
Commercial Intelligence Service	99	41,237	100	45,299
Motion Picture Bureau	24	3,325	26	4,137
Exhibitions	16	7,902	15	10,299
Canadian Government Elevators	119	17,018	121	16,957
Totals, Trade and Commerce	1,682	254,884	1,685	278,491
Grand Totals	**40,792**	**8,475,408**	**41,132**	**8,745,072**

[1] Including living allowance. [2] Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number.
[3] Including extra staff under the Public Works Construction Act of 1935.

Section 10.—Supervision of Race Track Betting.

By an amendment to Section 235 of the Criminal Code, passed in 1920, the supervision of race track betting, under the pari-mutuel system, was placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. The actual supervision is carried out by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and operated for the first time during the racing season of 1921. Statistics are available from the year 1924 and are shown in Table 17 for the Dominion as a whole, while Table 18 shows the operations by provinces for the year 1935.

17.—Race Track Betting in Canada, fiscal years 1924-35.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			$	$	$
1924	30	354	52,600,633	3,496,891	2,023,665
1925	33	344	49,867,765	3,359,708	1,925,735
1926	32	322	44,346,672	3,018,358	1,807,780
1927	31	354	47,915,828	3,278,179	2,034,587
1928	32	350	45,960,928	3,154,644	1,973,730
1929	30	335	45,580,845	3,104,456	1,886,800
1930	30	332	36,007,146	2,657,059	1,802,095
1931	30	326	33,377,786	2,379,558	1,564,945
1932	29	315	28,695,438	2,066,672	1,285,563
1933	28	324	25,137,598	1,831,411	1,147,871
1934	26	295	20,976,498	1,548,848	986,128
1935	27	321	20,891,669	1,534,739	1,065,835

18.—Race Track Betting in Canada, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Province.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			$	$	$
Quebec	5	70	1,935,558	144,105	162,400
Ontario	9	126	13,128,240	956,410	585,800
Manitoba	2	28	2,061,294	153,461	101,700
Saskatchewan	2	12	266,093	19,979	21,050
Alberta	5	29	793,791	59,954	53,335
British Columbia	4	56	2,706,693	200,830	141,550
Totals	**27**	**321**	**20,891,669**	**1,534,739**	**1,065,835**

Section 11.—The Tariff Board.*

The Tariff Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1931 (c. 55, 21-22 Geo. V). It consists of three members, a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a member, and a Secretary, all appointed by the Governor in Council.

The constitution and duties of the Board are defined in two parts of the Act of 1931.

Under Part I, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter on which the Minister of Finance desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect which an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade, and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation.

It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report.

The Act provides that reports shall be made to the Minister of Finance, and tabled in the House of Commons. The principal commodities reported on are: wool textiles; boots and shoes; jute yarns and twines; fruits and vegetables; hookless fasteners (zippers); wooden doors; silver-bearing articles (toiletware); dextrines; rabbit skins; brass, copper and nickel-silver commodities; boiler tubes; skelp; coco-mats and mattings; hats and hoods; biscuits; and cork boards, slabs and planks. In the year 1936 reports were made on crude petroleum and its derivatives; the automobile industry; artificial silk yarns; paper-board containers; forged steel rolls; cotton yarns and farbrics, etc.

Part II of the Act empowers the Board to hear and decide appeals from rulings made by the Department of National Revenue with respect to fair market value of goods for duty purposes, erroneous appraisals, and the rate of duty applicable to any class of goods. Under Order in Council the Board has authority and power, (1) to declare or find with respect to any importation whether any goods are "of a class or kind made or produced in Canada"; (2) to review the value for duty applied by the Customs to new or unused goods under provisions of Section 36 of the Customs Act and make its findings with regard thereto; (3) to determine and declare whether any and, if so, what drawback of Customs duty is payable under the provisions of Schedule B of the Customs Tariff. Findings of the Board on Appeals are published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Section 12.—Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.†

The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1935 (c. 59, 25-26 Geo. V). It consists of three Commissioners one of whom is the Chief Commissioner and another the Assistant Chief Commissioner. The Act provides that for the time being the members of the Tariff Board (see Section 11) shall be the Commissioners, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Tariff Board shall be the Chief Commissioner and Assistant Chief Commissioner, respectively.

Duties of the Commission consist of investigating and recommending the prosecution of offences against Acts of Parliament relating to commodity standards;

* Contributed by James R. MacGregor, Secretary, Tariff Board.
† Revised by James R. MacGregor, Secretary, Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

preparation of draft specifications for commodity standards; application of the national trademark "Canada Standard" to commodities which conform to specifications established under any Act of Parliament; investigation of complaints respecting unfair trade practices, and recommending the prosecution of offences against any Dominion law prohibiting unfair trade practices; the convening of conferences for the purpose of considering commercial practices prevailing in industry, and determining what practices are unfair or undesirable in the interest of the industry or the public.

Section 13.—The National Employment Commission.*

In accordance with the National Employment Commission Act, 1936, the personnel of the National Employment Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government early in 1936 and the Commission held its first meeting on June 1, 1936. Since that date the Commission, which is advisory in nature except where specific administrative duties may be allocated to it by the Governor in Council, has actively studied the various problems specified by the Act as coming within its purview, and has made its recommendations for action to the Government as decisions on specific problems were reached.

Under the Act, the Commission was first instructed to carry out a national registration and classification of unemployed persons in receipt of relief. This registration was commenced in September, 1936, arrangements being made to receive monthly returns from that time. Two reports, summarizing the data collected, were tabled by the Minister of Labour in the House during the 1937 session and further information, as tabulated, will shortly form the basis of periodical reports for the information of the public.

The Commission at the same time sent out a questionnaire for completion by employers; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics co-operated by making available its list of employers with more than fifteen employees each—this group covering about 40 p.c. of all employees in the industrial field. The response received was almost complete and very thorough, and, from the answers received, a great deal of data valuable to the Commission is being obtained.

Other problems of the Commission fall into two main categories, those dealing with re-employment measures, including public works programs, and those dealing with the administration of relief, e.g., as to conditions which should be attached to Dominion grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments, and as to co-ordination of governmental and voluntary measures for providing relief to unemployed persons. In both cases special consideration is indicated for problems affecting women and youth.

Additionally, the Commission is specifically directed in the Act to report upon plans for the establishment of an apprenticeship system, and upon long-range plans of national development which might be used to ameliorate the effects of any future depression. The latter are now under consideration; the studies on apprenticeship have been completed and a report on this matter made to the Government.

In the field of re-employment the Commission's work has been aided by the general recovery which has taken place in primary and secondary industry, and therefore efforts were first directed to stimulating activities in two special fields:—

First, in the residential construction field, for which purpose the Home Improvement Plan was launched late in 1936 (see page 475). This Plan is providing an accelerating stimulation to alterations, renovations, and repairs of all descriptions as

* Contributed by Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman, National Employment Commission, Ottawa.

the months go on, not only from the proceeds of loans granted by the chartered banks under the Home Improvement Act, 1937, but to a much greater extent from cash expenditures and from loans privately secured from lending institutions by citizens who have been influenced towards home repair work by the wide publicity campaign instituted by the Commission in co-operation with industry. The effect on employment conditions in the building and allied trades has already been marked. Consideration has also been given by the Commission to co-operative efforts for low-rental housing measures designed primarily to assist those unable to pay an economic rent.

Secondly, the Commission's recommendation for an extended Farm Improvement and Employment Plan (whereby single unemployed men and women were placed on farms during the difficult winter months) was accepted by the Government. At a relatively low cost 46,961 men and women were so placed in co-operation with the provinces during the winter of 1936-37. This was against comparative figures of 14,808 in 1933-34, 12,208 in 1934-35, and 14,020 in 1935-36, under somewhat similar plans.

Supplementary plans were instituted in several provinces providing additional employment for 6,784 persons unsuited to farm work.

In the field of unemployment relief administration and co-ordination the Commission has made detailed recommendations to the Government which are now receiving consideration. Such recommendations look particularly to the avoidance of the indiscriminate granting of unemployment relief, and favour co-ordinated efforts to improve the degree of employability of those on relief by suitable and adequate training and reconditioning programs in various localities. The interests of youth and women have had special consideration in this connection.

Section 14.—Other Miscellaneous Administration.

In previous editions of the Year Book this chapter has been brought to a close with outlines of Dominion Government administration as follows: the International Joint Commission; the Geodetic Survey of Canada; the Topographical Survey; the Dominion Observatories.

The three latter services were, up to the end of 1936, administered by the Department of the Interior but, as will be seen from the outline of Dominion legislation (under the heading "Civil Service") p. 1046, the newly-organized Department of Mines and Resources, which came into effect on Dec. 1, 1936, absorbed the old Departments of Mines, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Immigration. The Geodetic Survey and the Dominion Observatories administrations are continued as Divisions of the Surveys and Engineering Branch of the new Department, but topographical survey work has been re-organized, the mapping work having been combined with the Hydrographic Service as a Division of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, and the topographical survey work taken over by the Bureau of Geology and Topography of the Mines and Geology Branch.

The organization of the new Department of Transport (see p. 631) has made it advisable to recast the material of Chapter XVIII, pp. 630 to 729.

The purpose of establishing the above-mentioned new Departments was to correlate the efforts of the staffs of such older Departments as had, in the course of time, acquired overlapping features, or which could be more economically administered under one head without impairing the usefulness of necessary services.

CHAPTER XXIX.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this chapter; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is given in Section 1.

The second section of the chapter contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and the third section a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed, in Section 4, by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

Section 1.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43).† The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches: (1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures, and judicial statistics), (2) Fisheries Statistics, (3) Mining Statistics, (4) Forestry Statistics, (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics, (6) Water- and Electric-Power Statistics, (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (Exports and Imports), (9) Grain Trade Statistics, (10) Live-Stock Statistics, (11) Prices Statistics, and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition four new branches were created, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics, and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern" In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

* A more complete account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pp. 961-964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

† Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927).

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness has only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.* The main Branches of the Bureau are as follows: I. Administration; II. Demography—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs, Animal and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures· VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation and Public Utilities; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Judicial Statistics; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. Census of Institutions; XV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. *Price 10 cents.*

POPULATION—

I. CENSUS—

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931:—

Vol. I. General—Administrative Report of the Seventh Census followed by a summary of the leading facts of the Censuses of Population and Agriculture, Institutions, Merchandising and Service Establishments, etc., and cross-analyses relating thereto. The Appendix gives a complete bibliography of census materials and reproduces the more salient figures for specified years, chronologically arranged, back to 1605. The volume also contains a series of life tables for the Dominion and each province. *In course of preparation.*

Vol. II. Population by Local Subdivisions—Conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, year of immigration, language, literacy, school attendance, etc. *Price, Cloth $1·50, Paper $1.*

Vol. III. Ages of the People—Classified by sex, conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, language, literacy, year of immigration, naturalization, etc. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. IV. Birthplace, Racial Origin and Year of Immigration of the People—Cross-classified and classified by conjugal condition, naturalization and citizenship, religion, language, literacy, school attendance. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. V. Families, Dwellings and Earnings—Cross-classified by birthplace, conjugal condition, year of immigration, naturalization and citizenship, racial origin, religion, language, literacy, school attendance. *In course of preparation.*

Vol. VI. Unemployment—Classified by industry, occupation, cause, age, sex, conjugal condition, period of idleness, birthplace, racial origin, year of immigration. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. VII. Occupations and Industries—Cross-classified by birthplace, race, age, sex, etc. *In course of preparation.*

Vol. VIII. Agriculture—Agricultural population, farm holdings and land area, tenure, value of farm property and farm products, acreage and yields of crops, live stock, mortgage indebtedness and farm expenses, farm machinery, facilities and roads, co-operative marketing, etc.

* This report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919, is now out of print.

POPULATION—continued.

1. CENSUS—continued.

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded.

Vol. IX. Institutions—Hospitals for the Sick—Type, bed capacity, facilities, movement of patient population, personnel, capital investment, maintenance, receipts and expenditures, etc.; Mental Hospitals—Movement of patient population and their psychoses, age, nativity, racial origin, economic condition, conjugal condition, environment, literacy, religion, administration and personnel, etc.; Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—Type, movement of population, finances, inmates, age, sex, administration and personnel, etc.; Penitentiaries and Corrective and Reformative Institutions—Inmates, offences, sentences, age, birthplace, citizenship, racial origin, previous employment, environment, educational status, conjugal condition, social habits, overseas service, administrative staff, receipts and expenditures. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vols. X and XI. Merchandising and Service Establishments—Retail merchandise trade cross-classified by kind of business, type of operation, size of business, employees, salaries and wages, capital investment, rent and other operating expenses, credit, etc.; wholesale trade cross-classified by type of establishment, kind of business, operating expenses, etc.; with special reports on retail trade in urban and rural areas, chain stores, food retailing, drug stores, hotels, moving picture theatres, co-operative marketing and purchasing, etc. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vols. XII and XIII. Census Monographs—Consisting of a series of studies of such outstanding Canadian problems as Growth of Population in Canada; Age Distribution of the Canadian People; Fertility of the Population; Origin, Language, Birthplace and Nationality of the Canadian People; Illiteracy and Educational Status; The Racial and Urban Composition of the Canadian Population since Confederation; The Canadian Family—Its Composition, Size and Condition from the Earliest Times; Housing and Rentals; Dependency; The Evolution and Present-Day Significance of the Canadian Occupational Structure; Unemployment; The Population Basis of Agriculture; Official Life Tables; Graduated Tables; Probabilities Referring to Occupations, Earnings, etc.

AGRICULTURE.—

Prince Edward Island—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Nova Scotia—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

New Brunswick—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Quebec—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Ontario—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Manitoba—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Saskatchewan—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Alberta—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

British Columbia—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

(B) Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931:—

(1) POPULATION.—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) to (3) Cities, Towns and Villages. (4) Ontario Villages. (5) Montreal Island. (6) Cities, Towns and Villages. (7) Villages of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. (8) Villages of Quebec. (9) Cities, Towns and Villages. (10) Maritime Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (11) Ontario by Federal Electoral Districts. (12) Prairie Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (13) Quebec by Federal Electoral Districts. (14) British Columbia by Federal Electoral Districts; Yukon and Northwest Territories. (15) Canada by Provinces. (16) Cities replacing Census Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. (17) Towns replacing Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. *Final Bulletins.*—(I) New Brunswick. (II) Nova Scotia. (III) Manitoba. (IV) Canada by Provinces. (V)

POPULATION—continued.

I. CENSUS—continued.

(B) Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—continued.

(1) POPULATION—concluded.

Saskatchewan. (VI) Alberta. (VII) Quebec. (VIII) Ontario. (IX) British Columbia. (X) Prince Edward Island. (XI) Rural and Urban Population. (XII) Yukon and Northwest Territories. (XIII) Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, by Provinces. (XIV) Religions, by Provinces. (XV) Birthplaces, by Provinces. (XVI) Ages, by Provinces. (XVII) Conjugal Condition, by Provinces. (XVIII) School Attendance and Literacy, by Provinces. (XIX) Radio Sets in Canada, 1931. (XX) Population of Canada, 1931, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Subdistricts. (XXI) Population of Canada, 1931, by Religious Denominations. (XXII) Population of Canada, 1931, by Racial Origins. (XXIII) Immigrants by Years of Arrival in Canada. (XXV) Number and Percentage of Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced of the Total Population, by Sex and Provinces, 1911, 1921, and 1931. (XXVI) Age Distribution by Single Years of Age for Canada, by Provinces, 1931. (XXVII) Immigrant Population Classified by Sex, Country of Birth, Province of Residence, Years of Arrival in Canada, and Citizenship of the Foreign Born, 1931. (XXVIII) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over, Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXIX) Birthplace of the Population Classified According to Nativity of Parents for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXX) Canadians and other Nationals. (XXXI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXII) Literacy, Language Spoken, and Conjugal Condition of the Population Ten Years of Age and Over, 1931. (XXXIII) Earnings Among Wage-Earners for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXIV) Ages of the Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over, for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXV) Religious Denominations by Racial Origins, 1931. (XXXVI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over by Industry and Sex for Canada and the Provinces, and for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXXVII) Age Distribution by Five-Year Age Groups for Cities, Towns and Villages of 5,000 Population and Over, 1931. (XXXVIII) Population of the Municipal Wards of Montreal City by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, 1931. (XXXIX) Houses and Dwellings. (XL) Population of the Municipal Wards of the Cities of Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec, and Ottawa by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, Census of 1931. (XLI) Orientals, Ten Years of Age and Over, Gainfully Employed by Race, Occupation and Sex, in British Columbia, 1931. (XLII) Persons Speaking Gaelic. (XLIII) Blind. (XLIV) Deaf Mutes. (XLV) Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. (XLVI) Birthplaces of Gainfully Occupied Ten Years of Age and Over, for Canada and the Provinces, 1931. (XLVII) Conjugal Condition of Gainfully Occupied Females, Fifteen Years of Age and Over, for Canada and the Provinces, 1931. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WAGE-EARNERS.—(I) Saint John, N.B.; (II) Winnipeg, Man.; (III) Kitchener, Ont.; (IV) Ottawa, Ont.; (V) Vancouver, B.C.; (VI) Hamilton, Ont.; (VII) Calgary, Alta.; (VIII) Toronto, Ont.; (IX) Montreal, Que.

(2) AGRICULTURE.—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) Number of Occupied Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931 and 1921; and the Number of Vacant or Abandoned Farms, 1931. Preliminary Acreage:—(1) Prince Edward Island; (2) New Brunswick; (3) Saskatchewan; (4) Manitoba; (5) British Columbia; (6) Ontario; (7) Nova Scotia; (8) Quebec; (9) Alberta; (10) Canada. Live Stock by Counties:—(11) Prince Edward Island; (12) Nova Scotia; (13) New Brunswick. (14) Ontario Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (15) Manitoba Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (16) New Brunswick Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (17) Alberta Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (18) Saskatchewan Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (19) British Columbia Live Stock, by Federal Electoral Districts. (20) Quebec Live Stock, by Counties. (21) Ontario Live Stock, by Counties. Farm Holdings, by Size, for Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Farm Facilities, by Provinces. Total Number of Farms, Farm Tenure, Farm Acreage, Farm Values, Mortgage Debt and Farm Expenses, by Provinces. Farms Reporting Live Stock, by Kinds and Total Number of Animals Reported for Each Kind. Area and Yield of Field Crops, 1930 and 1920:—(22) Prince Edward Island; (23) Nova Scotia; (24) New Brunswick; (25) Ontario; (26) Quebec. Live Stock on Farms by Provinces. Tenure of Farm Lands, by Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Number of Farm Workers, Weeks and Cost of Hired Labour, 1930. Fruit Trees on Farms, by Provinces, 1931 and 1921. Vegetables:—Area in 1931 and Area, Production and Value in 1930, by Provinces. *Final Bulletins.*—Animal Products on Farms, by Counties—(I) Prince Edward Island; (II) Nova Scotia; (III) New Brunswick; (IV) Manitoba;

POPULATION—concluded.

I. CENSUS—concluded.

(B) Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded.

(V) Saskatchewan; (VI) Alberta; (VII) Ontario; (VIII) Quebec; (IX) British Columbia. Live Stock on Farms, by Counties—(X) Prince Edward Island; (XI) Nova Scotia; (XII) New Brunswick; (XIII) Manitoba; (XIV) Saskatchewan; (XV) Alberta; (XVI) British Columbia; (XVII) Ontario; (XVIII) Quebec. (XIX) Tenure, Farm Values, Farm Facilities and Mortgage Debt, 1931, and Farm Expenses for 1930, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XX) Stock Sold Alive, Stock Slaughtered, Young Animals Raised, 1930, and Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms, 1931, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XXI) Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms and Elsewhere, 1931. (XXII) Fruit Trees, 1931, Maple Products, 1931, Fruit Production and Value, 1930. (XXIII) Greenhouse and Hothouse Establishments on Farms and Elsewhere, by Provinces, 1931, 1921. (XXIV) Forest Products of Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1930. (XXV) Condition of Farm Land, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931. (XXVI) Area of Field Crops, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931.

(C) Bulletins of the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936:—

Preliminary Bulletins.—(I) Population of Certain Cities, Towns and Villages. (II) Population of Certain Cities, Towns and Villages. (III) Population of Certain Cities, Towns and Villages and Electoral Districts. (IV) Population of Certain Electoral Districts, Towns and Villages. (V) Number of Occupied and of "Vacant" or "Abandoned" Farms in Certain Electoral Districts. (VI) Population of Certain Electoral Districts and Cities, Towns and Villages. (VII) Area under Field Crops in 1936 in Certain Electoral Districts. (VIII) Population of Certain Electoral Districts and Cities, Towns and Villages. (IX) Population of Rural Municipalities in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. (X) Population of Certain Electoral Districts and Cities, Towns and Villages. (XI) Number of Occupied and of "Abandoned" or "Vacant" Farms in Certain Electoral Districts. (XII) Population of Certain Electoral Districts, Rural Municipalities, Cities, Towns and Villages. (XIII) Population of Electoral Districts in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. (XIV) Preliminary Announcement of Unemployment and Employment among Wage-Earners, in Cities and Towns of 5,000 Population and Over. (XV) Area under Field Crops in the Prairie Provinces 1936 and 1931. (XVI) Number of Live Stock on Farms on June 1, 1936, in the Prairie Provinces. (XVII) Preliminary Announcement of Unemployment and Employment among Wage-Earners in Urban Centres of 1,000 to 5,000 Population. (XVIII) Preliminary Announcement of Unemployment and Employment among Wage-Earners in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. (XIX) Number of Farms in the Prairie Provinces by Census Divisions. *Final Bulletin.*—Population by Townships, Rural and Urban, by Census Divisions, Ages, Sex, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Official Language, Immigration, School Attendance, Literacy.

(D) Reports of the Census of Institutions:—

(1) Annual Report on Mental Institutions, 1935. (2) Directory of Hospitals, 1935. (3) Report on Penitentiaries and Reformatories, 1936. (4) Report on Charitable Institutions, 1936. (5) Report on Tuberculosis Institutions, 1936.

II. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

III. VITAL STATISTICS.

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by Provinces and Municipalities, *Price $1;* Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Preliminary Quarterly Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Monthly Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in Cities; Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926; Order of Birth in the Registration Area of Canada, 1925; Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, Revision of 1929; Special Report on Mortality in Canada from Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Certain Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys, 1921-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality from Tuberculosis in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Births in Canada According to Place of Residence of Mother, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada, 1921-32; Handbook on Death Registration and Certification, containing International List of Causes of Death.

PRODUCTION—

I. ANNUAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

Including and differentiating gross and net—(1) Primary Production (agriculture, fishing, furs, forestry and mining), (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures, Custom and Repair, and Construction, and (3) Provincial and Per Capita Analyses, Explanation of Method, *Price 15 cents.*

II. AGRICULTURE.

(1) Agricultural Production—Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics with Index. *Price, $1 per year.* (The official record of current statistical data relating to agriculture. Contains reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—value of farm lands—wages of farm help—number and values of farm live stock and poultry—statistics of fruit and floriculture—dairying—tobacco—hives and honey—maple syrup and sugar—clover and grass seed—miscellaneous crops—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—index numbers of agricultural prices, yields and values—international agricultural statistics). Table of Contents and Index of Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. Reprinted from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics:—*(a)* Canadian Trade in Farm Products, 1926-27; *(b)* The Fertilizer Trade in Canada; *(c)* Farm Expenditures in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1934; *(d)* Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1926-35. Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics. Telegraphic Crop Reports (between June 1 and Sept. 1, weekly for the Prairie Provinces and every two weeks for the rest of Canada). Agricultural Statistics by Counties and Crop Districts. Annual Fruit Statistics. Advance Summaries on Fruit Conditions, Yields, etc. Handbook of Instructions to Crop Correspondents, and Summary of Annual Agricultural Statistics. *Mimeographed Reports, Annual:* Field Crop Acreages and Live Stock Numbers at June 1. Crop Reports—released on dates listed in the Crop-Reporting Program covering: *(a)* Intentions to Plant Field Crops; *(b)* Winter-killing and Spring Condition of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye, and Hay and Clover Meadows; *(c)* Progress of Spring Seeding; *(d)* Acreage, Condition, Yield, Stocks on Hand, and Value of Field Crops. Fruit and Vegetables—condition reports, estimates of production and value. (See also Census of Agriculture under "Population".)

(2) Grain and Grain Products—(a) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Preliminary Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, *Price $1 per year; (d)* Canadian Grain Statistics—(Weekly report on grain supplies and movements); *(e)* Canadian Milling Statistics—(Monthly); *(f)* List of Mills with Capacity; *(g)* The Grain Situation in Argentina—(Monthly); *(h)* The Production and Distribution of Canadian Grains and Seeds—(1) Barley, (2) Oats, (3) Rye, (4) Flaxseed; *(i)* World Trade in Barley; *(j)* World Shipments of Wheat and Wheat Flour, 1926-27 to 1931-32; *(k)* World Trade in Wheat, *Price 25 cents; (l)* The Routing of Canadian Grain for Export; *(m)* Salient Features in the Grain Situation in Canada; *(n)* Trends in World Wheat Acreage, with graphic appendix.

(3) Live-Stock and Animal Products—(a) Annual Report on Live-stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings in Canada (1) Meat and Fish, (2) Dairy and Poultry Products, (3) Apples, Pears, Small Fruits, and Vegetables; *(c)* Monthly Reports on Stocks of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in the Principal Cities of Canada; *(d)* Monthly Estimates of Production of Butter and Cheese; *(e)* Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, Poultry, Butter, Cheese and Eggs; *(f)* Annual Report on Dairying Statistics of Canada; *(g)* Annual Survey of Live Stock and Poultry at Dec. 1; *(h)* Annual Summary of Cold Storage Holdings; *(i)* The Dairy Situation in Canada.

(4) Other—Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar (visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports). Annual Summary of Sugar Reports. Annual Report on Commercial Tobacco Production. Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation and Outlook (published in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture) with Supplements as follows: *(a)* The Potato Situation in Eastern Canada, 1935; *(b)* Production Trends and Policies in Agriculture, 1936; and *(c)* Charts, 1937. Report of the Conference on Agricultural Statistics, Ottawa, Mar. 30-April 2.

III. FURS.

Annual Report on Fur Farms, *Price 35 cents.* Advance Bulletin of Statistics of the Production of Raw Furs, *Price 10 cents.* Annual bulletin on the Production of Raw Furs (comprising the pelts taken by trappers and those sold from fur farms), *Price 25 cents.*

27175—67½

PRODUCTION—continued.

IV. FISHERIES.

Annual Report of Fisheries Statistics, *Price 35 cents.* Advance Bulletins of Fish Caught and Marketed, by Provinces: Prince Edward Island, *Price 10 cents;* Nova Scotia, *Price 15 cents;* New Brunswick, *Price 15 cents;* Quebec, *Price 15 cents;* Ontario, The Prairie Provinces: and Yukon, *Price 15 cents;* British Columbia, *Price 15 cents;* Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

V. FORESTRY.

Annual Summary of the Value, etc., of Forest Production (includes operations in the woods for sawmills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber, production of poles and cross ties, and farm production of firewood, posts, etc.), *Price 15 cents.*

[See also Reports on Manufactures of Forest Products listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, Subsection (5).]

VI. MINERAL PRODUCTION (MINING AND METALLURGY).

(1) General—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Monthly Reports on Leading Minerals—reports on gold, silver, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, copper, petroleum, gypsum, coal, cement, lime, clay, salt, asbestos, feldspar, etc.—*Yearly subscription 50 cents per report; (d)* Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production, *Price 10 cents.*

(2) Coal—(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Monthly Summary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, *Price 50 cents per year; (c)* Quarterly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(3) Annual Bulletins on Mining—Metals—The Gold-Mining Industry in Canada (including alluvial gold mining, auriferous quartz mining, copper-gold-silver mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of gold), *Price 25 cents.* The Silver-Mining Industry in Canada (including silver-cobalt-arsenic mining, silver-lead-zinc mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of arsenic, cobalt, lead, silver, and zinc), *Price 25 cents.* The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry (including Canadian and world production of nickel), *Price 25 cents.* The Copper-Mining Industry (including Canadian and world production of copper), *Price 10 cents.* Metals of the Platinum Group, *Price 10 cents.* The Production of Miscellaneous Metals (including antimony, beryl, bismuth, cadmium, chromite lithium, manganese, mercury, molybdenite, radium, selenium, tin, titanium, tungsten), *Price 15 cents.* The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, *Price 15 cents.* The complete Mining Series of Reports, with the exception of Coal, *Price $4.*

Non-Metals—Abrasives, *Price 15 cents,* Asbestos, *Price 10 cents;* Feldspar and Quartz, *Price 10 cents;* Gypsum, *Price 10 cents;* Iron Oxides, *Price 10 cents;* Mica, *Price 10 cents,* Natural Gas, *Price 10 cents;* Petroleum, *Price 15 cents;* Salt, *Price 10 cents;* Talc and Soapstone, *Price 10 cents;* Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals (including actinolite, barytes, bituminous sands, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic-dolomite, magnesium sulphate, bog manganese, mineral waters, peat, phosphate, silica brick, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sulphur—pyrites), *Price 15 cents.*

Structural Materials—Cement, *Price 10 cents;* Clay and Clay Products, *Price 15 cents;* Lime, *Price 10 cents;* Sand and Gravel, *Price 10 cents;* Stone, *Price 25 cents.*

[See also Reports on Iron and Steel and Their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, Subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).] All Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical reports (including reports under groups (6), (7), (8), and (9), pp. 1061-1062), *Price $10 per year.*

VII. MANUFACTURES.

(1) General—General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 20 cents.* Also Reports for the Provinces and Leading Cities; Alphabetical List of Products (annual report); Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1923-29; Consumption of Luxuries (annual report); Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco (quarterly reports).

(2) Manufactures of Vegetable Products—General Report of Manufactures of Vegetable Products, *Price 50 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* Coffee, Tea, Spices and Fruit and Vegetable Preparation (including canning, , and pickles, sauces, vinegar and cider); *(c)* Flour and

PRODUCTION—continued.

VII. MANUFACTURES—continued.

(2) Manufactures of Vegetable Products—concluded.

Grist-Mill Products; *(d)* Bread and Other Bakery Products; *(e)* Biscuits and Confectionery, including Cocoa and Chocolate; *(f)* Macaroni and Vermicelli; *(g)* Liquors, Distilled; *(h)* Liquors, Malt; *(i)* Liquors, Vinous; *(j)* Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; *(k)* Prepared Breakfast Foods; *(l)* Sugar Refineries; *(m)* Tobacco Products; *(n)* Linseed and Soya Bean Oil; *(o)* The Canned Foods Industry; *(p)* Ice Cream; *(q)* Pack of Fruits and Vegetables (preliminary); *(r)* Barley and Its Production; *(s)* Mixed Feed Trade in Canada; *(t)* Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand (quarterly report).

(3) Animal Products and Their Manufactures—Annual Report as follows: The Dairy Factory Industry, *Price 25 cents.* Annual bulletins: *(a)* Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Leather Tanneries, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Boot and Shoe Findings, Leather, *Price 25 cents; (d)* Leather Boots and Shoes, *Price 25 cents; (e)* Leather Gloves and Mitts, *Price 10 cents; (f)* Fur Goods, Fur Dressing, *Price 25 cents.* Monthly bulletin on Boot and Shoe Production, *Price 50 cents per year.* Monthly bulletin on Concentrated Milk Products, *Price 50 cents per year.*

[See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Agriculture".]

(4) Textile and Allied Industries—General Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); *(b)* Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, *n.e.s.*); *(c)* The Silk Industry; *(d)* Clothing, Men's Factory; *(e)* Clothing, Women's, Factory; *(f)* Hats and Caps; *(g)* Hosiery and Knitted Goods; *(h)* Men's Furnishings, *n.e.s.*; *(i)* Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; *(j)* Cordage, Rope and Twine; *(k)* Corsets; *(l)* Cotton and Jute Bags; *(m)* Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Work; *(n)* Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles; *(o)* Awnings, Tents and Sails; *(p)* Production and Consumption of Raw Wool in Canada, 1931; *(q)* Consumption of Wool, Tops and Yarns, 1932.

(5) Manufactures of Forest Products—Annual Reports, *Price 25 cents each: (a)* The Lumber Industry; *(b)* The Pulp and Paper Industry; *(c)* Wood-Using Industries; *(d)* Paper-Using Industries. Annual bulletins: *(a)* The Lumber Industry, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Lumber Distribution in Canada and the United States (biennial), *Price 25 cents; (c)* The Pulp and Paper Industry, *Price 20 cents.* Annual Preliminary Reports on Wood-Using Industries: *(a)* Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories, *Price 20 cents; (b)* Hardwood Flooring, *Price 15 cents; (c)* Furniture, *Price 15 cents; (d)* Boxes, Baskets and Crates, *Price 15 cents; (e)* Carriages, Sleighs and Vehicle Supplies, *Price 15 cents; (f)* Cooperage, *Price 10 cents; (g)* Coffins and Caskets, *Price 10 cents; (h)* Sporting Goods, *Price 10 cents; (i)* Boat Building, *Price 10 cents; (j)* Lasts, Trees and Shoe Findings, *Price 10 cents; (k)* Handles, Spools and Woodturning, *Price 10 cents; (l)* Wooden-ware, *Price 10 cents; (m)* Excelsior, *Price 10 cents; (n)* Charcoal Manufacture, *Price 10 cents; (o)* Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supplies, *Price 10 cents; (p)* Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, *Price 10 cents.* Annual Preliminary Reports on Paper-Using Industries: *(a)* Printing and Publishing, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Printing and Bookbinding, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Lithographing, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Trade Composition, *Price 10 cents; (f)* Paper Boxes and Bags, *Price 15 cents; (g)* Blueprinting, *Price 10 cents; (h)* Roofing Paper, *Price 10 cents; (i)* Miscellaneous Paper Goods, *Price 10 cents.* The Printing Trades [combining (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f)], *Price 15 cents.* Monthly bulletins: *(a)* Asphalt Roofing Production, *Price 50 cents per year; (b)* Asphalt Roofing Sales, *Price 50 cents per year; (c)* Rigid Insulating Board, *Price 50 cents per year.* Lumber Industry Series, *Price 50 cents;* Wood-Using Industries Series, *Price $1·50;* Paper-Using Industries Series, *Price $1·75. Subscription price for all Forestry Branch publications $3.*

(6) Iron and Steel and Their Products—Biennial Report, *Price 50 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on the Iron and Steel Industry—*(a)* Primary Iron and Steel, *Price 15 cents; (b)* Castings and Forgings, *Price 15 cents; (c)* Boilers, Tanks and Engines, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Farm Implements and Machinery, *Price 15 cents; (e)* Automobile Parts and Accessories, *Price 15 cents; (f)* Automobile Statistics for Canada, *Price 25 cents; (g)* Railway Rolling-Stock, *Price 10 cents; (h)* Wire and Wire Goods, *Price 15 cents; (i)* Sheet Metal Products, *Price 10 cents; (j)* Hardware and Tools, *Price 10 cents; (k)* Bridge Building and Structural Steel, *Price 10 cents; (l)* Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products, *Price 10 cents; (m)* Machinery, *Price 15 cents; (n)* Bicycles, *Price 10 cents; (o)* Iron and Steel and Their Products (final summary), *Price 10 cents.* Commodity bulletins on the production of pig

PRODUCTION—concluded.

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded.

(6) Iron and Steel and Their Products—concluded.

iron, steel, washing machines, cream separators, warm air furnaces, galvanized sheets, wire nails, wire rope and cable, steel wire, wire fencing, stoves, etc. Monthly Reports: *(a)* Pig Iron, Steel, and Ferro Alloys, *Price $1 per year; (b)* Automobile Statistics for Canada, *Price $1 per year.*

(7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* Aluminium Products, *Price 10 cents; (b)* Brass and Copper Products, *Price 15 cents; (c)* White Metal Alloys, *Price 15 cents; (d)* Jewellery and Silverware, *Price 15 cents; (e)* Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, *Price 25 cents; (f)* Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products, *Price 10 cents; (g)* Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining, *Price 15 cents; (h)* Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals (final summary), *Price 10 cents.* Quarterly reports on production and sales of radio sets, *Price 50 cents per year.* Quarterly reports on sales of storage batteries, *Price 50 cents per year.* Commodity bulletins on the production of batteries, silverware, vacuum cleaners, electric motors and generators, electric transformers, incandescent lamps, etc.

(8) Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals—*(a)* Aerated Waters, *Price 15 cents; (b)* The Asbestos Mining Industry and the Asbestos Products Industry, *Price 15 cents; (c)* Cement, *Price 10 cents, (d)* Cement Products, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Coke and Gas, *Price 15 cents: (f)* Glass (blown, cut, and ornamental, etc.), *Price 10 cents; (g)* Lime, *Price 10 cents; (h)* Petroleum Products, *Price 25 cents; (i)* Clay Products, *Price 15 cents; (j)* Salt, *Price 10 cents; (k)* Sand-Lime Brick, *Price 10 cents; (l)* Stone (primary, monumental, and ornamental), *Price 25 cents; (m)* Abrasives, *Price 15 cents; (n)* Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products (including carbon electrodes—gypsum products—mica products—non-metallic minerals, *n.e.s.*), *Price 10 cents.* Non-Metallic Mineral Products (final summary), *Price 10 cents.* Special Report on the Consumption of Coke in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* Monthly Report on Coke Statistics, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(9) Chemicals and Allied Products—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Chemicals and Allied Products—*(a)* Coal Tar Distillation, *Price 10 cents; (b)* Acids, Alkalies and Salts, *Price 10 cents; (c)* Compressed Gases, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks, *Price 10 cents; (e)* Fertilizers, *Price 10 cents; (f)* Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations, *Price 15 cents, (g)* Paints, Pigments and Varnishes, *Price 15 cents; (h)* Soaps, Cleaning Preparations and Washing Compounds, *Price 15 cents; (i)* Toilet Preparations, *Price 15 cents; (j)* Inks, *Price 10 cents; (k)* Adhesives, *Price 10 cents; (l)* Polishes and Dressings, *Price 10 cents; (m)* Wood Distillation, *Price 10 cents; (n)* Miscellaneous Chemical Products (including boiler compounds—cellulose products—insecticides—sweeping compounds—disinfectants—matches—dyes and colours—chemical products, *n.e.s.*), *Price 10 cents.* Special Report on the Fertilizer Trade in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* Commodity bulletins on Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulphate, etc. Special Report—Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada, as of July 1, 1932, *Price 50 cents.* Special Report on the Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks in Canada, 1934 and 1935, *Price 25 cents.*

(10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—General Report. Annual bulletins as follows: *(a)* Brooms, Brushes and Mops; *(b)* Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs, and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; *(c)* Buttons; *(d)* Bed Springs and Mattresses.

NOTE.—For statistics of water power and central electric stations, see under heading "Public Utilities"

VIII. CONSTRUCTION.

Building Permits—Monthly and Annual Record, *Price $1 per year.* Annual Report, The Construction Industry in Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

(1) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31 (showing summary historical tables, analyses of current trends, detailed tables by items, group analyses according to component material, origin and degree of manufacture, and purpose, and comparisons of the volume of trade). *Price $3.*

(2) Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. *Price 25 cents.*

EXTERNAL TRADE (EXPORTS AND IMPORTS)—concluded.

(3) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for the calendar year. *Price 50 cents.* (Free to subscribers to Quarterly Trade Report.)

(4) Review of Canada's Foreign Trade during the calendar year. *Price 25 cents.*

(5) Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada (showing statistics of imports and exports by months and cumulative quarters). *Price $2 per year.*

(6) Monthly Summary of the Trade of Canada (for latest month and latest 12 months). *Price $1 per year.*

(7) Monthly bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: *(a)* Abstract of Imports, Exports, and Duty Collected (by latest month, accrued period, and latest 12 months); *(b)* Summary of Canada's Imports (for latest month); *(c)* Summary of Canada's Exports (for latest month); *(d)* Canada's Imports from Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period); *(e)* Canada's Domestic Exports to Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period); *(f)* Canada's Monthly Trade Trends (by months and accrued period); *(g)* Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries (by months and accrued period); *(h)* Canada's Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries (by months and accrued period).

(8) Monthly Commodity Bulletins: *(a)* Imports and Exports of Asbestos; *(b)* Imports and Exports of Coffee and Tea; *(c)* Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery; *(d)* Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery; *(e)* Imports and Exports of Fertilizers; *(f)* Imports and Exports of Footwear (except rubber); *(g)* Exports of Grain and Flour; *(h)* Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins; *(i)* Imports of Lumber; *(j)* Exports of Lumber; *(k)* Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; *(l)* Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; *(m)* Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; *(n)* Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; *(o)* Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; *(p)* Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; *(q)* Imports of Paints and Varnishes; *(r)* Exports of Paints and Varnishes; *(s)* Imports of Petroleum and Products; *(t)* Exports of Petroleum and Products; *(u)* Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings; *(v)* Imports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; *(w)* Exports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; *(x)* Imports of Rubber and Products; *(y)* Exports of Rubber and Products; *(z)* Imports of Sheet Metal Products *(aa)* Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils; *(bb)* Imports of Vehicles (of iron); *(cc)* Imports and Exports of Wire; *(dd)* Imports and Exports of Soap; *(ee)* Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits; *(ff)* Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables; *(gg)* Imports and Exports of Pickles and Canned Vegetables; *(hh)* Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits; *(ii)* Imports and Exports of Animals, Living, *Price $1 per year for imports and exports of one commodity; $5 per year for all the above commodity bulletins.*

(9) Special Trade Reports: *(a)* Trade of Canada with Pacific Countries (1932); *(b)* Canada-Belgium Trade, 1933; *(c)* Canada's Imports of Commodities not produced in Canada, 1929-1933; *(d)* Canada-Austria Trade, 1934; *(e)* Canada-Germany Trade, 1934.

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under *Report of the Seventh Census*, p. 1056):

Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931:—

Statistics of Retail and Wholesale Trade.

Preliminary Bulletins, annual (mimeographed)—*(a)* Retail trade of cities with a population of 10,000 and over, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, employees, wages, sales, etc.; *(b)* Wholesale trade of cities with a population of 20,000 and over; *(c)* Food Chains in Canada. *Price 10 cents each.*

Final Reports (mimeographed)—*(a)* Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, *Price 25 cents*, and for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia, *Price 10 cents each*; *(b)* Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, *Price 10 cents;* *(c)* Food Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents; (d)* Retail Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents; (e)* Miscellaneous Results of Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, *Price 10 cents; (f)* Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, *Price 25 cents; (g)* Sales of Manufacturers' Outlets, *Price 10 cents;* Gross Margins in Retail Trade, *Price 10 cents.* Complete Merchandising Series of Reports for one year, *Price $1.*

INTERNAL TRADE—concluded.

Final Reports (printed)—Retail trade for the Dominion and the provinces, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, full-time and part-time employees and wages, operating expenses, size of business, credit sales, forms of organization, capital invested, and sales by commodities; details for cities with populations of 30,000 and over by kinds of business, and types of operation, and by kinds of business for counties or census divisions and incorporated places with populations of 1,000 and over. Retail Trade, Canada, *Price 50 cents;* Ontario, *Price 50 cents;* Quebec, *Price 50 cents;* similar reports for each of the other provinces, *Price 25 cents.* Reports on wholesale trade similar in form and scope to the retail series. Wholesale Trade in Canada, *Price 25 cents;* similar reports for each of the five economic divisions of the country, *Price 25 cents.* Census of Canada, 1931, Vol. X—comprises the merchandising statistics contained in the retail series together with an analysis of results and special tables showing commodity sales; Vol. XI—comprises (1) statistics on retail services contained in the retail trade series, (2) all statistics on wholesale trade, (3) special sections dealing with retail chains, hotels, and distribution of sales of manufacturing plants, (4) analysis of results. *Price—Cloth, $1; Paper, 75 cents for each volume.*

Monthly Reports—Changes in the Value of Retail Sales; Changes in the Value of Wholesale Sales; Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and Other Countries; New Motor Vehicle Sales for Canada and the Provinces; Financing of Automobile Sales. *Price $1 per annum for each publication; the two last-named may be had together for $1·50.*

Special Reports—A Decade of Retail Trade, 1923-1933 (estimated sales by provinces and by kind-of-business groups carried back to 1923 and extended to 1933); Comparative figures for chain stores; Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1929-1935 (monthly reports on retail trade summarized, corrections applied to allow for differences in number of business days and for seasonal variations). Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1935—Average weekly earnings for male and female employees shown by provinces and for selected kinds of business. Distribution of employees to show percentages of total number receiving various weekly amounts, *Price 25 cents.*

2. PRICES STATISTICS.

Annual Report—Report on Prices and Price Indexes in Canada, in the British Empire, and in Foreign Countries (dealing with exchange and currency, security prices—common stocks, preferred stocks, mining stocks—bond yields, U.S. common stocks, prices and index numbers of street car rates, hospital charges, manufactured and fuel gas, electric light rates, telephone rates—and import and export prices and valuations). *Price 25 cents.* Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, 1935.

Quarterly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada, British Empire and Foreign Countries. *Price 25 cents per year.*

Monthly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale and Retail Prices in Canada—Security Prices—Exchange Rates. *Price $1 per year.*

Weekly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices; Index Numbers of Common Stock Prices and Long Term Bond Yields; Index Numbers of Mining Stock Prices. *Price $1·50 per year.*

Special Reports—Housing Accommodation of the Canadian People. *Price 25 cents.*

The complete Prices Series of reports, Price $2.

3. RECORD OF BRANCH PLANT DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

Lists of New Concerns Locating in Canada in Recent Years. Bulletin on Branch and Subsidiary Industries in Canada. *Price 10 cents.*

4. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, CAPITAL MOVEMENTS, ETC.

Annual Bulletins—Estimation of the Invisible Items in Canada's Trade Balance (Receipts and Payments for Interest, Freight, Insurance, Non-Commercial Remittances, Government Expenditures, Capital Movements, Capital of Immigrants and Emigrants, etc.), *Price 25 cents.*

All publications of the Internal Trade Branch, Price $5.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

(1) *Railways and Tramways.*—Annual Reports: *(a)* Railway Statistics, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Electric Railway Statistics, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Location of Railway Mileages, *Price 10 cents; (d)* Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Report, *Price 25 cents.* Monthly Reports: *(a)* Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes, and Operating Statistics, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Freight Traffic of Railways, *Price 50 cents.* Weekly Reports: Car Loadings of Revenue Freight, *Price $1.50 per year;* Special Report: Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates, *Price 25 cents.*

(2) *Express.*—Annual Report on Express Statistics, *Price 25 cents.*

(3) *Telegraphs.*—Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics, *Price 25 cents.*

(4) *Telephones.*—Annual Report on Telephone Statistics, *Price 25 cents.*

(5) *Water Transportation.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Canal Statistics, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Monthly Report on Canal Statistics, *Price 50 cents.* Special Report: Waterways of Canada, *Price 25 cents.*

(6) *Electrical Stations.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Report on use of Electric Energy in Industries, *Price 25 cents; (d)* Monthly Report on Electric Energy Generated, *Price 50 cents.*

(7) *Motor Vehicles.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations, *Price 10 cents; (b)* Highways—Annual Report on Highway Mileage Open for Traffic, Construction, and Expenditures on Construction and Maintenance, *Price 25 cents.*

FINANCE—

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL, *Price 25 cents.*

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC FINANCE.

(1) *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments.*—*(a)* 1921 to 1934, including special Summaries and Analyses (1923, 1924, and 1927-31, out of print); *(b)* Bonded Indebtedness of Provinces. Special analysis, 1916 to 1931.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

(1) *Statistics of Cities and Towns.*—*(a)* Urban Municipalities Having a Population of 10,000 and Over, 1919 and 1920; *(b)* 1925 to 1934. (1925 and 1928 out of print); *(c)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 3,000 to 10,000, 1919; *(d)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 1,000 to 3,000, 1920; *(e)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 5,000 and Over, and 1,000 to 5,000, 1922.

(2) *Assessment Valuations. Analysis by Classes of Municipalities.*—*(a)* 1919 to 1923; *(b)* 1924 to 1934.

(3) *Bonded Indebtedness by Classes of Urban and Rural Municipalities.*—*(a)* 1919 to 1934 (1919-23 out of print).

(4) *Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts.*—Historical Analysis, 1913-34.

CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditure for the Month of January, 1912-1924; (Special Report—out of print); *(b)* Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures by Months, *Price 25 cents*—(1) 1925-31; (2) 1932-34; (3) 1935-36.

JUSTICE—

1. *Criminal Statistics.*—Annual Report, *Price 50 cents.* (Covers convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons, commutations and executions.)

2. *Juvenile Delinquency.*—Annual bulletin, *Price 10 cents.*

EDUCATION—

(1) *Annual Survey of Education in Canada.* (Published yearly since 1921.) Includes the following: *(a)* Provincially-controlled schools; *(b)* Universities and colleges; *(c)* Private schools; *(d)* Schools for Indians; *(e)* Directory of education organizations of provincial or Dominion scope; *(f)* Bibliography of Canadian studies in education (since 1929); *(g)* Index of Canadian education periodicals (since 1934).

(2) *Survey of Canadian Libraries.* (Biennial, 1931, 1933, 1935.)

(3) *Cost of Education.* (A series of five bulletins, 1934-35.)

(4) *Civic Playgrounds*, 1934: School Playgrounds in Canadian Cities, 1934.

(5) *Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada.* (A study of the Census of 1921 with supplementary data. Under revision on basis of the Census of 1931.)

(6) *Report of Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics.* (First held October, 1920; Second held October, 1936.)

GENERAL—

(1) *National Wealth and Income.*—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc., *Price 15 cents;* Income Assessed for Income War Tax, *Price 15 cents.*

(2) *Employment.*—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment (with Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries). *Price $1 per year.*

(3) *Commercial Failures.*—Monthly and Annual Reports, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(4) *Bank Debits.*—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(5) *Business Statistics.*—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, *Price $1 per year*—A statistical summary with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada. Special Supplements, *Price 25 cents*—Twelve Years of the Economic Statistics of Canada, 1919-30; Monthly Indexes of the Physical Volume of Business in Canada, 1919-32; Original Monthly Statistics of Chief Economic Importance, 1919-33. Business Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year (monthly), *Price $1 per year.*

(6) *Divorce.*—Annual Report, *Price 10 cents.*

(7) *Liquor Control.*—Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor, *Price 25 cents.*

(8) *Tourist Trade.*—Annual Report, *Price 25 cents.*

(9) *The Maritime Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada.*—A statistical study of their social and economic condition since Confederation, *Price 50 cents.*

(10) *The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada.*—A statistical study of their social and economic condition in the twentieth century, *Price 50 cents.*

(11) *The Canada Year Book.*—The official statistical annual of the physiography, resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion, with a statistical summary of the progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc., *Price $1·50.*

Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (geographical features; geological formation; seismology; flora; fauna, natural resources; climate and meteorology). II. History and Chronology. III. Constitution and Government (constitution and general government of Canada; provincial and local government in Canada, parliamentary representation in Canada). IV. Population (growth and distribution). V. Vital Statistics. VI. Immigration. VII. Survey of Production. VIII. Agriculture. IX. Forestry. X. Fur Resources and Fur Production. XI. Fisheries. XII. Mines and Minerals. XIII. Water Power. XIV. Manufactures. XV. Construction. XVI. External Trade. XVII. Internal Trade. XVIII. Transportation and Communications (government control over transportation and communications; steam railways; electric railways; express companies; road transportation; waterways; air navigation; wire communications; wireless communications; the post office; the press). XIX. Labour and Wages. XX. Prices. XXI. Public Finance (Dominion public finance; provincial public finance; municipal public finance; national wealth and income). XXII. Currency and Banking: Miscellaneous Commercial Finance. XXIII. Insurance (and Government annuities). XXIV. Commercial Failures. XXV. Education. XXVI. Public Health and Related Institutions.

GENERAL—concluded.

(11) The Canada Year Book.—concluded.

XXVII. Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics. XXVIII. Miscellaneous Administration (public lands; national defence; public works, etc.). XXIX. Sources of Official Statistical and Other Information Relative to Canada. XXX. The Annual Register (Dominion legislation; principal events of the year; extracts from the *Canada Gazette, re* official appointments, commissions, etc.). Appendix.

(Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1920 (English only), 1921, 1924, 1925, 1926 (English only), 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 (English only), 1934-35, and 1936, are available.)

(12) Canada.—The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress (Published annually), *Price 25 cents.*

(13) The Daily News Bulletin.—A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form, and listing the reports issued each day by the Bureau of Statistics, *Price $1·50 per year.*

(14) The Weekly News Bulletin.—A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form, and listing the reports issued each week by the Bureau of Statistics, *Price $1 per year.*

(15) A Fact a Day about Canada.—A monthly compilation of the daily broadcast over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's National Network of "A Fact a Day about Canada from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics" *Price 25 cents a year.*

N.B.—The complete service of all publications issued by the Bureau (with the exception of news bulletins) may be obtained for a special rate of $15 per annum.

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Departments.

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, unless otherwise indicated, denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

Note.—Copies of individual Acts of Parliament may be obtained from the King's Printer at prices of from 10 cents to $1 per copy according to number of pages.

Agriculture.—Department of Agriculture (4); Experimental Farm Stations (61); Fruit and Honey (24-25 Geo. V, c. 18); Dairy Industry (45); Cold Storage (25); Seeds (185); Feeding Stuffs (67); Live Stock Pedigree (121); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (120); Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Fertilizers (69); Root Vegetables (181); Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting) (36); Inspection and Sale (100); Maple Sugar Industry (20-21 Geo. V, c. 30); Agricultural Pests Control (5); Natural Products Marketing (24-25 Geo. V, c. 57); Hay and Straw Inspection (23-24 Geo. V, c. 26); Prairie Farm Rehabilitation (25-26 Geo. V, c. 23); Fruit, Vegetables and Honey (25-26 Geo. V, c. 62).

Auditor General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27).

Civil Service Commission.—Civil Service (22), as amended 1932, c. 40.

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act (65).

Finance.—Appropriation; Bank (24-25 Geo. V, c. 24); Bank of Canada (24-25 Geo. V, c. 43 and 1 Edw. VIII, c. 22); Bankruptcy (11) and (21-22 Geo. V, cc. 17 and 18, and 22-23 Geo. V, c. 39); Bills of Exchange (16) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 17); Board of Audit (10); Canadian Farm Loan (66) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 46 and 25-26 Geo. V, c. 16); Canadian Fisherman's Loan (25-26 Geo. V, c. 52); Canadian National Railways Refunding (25-26 Geo. V, c. 3); Canadian National Railways Loan (1 Edw. VIII, c. 27); Civil Service Superannuation (24); Companies' Creditors Arrangement (23-24 Geo. V, c. 36); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27); Currency (40); Dept. of Finance and Treasury Board (71) and (21-22 Geo. V, c. 48); Exchange Fund (25-26 Geo. V, c. 60); Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (24-25 Geo. V, c. 53 and 25-26 Geo. V, cc. 20 and 61); Federal District Commission (17 Geo. V, c. 55); Dominion Housing (25-26 Geo. V, c. 58); Interest (102); Old Age Pensions (156) and (21-22 Geo. V, c. 42); Penny Bank (13); Provincial Subsidies (192); Quebec Savings Banks (14) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 39); Special War Revenue (179) and (23-24 Geo. V, c. 50; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42)—(in part); Gold Export (22-23 Geo. V, c. 33 and 25-26 Geo. V, c. 21); Tariff Board (21-22 Geo. V, c. 55); Winding-Up (213). Not regularly administered by the Department, but under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance: Escheats (58); Money Lenders (135); Pawnbrokers (152); Satisfied Securities (184).

Fisheries.—Fisheries (42, 1932, as amended 1934, c. 6, and 1935, c. 5); Fish Inspection (72); Meat and Canned Foods (77, as amended, 1934, c. 38, and 1935, c. 31, so far as it relates to fish and shellfish); Deep-Sea Fisheries (74); Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) 1937; Pelagic Sealing (153); Customs and Fisheries Protection (43, in part); The Fisheries Research Board Act, 1937, is also administered by the Minister of Fisheries.

Insurance.—Department of Insurance (22-23 Geo. V, c. 45); Canadian and British Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 46, as amended 1932-33, c. 32; 1934, cc. 27, 45; 1936, c. 18; and 1937, c. 5); Foreign Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 47, as amended 1934, c. 36); Loan Companies (28, as amended 1934, c. 56); Trust Companies (29, as amended 1931, c. 57); Civil Service Insurance (23).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor-General's (107); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Judges (105); Supreme Court (35); Exchequer Court (34); Admiralty (33); Petition of Right (158); Criminal Code (36); Penitentiary (154); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Identification of Criminals (38); Ticket of Leave (197); Fugitive Offenders (81); Extradition (37); Juvenile Delinquents (108). The following Acts, while not regularly administered by the Department, are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice: Canada Evidence (59); Marriage and Divorce (127); Tobacco Restraint (199); Debts due the Crown (17 Geo. V. c. 51); Juvenile Delinquents (19-20 Geo. V, c. 46); Administration of Justice in the Yukon (19-20 Geo. V, c. 62); Divorce (Ontario, 1930) (20-21 Geo, V, c. 14); Divorce Jurisdiction (20-21 Geo. V, c. 15).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); The Publication of Statutes (2).

Labour.—Labour Department (111); Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; Employment Office Co-ordination (57); Technical Education (1931, as amended 1934, c. 9); Vocational Education (21-22 Geo. V, c. 59); Government Annuities (7 as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 33); Combines, 1937; White Phosphorus Matches (128); Fair Wages and Hours of Labour, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 39); Unemployment Relief, 1930 (21 Geo. V, c. 1); Unemployment and Farm Relief, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 58) and Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 13); Relief, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36); Relief, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18); Relief, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15); Relief, 1935 (25-26 Geo. V, c. 13); Unemployment Relief and Assistance, 1936 (1 Edw. VIII, c. 15); Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance, 1937; National Employment Commission, 1936 (1 Edw. VIII, c. 7).

Mines and Resources.—Lake of the Woods Control Board (11-12 Geo. V, c. 10); Explosives (62); Forest Reserves and Parks (78); Geology and Mines (83); Seed Grain (87); Seed Grain Sureties (88); The Immigration Act (93); The Chinese Immigration Act (95); Indian Act (98); Irrigation (104); Dominion Lands (113); Public Lands Grants (114); Ordnance and Admiralty Lands (115); Railway Belt (116); Dominion Lands Survey (117); Lands Titles (118); Manitoba Supplementary Provisions (124); Migratory Birds Convention (130); Northwest Game (141); Northwest Territories (142); Reclamation (175); Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads (180); Soldier Settlement (188); Dominion Water Power (210); Railway Belt Water (211); Yukon (215); Yukon Placer Mining (216); Yukon Quartz Mining (217); St. Regis Islands (17, Geo. V, c. 37); An Act respecting certain debts due the Crown (17 Geo. V, c. 51); Domestic Fuel (17 Geo. V, c. 52); Lac Seul Conservation (18-19 Geo. V, c. 32); An Act respecting Water Power in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, (19-20 Geo. V, c. 61); Alberta Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 3); Manitoba Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 29); National Parks (20-21 Geo. V, c. 33); Railway Belt and Peace River Block (20-21, Geo. V, c. 37); Saskatchewan Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 41); Refunds (Natural Resources) (22-23 Geo. V, c. 35).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence (136); Naval Service (139); Naval Discipline; Militia (132); Militia Pension (133); Royal Military College (18-19 Geo. V, c. 7); Ss. 85 and 86 Criminal Code; Army; Regimental Debts; Aeronautics (3); Air Force; Visiting Forces, British Commonwealth, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 21).

National Revenue.—Customs Tariff (44); Customs (42); Canada Shipping (in part) (186); Animal Contagious Diseases (in part) (6); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part) (47); Export (63); Copyright (in part) (32); Petroleum and Naphtha (159); Excise (60); Special War Revenue, 1915 (179); Income War Tax, 1917 (97); Agricultural Pests Control (in part) (5); Customs and Fisheries Protection (in part) (43); Explosives (in part) (62).

Pensions and National Health.—*Pensions:* Department of Pensions and National Health (Part I) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); War Veterans' Allowance (20-21 Geo. V, c. 48, and Amendments); Pension (157 and Amendments); Returned Soldiers' Insurance (10-11 Geo. V, c. 54, and Amendments). The two latter Acts are adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission. *National Health:* Department of Pensions and National Health (Part II) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (24-25 Geo. V, c. 44); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Opium and Narcotic Drug (19-20 Geo. V, c. 49 and Amendments); Food and Drugs (including Honey) (76 and Amendments).

Post Office.—Post Office (161); Special War Revenue (in part) (179).

Public Archives.—Public Archives (8).

Public Works.—Expropriation (64); Ferries (68); Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters (Section 5) (89); Navigable Waters Protection (Part I) (140); Public Works (166); Government Works Toll (167); Railway (Section 248) (170); Dry Dock Subsidies (191); Telegraphs (194); National Art Gallery (3-4 Geo. V, c. 33); Act Regulating Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property (20-21 Geo. V, c. 47).

Secretary of State.—Companies (24-25 Geo. V, c. 33) as amended; Naturalization (138); Patents (25-26 Geo. V, c. 32); Copyright (32) as amended; Unfair Competition (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38); Canada Temperance (196); Boards of Trade (19) as amended; Ticket of Leave (197) as amended; Trade Unions (202); Companies' Creditors Arrangement (23-24 Geo. V, c. 36); Canadian Nationals (21); Department of State (189); Translation Bureau (24-25 Geo. V, c. 25); Treaties of Peace.

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain (86) (20-21 Geo. V, c. 5); Electricity and Fluid Exportation (54); Electricity Inspection (55); Electric Units (56); Gas Inspection (82); Inland Water Freight Rates (208); Precious Metals Marking (84) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 40, 19-20 Geo. V, c. 53); Statistics (190); Weights and Measures Inspection (212); Act to place Canadian Coal used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel on a Basis of Equality with Imported Coal (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6); Water Meters (209); Research Council (177); Canadian Wheat Board (25-26 Geo. V, c. 53).

Transport.—Canada Shipping, 1934 (1934, c. 44); Government Harbours and Piers (89); Live Stock Shipping (122); Maritime Conventions (126); Navigable Waters Protection—Part 2 (140); Government Vessels Discipline (203); The Water-Carriage of Goods, 1936 (1936, c. 49); United States Wreckers (214); Belleville Harbour Commission (1889, c. 35); Hamilton Harbour Commission (1912, c. 98); North Fraser Harbour Commission (1913, c. 162); New Westminster Harbour Commission (1913, c. 158); Trenton, Ontario, Harbour Commission (1922, c. 50); Dominion Harbour Commission, 1911 (1911, c. 26); Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission (1912, c. 55); National Harbours Board, 1936 (1936, c. 42); Canadian Broadcasting, 1936 (1936, c. 24); Department of Transport (171), as amended 1936, c. 34; Government Railways (173); Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund (1907, c. 22); National Transcontinental Railway (1903, c. 71); Canadian National Railways (172); Government Employees' Compensation (30); Canadian National Steamships, 1927 (1927, c. 29); Maritime Freight Rates (79); Canadian National-Canadian Pacific, 1933 (1933, c. 33 as amended by 1936, c. 25); Railway (170); Trans-Canada Air Lines, 1937 (1937, c. 43); Radiotelegraph (195); Aeronautics (3).

An Act Respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. (1931, c. 19); An Act to declare certain works of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company to be for the general advantage of Canada (1931, c. 20).

Section 3.—Publications of Dominion Departments.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada as Compiled from Information Supplied by the respective Departments.

Note.—A catalogue of the official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, stating prices, is issued regularly once a year, with supplements when required; copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, the Veterinary Director General, and progress reports of the Dominion Agrostologist, 1930-33, Dominion Apiarist, 1931-33, Dominion Bacteriologist, 1931-33, Dominion Botanist, 1931-34, Dominion Cerealist, 1930-33, Dominion Chemist, 1930-33, Dominion Field Husbandman, 1931-35, Dominion Horticulturist 1931-33, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1931-33, Economic Fibre Production, 1931-33, Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, 1931-34, Illustration Stations, 1931-33. Divisions of the Experimental Farms Branch. Bulletins and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following Divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; Tobacco; Economic Fibre; Bacteriology; Bees; and Illustration Stations. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, circulars, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine, and 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; 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, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Fruit Branch reports relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables and their preservation, the Fruit and Honey Act and the Maple Sugar Industry Act.

A pamphlet entitled "Departmental Directory and List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 400. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and circulars on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden, animal, insect and plant diseases, bee-keeping, poultry, and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publicity and Extension Branch.

Auditor General.—Annual Report.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report. Regulations of the Civil Service Commission. How Appointments are made in the Public Service. Examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists. Examinations for Customs Service. Examinations for Postal Service. Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners. Positions exempted from the Civil Service Act.

External Affairs.—Annual Report. Annual Treaty Series. British and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada. Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Finance.—Annual Report on the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates. Particulars of Dominion of Canada Loans Outstanding.

Fisheries.—*(Publications marked * are available in both English and French editions.)* *Annual Report, including Fish Culture Report. Annual Statistical Report (contains both English and French sections). Fish Culture Report. Popular Account of a Number of Canadian Fishes—A. Halkett. *Canada's Fisheries. Map of the Atlantic Coast Provinces showing the Inshore and Deep-Sea Fishing Grounds. Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters—A. W. H. Needler. Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America, 1926—O. E. Sette. Statistics of the Mackerel Fishery off the East Coast of North America, 1804 to 1930—O. E. Sette and A. W. H. Needler. Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays and Tributary Waters, 1914—Melville, Lower and Comeau. Discoloration, Smut or Blackening of Canned Lobsters—Harrison and Hood. Historical Account of the Lobster-Canning Industry—R. H. Williams. *Fish Canning in Canada (non-technical). *Fisheries News Bulletin (monthly). *The Salmon Fishery of British Columbia. Report on Fisheries Investigations in Hudson Bay, 1930. *Summary of the Report by Messrs. Cockfield, Brown and Company, Limited, on the Marketing of Canadian Fish and Fish Products. *Oyster Farming on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. Hardening Mud Bottoms for Oyster Culture (mimeographed). *Red Discoloration of Cured Codfish. *Factors in the Shipment of Live Lobsters from Eastern Nova Scotia. Investigations into the Natural History of the Herring—Hjort. *The Life of the Atlantic Salmon. *Proceedings No. 1 of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, 1921-30, and *Proceedings No. 2, 1931-33. *Report of the Royal Commission Investigating the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, 1927. *The Storage of Oysters—A. W. H. Needler. Check List of the Fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, illustrated *($2)*—A. Halkett. *Any Day a Fish Day (fish cooking hints and recipes). *Memoranda (mimeographed) dealing with some methods of fish processing.

NOTE.—Publications of the Department of Fisheries are distributed at the discretion of the Department and applicants for any papers should indicate the purposes for which they are desired. In some cases charges may be made.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Registered Insurance Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Registered Insurance Companies (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Departments, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies, with Department's Valuation thereof. Annual Abstract of Statements of Loan, Small Loan and Trust Companies (subject to correction). Annual Report of Loan, Small Loan and Trust Companies. Classification of Fire Insurance Risks. Table of Bond Values.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—*The Canada Gazette*, published weekly, with occasional supplement and extras; subscription, in Canada and United States, *$8 per annum* payable in advance, single copies *20 cents each*, other countries *$10 per annum* and *25 cents per single copy*. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, semi-monthly, *$3 per annum*, single copies, *20 cents*. Canada Law Reports, published monthly, *yearly subscriptions, $6*. Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927 (5 vols.), *$10*. Annual Statutes, 1928-35, *$5 each*. Acts, Public and Private, with Amendments to date, *10 cents* to *$1 per copy*. Canadian Postal Guide, *$1 paper cover, $1·50 cloth cover;* including supplements, additional *25 cents*. Parliamentary Debates, "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 bluebooks are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover

and are based practically on cost. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa. A catalogue of official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada is issued regularly once a year with supplements when required and copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Labour.—*Monthly.—The Labour Gazette* (published in English and French) at a subscription price of *20 cents per annum. Annual.*—Report of the Department of Labour (including: Reports of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Government Annuities Act, Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, and the Relief Legislation). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on Dec. 31, 1928 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Labour Organization in Canada. Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. Prices in Canada and other Countries. Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries. *General Reports.*—Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925. The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. Trade Union Law in Canada. *Reports of Investigations under the Combines Investigation Act.*—(1) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, 1925; (2) Investigation into Alleged Combine limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, 1925; (3) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, 1926; (4) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables produced in Ontario, 1926; (5) Investigation by Registrar into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1926; (6) Investigation by Commissioner into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1927; (7) Report of the Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council, 1929; (8) Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, 1930; (9) Report of Registrar into Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Canada, 1931; (10) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, 1931; (11) Report of Registrar on Tobacco Manufacturers and Other Buyers of Raw Leaf Tobacco in Ontario, 1933; (12) Report of Registrar on the Importation and Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada, 1933. *Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series.*—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations, 1921; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, 1921; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Second Report; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada, 1924; (9) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Third Report; (10) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fourth Report; (11) Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada; (12) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fifth Report; (13) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Sixth Report.

Mines and Resources.—

DEPARTMENTAL.—Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for fiscal years.

(Applications for publications, other than the Annual Report, should be addressed to the Directors of the Branches concerned.)

Mines and Geology Branch.—THE BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—Memoirs descriptive of the geology of areas examined in detail; Economic Geology Series, containing a summary of information on economic subjects from published reports, which is supplemented in some cases by field studies; preliminary reports and maps on field studies; small and large scale geological and topographical maps on areas examined.

THE BUREAU OF MINES.—Separates of Investigations of the several Divisions; Half-yearly reports of Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy; Annual Review (by calendar years) of the Canadian Mineral Industry; Separate reviews of the various minerals; Monographs on mineral technology; the Annual Report of the Explosives Division.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA.—Annual Reports for fiscal years; museum bulletins dealing with anthropology, ornithology, zoology, and botany.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA.—Reports containing all decisions of the Board, with reference to place names and their meanings. (No reports have been published for several years.)

Lands, Parks and Forests Branch.—Annual Reports, and reports dealing with the work of the National Parks Bureau, including Historic Sites, and Migratory Birds; Dominion Forest Service; Dominion Land Registry; Bureau of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.

Surveys and Engineering Branch.—Publications dealing with the work of the Dominion Observatories, Ottawa; Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria; Dominion Water and Power Bureau; Engineering and Construction Service; Geodetic Service of Canada; Hydrographic and Map Service; International Boundary Commission.

Immigration Branch.—Annual Reports.

Indian Affairs Branch.—Annual Reports for fiscal years. Publications include: Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1928, *Price $1.* Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II and III, *Price $15.* Census of Indians in Canada, 1934.

National Defence.—Annual Report; List of Officers, Defence Forces of Canada, Naval, Military and Air Services; Canadian Navy List; Naval General Orders; General Orders, Militia and Air Services; Militia Orders; Air Regulations.

National Research Council.—*Annual Reports.*—Reports of the National Research Council for the years 1917–18 to 1935–36. *Technical Reports.*—(For Nos. 1 to 21 see p. 1042 of the 1927–28 Year Book; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 are now out of print.) No. 22, An Experimental Study of Sieving, by J. B. Porter; No. 23, The Storage of Apples in Air-cooled Warehouses in Nova Scotia, by S. G. Lipsett, covering investigation by the Associate Committee on Fruit Storage; No. 24, The Drying of Wheat, covering an investigation by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 25, The Drying of Wheat (Second Report), by E. Stansfield and W. H. Cook, covering an investigation under the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 26, Weed Survey of the Prairie Provinces, by J. M. Manson, prepared under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Weed Control; No. 27, Weeds and Their Control, by G. P. McRostie, L. E. Kirk, G. Godel, W. G. Smith and J. M. Manson; No. 28, The Comparative Feeding Values for Live Stock of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and Corn, by E. W. Crampton; No. 29, The Comparative Feeding Values for Poultry of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and Corn, by E. W. Crampton. *Bulletins.*—(For Nos. 1 to 12 see p. 1042 of the 1927-28 Year Book; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11 are now out of print.) No. 13, Interim Report on Protein Content as a Factor in Grading Wheat, prepared by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 14, Report on Inquiry in Europe Regarding the Feasibility of Using Protein Content as a Factor in Grading and Marketing Canadian Wheat, by R. Newton; No. 15, Review of Literature dealing with Health Hazards in Spray Painting, submitted by the Associate Committee on Spray Painting; No. 16, Health Hazards in the Radium Industry, by John D. Leitch; No. 17, Radium Dosage, by G. C. Laurence. *Periodical.*—Canadian Journal of Research, at present issued in two parts, devoted, respectively, to *(a)* physical and chemical sciences and *(b)* botanical and zoological sciences.

National Revenue.—Annual Report, containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Excise and Income. Annual Report of Shipping. National Revenue Review (monthly).

Pensions and National Health.—(1) Sanitation—Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not available; (2) The Canadian Mother's Book; (17) Wells; (18) Home Treatment, Rural Water Supplies; (22) A Survey of Vitamins; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (30) How to Build Sound Teeth; (31) What You Should Know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and Vaccination.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Archives.—*Annual Reports.*[1]—1914-15 *(60 cents);* 1921 *(30 cents);* 1923 *(55 cents);* 1926 *(10 cents);* 1928 *(25 cents);* 1929 *(50 cents);* 1930 *(50 cents);* 1931 *($1);* 1932 *($1);* 1933 *($1);* 1934 *(10 cents);* 1935 *($1).*

Numbered Publications.—No. 9, Early Canadian Northwest Legislation—Oliver (2 Vols.), (1914-15), *$2;* No. 12, Reports on the Laws of Quebec, 1767–70—Kennedy and Lanctôt (1931), *$1;* No. 13, Vol. I, Catalogue of Pamphlets,[2] 1493–1877—Casey (1931), *$1;* Vol. II, Catalogue of Pamphlets,[2] 1878–1931—Casey (1932), *$1.*

Special Publications.—(h) Documents—Constitutional History of Canada, 1759–91—Shortt and Doughty. 2 ed. (2 Vols.), (1918), *$2; (i)* Catalogue of Pictures, etc.,[3] Part I, Sec. 1—Kenney (1925), *$2·50; (j)* Documents—Canadian Currency, Exchange, etc., during the French Period[4]—Shortt (2 Vols.), (1925-26), *$3; (l)* The Kelsey Papers[5] (Hudson Bay Co. Journals, 1683–1722)—Doughty and Martin (1929), *$2; (m)* Documents—Currency in Nova Scotia[6] 1675–1758—Shortt, Johnston, Lanctôt (1933), *$2; (n)* Documents—Constitutional History of Canada, 1819–28—Doughty and Story (1935), *$2.*

[1] Contain texts, calendars, and catalogues of documents as well as reports on the administrative work of the Divisions. [2] Title page and introduction in English and French, same volume; titles of pamphlets as in original; index in English. [3] Title, preface, and introduction in English and French in same volume; notes in English; titles of pictures exact. [4] Complete volumes, including index, in English and French in same volume. [5] Title and introduction in English and French in same volume; notes and index in English; texts of journals as in original (English) exact. [6] Title and foreword in English and French, otherwise in English only.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—NOTE.—Requests for those publications marked with an asterisk should be addressed to the King's Printer; the remaining publications may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce. *Annual Report of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, *Price 25 cents* *Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, *Price 25 cents* *Annual Report of Electricity and Gas, *Price 25 cents* Annual Reports of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory; *List of Licensed Elevators, etc., *Price 50 cents:* Motion Pictures (catalogue of), *Price 25 cents.*

Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service.—NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are compiled with a view to furnishing Canadian exporters with information respecting the possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods abroad, the nature of the competition to be encountered, Customs requirements, etc., and are not intended for general distribution. Although subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal are entitled to receive such reports free of charge, in all other cases their distribution is controlled by the King's Printer, who fixes a price therefor as indicated in the following list:—

Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (English and French), with Reports of Trade Commissioners and other commercial information. Annual subscription: In Canada, *$11;* single copies, *5 cents.* Outside Canada, *$3·50;* single copies, *10 cents.* Australian Market for Fish Products (1931); French-Canadian Homespun Industry; Greece as a Market (1931), *25 cents each.* Invoice Requirements—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge.* Yugoslavia as a Market (1930), *25 cents;* Map of the World showing Trade Routes (1930 Edition); Markets of Central America (1929), *25 cents.* Points for Exporters—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge.* Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928), *25 cents;* Switzerland as a Market (1929), *25 cents;* Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928), *25 cents;* Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929), *25 cents;* Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928), *25 cents.*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics see pp. 1055 to 1067.

Transport.—*Canal Services.*—Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals (now Department of Transport), *Price 25 cents.* Canals of Canada, *Price 10 cents.* The Trent Canal System, *Price 10 cents.* Canal Rules and Regulations, *Price 10 cents.* Churchill and the Hudson Bay, *Price 10 cents.* Welland Ship Canal, 1934, *Price 10 cents.*

Obtainable from the Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Transport, Ottawa—The Quebec Bridge, 2 Vols., *Price $5.* The Welland Ship Canal, 1913-33, *Price $10.* St. Lawrence Waterway Project, Report of Joint Board of Engineers, with plates, *Price $5.* Report of Conference of Canadian Engineers on the International Rapids Section, *Price $2·50.* Report of Joint Board of Engineers (reconvened), *Price $2·50.*

Marine Services.—Annual Report, Department of Marine (now Department of Transport), *Price 25 cents.* International Convention Respecting Load Lines, etc., *Price 50 cents.* International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, *Price 25 cents.* List of Canadian Shipping, *Price 50 cents.* Load Line Regulations, 1932, *Price 10 cents.* Regulations for the Examination of Seamen and Others for Certificates of Efficiency of Life-boatmen, *Price 10 cents.* List of Lights, etc., in Canada; *(a)* Pacific Coast, *Price 15 cents; (b)* Atlantic Coast, *Price 25 cents; (c)* Inland Waters, *Price 10 cents.*

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa—Regulations, Government Wharves in Canada (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Rules and Regulations Relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Foreign Sea-Going Ships (French and English), *Price 25 cents.* Rules and Regulations Relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Coasting and Inland Vessels (French and English), *Price 25 cents.* Rules of the Road, International (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Rules of the Road, Great Lakes (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Tide Tables, St. Lawrence Ship Channel (French and English), *Price 25 cents.* Regulations for Shipping Grain Cargoes, *Price 10 cents.* Expedition to Hudson Bay, N. B. McLean, Director in Charge, 1927-28, *Price 50 cents.* Inspection of Boilers and Machinery of Steamships (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Life-Saving Appliances (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Inspection of Hulls and Equipment (English only), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Motor Engineers' Certificates (English only), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Examination of Engineers on Steamships (French and English), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Fire Extinguishers on Steamships (English only), *Price 10 cents.* Rules for Harbour Masters (English only), *Price 10 cents.*

Air Services.—Obtainable from the Chief of Air Services, Department of Transport, Ottawa—Air Regulations, Canada, *Free.* Map Showing Radio Stations Operated as Aids to Navigation, 1935, *Price 25 cents.* British Postmaster General's Handbook for Wireless Telegraph Operators, *Price 25 cents.* Official List of Radio Stations in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Kilocycle-Metre Conversion Chart, *Price 10 cents.* Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder, *Price 10 cents.* Pamphlet containing Extracts from the Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder with reference to Amateur Experimental Radio Stations, issued *Free.* Notices to Mariners *re:* Weather, Ice, and Other Reports Transmitted by Radio-Telegraph, issued *Free.* Pamphlets containing Examination Procedure for Certificates of Proficiency in Radio for Commercial Operators, issued *Free.*

Obtainable from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa—International Tele-Communication Convention of Madrid, 1932, together with Communication Regulations annexed thereto, *Price 25 cents.* Radiotelegraphy Requirements for Ships registered in Canada and engaged on international voyages in accordance with the Safety of Life at Sea and Loadline Conventions Act, 1931, and the Regulations issued thereunder, *Price 10 cents.* Bulletin No. 2 (1932) Radio Inductive Interference, *Price 35 cents.* Supple-

ment "A" (1934) to Bulletin No. 2, *Price 15 cents.* Navigation Conditions on the Hudson Bay Route from the Atlantic Seaboard to Fort Churchill, seasons of navigation 1929-35, *Price 10 cents.* Hudson Bay Report, 1927, *Price 25 cents.*

Obtainable from the Meteorological Office, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto (5), Ontario—Monthly Record of Meteorological Observations in Canada and Newfoundland, *single copies, Price 10 cents, yearly subscription $1.* Monthly Weather Map, *single copies, Price 10 cents, yearly subscription $1.* Daily Weather Map—Toronto edition, *yearly subscription, Price $4.* Annual Reports (1895-1915), *Price $1.*

Obtainable from the Meteorological Office, 1178 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba—Daily Weather Map—Winnipeg edition (includes weekly bulletin during agricultural season), *yearly subscription, Price $4.*

Canadian Travel Bureau.—Canada Your Friendly Neighbor Invites You; How to Enter Canada; Canada (recreational folder); Sport Fishing in Canada; Canada's Game Fields; Canoe Trips in Canada; Canoe Trips to Hudson Bay; Canada and United States Road Map, General, Eastern, Central and Western sheets.

Section 4.—Publications of Provincial Governments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. *Royal Gazette.* Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts, Departments of Public Works and Highways, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Provincial Infirmary, Vital Statistics and Public Health.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette.—Statutes, Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Manual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. Annual Reports on: Public Accounts; Public Health—including Vital Statistics, Humane Institutions, Penal Institutions, Child Welfare, Nova Scotia Training School for Mental Defectives, Victoria General Hospital, Nova Scotia Hospital, Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions; Education; Fire Marshal; Mines; Provincial Museum and Science Library; Public Archives; Legislative Library; Provincial Secretary—including Rural Telephone Companies, Board of Censors; Department of Agriculture; Department of Highways; Department of Lands and Forests; Department of Labour—including Minimum Wage Board, Employment Service Offices, Inspection of Factories, Unemployment Relief; Statistics of Incorporated Cities, Towns and Municipalities; Printing; Transient Poor; Public Utilities Board; Workmen's Compensation Board; the Power Commission; Liquor Control Commission; Nova Scotia Housing Commission; Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Nova Scotia section). Special reports on: Economic Inquiry by Jones Commission; Milk and Cream Inquiry; Franchise Inquiry; Investigation into workings of Compensation Board; Submission to Duncan Royal Commission on Maritime Disabilities within Confederation; Submission to Jones Royal Commission of Economic Inquiry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette.—Statutes. Annual Reports of the Comptroller General, of the Board of Health, of the Department of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Boys' Industrial Home, Saint John, Report, New Brunswick Liquor Control Board Report, Old Age Pensions Board Report, New Brunswick Fire Prevention Board Report, and Motor Carrier Board Report.

QUEBEC.

(NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.)

Attorney General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs; List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Statistical Year Book; Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Meteorological Bulletin (monthly).

Tourist Bureau.—NOTE.—Publications marked (1) are bilingual; (2) Separate French and English editions; (3) English only.

(2) Tourist Bulletin (issued monthly); (1) Official Highway and Tourist Map (yearly); Tours in Quebec (80 pp. guide, illustrated); (3) Montreal and the Laurentians (32 pp. guide, illustrated); (3) Lake St. John—Chicoutimi—Saguenay (24 pp. illustrated); (3) The Gaspe Peninsula (32 pp. de luxe booklet); (3) Quebec Invites You (32 pp. illustrated booklet);

Welcome to the Province of Quebec (28 pp. illustrated booklet); (2) Gaspe Peninsula (260 pp.—Complete guide—illustrated); (2) Along Quebec Highways (900 pp.—illustrated—*Price $2*); (3) The St. Maurice Valley (24 pp. illustrated); Québec et ses Régions de Tourisme (24 pp. illustrated booklet).

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health; the *Quebec Official Gazette*, bilingual (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1925); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec—P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Bureau of Revenue.—Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission; Annual Report of Motor Vehicle Registrations; Statistics of Automobile Accidents.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Circular No. 1, La rouille vesiculaire du pin blanc—G.-C. Piché; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Notes on the Forests of Quebec—G.-C. Piché; Rapport du Service de Protection; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923 (Supplément 1923 au 7 avril 1930); Forests and Waterfalls; Quebec, Natural Resources.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Bulletins.*—(55) Poultry Raising in Towns and Villages; (40) How to plant your Fruit trees; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (73) Instructions to School Farmers; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (89) The Drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (92) The Corn Borer; (95) Farm Account Book; (100) Soils Drainage; (114) La taille du pommier; (115) Vegetable Garden; (116) L'alimentation du porc; (117) L'avortement contagieux; (118) Guide de la protection des cultures; (122) Culture du tabac; (123) Cueillette et emballage des pommes; (124) Arrosage du verger commercial (français et anglais); (125) Culture de la tomate, du piment et des aubergines; (127) Plantation d'un verger commercial; (128) Greenhouses, Hotbeds and Shelters; (129) Les cours d'eau municipaux; (130) Comment lutter contre le ver blanc; (131) Le pain de ménage; (132) La culture des fraises; (134) L'industrie du sucre d'érable dans la province de Québec. *Circulars.*—(42) Sélection des troupeaux de volailles; (125) Guide des cercles de fermières; (65) Common Weeds and their Control; (66) Alfalfa Growing in Quebec; (72) Loi des mauvaises herbes. *Miscellaneous.*—(107) Ventilation des étables; (117, 118, 119) Plans de poulaillers; (165) Statuts et règlements des coopératives; (293) The Maple, Pride of Quebec.

Highways.—Annual Report of the Minister of Highways (bilingual); An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1934), (separate French and English editions).

Mines and Fisheries.—Extracts from Reports on the District of Ungava, by T. C. Denis (1929); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Québec (1917); Geological Sketch and Economic Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec; Annual Reports of the Quebec Bureau of Mines, years 1929 to 1935; Fisherman's Paradise; The Laurentide National Park; Elevage du rat musqué; Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921.

Colonization.—Annual Report of the Minister; Le Guide du Colon, 1932; Quebec Ready Reference.

Labour.—Minister's Report; Workmen's Compensation Act; Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; Report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission.

Public Works.—Minister's Report; Statistics of Fire Losses in the Province.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1927); The Education Act (1911); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1936); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1921); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers for Intermediate and High Schools (1934); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd parts) (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; Course of English and French for English Catholic Schools (1926); Manual respecting the course of study in the Protestant Elementary Schools; List of authorized text books.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; 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.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins.*—(338) Hints on Judging Live Stock, Poultry, Grains, Grasses and Roots; (342) Fire Blight; (348) Amateur Dramatics; (350) Warble Fly; (354) The Pear; (356) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (358) The European Corn Borer; (363) Parasites Injurious to Poultry; (364) Manures and Fertilizers; (367) Pork on the Farm; (373) Dairy Cattle; (376) Weeds of Ontario; (378) Bot Fly; (379) Farm Poultry; (380) Parasites Injurious to Swine.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Officers; Registry Offices; Insurance; Loan and Trust Corporations; Division Courts; Annual Report of Commissioner of Provincial Police; Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in Ontario (handbook).

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. School Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study: (1) Public and Separate Schools; (2) Continuation Schools; (3) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Courses of Study and Examinations in Schools Attended by French-speaking Pupils; General Announcement of Summer Courses; Text Book Regulations, including list of text books authorized and their prices; The list of school manuals with their prices; Summer Schools for training of Teachers; Regulations and Courses of Study of the University of Ottawa Normal School; Syllabus of Normal School Courses and Regulations for First Class and Kindergarten-Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc.; Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments; High School Entrance Examination Regulations; Annual Departmental Middle and Upper School Examinations; Announcement *re* the Carter Scholarships; The Penny Bank of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; Regulations for Consolidated Schools; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools; Schools and Teachers for the Province of Ontario, 1936; Bureau of Archives Report.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report, Department of Game and Fisheries; The Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Summary of the Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Report of the Special Fish Committee, 1928-30; Report of the Special Game Committee, 1931-33; The Small Mouthed Black Bass and its Conservation; The Maskinonge and its Conservation; The Speckled Trout and its Conservation; Monthly Bulletin.

Health.—*Acts.*—The Public Health Act and the Vaccination Act; The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act; The Cemetery Act; The Public Hospitals Act; The Private Hospitals Act; The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act; The Maternity Boarding House Act; The Mental Hospitals Act, 1935; The Private Sanitarium Act; The Psychiatric Hospitals Act; Registration of Nurses Act; An Act Respecting the Fumigation of Premises. *Regulations.*—Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases; Regulations Respecting Venereal Diseases; Regulations Respecting the Manufacture of Non-Intoxicating Beverages, Distilled and Mineral Water, and the Manufacture of Syrups, Wines and Brewed Beer; Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps; Regulations Governing the Construction and Management of Swimming Pools; Regulations *re* Cross Connection of Water Supplies; Regulations pursuant to the Mental Hospitals Act, 1935; Regulations pursuant to the Public Hospitals Act; Regulations regarding Private Hospitals: Rules and Regulations relating to the Registration of Nurses; Regulations Respecting X-ray Examination, and Tuberculin Test for Nurses in Sanatoria and Public Hospitals; Regulations for the Use of Hydrocyanic Acid or Cyanide Compounds for Fumigation. *Publications.*—Pamphlets of the various subjects relating to Health may be obtained from the Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Highways.—Annual Report; Annual Proceedings, Ontario Good Roads Association; Highway Traffic Act and Regulations (1937); General Specifications for Highway Bridges, Ontario, 1935; The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees; Public Commercial Vehicles Act, 1931, and Amendment, 1934; Public Vehicle Act and Regulations, 1930, and Amendment, 1935; Highway Improvement Act, 1935; Official Government Road Maps of Ontario, *free on application.*

Labour.—*Legislation.*—Department of Labour Act; Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; Steam Boiler Act; Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers, Tanks and Appurtenances; Operating Engineers Act and Regulations Governing the Issuance of Certificates; Employment Agencies Act and Regulations Governing Employment Agencies; Apprenticeship Act and General Regulations Governing the Training of Apprentices in Designated Trades; Regulations for the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade, and the Barbering and Hairdressing Trades; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Compressed Air; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Tunnels or Open Caissons; Minimum Wage Act; Orders of the Minimum Wage Board; Industrial Standards Act and Schedules of Wages and Hours approved by Order in Council. *Reports.*—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including the reports of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Factory Inspection Branch; Boiler Inspection Branch; Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, Apprenticeship Board, and the Minimum Wage Board. *Text Books.*—Why Certificates for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers; Boilers; Engines, Turbines, Condensers, Pumps; Refrigeration and Air Compression; Combustion; Beginners' Book on Power Plant Operation; Steam Plant Accessories.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report; Famphlet on Summer Resort Lands; Woodlots of Ontario; Forest Trees for Distribution; Forest Tree Planting; Water Powers of Ontario; 1931; Gathering Pine Cones; Forest Resources of Ontario.

Mines.—The Mining Act, R.S.O., 1927, with Amendments from 1928 to 1937 inclusive. Handbook—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources, Sixth Edition, 1936. Vol. XLV, Part I, 1936; Report of the Mineral Production of Ontario in 1935; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917, *Price $5;* Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee, 1923, *Price $2;* Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area, *Price $2;* Final Report of Joint Peat Committee, 1925, *Price $1;* Volume XXXVII, Part II, 1928, Kirkland Lake Gold Area, *Price $2;* Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications (Third Edition), giving all reports issued up to March, 1932, with supplement to end of 1933; Bulletins Nos. 80 and 93, Money and the World Crisis; Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields (fourth edition, 1936).

Premier.—Reports of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission; Tourists' Handbook. Report of the Niagara Parks Commission; Ontario Research Foundation Report.

Provincial Secretary.—*Annual Reports:* Ontario Board of Parole; Prisons and Reformatories; Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario (this report is presented to the Legislative Assembly each year, but has not been printed for several years); The Companies Act, including the Extra-Provincial Corporations Act; The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act; The Companies Information Act and the Corporation Securities Registration Act. The Marriage Act; Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths; The Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but copies are kept in this Branch for purposes of distribution.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Deputy Minister, Architect, Engineer, Secretary, and Accountant.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, and Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Budget Address of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditors' Report; Report of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets.*—Annual Crop and Live Stock Reports. *Bulletins and Circulars.*—Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; Sweet Clover; The Trench Silo; Making Silage in Manitoba; The Canada Thistle; Leafy Spurge; Hoary Cress or Perennial Peppergrass; Noxious Weeds Act; Great Ragweed; Annual Forage Crops for Manitoba; Dog Mustard; Stinkweed and Common Wild Mustard; The Russian Thistle; The Gopher Pest in Manitoba; An Agricultural Program for Southwestern Manitoba; Crop History and Crop Outlook in the Melita Area; Sow Thistle Control; Control of Wild Oats; Preparing Grain for Exhibition Purposes; The Root Crop in Manitoba; Forage Crop Calendar; Prevention of Cereal Smuts; Growing Better Potatoes; Milk and Cream Tests; Cream Profits; Farm Butter-Making; Cheese-Making on the Farm; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Home Made Brooders; Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks; Poultry Houses for Manitoba; Turkey Raising in Manitoba; Sheep in Manitoba; Manitoba Rations for Animals and Poultry; Have You Dehorned your Market Cattle?; Producing Onions in Manitoba; Asparagus Growing in Manitoba; Annual Flowers for Outdoor Sowing; Growing Sweet Corn; Growing and Using Tomatoes; Manitoba Fruit List; Growing Raspberries in Manitoba; Growing and Using Gooseberries; Growing Strawberries in Manitoba; Making and Caring for Lawns; Use of Bulbs for Winter Bloom; The Peony; The Gladiolus; Shrubs for Manitoba; Varieties of Vegetables for Manitoba Gardens; Vegetable Insects and their Control; Growing

Better Rhubarb; The Beef Ring; Debates and Public Meetings; Help for the Home Dressmaker; Fitting and Alteration of Dress Patterns; First Lessons in Sewing; The Preparation of Whitewash; Canning, Pickling and Preserving; Facts about Manitoba.

Education.—Annual Report; Consolidation of Schools; Program of Studies, Elementary and Senior; Public School Act; Regulations; Beautification of School Grounds.

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province, and list of names and addresses of Administrative and Health Officials of each Municipality; Report of Municipal and Public Utility Board; Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers; Report of Insurance.

Attorney General.—Annual Report; Government Liquor Commission; Workmen's Compensation Board; Annual Report of Manitoba Telephone System.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Treasury Board Report; Estimates; Budget Speech; Report of Manitoba Farm Loan Association.

Provincial Secretary.—*Manitoba Gazette;* Journals and Sessional Papers; Statutes of the Province.

Mines and Natural Resources.—Annual Report; Manitoba Mines and Minerals, 1928; A Guide for Prospectors; Tourist Guide; Fishing is Good in Manitoba; Mining Maps; Sectional Land Maps.

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report; Manitoba Mother; Monthly Pre-natal and Post-natal Letters; Manitoba Baby; Manitoba Child; Child Study Material for Small Community Groups; Patterns for Infants' Layettes *(10 cents);* Regulations *re* Boarding Homes for Children, Maternity Homes, and Day Nurseries; Quarantine Regulations; The Common Cold; Measles; Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria; Diphtheria Immunization; Whooping Cough; Trachoma; Typhoid Fever; Health Training Material for Teachers.

Publications issued by the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, also used in educational service.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Statistics, Co-Operation and Markets, Bee Division, Report of Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports: Live-Stock Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—*Annual Reports:* Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; Department of Education; Department of Highways and Transportation; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Department of Natural Resources; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; Cancer Commission; Mental Hospital; *The Saskatchewan Gazette. By Bureau of Publications:* Weekly News Bulletin; Pamphlets relating to tourist attractions, highways, natural resources, industries, etc., of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report; Calendar of the Schools of Agriculture; Destruction of Gophers; Alberta Weed Bulletin; Field Crops Hand Book; Turkey Production; Poultry Literature; Bee Culture; Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds; Flowers Beautify Home Grounds; Sheep in Alberta; Drying Fruits and Vegetables; Laundry Bulletin.

Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Education.—Annual Report; Program of Studies for the Elementary School; Promotion Tests for Grade VIII; Departmental Examinations for Grades IX-XII; Pamphlets on Picture Study, Architecture and Sculpture; Summer School Announcement; Normal School Announcement; Program of Studies for Technical High Schools (revised 1932, and under revision 1937); Regulations of the Department of Education governing the course of study in Grades VII and VIII, and the Promotion of Pupils to Grade IX; High School Correspondence Courses; Suggested Time-table for One-Room Schools; Program of Studies for Grade IX; Instructions Concerning the Teaching of French in the Elementary Schools: Supplement to the Program of Studies for the Elementary School—Selections for Reading; Suggestions for Seat Work in Junior Grades; Five-Figure Logarithmic Tables; Regulations of the Department of Education Relating to the Program of Studies and Annual Examinations for High Schools; Price List and Requisition Form—School-Book Branch; What Is and What Might Be in Rural Education in Alberta; Regulations of the Department of Education Relating to the Program of Studies and Annual Examinations for Commercial Schools (revised 1932, and under revision 1937); Bulletins and Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Series of Plans and Specifications for

Teachers' Residences; Series of Plans for One- and Two-Roomed Schools, with Specifications; The Certification of Teachers in Alberta (under revision); Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; Courses of Study for Technical High Schools; School Act; Geography Manual for High Schools; Physical Education for Rural Schools; Physical Education for Secondary Schools; Report of Legislative Committee on Rural Education; Rural Education in Alberta; High School Civics; Instructions *re* Conduct of Examinations; Special Instructions to Presiding Examiners; Special Instructions to Presiding Examiners *re* Commercial Examinations.

King's Printer.—*Alberta Gazette. ($2 per year.)*

Lands and Mines.—Annual Report; Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines; Alberta Oil and Gas Development, 1934; Handbook for information of public containing information on the following: the Survey System, Homestead Entries, Grazing on Provincial Lands, Hay Permits, Cultivation Permits, Irrigation, Leasing for Recreation Grounds or Exhibition Sites, Timber Licences and Permits, Timber Permit Berths, Fire-Killed Permit Berths, Damaged Timber Berths, Liability of Persons cutting Timber without Authority, Permit Dues, Telegraph and Telephone Poles, Mining Timber Dues, Persons Exempted from Timber Dues, Timber for Homesteads, Fur-Farming Leases, Issue of Permits to Mine Coal, Coal-Mining Leases, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, Carbon-Black Permits, Placer Mining, Quartz Mining, Permits to remove Sand, Stone and Gravel from Beds, Rivers and Lakes, Dredging Leases, Disposal of Bar-Diggings, Alkali-Mining Regulations, Potash Regulations, Regulations for disposal of Bituminous Sand Deposits, Regulations for Leasing of Lands containing Limestone, Granite, Slate, Marble, Gypsum, Marl, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Volcanic Ash or any Building Stone, Forest Reserve Regulations, Fishing Regulations, Schedule of Fees.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics. Bulletins issued by the Department on various health subjects. Pamphlets regarding infectious diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, Influenza; Public Health Bulletin for Teachers; Alberta Mothers' Book; Mouth Health; What you should know about Cancer (book); General Information regarding Tonsils; Health Rules for School Children; Goitre; Systems of State Medicine (book); In Times Like These (booklet on nutrition); History and Organization of Department and Boards of Health; Hospitals and Sanatoria; Protecting the Community's Food Supply; Protecting the Community's Milk Supply; Sanitary Disposal of Garbage and Wastes in the Community; Diseases Communicated by Intestinal Discharges.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Publicity.—Statistics of Progress, 1906-28; Alberta tourist literature.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the following Departments and Branches: Railways and Telephones, Provincial Secretary (Insurance Branch), Board of Public Utilities, Labour Bureau, Lands and Mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Dairying.*—(5) Varying Butter-Fat Test; (71) Butter-Making on the Farm; (3) Cottage Cheese; (2) Farm Cheese; (12) Rules Governing Cow-testing Associations in B.C.; (4) Clotted Cream; (17) The Story of Feed Unit; (20) First List of Dairy Sires; (22) Second List of Dairy Sires; (25) Third List of Dairy Sires; (27) Fourth List of Dairy Sires; (24) First Studies in Mendelism; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (28) Certified Milk and Butter-Fat Records, 1934; (1) Ropy Milk in B.C.; (13) A Farm Dairy Sterilizer; (9) Dairy Farm Sterilizing Equipment. *Diseases and Pests.*—(45) Anthracnose; (39) Apple Aphides; (4) Apple-Scab; (34) Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (38) The Lesser Appleworm; (32) Cabbage-Root Maggot; (37) The Imported Cabbage-Worm; (2) Colorado Potato-Beetle in B.C.; (35) Currant Gall-Mite; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants; (66) Fire-Blight; (63) Locust-Control; (61) Making Lime-Sulphur at Home; (36) The Onion-Thrips; (41) The Oyster-Shell Scale; (31) Peach-Twig Borer; Field Crop and Garden Spray Calendar; Fruit Spray Calendar; (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying; (71) Dust Sprays; (33) Strawberry-Root Weevil. *Field Crops.*—(6) The Jerusalem Artichoke; (10) Cereal Smuts; (9) Production and Preparation of Grain; (8) Field Corn; (12) Crop Rotation; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; (86) The Potato in B.C.; (7) Root-Seed Production; (98) Roots and Root-Growing; (11) Soil Fertility; (5) Soils, Peat and Muck; (106) Weeds and their Control; (4) Noxious Weeds. *Fruits and Vegetable-Growing.*—(57) Blackberry Culture; (69) Cantaloupe-Growing in B.C. Dry Belt; (70) Celery Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (54) Loganberry Culture; (51) Orchard Cover Crops; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (60) Pruning Fruit-Trees; (55) Raspberry Culture; (67) Rhubarb Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (65) Tomato-Growing in B.C.; (42) Top-working of Fruit-Trees and Propagation; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for

Planting in B.C. *Live Stock.*—(67) Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle; (53) Feeding Farm Live Stock in B.C.; (64) Goat-Raising in B.C.; (60) Swine-Raising in B.C.; (99) Care and Management of Sheep. *Poultry.*—(27) Breeding-Stock Hints; (32) Fattening Young Ducks; (15) Profitable Ducks; (25) Hints on Egg Hatching; (35) The Use of Feathers; (12) Management of Geese; (36) The Green Feed Deficiency in Fowls; (33) Management and Rearing of Guinea-Fowls; (39) Natural and Artificial Incubation and Brooding; (63) Poultry-House Construction; (11) Poultry-Keeping on a City Lot; (34) Care of Poultry Manure; (49) Market Poultry; (26) Practical Poultry-Raising; (19) Poultry Rations for Chicks and Layers; (80) Fur-Bearing and Market Rabbits; (28) Rabbit Recipes; (30) Sod-House Construction; (4) Management of Turkeys. *Economic Survey Bulletins.*—(101) An Economic Study of Small-Fruit Farming in B.C.; (39) Small-Fruit Survey, 1921; (49) Tree-Fruits Survey, 1921-25. *Miscellaneous.*—(92) Bee Culture in B.C.; (52) Better Farming Suggestions; (50) Exhibition Standards of Perfection; (48) Recommendations and Suggestions to Fall Fair Associations; Farm Account Book; Farmers' Institute By-Laws; Farmers' Institute Rules and Regulations; (47) Use of Water in Irrigation; (45) Judging Home Economics and Women's Work; List of Publications; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock; (83) Preservation of Food; (66) Silos and Silage; Women's Institute By-Laws; Women's Institute Rules and Regulations. *Reports.*—Agricultural Statistics; Climate of B.C.; Department of Agriculture Reports.

King's Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette.*

Lands.—*Forest Branch.—Circulars:* How to Obtain a Timber Sale; Forests and Forestry in British Columbia; Grazing Regulations.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, special bulletins, preliminary reports, etc.

Bureau of Provincial Information.—The Manual of British Columbia; British Columbia Invites You; Alluring British Columbia; Picturesque Highways of British Columbia; Rod and Rifle in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; Synopsis of Hunting and Fishing Regulations. *Lands Series of Bulletins.*—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—Northern and Central Interior; (5) British Columbia—Southern Interior; (6) British Columbia Coast, Lower Mainland; (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Strait; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Strait to Milbanke Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbanke Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, Purchase and Lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (12) Kamloops and Nicola Land Recording Division; (13) Similkameen Land Recording Division; (14) Vancouver Island; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording Division; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Division; (22) Skeena Land Recording Division; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Division; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River District; (26) Omineca District, Nation Lakes, etc.; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) François-Ootsa Lakes; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd Parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western Portions; (36) South Fork of the Fraser and Canoe River Valleys; Mount Robson Park; Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island.

Section 5.—Reports of Dominion and Provincial Royal Commissions, Together with a Selection of Reports of British Royal Commissions having a Bearing on Canada.

DOMINION ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

NOTE.—Reports of important Royal Commissions back to 1884 have been included, but only those reports where a price is quoted are in print; these may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration, 1884. Royal Commission on the Relations of Capital and Labor *(sic)* in Canada: Evidence, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, 1889, 4 v. Royal Commission on the Shipment and Transportation of Grain: Report. Sessional papers, 81A, 1900. Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration: Report, 1902. Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the Province of British Columbia: Report and minutes of evidence, 2 pts., 1903-04. Royal Commission on the Alleged Employment of Aliens in Connection with the Surveys of the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 1905. Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada. Sessional papers, 59, 1906. Royal Commission on a Dispute Respecting Hours of Employment Between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd., and Operators at Toronto, Ont., 1907, 102 p. Royal Commission on (Life) Insurance: Evidence, 4 v.: Report, 1907, 204 p. Royal Commission Quebec Bridge Inquiry: Report, 1908, 2 v. 206+ p.: List of plans ac-

companying the report, 1-37. Royal Commission to Inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of Quebec: Report, 1909, 32 p. Royal Commission of Inquiry in the Matter of the Farmers Bank of Canada: Proceedings, 1913, 717 p. Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education: Commissioners Report, 1913, 4 v. *($2)*. Royal Commission on Penitentiaries: Report, 1914, 44 p. *(10 cents)*. Royal Commission *re* Parliament Buildings' Fire at Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1916 *(10 cents)*. Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1917 (Drayton-Acworth Comm.) *(15 cents)*. Royal Commission on Industrial Relations: Report together with a minority report, 1919, 26 p. *(20 cents)*. Royal Commission on Racing Inquiry: Report of J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Commissioner, 1920 *(10 cents)*. Royal Commission on Lake Grain Rates: (Report of) S. J. McLean, T. L. Tremblay, Levi Thompson, W. T. R. Preston, 1923 *(10 cents)*. Royal Commission on Pulpwood: Report, Ottawa, July, 1924, 298 p. *($1)*. Royal Grain Inquiry Commission: Interim report, 1924, 32 p. Royal Grain Inquiry Commission: Report, 1925, 217 p. *($1)*. Royal Commission on Maritime Claims: Report, 1926, 45 p. *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission Investigating the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, 1928, 125 p. *(50 cents)*. Royal Commission on Customs and Excise: Interim reports 1-10, 119 p. final report, 1928, 24 p. *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission on Reconveyance of Land to British Columbia pursuant to Order in Council of Mar. 8, 1927, 1928, 57 p. *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into Pilotage in British Columbia Waters, 1929, 10 p. *(10 cents)*. Royal Commission on the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba: Report of W. F. A. Turgeon, T. A. Crerar, C. M. Bowman, and Oliver Master, 1929, 46 p. *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services: Report, February, 1930, 60 p. (Beatty Comm.) *(15 cents)*. Royal Commission to Inquire into Trading in Grain Futures: Report, 1931, 90 p. chart (Stamp Comm.) *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1931-32, 115 p., maps, chart (Duff Comm.) *(75 cents)*. Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada, 1933, 119 p. (Macmillan Report) *(50 cents)*. Royal Commission on Price Spreads: Report, 30+506 p., 1935 (Stevens Comm.) *($2)*. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Alberta, 1935, 42 p. (A. K. Dysart, Chairman) *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, 1935, 68 p. (A. K. Dysart, Chairman) *(25 cents)*. Royal Commission on Financial Arrangements Between the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces: Report, 24 p., 1935 (Sir Thomas White, Comm.) *(10 cents)*.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Prince Edward Island.—Report of the Royal Commission on Education, 1930, 55 p., H. F. McPhee, Brief for the Province of Prince Edward Island for Readjustment of Financial Arrangements with the Dominion Government and Full Implementation of the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, August, 1934, 30 p.

Nova Scotia.—Report of Commission appointed under Chapter 10, Acts 1907, Entitled "An Act Respecting Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies", 1908. Royal Commission *re* Expenditures in Connection with the Construction of Certain Federal Aid Roads by the Provincial Highway Board: Report, 1921, 20 p. Report of the Royal Commission Respecting the Coal Mines of the Province, 1925, 59 p. chart. Report of Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, 1926, 31 p. Province of Nova Scotia: a Submission of Its Claims with Respect to Maritime Disabilities Within Confederation as Presented to the Royal Commission, Halifax, N.S., July 21, 1926, 178 + 4 p. Royal Commission on Ratings of the Lunenburg Fishing Fleet and Lumber Industries as Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Board, Nova Scotia: Report and findings, 42 p., 1927. Royal Commission on the Mentally Deficient Persons in Nova Scotia, 1927: Report, 4 p., 1928. Report of the Royal Commission Investigating the Apple Industry of the Province of Nova Scotia, 1930, 71 p. Report of the Royal Commission Respecting the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia, 1932, 32 p., charts. Report of the Royal Commission Concerning Jails, 1933, 115 p. Royal Commission of Economic Inquiry: a Submission on Dominion-Provincial Relations and the Fiscal Disabilities of Nova Scotia Within the Canadian Federation, 1934, 263 p.: Report, 238 p., bibl., appendices, 133 p. Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, 1936, 21 p.

New Brunswick.—Royal Commission Concerning St. John and Quebec Railway Company Charges: Report (N.B. pa. sup. appx., p. 116-147, 1915). Report of the Royal Commission in Respect to the Lumber Industry, 1927, 15 p. Report of the Royal Commission to Investigate Working of Compensation Act in Respect to Lumber Industry, 1927, 10 p. The W. H. Harrison, Special Brief for New Brunswick, for Readjustments of Financial Arrangements with Dominion Government, and Further Implementation of the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, 1934, 27 p.

Quebec.—Royal Commission on Lunatic Asylums of the Province of Quebec: Report, 1888, 182 p.

Ontario.—Royal Commission on Certain Charges Against the Warden of the Central Prison: Report and Evidence of Wardens of Prisons in the United States and Canada, 1883, 181+63 p. Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario and

Measures for their Development, 1890. Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park, and Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools...1893.

*Note.—Return showing the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, together with the date of the issue thereof, subjects inquired into...*1894, 7 p.

Royal Commission on the Financial Position of the Province of Ontario: Report, 1901, 29 p. Report of the Royal Commission on the Gamey Charges, Toronto, 1903, 952+98+48 p. Royal Commission on the University of Toronto: Report, 1906, 60+268 p. In the Matter of a Royal Commission to Inquire into the Administration, Management and Welfare of the Ontario School for the Blind: Report and recommendations by Norman Blain Gash, 1917, 35 p. Royal Ontario Nickel Commission: Report and appendix, 1917. Royal Commission on University Finances: Report, 1921, 160 p. Royal Commission on Automobile Insurance Premium Rates: Interim Report on Compulsory Insurance and Safety Responsibility Laws, 1930, 85 p, Royal Commission on Public Welfare: Report, 1930, 111 p. Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into Certain Matters Concerning the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario: Report, 1932, 11 p. Royal Commission on the Use of Radium and X-rays in the Treatment of the Sick, 1932, 171 p. Royal Commission to Investigate Charges Against Certain Members of the Toronto Police Force, 1935-36.

Manitoba.—Royal Commission on the Financial Affairs of the Province: Report (Man. pa. 21, p. 389-538, 1900). Royal Commission upon the University of Manitoba: Report (Man. pa. p. 397-492, 1910). Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training: Report (Man. pa. p. 281-356, 1912). Royal Commission Appointed to Investigate the Charges Made in the Statement of C. P. Fullerton, K.C.: Report, 1916, 17 p. Royal Commission on the New Parliament Buildings: Report, 1916, 85 p. Royal Commission on all Expenditure for Road Work during the Year 1914: Report, 1917, 60 p. Royal Commission on all matters Pertaining to the Manitoba Agricultural College: Interim report (Man. pa. No. 17, p. 1161-1205, 1917). Royal Commission on Education: Reports on the College of Agriculture and the University of Manitoba Submitted by the Royal Commission and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1924. Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire into the Administration of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, 1929, 54 p., chart.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Grain Inquiry Commission: Reports, 1928, 157 p. Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Settlement: Report, 1930, 206 p. Royal Milk Inquiry Commission: Report, 1933, 42 p. mimeo.

British Columbia.—Royal Commission for Instituting Inquiries into the Acquisition of Texada Island: Papers (B.C., pa. p. 181-246, 1875). Kootenay Royal Commission: Proceedings (B.C. pa. p. 141-156, 1879), 1880. Royal Commission on the Conduct of the Affairs of the Municipal Council of Victoria: Report (B.C. pa. p. 481-512, i-cxli, 1892). Royal Commission on the Management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at New Westminster: Report (B.C. pa. p. 503-574, 1894). Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry: Final report, 1909-10. Royal Commission on Municipal Government, 1912: Report, 18 p., 1913. Royal Commission on Taxation: Synopsis of report and full report, 1912, 38 p. Royal Commission on Matters Relating to the Sect of Doukhobors in the Province: Report of William Blakemore, 1913, 66 p. Royal Commission on Milk Supply: Report, 1913, 29 p. Royal Commission on Agriculture: Report, 1914, 9+42 p.: Full report, 1914, 9+398 p. Royal Commission on Labour: Report, 1914, 28 p. Royal Commission on Mental Hygiene: Report and final report, 2 pts., 1927-28. Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits: Progress report, Feb. 11, 1930, 30 p.: Final report, 1932, 63 p.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of Certain Portions of H. M. Dominions, 1912: Reports and minutes of Evidence, 1st Interim Report, 1912, 3 p. 5th interim report (Canada), 1917, 6+61 p. Final report, 1917, 9+199 p.—Minutes of evidence, pt. 1: Migration, 1918, 293 p., pt. 2: Natural Resources, Trade, 1912, 3+432 p.: Minutes of evidence taken in Maritime Canada in 1914, 1915, 5+191 p.: Minutes of evidence taken in Central and Western Canada in 1916; pt. 1, 1917, 12+464 p.; pt. 2, 1917, 7+462 p.

CHAPTER XXX.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1936-37.

Section 1.—Dominion Legislation, 1936.

Legislation of the First Session, Eighteenth Parliament, Feb. 6, 1936, to June 23, 1936.

Finance and Taxation.—Six Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, *viz.*, cc. 1, 2, 13, 16, 17, and 50, all applying to the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1937. C. 1 granted $33,862,485·15 towards defraying the expenses of the public service, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the items set forth in the Estimates for the said fiscal year, and an interim vote of $2,102,381, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in the Schedule to the Act. By c. 2, the sum of $51,167,229·11 was granted against expenses of the public service not otherwise provided for as set forth in those Supplementary Estimates constituting the Schedule to that Act; it was provided, moreover, that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, the amounts appropriated by c. 2 could be paid at any time on or before April 30, 1936. C. 13 granted $21,860,190·57, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the items set forth in the Special Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year 1936-37; $2,418,809·33 to cover one-twelfth of the amount of each of the items of those Supplementary Estimates enumerated in Schedule A to that Act; $315,683·33, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the items set forth in Schedule B (Supplementary Estimates); $28,868·33 being one-third of the items of Schedule C; and $4,801,637·44, being one-half of the amounts of each of the several items set forth in Schedule D. C. 16 provided for $16,931,242·58, being a further one-twelfth of the amount of the Main Estimates partially covered by c. 1, and additional interim votes of $371,958·33, being one-twelfth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in Schedule A appended to c. 16; $75,866·66, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in Schedule B; $265,605·75, being one-fourth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in Schedule C; $4,233·33, defraying one-third of a certain charge and expense described in Schedule D; and $9,200, covering one-half of the charges and expenses of the items set forth in Schedule E to the Act—all being items of the Main Estimates. By c. 17, an amount of $10,930,095·28 was granted to provide for one-twelfth of the Special Supplementary Estimates, and an additional interim vote of $33,333·33, being one-sixth of the amount of the items contained in the Schedule to that Act. C. 50 granted $149,551,948·12, being the amounts of the Main Estimates outlined in Schedule A to that Act, less appropriations voted on account of each item in cc. 1 and 16; $90,772,525·81, namely the amount of each of the several items of the Supplementary Estimates set forth in Schedule B less amounts previously voted in cc. 13 and 17; $16,031,028·69 and $11,265,959·09, being the amounts of additional Supplementary Estimates as set forth in Schedules C and D, respectively. Under c. 50, certain public works construction legislation passed in 1934 and 1935 was repealed and authority to pay certain obligations, incurred under unemployment relief legislation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund was cancelled: power was also given to raise a loan, up to $200,000,000, for public works and general purposes, in addition to such sums as would be required to redeem treasury bills outstanding from time to time, prior borrowing powers under c. 49 of the Statutes of 1935 being allowed to expire.

By the Loan Act, 1936 (c. 41 of the Statutes), authorization was given to borrow up to $750,000,000, such loan to be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bank of Canada.—The Bank of Canada Act (c. 43 of the Statutes of 1934) was amended by c. 22 primarily in regard to s. 17 of the original legislation. The capital of the Bank was increased from $5,000,000 to $10,100,000, divided into 100,000 Class A shares and 102,000 Class B shares, each class of share having a par value of $50 and the whole of the Class B shares being held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Dominion and paid for out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The holder of the Class B shares is empowered to appoint, with the approval of the Governor in Council, six directors to the Board—two to hold office until 1940, two until 1941, and two until 1942—and at each annual meeting from 1940 onwards this registered holder can appoint two directors to hold office for a term of three years and to replace the directors then retiring. All directors are to have one vote except that, until the annual meeting of 1940, directors appointed by the Class B shareholder are entitled to two votes. Other amendments of minor importance are also made.

Income Tax.—C. 6 continues the levy of a special income tax on salaries of members of the judiciary, commissioned officers of the military, naval, and air forces, and the R.C.M.P. for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1937, the rate being 5 p.c.

By c. 38, the ordinary rate of income tax on corporations is increased from 13½ p.c. to 15 p.c., but where returns are consolidated the rate is set at 17 p.c. in place of 15 p.c. as formerly. Non-resident-owned investment corporations are required to pay one-half the ordinary rate of tax unless they elect otherwise under s. 6, but dividends and interest paid by such corporations are not ordinarily to be taxed. The deductions from income to be allowed or disallowed to non-resident-owned investment corporations are stipulated under s. 12. Interest paid abroad by Canadian debtors in Canadian funds, except interest on Dominion bonds, is made subject to a tax of 5 p.c. Income derived from property transferred in trust is made liable to taxation. The interest rate on unpaid instalments of income tax is reduced from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c. and the penalty rate in respect to overdue tax from 4 p.c. to 3 p.c. S. 17 enables the Dominion Government to collect income taxes on behalf of the provinces and imposed by them. S. 20 amends Part XIII of the original legislation relating to metalliferous mines by granting exemption of tax for three years to such properties coming into production between 1936 and 1940.

National Revenue.—C. 19 amends the Customs Act (c. 42, R.S.C. 1927) chiefly as regards entries made by bill of sight, the interpretation of value for duty on new or unused goods imported, and gives the importer the right to appeal to the Tariff Board in certain cases. Amendments are also made with regard to unlawfully imported goods and penalties therefor. The Customs Act is also amended (c. 30) by requiring the master of any vessel arriving in Canadian waters or of any vessel registered or owned in Canada to have a manifest on board containing stipulated information. Certain vessels or classes of vessels are or may be exempted. The procedure of boarding, searching, and examining the manifest or cargo and the exercise of powers connected therewith are covered. By c. 31 amendments are made to Schedules A, B, and C of the Customs Tariff (c. 44, R.S.C. 1927) by striking out certain stated items in Schedules A and B of the original legislation, as subsequently amended, and adding the items specified in Schedules A, B, and C of c. 31.

The Schedule of the Excise Act (c. 52 of the Statutes of 1934) is repealed by c. 37 and another Schedule given is substituted therefor.

C. 45 is an amendment to the Special War Revenue Act. Part VII of this Act, relating to the stock transfer tax, is repealed, and a new Part substituted therefor.

The schedule of excise taxes to be imposed on change of ownership, whether by sale or otherwise, of bonds (except Dominion of Canada bonds) and shares, when purchaser resides in Canada, is laid down, and the Minister of National Revenue may affix a value where current market value is not established. The manner in which the tax is to be paid and recorded is also described and penalties are set for failure to comply with the legislation. Important changes in excise taxes on automobiles are outlined in Schedule I. A flat-rate tax of 5 p.c. on automobiles valued at $650 is imposed in place of the 5 p.c. and 10 p.c. rates, with exemptions to Canadian manufacturers based on price and cost of production, formerly prevailing. In no case must the tax per automobile exceed $250. Under s. 86 of c. 45, the sales tax is increased from 6 p.c. to 8 p.c. With a view to simplifying administration, certain materials consumed in the process of manufacture are rendered exempt.

Schedules II, III, and V of the original legislation, as subsequently amended, are repealed and Schedules II, III, and IV of this chapter are substituted, respectively, for each.

Agriculture.—Dominion guarantee of bank loans made under the Seed Grain Act, 1936, and the Local Improvement Districts Act, 1936, of Saskatchewan, are provided for by c. 9. The total loans guaranteed are not to exceed $4,000,000, and the primary liability is on the province and such Dominion guarantee as is given is separate and successive thereto.

C. 12 authorizes and provides for the payment of a sum not exceeding $6,600,000 to the Wheat Board for distribution to wheat producers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in respect to deliveries of the 1930 crop to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. The basis of payment is laid down in Schedules A and B appended to the legislation. Payments of credit balances in respect to barley, flax, and rye delivered in the crop year 1930-31 are also provided for as well as the discharge of claims against the Board when payment has been made.

C. 32 amends the Dairy Industry Act in details regarding the character and weight of butter and cheese manufactured or imported for sale.

Civil Service.—C. 8 is cited as the Salary Deduction (Continuance) Act, 1936, and continues the legislation outlined in c. 26, 1935 (see p. 1112 of the 1936 Year Book) for another year.

A new Department of the Civil Service, known as the Department of Mines and Resources, is provided for by c. 33, and the organization of the Department may be provided for by Order in Council and the positions filled by previous employees of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Department of Mines, and the Department of Indian Affairs. The Department of the Interior Act and the Department of Immigration and Colonization Act are repealed and also stated sections of the Geology and Mines Act and of the Indian Act, which conflict with the organization as a separate Department of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The organization of a new Department of Transport is provided for under c. 34, by amending the Department of Railways and Canals Act (c. 171, R.S.C. 1927) by substituting the word "Transport" for the words "Railways and Canals" in the earlier legislation, and repealing the Department of Marine Act. In addition to Railways and Canals and Marine, the control and supervision of the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence is transferred to the Minister of Transport, and control of Civil Aviation boards is to be vested in the Department of Transport. The organization of the Department may be provided for by Order

in Council and the positions filled by previous employees of the Departments of Railways and Canals, Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence.

Employment.—The National Employment Commission is established under c. 7 to find ways and means of providing remunerative employment and reducing the numbers on relief. The Commission is to consist of not more than seven members and its organization, powers and duties are outlined. The Commission functions under the direction of the Minister of Labour and may, among other duties, mobilize agencies for relief, recommend programs for the public works, report on measures for co-operation with commercial and industrial groups and the establishment of an apprenticeship system in industry, investigate methods to secure suitable employment for ex-soldiers, and explore long-range plans of national development. The appointment of a National Advisory Committee of industrial and social service organizations is provided for to assist the Commission.

C. 15 is the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, which continues for one year the work done under the previous Relief Acts of 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935, and provides that the Governor in Council may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament, authorize the execution, by persons on relief as far as practicable, of works and undertakings which the Governor in Council may determine to be in the general interest of Canada. Agreements may be made with any of the provinces or with corporations and individuals concerning relief measures and the increase of employment. The amount of provincial assistance granted to any province is strictly limited under c. 46, which is an amendment to c. 15.

The re-employment of former members of the Forces is the purpose of the Veterans' Assistance Commission Act, 1936 (c. 47 of the Statutes), under which the Veterans' Assistance Commission is established with necessary powers for this purpose. Among other duties, it is to co-ordinate and co-operate with the National Employment Commission in efforts towards the registration, classification and employment of veterans.

Justice.—The Criminal Code (c. 36, R.S.C. 1927) is amended by c. 29 regarding persons who may issue pistol or revolver permits, the interpretation of the term "seditious intention", procedure on appeals and trials in certain cases, theft and receiving stolen property and several other matters.

C. 39 amends the Judges Act (c. 105, R.S.C. 1927) as regards the classification and salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario. A Chief Justice in Appeal is temporarily appointed and the number of High Court Judges is increased. The office of Chief Justice of the High Court with a salary of $10,000 per annum, as in the cases of other Chief Justices, is also provided for.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act is amended by c. 40, chiefly in relation to the liability of adults, including parents and guardians, who contribute to such delinquency. It is no defence if the child does not actually become delinquent.

Parliamentary Representation.—The Dominion Franchise Act (c. 51, 1934) is amended by c. 4 to permit of the annual revision of the lists of electors being omitted for the year 1936.

The taking of Dominion by-elections and the manner of procedure, the supply of lists, etc., and forms of oath to be taken by the voter and the person vouching for the voter, are provided for by c. 35 and all matters regarding the registration of voters and the preparation and revision of lists for by-elections are dealt with in c. 36, which is an Act to amend, with regard to by-elections, the Dominion Franchise Act.

Pensions and Soldier Settlement.—Under c. 10, the time for additional credit on payments of arrears or instalments under the Soldier Settlement Act is extended to March, 1938.

The Pension Act (c. 157, R.S.C. 1927), as amended from time to time since 1927, is further amended by c. 44. The Governor in Council is empowered to appoint five additional *ad hoc* Commissioners to the Canadian Pension Commission if and as required, but each shall be appointed for a period not in excess of one year, although he may be re-appointed. Certain stipulations regarding such appointments are laid down. Provision is made for the attendance of a judge of a provincial Superior Court, for necessary periods, at sessions of the Pension Appeal Court. Such an *ad hoc* judge is vested with the powers of a member of the Court. Amendments are also made regarding the dates before which application must be made for disability pensions; adjustment of pension when pensioner is in receipt of relief or in case of retroactive increase of pension, continuance of pension to dependants on death of wife or widow of a pensioner, and many other matters regarding the procedure to be taken by, and the assistance to be given to, applicants for pensions or for appeal; the procedure on appeal; and the cancellation of pensions or non-payment of same under certain circumstances.

C. 48 amends the War Veterans' Allowance Act by the establishment of the War Veterans' Allowance Board to replace the Committee provided for in the original legislation (c. 48, 1930). Provision is made for members of the Board who, prior to appointment, were members of the public service, to become contributors to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund. Members who have served on the Board for stated periods and who are not entitled to superannuation may be granted pensions. The powers of the Board are enlarged and allowances may be made to veterans of 55 years of age (in place of 60) when incapable of self maintenance owing to disability, pre-ageing, etc. In case of suspension of payment of allowances for stated cause, the Board may continue payment in part to dependants.

Radio.—The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, is the title of c. 24, which establishes, under the Minister of Transport, the organization and powers of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The objects of the Corporation are defined in s. 8. Working capital and advances for capital works up to $100,000 and $500,000, respectively, may be advanced by the Minister of Finance to the Corporation. Licence fees collected from the public are to be deposited to the credit of the Corporation.

Trade and Commerce.—The Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States was given approval by c. 3. The Agreement is set out in fifteen Articles constituting the Schedule to the Act.

C. 28 amends the Copyright Amendment Act, 1931 (c. 8, 1931). Performances presumed to be given without private profit are more clearly defined; amendments are made to the section regarding tariffs of fees, charges, and royalties which are proposed to be collected, and a Copyright Appeal Board is constituted to consider statements and objections of such fees, charges or royalties, and the Board is empowered to make such alternative statements as it thinks fit and once statements have been approved, right of action is barred. Until Jan. 1, 1937, the Governor in Council may prescribe fees, charges or royalties.

Transportation.—*Railways.*—By c. 21 auditors for the year 1936 are appointed to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the Canadian National Railways under s. 13 of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933. The latter Act is amended by c. 25, Part I being repealed and another Part substituted therefor,

which re-establishes a Board of Directors (seven in number) in place of three Trustees. The organization of the Board and its duties are specifically laid down. Annual reports are to be submitted to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

C. 26 provides for the construction of about ninety-nine miles of Canadian National railway line from Senneterre to Rouyn in the province of Quebec at an estimated cost of $5,940,000. The nature and form of securities and guarantees are to be decided by the Governor in Council and signed by the Minister of Finance, and construction contracts are to be let by tender. Pending the issue of guaranteed securities, advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund may be authorized.

C. 27 authorizes the issue of notes for refunding and capital expenditures made during 1936 to the amount of $9,959,000 made up of an amount not exceeding $7,459,000 on account of equipment, and up to $2,500,000 for construction and betterments. The Minister of Finance may make loans, secured by such notes, to the total sum named.

Shipping.—The Canada Shipping Act (c. 44, 1934) is amended by c. 23. The powers of pilotage authorities are widened in certain particulars, and under "Offences and Penalties" the punishable offences of pilots are re-defined. A new section is added on the application of load line provisions and several other amendments of a general nature are made.

Certain rules relating to bills of lading in connection with the carriage of goods by water are made effective under c. 49—the Water Carriage of Goods Act, 1936. These rules are detailed in the Schedule to the Act, and cover: risks; responsibilities and liabilities; rights and immunities; surrender of rights and immunities and increase of responsibilities and liabilities; special conditions; limitations on the application of the rules; and limitation of liability.

Harbours.—The Toronto Harbour Commissioners are empowered to borrow money from time to time to pay or redeem debentures, and to issue debentures for money so borrowed, under c. 11—the Toronto Harbour Commissioners' Act, 1936.

C. 42 is an Act respecting the National Harbours Board. The Board is given jurisdiction over the following harbours: Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and Vancouver, the boundaries of which are described in Schedule B to the Act, and over other Dominion works and property which may be transferred to the Board by the Governor in Council. The rights of employees under the Government Employees' Compensation Act and the Civil Service Superannuation Act are protected. The Board may acquire real estate either under the Expropriation Act or by other means when previously authorized by the Governor in Council; such property is to be vested in His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada. Works executed under the direction of the Board must be by public tender except in stated cases.

The Board is empowered to enforce by-laws made by the Governor in Council for the management and control of property under its jurisdiction. Rates and tolls may be levied or commuted and power of seizure is vested in the Board in case of default or under certain other circumstances, the Board having a lien on any vessel in preference to all other claims except wages of seamen. Other powers of the Board and the manner of carrying them out and the payment of penalties are defined. The Minister of Finance may make advances from the Consolidated Fund, for working capital purposes, not exceeding at any time $1,000,000, to be covered by certificates of indebtedness bearing interest. Procedure regarding the keeping of accounts and annual reports are also laid down. This legislation repeals the Quebec

Harbour and River Police Act and numerous Acts, or portions of Acts, mentioned n Schedule A.

Miscellaneous.—Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1935, establishing the Economic Council of Canada, is repealed by c. 5.

Under c. 14, the Agreement of Mar. 30, 1920, with the city of Ottawa is extended for another year as from July 1, 1935.

The Insurance Act of 1932, as subsequently amended by later legislation, is revised (c. 18) by bringing a number of sections up to date in regard to minor matters.

The Indian Act is amended by c. 20, chiefly with regard to the powers of the Superintendent General who may make regulations relating to game, plant diseases, motor vehicles, etc., which, when officially published, are to have the same force as though enacted by statute. Penalties may be provided for violation or non-observance, and the regulations may provide for "incorporation by reference" of specific laws or regulations in force within any province of Canada. With regard to the election of chiefs, it is provided that in case of equality of votes the agent or person presiding shall have the casting vote. The subsections regarding the application of penalties for the selling of intoxicants, gambling, and drinking are repealed. Other amendments are of a minor nature.

The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936, is the title of c. 43. Lands described in the Schedule to the Act are set apart in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as National Parks subject to the provisions of the National Parks Act (c. 33, 1930), and agreed upon additions may be made to the former park by proclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Legislation.

The reader is referred to the different provincial authorities for information in this connection. It is felt that whatever is lost to those readers who are interested in having all provincial legislation brought together and listed under one head is more than offset by the information of more general interest which it has been possible to include in the limited space available, but which would otherwise have had to be omitted.

Section 3.—Principal Events of the Year.

Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Year, 1936.*

Constructive factors dominated the economic situation in Canada during 1936, and a greater measure of prosperity was enjoyed than in any year since 1930. Advances were recorded in most factors regarded as significant in the study of cyclical fluctuations.

Productive operations as measured by the index of the physical volume of business were about 9½ p.c. greater than in the preceding year. The newsprint, mining, and power industries reached new high records, showing marked gains over 1935. The increase in the volume of manufactured goods was about 10 p.c. Despite lower yields for many crops, farm income rose to the highest level in six years. The expansion in productive operations in Canada was due in large measure to the growth of external demand, exports increasing by nearly 23 p.c., owing in part to the economic recovery in most of the principal countries. With a heavy carry-over of wheat and facilities for the production of minerals and other natural products on a large scale, Canada was in a position to share fully in the revival of international trade.

* Abbreviated from "Business Conditions in Canada, 1936", prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Agriculture.—Unfavourable weather conditions during the growing season greatly reduced the production of field crops. Owing to the marked rise in prices, however, the pecuniary return was greater than in any year since 1930. It is estimated that, by the end of 1936, actual farm prices had risen from about 35 p.c. in 1932 to about 65 p.c. of the level in the base year of 1926, while prices for goods purchased by the farmer had not then risen above 1932 levels, that is, about 82 p.c. of the base level.

The wheat crop of 1936 was very high in grade and quality, partially offsetting the effect of the diminished production. The production of coarse grains and fodder crops declined from that of 1935, on account of the prevalence of drought over large areas of Canada. With production of potatoes about the same as in 1935, price levels advanced and were maintained during the year. The improved export demand was partly due to the decline of 17 p.c. in the crop of the United States.

There was further expansion in the sale of live stock off farms during 1936. Inspected slaughterings, as a measure of market supplies, showed expansion with the index recording a gain of nearly 18·5 p.c. Cattle slaughterings showed a gain of 11·1 p.c., while a much greater gain was shown in hog slaughterings, amounting to no less than 27 p.c. The production of creamery butter, owing to better feed supplies and favourable pasture conditions in dairy districts, and to greater diversion of milk to the creameries, reached a new record output of 250,292,677 pounds, an increase of approximately 9·4 million pounds or 3·9 p.c. over 1935.

Minerals.—Canada's mineral production valued at $361,394,000 in 1936 showed a gain of 15·7 p.c. over 1935, the previous peak year. Increases in output of most mineral products and improved prices for several metals combined to bring about this maximum.

Canada's output of gold was double that of ten years ago, amounting to 3,735,000 fine ounces. Valued at $35·03 per ounce, the production of gold was worth $130,848,000, recording a gain of 13·2 p.c. over 1935. Canada's base metal producers enjoyed an exceptionally progressive year, aided by the steady improvement in the prices of copper, lead, and zinc and by the heavy demand for the metals in British and foreign markets. Production of nickel, lead, and zinc increased in both quantity and value, while copper output, although declining slightly in quantity, also had a higher value due to the rise in prices.

Non-metallic mineral developments were featured by notable gains in the output of asbestos, cement, coal, and natural gas.

Forestry.—Operations in the forestry group of industries were greatly expanded in the year 1936. The production of newsprint reached a new high point in history, being close to the practical limit of capacity, with a gain of 16 p.c. over the previous year. An unsatisfactory feature was the low price level which persisted in spite of the higher cost of operations. One of the features of the rise in operations of the forest industries was the increase in exports of forest products, in which lumber and newsprint played the leading roles. The forestry industry is one of the largest employers of labour, and working forces in logging showed a gain of 9·3 p.c., while both sawmilling and paper industries recorded advances of nearly 8 p.c.

Electric Power.—The year 1936 recorded a peak of electric production in the Dominion, the output showing a gain of 8·9 p.c. over the preceding year. The production of central electric stations, which supply over 90 p.c. of the electric power in Canada, was, in the last calendar year, 25,493 million kilowatt hours, the output in 1935 having amounted to 23,404 million kilowatt hours. The peak

annual production of electric power previous to 1935 was 21,160 million kilowatt hours—the figure for 1934.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing operations gathered momentum during the year, the output having been greater than at any time since 1929. The gain over the preceding year was 10 p.c., indicating the extensive nature of the industrial recovery. The output of industries engaged in the production of producers' goods showed a gain of 8·1 p.c. The iron and steel industry is typical of this group and steel ingots recorded a gain of 18·4 p.c. over 1935; the increase in pig iron production was 13 p.c. The gain in the index of consumers' goods was also appreciable, being 9·2 p.c.

Construction.—Construction contracts awarded exceeded the total for 1935 by 1·4 p.c. Residential and industrial construction showed increases of 17·7 p.c. and 45·4 p.c., respectively, offsetting to a large extent the decline of 22 p.c. in business building. As a large number of industries are now operating at high levels, it is anticipated that the construction of industrial plants and extensions will shortly become a more important factor.

External Trade.—The substantial gain in external trade, especially in exports, was one of the chief constructive developments of the year. Total exports of merchandise showed an increase of 22·6 p.c., while a gain of 15·4 p.c. was shown in imports. The excess of exports over imports was large.

Several causes contributed to the wide expansion in the export trade of the Dominion during the year. One factor was the economic recovery which was practically world-wide. The circumstances surrounding the wheat trade were exceptionally favourable. The advance in wholesale prices in the last half of the year also added appreciably to the value of our trade.

Transportation.—Owing to the marked degree of mutual dependence existing between industries and the railways, the operating and financial records of the latter present a measure of industrial activity. Railway traffic in 1936, however, showed only a modest increase over the preceding year. The gain in carloadings over 1935 was 5·8 p.c. Gross operating revenues of the two principal systems indicated a gain of slightly more than 7 p.c. for the Canadian Pacific and 6·7 p.c. for the Canadian lines of the Canadian National.

Canal traffic showed a general advance in 1936, the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence canals during the period of navigation showing an increase of 21 p.c., while the gain in the traffic through the Canadian and American locks of Sault Ste. Marie was 45 p.c.

Employment and Unemployment.—Substantial recovery in industrial employment was recorded in the Dominion during 1936, in continuance of the advance apparent for nearly four years. The unadjusted index of employment, with 1926 equalling 100, rose from 104·6 on Dec. 1, 1935, to 110·1 on the corresponding date of last year. Since, in the past two years, there has been considerable diminution in the numbers engaged on the unemployment relief projects of the various governing authorities, the gains recently shown in the monthly employment surveys indicate a revival in business that is happily due to an increasing demand for commodities at home and abroad.

In manufacturing, the seasonally adjusted index increased by 3·1 p.c. to 108·1. In metal mining, the number of persons employed was at its maximum for the 15-year period of observation. The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals

provided work during 1936 for a larger number of men than in the preceding year. Logging showed accelerated activity, the index standing at 265·7 on Dec. 1, 1936, when it was higher than at that date in any other year of the record. Employment in transportation improved slightly in 1936. The merchandising and service divisions reported substantial increases in their personnel, the latest reports showing a higher level of employment than for some years past; the advance was partly a result of a quickened tourist trade. The exception to the general revival was the construction industry in which the decline of relief operations accounted for the smaller volume.

Prices.—During the first half of 1936, the level of wholesale prices was not greatly altered, the steadiness characteristic of the two preceding years being continued. Several fundamental causes contributed toward raising the price level in the later months of the year. The worst drought in many years caused an advance in agricultural crop prices. The reduction in commodity stocks overhanging world markets, the transformation of the gold reserve position due in part to revaluation, and expanding purchasing power accompanying business recovery were potent influences in raising the price level. The increasing expenditure for armament by most countries expanded the demand for many raw materials produced in Canada.

Throughout the decline, terminating in the early months of 1933, raw material prices had fallen more rapidly than those for finished products and the resulting contraction in primary producers' incomes affected business adversely. This disparity in respect of wholesale prices was eliminated in 1936, the index of raw and partly manufactured commodities having been 75·8 in November against 75·5 for fully and chiefly manufactured goods.

Banking.—Following a decline of nearly seven years, current loans placed by the chartered banks recorded moderate advances in the last half of 1936. The most important influences in the delay of the turning-point were the liquidation of indebtedness out of the increased profits of industry, the refinancing carried out by public bodies and other large institutions, and the restricted revenue from agricultural operations, which have absorbed in recent years nearly 30 p.c. of the total of strictly commercial loans and discounts granted in the Dominion. These influences, until the last six months of the year, continued to offset those making for an expansion in bank credit. Notice deposits at the end of December reached the highest level on record at $1,548 million, as compared with $1,526 million in January, 1929. With a progressive decline in loans and concurrent expansion in deposits, the banks were obliged to make heavy purchases of securities.

Public Finance.—According to the Budget of 1937, Dominion Government total revenues in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1937, were estimated at $452,123,000, which represented an increase of $79,527,000 over 1936. Total expenditures for the same period were $539,518,000, an increase of $6,933,000 over the preceding year. Of this amount special expenditures came to $80,429,000. The deficit amounted to $87,395,000 as compared with $159,989,000 in the preceding year. The net debt was estimated at $3,093,495,000 at Mar. 31, 1937.

Subsection 2.—Other Principal Events of the Year.

The Throne.—The Dominion Representatives to the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI on May 12, 1937, consisted of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Hon. E. Lapointe, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., Minister of Mines and Resources; the Hon. C. A.

Dunning, M.P., Minister of Finance; the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, M.P., Minister of National Defence; the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition; the Hon. W. E. Foster, Speaker of the Senate; the Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain, Speaker of the House of Commons; and the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain. All Branches of the Defence Services were represented by a contingent of 334, all ranks. For the first time in history, the Coronation ceremonies were broadcasted from Westminister Abbey all over the world. Local celebrations were held in every part of the Commonwealth. New Canadian coins with the head of King George VI on the obverse side, and typical Canadian designs on the reverse were circulated in Canada following the Coronation ceremonies. After the Coronation, the following representatives of the Government of Canada took part in the Imperial Conference held in London from May 14 to June 15; the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; the Right Hon. E. Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; and the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain.

The Governor General.—His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, returned the official visit made by the President of the United States to the Governor General's quarters of the Citadel, Quebec, July 31, 1936, when he and Lady Tweedsmuir visited President Roosevelt at the White House, Washington, D.C., on Mar. 30, 1937.

Visiting Royalty.—Prince Chichibu, brother of the Emperor Hirohito of Japan, and the Princess Chichibu, visited Ottawa as the guests of His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, April 3 to April 5, 1937.

Provincial General Elections.—General elections not reported in the 1936 Year Book, took place in Manitoba and Quebec. These are referred to on p. 69 of this volume. In Quebec, the Hon. Adelard Godbout, became Premier on the resignation of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, June 11, 1936, but at the general election which took place on Aug. 17, 1936, as indicated on page 69, the Union Nationale party under Maurice Duplessis, defeated the Liberals and M. Duplessis formed a government. A general election was held in British Columbia on June 1, 1937, at which the Liberal Government under the Hon. T. D. Pattullo was returned to power. A general election took place in Nova Scotia on June 29, 1937, when the Liberal Government under the Hon. A. L. Macdonald was returned to power.

Diplomatic Appointments.—Baron Robert Silvercruys, first Belgian Minister to Canada, presented his credentials to Lord Tweedsmuir on January 11, 1937.

Trade Agreements, etc.—During the year ended June, 1937, Trade Agreements were concluded with Uruguay, Germany and Haiti. An Exchange of Notes with Brazil continued, without interruption, former reciprocal trade relations between Canada and that country. The Canada-Polish Convention was brought into effect in August, 1936, and normal trade relations were re-established with Russia by Order in Council of September, 1936.

Particulars of these Agreements and changes in trade relations will be found at pp. 491-492 of this volume.

Subsection 3.—Obituary.

1936.—(See also pp. 1121-1122 of the 1936 Year Book.) May 7, Hon. Isidore N. Belleau, Lévis, Que., Retired Justice of the Superior Court. May 11, His Honour Trevor H. Grout, Brampton, Ont., Judge of the County Court of the County of Peel. May 13, Stewart E. Durling, Woodstock, N.B., M.L.A. for York. May 14,

Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., London, Eng., Commander of the British Forces in Egypt and Palestine during the Great War. May 18, Hon. Emile Fortin, M.D., Quebec, Que., Senator for De la Durantaye. June 5, Colin G. O'Brian, L'Orignal, Ont., late Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. June 11, Hon. Francis Brooke Gregory, Victoria, B.C., retired Judge of the Supreme Court. June 14, Elihu James Davis, Toronto, Ont., former Provincial Secretary. Richard Purdom Fairbairn, Toronto, Ont., former Provincial Deputy Minister of Public Works. June 16, Alfred Fitzpatrick, O.B.E., Toronto, Ont., Founder of the Frontier College. June 28, F. W. Perras, Ottawa, Ont., M.P. for Wright, Que. July 2, George W. Dawson, Ottawa, Ont., former M.P. for Addington. July 6, Hon. P. J. Veniot, M.P., Bathurst, N.B., former Postmaster General and Premier of New Brunswick. July 14, Judge Green, Claresholm, Alta., former Judge of the District Court of Medicine Hat and Red Deer. July 17, J. D. McNiven, Victoria, B.C., former Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia. July 20, S. T. McCavour, Ottawa, Ont., former Comptroller of Currency, Department of Finance. July 21, Hon. Robert Rogers, Guelph, Ont., former Minister of Public Works. July 29, Hon. Alexander Casimir Galt, Winnipeg, Man., former Judge of the King's Bench Division for Manitoba. Aug. 3, Edwin Hawken, Ottawa, Ont., Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine, and Chairman, National Harbours Commission. Aug. 14, Hon. Joseph A. C. Ethier, Montreal, Que., former Chief Justice of the Montreal Circuit Court and former M.P. for Two Mountains. Aug. 26, J. Emile Tremblay, Ottawa, Ont., former Civil Service Commissioner. Aug. 29, George Simpson, M.B.E., Ottawa, Ont., Editor of Debates, House of Commons. Sept. 7, L. A. Giroux, Rochester, Minn., U.S.A., M.L.A. for Grouard, Alta. Sept. 19, Hon. Campbell Lane, Montreal, Que., former Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Oct. 6, Hon. Charles McDonald, Vancouver, B.C., Senator for Vancouver. Oct. 10, Peter McGibbon, M.C., M.D., Bracebridge, Ont., former M.P. for Muskoka. Professor Edward Ernest Prince, Ottawa, Ont., former Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries. Oct. 12, Dr. John Pease Babcock, Victoria, B.C., former Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for B.C. Oct. 13, Archibald McGillivray, Winnipeg, Man., Deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba. Oct. 15, Hon. William Egbert, Calgary, Alta., former Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. James Hill, Belleville, Ont., M.L.A. for East Hastings. Oct. 29, T. C. Norris, Toronto, Ont., member of the Board of Railway Commissioners and former Premier of Manitoba. Nov. 13, Hon. William S. Bullock, Roxton Pond, Que., M.L.C. for Wellington. Nov. 21, Robert Gordon, Halifax, N.S., former Deputy Provincial Treasurer of N.S. Nov. 26, Robert Dunn, Jr., Victoria, B.C., Provincial Deputy Minister of Mines. Nov. 28, Mr. Justice de Lorimier, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec. Dec. 1, Sir Arthur G. Doughty, Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Archivist Emeritus. Mr. Justice Wilfrid Mercier, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Superior Court. Dec. 8, Hon. J. L. Chabot, M.D., Ottawa, Ont., Member of the Privy Council and former M.P. for Ottawa. Dec. 14, George de M. Loy, Valleyfield, Que., former M.P. for Beauharnois. Dec. 17, Hon. Richard S. White, Montreal, Que., Senator for Inkerman. Dec. 19, Henri Dessaint, Ottawa, Ont., Superintendent of the Money Order Branch, Post Office Department. Dec. 21, Major Hayter Reed, Montreal, Que., former Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. **1937.**—Jan. 11, Judge J. O. Lacroix, Montreal, Que., Judge of Court of Sessions. Jan. 14, William H. Collins, Ph. D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, Ont., Chief Geological Consultant, Dept. of Mines and Resources. Jan. 22, William Ross, Toronto, Ont., former M.P. for Ontario South. Jan. 29, Hon. Charles Marcil, Ottawa, Ont., M.P. for Bonaventure and former Speaker of the House of

Commons. Jan. 30, George A. McQuibban, M.L.A., M.D., Toronto, Ont., M.L.A. for Wellington North. Jan. 31, Herbert E. Wilton, Hamilton, Ont., M.P. for Hamilton West. Feb. 14, Matthew McKay, M.P., B.A., L.D.S., D.D.S., Ottawa, Ont., M.P. for Renfrew North. Feb. 15, Major-General Sir Frederick Loomis, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Montreal, Que., Commander of the Third Canadian Division in the Great War. Oscar Paradis, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Chief Law Translator of the House of Commons. Feb. 16, Sir Rodmond P. Roblin, Hot Springs, Ark., U.S.A., former Premier of Manitoba. Feb. 18, Hon. H. C. Hocken, Toronto, Ont., Senator for Toronto. Feb. 24, Hon. Patrick Burns, Calgary, Alta., Senator for Calgary. Mar. 16, Thomas W. Caldwell, Ottawa, Ont., former M.P. for Victoria-Carleton, N.B. Mar. 17, Hon. P. C. H. Primrose, Edmonton, Alta., Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. April 3, James Fraser Ellis, M.D., Ottawa, Ont., member of the Canadian Pension Commission and former Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia. April 15, Harry B. Short, St. Petersburg, Fla., U.S.A., former M.P. for Digby-Annapolis Royal. May 4, Gordon C. Wilson, Dundas, Ont., former M. P. for Wentworth, Ont. May 8, Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge, Que., M.L.C. for Inkerman, Que., and former Minister without Portfolio in the Quebec Legislature. May 11, Ferris Bolton, Brandon, Man., former M.P. for Lisgar. May 18, Andrew Halkett, Ottawa, Ont., former Marine Biologist, Department of Fisheries. May 24, George Taylor MacNutt, Stewiacke, N.S., former M.P. for Colchester. May 31, Dougald Kennedy, Grimsby, Ont., former M.P. for Kenora. June 4, Brigadier-General C. A. Smart, Westmount, Que., M.L.C. for Inkerman. June 10, Sir Robert Laird Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., former Prime Minister of Canada. June 15, George H. Van Allen, K.C., Rochester, Minn., U.S.A., M.L.A. for Edmonton, Alta.

Section 4.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Lieutenant-Governors, 1936.—April 29, Eric Weige Hamber, Esq., B.A., of Vancouver, B.C.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, succeeding the Hon. John William Fordham Johnson, said appointment to take effect on the 1st day of May, 1936. Sept. 10, Philip Carteret Hill Primrose, Esq., Edmonton, Alta.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Alberta, to be effective as from Oct. 1, 1936. Sept. 10, Archibald Peter McNab, Esq., Regina, Sask.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Saskatchewan, to be effective as from Oct. 1, 1936. **1937.**—Mar. 20, John Campbell Bowen, Esq., Edmonton, Alta.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta. April 7, Robert Irwin, Esq., Shelburne, N.S.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be effective May 1, 1937.

Privy Councillors, 1937.—May 10, His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada; the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Great Britain.

Senators, 1937.—Jan. 9, John Wallace de Beque Farris, Esq., K.C., Vancouver, B.C.; Jan. 12, Hon. Adrian Knatchbull Hugessen, K.C., Montreal, Que.

New Members of the House of Commons, 1936.—Mar. 16, J. R. Kirk, elected for Antigonish-Guysborough, N.S.; June 8, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, elected for Victoria, B.C.; Aug. 5, R. Leduc, elected for Wright, Que.; Aug. 17, Dr. C. J. Veniot, elected for Gloucester, N.B.; Oct. 26, J. A. Pinard, elected for Ottawa East, Ont **1937.**—Mar. 22, J. A. Marsh, elected for Hamilton West, Ont.; Mar. 22, P. E. Côté, elected for Bonaventure, Que.; April 5, R. M. Warren, elected for North Renfrew.

* This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1122-1131 of the 1936 Year Book.

Official Appointments, 1936.—May 8, Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter, Chief Justice of New Brunswick: to be the Administrator of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor from May 28, 1936, to July 12, 1936. May 12, Captain W. J. Milne of Shediac, N.B.: to be a Pilot Commissioner and Secretary of the Pilotage District of Shediac, N.B., in place of Wm. A. Simpson, resigned. May 13, Arthur B. Purvis, Esq., Montreal, Que., Chairman; A. N. McLean, Esq., Black's Harbour, N.B.; Alfred Marois, Esq., Manufacturer, Quebec, Que.; Tom Moore, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Mary M. Sutherland, Wells, B.C.; W. A. MacKintosh, Esq., Kingston, Ont.; and E. J. Young, Dummer, Sask.: to be members of the National Employment Commission. May 16, Dr. A. L. Clark, Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. A. Frigon, President, Quebec Electricity Commission and President, Corporation de l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal, Que.; Dr. J. C. Smith, Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal, Que.; Dr. R. C. Wallace, President, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.: to be members of the National Research Council for a period of three years, expiring Mar. 31, 1939. May 19, Dr. O. D. Skelton: to be Chairman of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission. June 4, Hon. Lawrence Arthur Dumoulin Cannon, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General. June 6, Major Hugh Spencer Relph, Ottawa, Ont.: to be Secretary of the National Employment Commission. Mrs. Helen Douglas Smith, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health, pursuant to the Pensions and National Health Department Act, *vice* Mrs. T. W. Sutherland, Wells, B.C., to be effective June 2, 1936. July 2, Hon. James Emile Pierre Prendergast, Chief Justice of Manitoba: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Manitoba during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from July 10, 1936, to July 31, 1936. July 7, Clifford B. Reilly, Esq., K.C.: to be an *ad hoc* member of the Canadian Pension Commission as from July 1, 1936, to Aug. 5, 1936, and a member of the above Commission for a period of seven years from August 6, 1936. Brigadier-General Harold French McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., at present Executive Assistant to the Canadian Pension Commission: to be a member of the said Commission in place of Dr. Robert John Kee, for a period of seven years as from July 1, 1936, and also to be Chairman of the Commission for one year from Aug. 6, 1936. Robert John Kee, Esq., M.D., at present a Member of the Canadian Pension Commission: to be a Member of the Pension Appeal Court, as from July 1, 1936. Colonel Cyrus Wesley Peck, V.C., D.S.O.: to be an *ad hoc* Member of the Canadian Pension Commission for a period of six months. Colonel John Grant Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Chairman; Lieutenant-Colonel Hugues Le Moyne de Martigny, Brigadier-General Alexander Ross, K.C., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C., to be Members; Huntley M. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., to be Secretary; and Edouard Belleau, Esq., to be Assistant Secretary of the Veterans' Assistance Commission, to be effective until Mar. 31, 1937. July 9, Mrs. Sara Donohue Simard, of the city of Quebec, Que.: to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health as from Aug. 1, 1936, *vice* Mrs. Amedée Trudeau, resigned. Aug. 7, Frederick William Riddell, Esq., Business Manager of the following named Corporations: Vancouver Harbour Commissioners; The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal; Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners; Quebec Harbour Commissioners; Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners; Saint John Harbour Commissioners; Halifax Harbour Commissioners: to be Commissioner and President of the above-mentioned Corporations, pending the appointment of the National Harbours Board. Aug. 15, Hon. Patrick Kerwin, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Deputy of His Excellency the

Governor General. Sept. 9, Hon. John Alexander Mathieson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island during the absence of the Hon. George Debrisay DeBlois, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from Sept. 14, 1936, to Oct. 14, 1936. Sept. 10, Ralph Osborne Campney, Esq., Vancouver, B.C., Barrister-at-law; Col. Arthur Edouard Dubuc, Ottawa, Ont., Civil Servant, and Bennett John Roberts, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Civil Servant: to be Members of the National Harbours Board. Mr. Campney to be Chairman, and Col. Dubuc to be Vice-Chairman respectively of the said Board. Samuel James Hungerford, Esq., Montreal, Que., Railway Executive: to be Chairman and Director of the Canadian National Railway Company for a term of three years. James Young Murdock, K.C., Toronto, Ont., Barrister-at-law, and Wilfrid Joseph Théophile Gagnon, Esq., Montreal, Que., Manufacturer: to be Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company for a term of three years. Herbert James Symington, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que., Barrister-at-law: to be a Director of the Canadian National Railway Company for a term of two years. Donald Hugh McDougall, Esq., LL.D., Stellarton, N.S., Industrial Engineer, and Robert John Moffatt, Esq., Bradwell, Sask., Farmer: to be Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company for a term of one year. Leonard W. Brockington, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., Barrister-at-law; Réné Morin, Esq., Montreal, Que., General Manager, and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Victoria, B.C.: to be Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a term of three years. J. Wilfrid Godfrey, Esq., Halifax, N.S., Barrister-at-law; Captain the Rev. Alexander Vachon, Quebec, Que., Director of Chemical Research, and Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Montreal, Que., Barrister-at-law and Educationalist: to be Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a term of two years. Peter Thomas Coolican and Francis Everett Joliffe of the Post Office Department: to be representatives of Canada at the next Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain to be held in November, 1936, in Panama, Republic of Panama. Sept. 11, Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, P.C.: to be Minister of Transport from the date of the coming into force of the Department of Transport Act, 1936. Valentine Irving Smart, Esq., B.A., Ottawa, Ont., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals: to be Deputy Minister of Transport, effective as and of the date of the coming into force of the Department of Transport Act, 1936. To be Directors of the Bank of Canada: Robert McQueen, Esq., Economist, Winnipeg, Man., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1942; J. Leroy Holman, Esq., Merchant, Summerside, P.E.I., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1942; Auguste C. Picard, Esq., Manufacturer, Quebec, Que., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1941; Fred Magee, Esq., Fish Packer and Merchant of Port Elgin, N.B., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1941; George C. Coote, Esq., Farmer, Nanton, Alta., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1940; Lieut.-Col. Claud Brown, Gentleman, London, Ont., until the annual general meeting of the Bank in 1940. Sept. 14, Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, P.C.: to be Minister of Mines and Resources from the date of the coming into force of the Department of Mines and Resources Act. Sept. 17, Brenton Leo Daly, Esq., Winnipeg, Man., General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, Canadian National Railways, Western Lines: to be a Director of the Canadian National Railway Company for a term of two years from the date of the coming into force of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1936. Sept. 30, T. C. Brooke, Esq., R.R. No. 1, Eburne, B.C.: to be a member of the North Fraser Harbour Commission, *vice* Richard Charles Hodgson, deceased. Oct. 6, Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of Alberta: to be the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Alberta during the absence of the Lieutenant-

Governor of Alberta from Oct. 6, 1936, to Oct. 19, 1936. Oct. 7, Robert MacNicol, Esq., Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Member of the Veteran's Assistance Commission, *vice* Brigadier-General Alexander Ross, K.C., resigned. Nov. 3, Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, Westville, N.S.; Madame Maurice Cormier, Montreal, Que.; Miss Ruth Law, Kitchener, Ont.; Mrs. Walter Lindal, Winnipeg, Man.; and Mrs. A. J. Currie, Govan, Sask.: to be Members of the National Employment Commission to constitute a Women's Advisory Committee. Nov. 12, William Ewart Gladstone Murray, Esq.: to be General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Augustin Fregon, Esq., Montreal, Que.: to be Assistant Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Alexander MacGillivray Young, B.A., M.D., C.M., Saskatoon, Sask.; Peter Andrew McLennan, M.D., Vancouver, B.C.; and H. A. Lafleur, B.A., M.D., Montreal, Que.: to be representatives of the Governor in Council upon the Medical Council of Canada for a period of four years commencing Nov. 26, 1936. Nov. 18, Frederic E. Bronson, Esq.: to be Chairman of the Federal District Commission *vice* W. E. Matthews, Esq., resigned. Nov. 20, Hon. Alexander Kenneth MacLean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Ottawa; Ephraim Herbert Coleman, Esq., K.C., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa; and Paul Fontaine, Esq., K.C., one of the Senior Advisory Counsel, Department of Justice, Ottawa: to be Members of the Copyright Appeal Board, Hon. Mr. Justice MacLean to be Chairman of the said Board. Dec. 1, Frederick Charles Blair, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Director of Soldier Settlement on and from Dec. 1, 1936. Dec. 3, William Clifford Clark, Esq., Deputy Minister of Finance: to be a Member of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for a term of five years in the place of B. J. Roberts, Esq. **1937.**—Jan. 6, Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection: to be Chairman, Dr. C. Marius Barbeau, Ethnologist and Folklorist, National Museum of Canada, Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources: to be Members *ex officio*, Dr. Harold Wigmore McGill, Director, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources; Major-General Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner, R.C.M.P.; Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, and R. A. Gibson, Esq., Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources: to be Members, F. H. H. Williamson; Major T. H. Irvine; Austin Louis Cumming; James Percival Richards; Major David Livingstone McKeand; Dr. C. Marius Barbeau, and Aurèle LaRocque. Jan. 22, A. M. Shaw, Esq., B.S.A., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.: to be Director of Marketing, Department of Agriculture, to be effective from Jan. 22, 1937. Feb. 8, Dr. R. E. Monteith, Balcarres, Sask.: to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health as from April 1, 1937, *vice* Mr. T. O. King. Mar. 8, Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of attending the Coronation and other ceremonies in London from April 29, 1937, until June 25, 1937. Mar. 16, Lucien Pacaud, Esq., Quebec, Que.: to be Secretary of the National Battlefields Commission *vice* Charles Fremont, Esq., K.C., resigned. Mar. 17, Hon. Aulay MacAulay Morrison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be Administrator of the Government of British Columbia during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of attending the Coronation and other ceremonies in London, from April 12, 1937, until July 1, 1937. Mar. 18, Hon. John Babington MacAulay Baxter, Chief Justice of New Brunswick: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of attending the Coronation and other ceremonies in London, from April 16, 1937, until June 4, 1937. Mar. 31, Hon. Sir Joseph Mathias Tellier, Chief Justice of Quebec: to be Administrator of the Govern-

ment of the Province of Quebec during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of attending the Coronation and other ceremonies in London from April 23, 1937, until a date not later than June 30, 1937. April 1, Hon. John Alexander Mathieson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island: to be Administrator of the Province of Prince Edward Island during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of attending the Coronation and other ceremonies in London from April 10, 1937, to June 10, 1937. April 15, W. A. Found, Esq., Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa; Thomas Reid, Esq., Newton, B.C., Member of Parliament for the constituency of New Westminster, and A. L. Hager, Esq., President and General Manager of the Canadian Fishing Company, Vancouver: to be Members of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. Fred Alexander McGregor, Esq., M.A., Ottawa, Ont.: to be the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. April 20, Hon. Henry Hague Davis, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General. May 20, the Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of Alberta: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Alberta during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from May 22, 1937, to May 27, 1937. May 29, the Rev. Wilfred Eastland Fuller, of Campbellton, Province of New Brunswick, a Canon of the Church of England in Canada: to be a Governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, *vice* Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, resigned. The Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from June 1, 1937, to July 31, 1937.

Judicial Appointments, 1936.—May 8, Charles Edward McLeod, Esq., Dawson, Y.T., Barrister-at-law: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. June 2, Dr. J. Etienne Amyot, Indian Agent at Resolution, N.W.T.: to be a Justice of the Peace, pursuant to the Northwest Territories Act, in and for the Northwest Territories, with the powers and authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any law or ordinance, civil or criminal, in force in the said Territories. July 17, Corporal Leonard Sydney Kingston, R.C.M.P.: to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Yukon Territory, with the powers and authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any law or ordinance, civil or criminal, in force in the said Territory. Sept. 18, Herbert H. Shandley, Esq., Victoria, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria in the said Province, and also Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia during his tenure of the said office. E. Ainslie Wright, Esq., K.C., Renfrew, Ont.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka in the said Province, to take effect on the first day of October, 1936, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario during his tenure of the said office. Frank Denton, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be the Eighth Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York in the said Province, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario so long as he shall hold the said Office of Judge. D. B. Coleman, Esq., Barrister, Welland, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Ontario in the Province of Ontario, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario during his tenure of the said office. J. A. S. Plouffe, Esq., K.C., Sudbury, Ont.: to be Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing in the said Province, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario during his tenure of the said office. J. A. Stanbury, Esq., K.C., Exeter, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln in the Province of Ontario, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario during his tenure of the said office. Sept. 23, the Hon. Newton

Wesley Rowell, P.C., K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario with the style and title of Chief Justice of Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Edgar Rodolphe Eugène Chevrier, Esq., K.C., M.P., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Ainslie W. Greene, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Archibald Cochrane, Esq., K.C., Cobourg, Ont.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Peel in the Province of Ontario, and to be also a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario during his tenure of the said office. Sept. 30, Théodule Rhéaume, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que.: to be a Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Nov. 3, Hon. Charles Richmond Mitchell, a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the said Court and *ex officio* a Justice of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Hon. Frank Ford, a Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Justice of the Appellate Division of the said Court and *ex officio* a Judge of the Trial Division. Simpson J. Shepherd, Esq., K.C., Lethbridge, Alta: to be a Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and *ex officio* a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Dec. 1, MacKay Meikle, Esq., Mining Inspector of the Department of the Interior of Fort Smith, N.W.T.: to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northwest Territories. Dec. 2, Wilfrid Lazure, Esq., K.C., Sherbrooke, Que.: to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, and the City of Montreal or immediate vicinity thereof, to be his place of residence. Dec. 14, Edward Miall, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Senior Advisory Counsel of the Department of Justice: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Percy Meudell Anderson, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Senior Advisory Counsel of the Department of Justice: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Jan. 22, William Patrick John O'Meara, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Assistant Under-Secretary of State: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Mar. 1, Wellington Clifton Kelley, Esq., K.C., West Summerland, B.C.: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Yale in the said Province, to be effective Mar. 1, 1937, and to be also a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia during his tenure of the said office. April 2, Hon. Gordon McGregor Sloan, K.C., Attorney General of the Province of British Columbia: to be a Puisne Justice of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. Hon. Archer Martin, a Justice of the Appeal Court for the Province of British Columbia: to be Chief Justice of British Columbia. April 23, Hon. William F. Carroll, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia: to be a District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the Admiralty District of the Province of Nova Scotia. Hon. John Babington MacAulay Baxter, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, as Deputy Judge in Admiralty for the Province of New Brunswick.

Commissioners, 1936.—April 22, Russell John Rogers, Esq., Harold Lienan Harshaw, Esq., and Richard Walter Raynor, Esq., Field Supervisors, Soldier Settlement, Toronto: to be Commissioners to take affidavits, oaths, statutory declarations or solemn affirmations required to be taken or made for the purposes of the Soldier Settlement Act. April 27, G. E. Lapalme, Esq., Barrister, Joliette, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. May 12, Fred Clark Wallace Rice, Principal Clerk, Soldier Settlement, Winnipeg, Man.: to be a Commissioner to take affidavits, oaths, statutory declarations or solemn affirmations required to be taken or made

for the purpose of the Soldier Settlement Act. May 16, Hon. Oswald Smith Crocket, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths within the Dominion of Canada. Paul Provost, Esq., Barrister, Waterloo, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Benoit Marchesseault, Esq., Barrister, Waterloo, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Alphonse Auger, Esq., K.C., Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. May 23, Alexander Henderson, Esq., K.C., Barrister, Vancouver, B.C.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of British Columbia as may be referred to him. Leopold Pinsonneault, Esq., Barrister, Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. May 29, Frederick William Riddell, Esq., Business Manager of the following named Corporations: Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners, Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners, Saint John Harbour Commissioners, Halifax Harbour Commissioners: to act as Commissioner and President *pro tem* of each of the above Corporations during the illness of the Commissioner and President. May 30, Philippe Marchand, Esq., K.C., Victoriaville, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. M. G. V. Gould, Esq., Barrister, Bowmanville, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. June 6, Dr. Henry Marshall Tory: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon all such matters as he shall consider necessary with the view of ascertaining whether conditions prejudicial to the public exist in connection with the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada. Jean-Marie Bouchard, Esq., Barrister, La Malbaie, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Jean Louis Marchand, Esq., Barrister, Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. A. J. Whitmore, Esq., Head, Western Division, Department of Fisheries and George J. Alexander, Esq., Assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia: to be Canadian Members of the International Commission under the Pacific Halibut Treaty. June 10, Paul A. Boivin, Esq., Barrister, Hull, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Hormisdas Gariepy, Esq., Barrister, Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Watson

McNaught, Esq., Kensington, P.E.I.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees. June 13, Adolphe Allard, Esq., K.C., St. François du Lac, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. June 15, Joseph F. McManus, Esq., Barrister, Halifax, N.S.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia as may be referred to him. Marc Stein, Esq., Barrister, Rivière-du-Loup, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. June 24, Thomas Hall, Esq., K.C., Cobourg, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Douglas Slater, Esq., Barrister, Kingston, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. J. F. Forbes, Esq., Barrister, Sussex, N.B.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of New Brunswick as may be referred to him. Joseph Belanger, Esq., Barrister, Joliette, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Leo LaFlamme, Esq., Barrister, Montmagny, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. O. A. Saddlemeyer, Esq., Barrister, Birch Hills, Sask.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Saskatchewan as may be referred to him. June 25, Maurice Demers, Esq., Barrister, Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. June 27, Hon. William Ferdinand Alphonse Turgeon, Regina, Sask., a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and to report upon the subject of the production, buying, selling, holding, storing, transporting, and exporting of Canadian Grains and Grain Products, and other questions incident to such matters. July 2, J. L. McComber, Esq., Barrister, Port Arthur, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Dr. Thomas Robertson, appointed Mar. 14, 1936, a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to make a general survey of the conditions of the Indians in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island: to be a Commissioner to make a similar survey of the conditions of the Indians in other Provinces or such parts as may be designated. July 17, Edward Gariepy, Esq., Barrister, Edmonton, Alta.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Alberta as may be referred to him. D. R. Bishop, Esq., Barrister of Woodstock, N.B.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate

such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of New Brunswick as may be referred to him. A. H. H. DesBarres, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Guysboro, N.S.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia as may be referred to him. Raoul Legendre, Esq., Three Rivers, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Perrault Casgrain, Esq., K.C., Rimouski, Que.: to be a Commissioner pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Charles Gamache, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. J. J. Kraus, Esq., Barrister, Wakaw, Sask.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Saskatchewan as may be referred to him. July 23, Fabio Monet, Esq., St. Jean, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Aug. 4, Rolland Bousquet, Esq., Barrister, Longueuil, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Aug. 14, Eric Glendinning Cowell, Esq., Barrister, of the City of Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations in New Zealand concerning matters affecting proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in New Zealand. Aug. 27, Col. R. J. Gill, M.C., Brockville, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Sept. 2, J. N. Conroy, Esq., Barrister, North Battleford, Sask.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Saskatchewan as may be referred to him. Sept. 4, Heathfield Richard Found, Esq., Ellerslie, P.E.I., Instrument Man: to be an Honorary Inspecting Officer for the purpose of the Fish Inspection Act with the powers of a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, etc. Sept. 9, Jean Lesage, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. A. A. Ingram, Esq., Barrister, Midland, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Sept. 17, J. C. McRuer, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Member of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the penal system of Canada in the room, place, and stead of the late Harry W. Anderson. Sept. 18, Perrault Casgrain, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Rimouski, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part II of the Inquiries Act, to investigate and report upon the conduct of the caretaker of the public building at Rimouski, Que. Nov. 3, J. J. Martel, Esq., Coaticook, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to

Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. J. M. Cooper, Esq., Barrister, Sudbury, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Pierre de Guise, Esq., Barrister, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Nov. 12, Ewart Dixon, Esq., Barrister, Hamilton, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Nov. 20, Victor Chabot, Esq., K.C., St. Hyacinthe, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Parker T. Hickey, Esq., Halifax, N.S.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia as may be referred to him. Nov. 23, Ludger Codebecq, Esq., Barrister, Valleyfield, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Nov. 26, Col. Cyrus Wesley Peck, V.C., D.S.O.: to be an *ad hoc* Commissioner for the purpose of considering and adjudicating upon applications for pensions for a period of one year from July 7, 1936. Dec. 1, Shirley G. MacDonald, Esq., Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner, City of Mexico, Mexico: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations in Mexico for use in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada. Dec. 5, Hon. Arthur T. LeBlanc, Puisne Judge of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate whether or not there was this year a serious amount of illegal lobster fishing and canning in Lobster Fishing Districts Nos. 7 and 8 and also whether illegal smelt fishing occurred during the fall of 1936. Hon. Alexander Andrew McGillivray, a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta; Hon. Albert Freeman Ewing; Hon. William Robinson Howson; and Hon. Simpson James Shepherd—Justices of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem*, to administer oaths within the Province of Alberta. Dec. 16, H. L. E. Priestman, Esq., Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Sydney, Australia: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations in Australia for use in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer, take, and receive such other oaths, affidavits, declarations, and affirmations as by law it is competent to authorize him to administer, take, or receive in Australia. Dec. 21, Antoine Bourget, Esq., Barrister, Lauzon, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Dec. 29, Albert Gordon, Esq., Barrister, Windsor, Ont.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. **1937.**—Jan. 18, M. C. MacGillivray, Esq., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, Germany: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations in Germany, for use in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and to ad-

minister, take, and receive such other oaths, affidavits, declarations, and affirmations as by law it is competent for him to administer, take, or receive in Germany. Jan. 21, T. C. Greschuk, Esq., Barrister, Winnipeg, Man.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Manitoba as may be referred to him. Feb. 3, J. C. Fuller, District Superintendent, Soldier Settlement, Winnipeg, Man.; W. L. Taylor, Chief Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Regina, Sask.; and J. M. Varey, District Superintendent, Soldier Settlement, Edmonton, Alta.: to be Commissioners to investigate and report respecting the apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness incurred for advances of seed grain, fodder for animals, and other relief in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, in the place and stead of D. B. Gow, J. A. Reid, and A. Norquay, respectively. Feb. 5, J. L. Bourgault, Esq., Weedon, Que.: to be a Commissioner, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. Mar. 1, Hon. Arthur T. LeBlanc, Puisne Judge in the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick: to be a Commissioner to investigate charges made against Fisheries Inspector James J. Losier. James Scotland Burns, Esq., Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Saskatoon: to be a Commissioner to take oaths, affidavits, statutory declarations or solemn affirmations, pursuant to the Soldier Settlement Act. Mar. 30, J. A. Strong, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations, and affirmations in the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. April 7, E. E. Thomson, Esq., Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement, Regina: to be a Commissioner to investigate and report respecting the apportionment and adjustment of indebtedness incurred for advances of seed grain, fodder for animals, and other relief in the Province of Saskatchewan. April 23, Hon. Louis Arthur Audette, Ottawa, Ont., former Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada: to be a Commissioner, under the provisions of the Naturalization Act and Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon all cases, from time to time referred to him by the Secretary of State of Canada, in which may be considered the revocation of Naturalization Certificates. Frederick H. Palmer, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Australia for use in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 12, 1936, was appointed by proclamation as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvests and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured".

APPENDIX.

External Trade of Canada in the fiscal year 1936-37.

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1937, show a grand total trade of $1,746,119,786, as compared with a figure of $1,425,191,139 in the preceding year, or an increase of $320,928,647. The increase in the imports was $109,156,503. Domestic exports increased by $212,151,489 and foreign exports decreased by $379,345. Figures by industrial groups are given in the following table, where the figures of imports and exports may be compared with the totals given for previous years in the tables on pp. 524, 532-533 of this volume.

Imports and Exports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1937.

Industrial Group.	Imports.
	$
Agricultural and vegetable products	131,400,217
Animals and animal products	27,863,224
Fibres, textiles and textile products	104,811,304
Wood, wood products and paper	28,927,720
Iron and its products	150,239,139
Non-ferrous metals and their products	37,037,954
Non-metallic minerals and their products	116,948,261
Chemicals and allied products	33,105,448
Miscellaneous commodities	41,542,299
Total Imports	**671,875,566**
Total, Dutiable Imports	369,933,634
Total, Free Imports	301,941,932
Duty Collected	92,144,538

Industrial Group.	Exports.
	$
Agricultural and vegetable products	346,450,628
Animals and animal products	133,940,776
Fibres, textiles and textile products	12,830,212
Wood, wood products and paper	223,918,476
Iron and its products	53,173,175
Non-ferrous metals and their products	230,152,314
Non-metallic minerals and their products	26,081,028
Chemicals and allied products	19,237,697
Miscellaneous commodities	15,397,600
Total, Domestic Exports	1,061,181,906
Total, Foreign Exports	13,062,314
Total Exports	**1,074,244,220**
Grand Total, External Trade	**1,746,119,786**

INDEX.

PAGE.

Aborigines—see "Indians" and "Eskimos".
Abrasives, manufactures of 430
Acadia University 972, 974, 975
Acadian region 23–5
Accidents, aircraft 710
— fatal industrial 744
— motor vehicles 674–5
— on electric railways 662
— on steam railways 657–8
Accounts, public 808–72
Acids, exports and imports 544, 562
— manufacture of 430
Acts of Parliament administered by Dominion Government Depts. 1067–9
— of Dominion Legislature 1083–9
Advisory Officer, League of Nations 97
Age distribution of the population 111
Agricultural co-operation in Canada 769–71
— implements, exports and imports 542, 558
—— manufacture of 428
— irrigation 274–5
— lands 54
—— values of 235, 275
— legislation of 1936 1085
— products, exports and imports 534–6, 546–50
— prices 265–9
— production 236–44, 246
— revenue and wealth 233–6
— statistics of the 1936 Census 270–3
Agriculture 221–82
— development of 221–4, 270–3
— Dominion Department, organization of 224–8
— Provincial Govt. colleges and experimental stations 231
—— Departments of 228–31
— the Government in relation to 221
Air Service, administration of 705
— craft, manufacture of 430, 707
— expenditure *re* 708–9
— Force 1027–8
— mail services 726–7
— navigation 701–10
—traffic 710
Airway development 706–7
Alberta Agricultural College 231
— agricultural revenue of 235
— area and description of 5–6, 7
— births 158, 165, 190
— coal occurrences and resources in 377, 378
— deaths 190
— Department of Agriculture 230
—— of Labour 738
— Dominion lands of 1020
— education, see "Education".
— experimental farms in 231
— Government publications of 1078–9
— hospitals, summary statistics of all 989
— immigrants to 200
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics 1016
— lands, classification of 54, 1020
— liabilities of 853
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry 93
— manufactures 408–9, 445–7
— marriages 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of 351–3
— mining laws of 343
— motor vehicle regulations 666
— mountain peaks of 8
— population of 101–2, 120, 146–52
— public finance of 846–54
— publications of Government of 1078–9
— production, survey of 216–9
— representation in the House of Commons. 80, 85
—— in the Senate 77, 78

PAGE.

Alberta, University of 974, 976, 977
— water powers of 389, 390, 391
— wealth of 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board 748–9, 773
Alcohol, consumption of 629
Alcoholic beverages, control and sale of 626–8
—— taken out of bond 832–3
Alfalfa 238, 246
Aliens, immigration of 198
All-Canadian Congress of Labour 741, 743
Aluminium, exports and imports 542, 560
— products, manufacture of 430
Amherst, N.S., manufactures 471
— population of 122
— postal revenue of 722
Ammonium sulphate, exports 544
Ammunition, manufacture of 430
Amusement and sporting goods, imports 564
Animal products, consumption of 601–3
—— exports and imports 536, 537, 538, 539, 550–2
—— manufacture of 421–2, 426–8
—— marketing of 597–600
—— prices of 267–8
Animals, by classes, exports 536–8
— farm, numbers and values of 249–51, 597
— fur-bearing, on farms 316
Annual Register 1083–1105
Annuities, Government 948–9
Anthracite coal—see "Coal"
Apiculture 263
Appalachian region 23–5
Apples, exports 534
— production of 258–9
Appointments, judicial 1936–37 1099–1100
— official 1936–37 1096–9
Appropriation Acts, 1936–37 1083
Arctic drainage basin 13
— islands 15
—— economic geology of 22
Area and density of population of Canada 106
— and yield of field crops of Canada 236–44
— and yield of field crops of the world 276–80
— of Canada, and by provinces 1–7
—— public lands 1020
Argentina, agricultural statistics of 276, 277, 278, 279
— trade with 520, 574, 576
Art in Canada 980
— works of, imports 564
Asbestos, exports and imports 544, 560
— manufacture of 430
— production of 346, 382–3
Assessment valuations 856–7
Assets, Dominion Government 818
— provincial government 851–4
Assignments under the Bankruptcy Act 953–4
Assurance, life 933–44
Astronomical zones 32
Atlantic fishing grounds 321
— ports, wheat movement *via* 595–6
Australia, mineral production of 367, 380
— trade agreement with 490
—— with 521, 573, 574, 575
Automobile accidents 674–5
Automobiles, exports 542, 669
— imports 558, 669
— laws and regulations *re* 665
— manufacture of 428
— registration of 667–9
— retail trade in 619–20
— revenue from 672–3
— supplies, manufacture of 428
— value of, in 1929 and 1933 862
Aviation, accidents 710
— flights, etc 709
— civil 702, 705
— commercial 705, 710
— military 1027–8

PAGE.

Bacon and hams, exports 538
Bags, cotton and jute, manufacture of 428
— paper, manufacture of 428
Balance of international payments 583–5
— sheet of the Dominion 817–8
Bananas, imports 546
Bank debits at clearing-house centres 904–5
— insolvencies of 894–5
— of Canada 879–86
—— Act 879–80
—— operations of 885–6
—— relation to banking system 881–4
—— reserves 892
Bankers' Association, Canadian 877, 879
Banking and currency 873, 920
— business, historical summary of 873-9, 893-6, 898-9
— system of Canada 879–86
Bankrupt estates, administration of 955
Bankruptcy, Dominion Act 952
Banks, amalgamations and insolvencies 894–6
— assets and liabilities of 899–901, 905–6
— branches, by provinces 908
—— in other countries 909
— capital and reserve funds of 898
— chartered 897–909
—— clearing-house transactions of 903–4
—— deposits, loans and discounts of 902
—— dividend rates paid by 907
—— earnings of 907
—— legislation *re* 890–1
—— note circulation of 898
—— profits of 907
—— reserves of 892
— Co-operative People's, in Quebec 768, 911
— government and other savings 909–11
Barbados, trade with 520, 574, 575
Barley, crop distribution of 591–2
— exports 584
— inspections of 593–4
— prices of 266, 269
— production in Canada of 238, 246
— receipts and shipments of 594–6
— stocks in Canada of 247, 595–6
— world production of 278
Barrie, Ont., gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 473
— population of 122
Bars and rods, iron, imports 556
Beacons, number in use 677, 717
Beans, production of 238, 246
Beaver skins, number and value taken 319
Beef, consumption of 601, 602
— exports 538
— stocks in cold storage 604–5
Bee-keeping industry 263
Beetroot sugar, production of 261–2
Beets, sugar, production of 238, 261
Belgium, coal production of 381
— trade with 520, 574, 576
Belleville, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures of 473
— population of 122
Belting, manufacture of 426
Benevolence, public health and 981–1000
Benevolent institutions, number of 997
Bermuda, trade with 520, 574, 575
Berries, production of 258, 259
Betting, race-track 1030
Beverages, alcoholic, exports and imports 534, 548
— manufactures of 426
Bibliography of the history of Canada 60
Bicycles, manufacture of 428
Binder twine, exports and imports 538, 554
Bird distribution 42–8
Birth rates in Canada, by provinces 158, 190
—— in various countries 166–7
Births, illegitimate 165–6
— multiple, in Canada 161
— sex of 157–8
— statistics of 157–67

PAGE.

Biscuits, manufacture of 426
Bishop's College, University of 972, 974
Bituminous coal—see "Coal"
Blind and deaf-mutes 128
— pensions for 766
Board of Railway Commissioners 632–3
—— publications of 1070
Boards and planks, exports 310, 540
— paper, exports and imports 540, 556
Boiler insurance 945, 947
Boilers and engines, imports 558
— manufacture of 428
Bonds, sales of Canadian 915–7
Bond yields, index of 805–6
Bookbinding industry 428, 432–4
Books and printed matter, exports and imports 540, 556
— manufacture of 428
Boot and shoe industry 426
Boots and shoes, rubber, exports 534
—— leather, imports 550
Boundaries of Canada 1
Bounties, administration of 605–6
— coal 605
— copper and rods 605
— expenditure *re* 606
— fishing 323
— hemp 605
— linen yarns 606
— petroleum 606
— zinc 606
Boxes, manufacture of 428
Bradstreet, statistics of commercial failures 950–2
Bran, shorts and middlings, exports 534
Brandon, Man., building permits of 482
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— population of 122, 152
Brantford, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 121
Brass products, exports and imports 542, 560
— manufacture of 430
Brazil, trade agreement with 491, 492
——with 520, 574, 576
Bread, manufacture of 426
Breakwaters, administration of 1020
Breweries 426
— excise licences 832
Brick and tile, production of 347, 384
— imports 560
— sand-lime, manufacture of 430
Britain—see "United Kingdom".
British capital invested in Canada 871–2
British Columbia, Dept. of Agriculture 230–1
—— experiments in agriculture 230–1
— area and description of 6, 7
— births 158, 165, 190
— climate of 58
— deaths 190
— Department of Labour 738–9
— education—see "Education"
— employment in 754
— financial statistics of 846–54
— forest resources of 288
— Government publications of 1079–80
— hospitals, summary statistics of all 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics 1013
— lands, classification of 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry 95
— manufactures 408–9, 447–8
— marriages 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of 351–3
— mining laws of 343–4
— motor vehicle regulations 666
— mountain peaks of 9

PAGE

British Columbia, population of....101–2, 120
— representation in the House of Commons.80, 85–6
—— in the Senate.... 77, 78
— survey of production in.... 216–9
— University of....973, 976, 977
— water powers of....389, 390, 391
— wealth of.... 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board....749, 772
British East Africa, trade with....521, 573, 575
— Empire, trade with....507–10, 521, 573–4, 575
—— imports from....508, 521, 573–5
—— exports to....508, 521, 575–6
— Govt., communication with.... 95–6
— Guiana, trade with....520, 574, 575
— India, trade with....521, 574, 575
— preferential tariff....487–9, 509–10
— Royal Commissions.... 1082
— South Africa, trade with....521, 573, 575
— West Africa, trade with....573, 575
Broadcasting Corporation.... 720
Brockville, Ont., exports and imports.... 571
— gross postal revenue of.... 723
— manufactures.... 472
— population of.... 122
Bronze, monetary use of.... 887
Brooms, manufacture of.... 430
Brushes, manufacture of.... 430
Buckwheat, production of....238, 246
Building materials, manufacture of.... 434
— permits, value of.... 480–2
— trades, wages in.... 478–9
Bullion, exports.... 542
Buoys, number in use.... 677
Bureau of Statistics, Dominion.... 1054–5
—— publications of the.... 1055–67
Bureaus of Labour, provincial.... 735–9
Business colleges.... 970–1
— failures.... 950–5
— machinery, exports and imports....542, 558
— profits war tax, total receipts from....819, 827
—— per capita receipts from.... 827
Butter- and cheese-making industry....254–5, 426
Butter, consumption of....256, 257, 602
— exports and imports....538, 552
— production of....254–5, 426
— stocks in cold storage.... 604
Buttons, manufacture of.... 430

Cabinet, Members of Dominion.... 72
Cablegrams.... 711
Cables, submarine telegraph.... 713
Cadet services, appropriation for.... 1027
Calgary, Alta., building permits of.... 482
— exports and imports.... 572
— gross postal revenue of.... 724
— live stock marketed at.... 598
— manufactures.... 473
— population of....121, 152
Calves, marketed.... 599–600
—— prices of.... 267–8
Canada, area, land and water.... 7
— chronological history of.... 60–9
— climate of.... 58
— constitution and government of.... 70–99
— Gazette, extracts from....1095–1105
—— receipts from.... 820
— geographical description of.... 1–15
— Grain Act of.... 588
Canada-Irish Free State Trade Agreement, Imp. Conference, 1932.... 490
Canada, monetary system of.... 879–92
— physical characteristics of.... 1–28
— political subdivisions of.... 1–7
Canada-South Africa Trade Agreement, Imp. Conference, 1932.... 490
Canada-Southern Rhodesia Trade Agreement, Imp. Conference, 1932.... 490
Canada Temperance Act.... 1044
— trade, external.... 484–585
—— internal.... 586–629
— wealth and income of.... 860–72

PAGE

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.... 720
— exchange, recent movements in.... 918–9
— fishing grounds.... 321
— Forestry Association.... 293–4
— Government Merchant Marine.... 689–90
— National Parks and Reserves.... 56–7
—— Railways....639, 644–51, 653–5
——— consolidation of....634–6, 645
——— finances of.... 644–51
——— mileage.... 653
——— operation of.... 653–5
—— Steamships.... 689–90
—— telegraphs.... 712
— Northern Railway....635, 645
— Pacific Railway....634–5, 639
—— irrigation projects.... 274–5
—— telegraphs.... 712
— Pension Commission.... 1037–8
— preference on imports from Empire countries.... 487–91
— Red Cross Society....999–1000
— railways.... 632–62
—— expenditure *re*.... 640–50
— Radio Broadcasting Corporation.... 720
— Shield, physiography....10, 16–20
Canal, Panama.... 700–1
Canals, Canadian systems.... 678–9
— expenditure and revenue *re*.... 684–7
— traffic of.... 696–701
Canoes, manufacture of.... 428
Capital invested in Canada, British and foreign.... 871–2
—— in fisheries.... 331–2
—— in manufactures, summary by provinces....408–9, 426–31, 448–50
——— by industries and groups....426–31, 448–50
—— in mining....355, 358, 359–61
— of chartered banks.... 900
— punishment.... 1004
Caps and hats, manufacture of.... 428
Carpets, manufacture of.... 428
— wool, imports.... 554
Carriages, manufacture of.... 428
Castings and forgings, exports and imports.... 556
— manufacture of.... 428
Casualties, shipping.... 684
Catholic population.... 113–5
— Workers Federation of Canada.... 741
Cattle, exports.... 536
— marketing of.... 599–600
— numbers, etc., in Canada.... 249–50
—— in world.... 281–2
— prices of.... 267–8
Cellulose products, imports.... 562
Cement, manufacture of....347, 384–5, 430
Census of agriculture.... 270–3
— statistics of employment and unemployment.... 763
— year 1931, earnings in.... 789–9
(See also "Population".)
Central electric stations.... 392–5
Centres of population.... 106
Cereal foods, exports.... 534
Cereals, production of.... 236–44
— world production of.... 275–81
Ceylon, trade with....521, 574, 575
Chain stores.... 618–20
Charitable and benevolent institutions.... 996–7
Charlottetown, P.E.I., building permits of 481
— gross postal revenue of.... 722
— manufactures.... 471
— population of.... 122
— shipping.... 716
Chartered banks, legislation *re*.... 890–1
Charters of incorporation granted.... 1041–2
Chatham, Ont., building permits of.... 481
— exports and imports.... 571
— gross postal revenue of.... 723
— manufactures.... 472
— population of.... 122
Cheese, consumption of....256, 257, 602–3
— exports and imports....538, 552

PAGE.

Cheese factories ... 426
— production of ... 255, 257, 426
— stocks in cold storage ... 604
Chemical products, exports and imports ... 544, 562–4
—— manufacture of ... 426, 430
Cherries, production of ... 259–260
Child-caring institutions ... 989
China, trade with ... 521, 574, 576
Chinaware, imports ... 560
Chinese immigration ... 205–7
Chronology, 1497–1937 ... 60–9
Cigars and cigarettes, *consumption of* ... 832–3
— excise tariff ... 831–2
— manufacture of ... 426
Cinematograph films, exports and imports ... 544, 564
Circulation of bank and Dominion notes ... 890, 891
— of silver and bronze coin ... 887
Cities, towns and other municipalities ... 121–6, 152
— bank clearings of ... 903–4
—— debits of ... 905
— births in ... 159–60
— building permits of ... 481–2
— deaths in ... 177–8
— exports and imports ... 571–2
— finances of ... 859–60
— gross postal revenue of ... 722–4
— infantile mortality in ... 184
— manufactures ... 470–3
— marriages in ... 169
— populations of ... 121–6
Citizenship and naturalization ... 116–8
Civil Service Act ... 1046
—— Commission ... 1046
—— publications of ... 1070
—— personnel of ... 1047–50
Clay products, exports and imports ... 544, 560
— production of ... 347, 384–6
Clearing-house transactions ... 903–4
Clerks, female, minimum wages of ... 783
Climate and meteorology ... 58–9
Clocks and watches, imports ... 560
Clothing, exports and imports ... 538, 552, 554
— manufacture of ... 428
Clover and hay, production of ... 237, 238, 246
Coal, consumption of ... 379–80
— exports and imports ... 378–9, 544, 560
— mining industry ... 351, 360, 377–81
— occurrence, by provinces ... 377, 378
— prices of ... 377
— production of ... 346, 377–8
— resources of Canada ... 377
— tar distillation ... 430
— world production of ... 380–1
Coast radio stations ... 716–8
Coasting trade ... 692, 695
— vessels, entered and cleared ... 695
Cobalt ore, production of ... 346, 374–5
Cobourg, Ont., exports and imports ... 571
— gross postal revenue ... 723
— manufactures ... 473
— population of ... 123
— shipping ... 716
Cocoa and chocolate, imports ... 548
— manufacture of ... 426
Codfish, exports ... 335, 536
— production of ... 326, 327
Coffee, imports ... 548
— manufacture of ... 426
Coffins and caskets, manufacture of ... 428
Coin and bullion, exports and imports ... 526, 542
Coinage at Royal Canadian Mint ... 887–8
Coke, exports and imports ... 544, 560
— manufacture of ... 430
Cold-storage stocks ... 604–5
—— warehouses, number and capacity of ... 603–4
Colleges—see "Education".
— agricultural ... 231
Colonization activities ... 210
Combinations, legislation *re* ... 778–9
Combines Investigation Act ... 778
— amendment to ... 1114
Commerce—see "Trade".

PAGE.

Commercial failures ... 950–5
— Intelligence Service ... 495–7
—— *Journal* ... 497
Commissioner, British High ... 95–6
— High, for Canada ... 95
Commissioners, appointments of ... 1100–5
— Board of Railway ... 632–3
— Canadian trade ... 495–7
Commissions, Reports of Royal ... 1080–2
Commons, House of ... 78–86
—— members of ... 81–6
—— representation in ... 79–86
Communications, transportation and ... 630–729
Companies, fire insurance ... 925–9
— incorporations of ... 1041–2
— life insurance ... 936–7
— railway ... 634–6
— steam railway, earnings ... 640–1
— trust and loan ... 911–5
Compensation, workmen's ... 745–9
Condensed milk, manufacture of ... 255–6, 426
Confectionery, manufacture of ... 426
Congress of Labour, All-Canadian ... 741, 743
Conjugal condition of population ... 110
Conservation of native faunas ... 50–2
Consolidated Fund, expenditure ... 820–2, 823–5
—— receipts ... 819–20
Constitution and Government of Canada ... 70–99
Construction ... 474–83
— building permits ... 480–3
— contracts awarded ... 479–80
— Dominion Housing Act ... 474–5
— industrial statistics of ... 476–83
Consumers' co-operation ... 767
Containers, exports and imports ... 544, 564
Control of spirituous liquors ... 626–7
Convictions for various offences ... 1002–15
Convicts, number, etc ... 1017–9
Cooperage, manufacture of ... 428
Co-operation, agricultural, in Canada ... 769–71
— consumers' ... 766
— producers' ... 766
Co-operative credit in Quebec ... 768, 911
— movement in Canada ... 766–71
Copper, exports and imports ... 542, 560
— manufacture of ... 430
— occurrence, by provinces ... 371, 372
— production of ... 346, 370–2
— world production of ... 372
Copyrights, trade marks, etc ... 607–8
Cordage, manufacture of ... 428
Cordilleran region ... 8, 27–8
Corn, imports ... 546
— inspection of ... 593–4
— production of ... 238, 246
— world production of ... 279–80
Corporation dividends ... 917
Corsets, manufacture of ... 428
Cost of living, index numbers ... 788, 799
—— wage earners' ... 788–9
—— weekly budget ... 800
Cotton products, exports and imports ... 538, 552
—— manufacture of ... 422, 428
— raw, imports ... 552
—— *seed oil, imports* ... 548
— yarn and cloth, manufacture of ... 428
Cows, milch, number and value of ... 249–50
Credit, co-operative in Quebec ... 768, 911
Criminal and judicial statistics ... 1001–19
—— breach of traffic regulations ... 1013–4
—— charges, convictions and acquittals ... 1007, 1009
—— classifications of persons convicted ... 1010
—— death sentences ... 1004
—— drunkenness ... 1003
—— juvenile delinquency ... 1014–6
—— offences against liquor laws ... 1003
—— police statistics ... 1016
—— population of penitentiaries ... 1017–8
—— summary convictions ... 1010–4
Crop-reporting service ... 232
Crops, distribution of wheat and oats ... 248
— field, etc., area, yield and value ... 236–48

PAGE.

Crops, grain, of Prairie Provinces..... 242-4
— cereals and potatoes, in chief countries.. 275-80
— root and fodder, area, yield and value... 238-44
Crown Lands—see "Public Lands".
Cuba, trade with.....520, 574, 576
Currants, imports..... 546
Currency and banking..... 873-920
— Canadian..... 887-91
— legislation *re*.....888, 890-1
Customs and Excise, Dept. of—see "National Revenue".
— tariff of 1907..... 487
Cutlery and hardware, exports and imports.542, 558
Cyanamide, exports..... 544

Dairy production..... 254-7
Dalhousie University.....972, 974, 975
Deaths and death rates, by provinces.....175, 179
— by cause..... 176
— by sex..... 173
— infantile and maternal..... 179-88
—— in various cities..... 183-4
—— in various countries..... 185
— maternal, by age and cause..... 186-8
— of public men..... 1093-5
— rates in various countries..... 179
— violent..... 176-7
Debt, public.....808, 837-46, 852-3
—— assets.....839, 840
—— charges.....820, 823
—— funded.....837-8, 841-2
—— interest on.....839, 842-3
—— liabilities (gross debt)..... 840-1
— municipal..... 858-60
— net..... 839
— provincial bonded..... 851-2
Defectives, mental..... 996
—— hospitals for..... 995-6
Defence, national..... 1023-30
Denmark, exports to.....520, 576
— imports from.....520, 574
Density of population..... 106-7
Deportation of immigrants..... 203-4
Deposits, bank..... 902
Diamond dust or bort, imports..... 562
Diamonds, unset, imports of..... 562
Disbursements of Dominion..... 818-28
Disputes, industrial..... 750-2
Distillation, licences, fees, etc..... 832
Distilleries, production of..... 426
Distribution of faunal species..... 42-9
— of grain crop.....248, 588-92
Districts, electoral..... 81-6
Dividend payments..... 917
Divorces..... 170-1
Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.....221, 224-31
—— lands, classification of..... 1020
— Bureau of Statistics, publications of the 1055-67
— Departments, publications of..... 1069-74
— Experimental Farms and Stations..... 224-8
— finance..... 809-46
— Fuel Board..... 377
— Housing Act..... 474-5
— lands..... 1020
— revenue from..... 820
— legislation..... 1083-9
— ministries..... 72
— notes, circulation of..... 888-9
— Parliaments..... 70-86
— Royal Commissions..... 1080-1
— steamers, receipts of.....687, 689-90
— Trade and Industry Commission..... 1051-2
Drainage basins, description of..... 13
Drayton-Acworth report..... 635-6
Dredging plant, Dominion, expenditure on. 1031
Dried fruits, imports..... 546
Drugs and medicinal preparations, exports and imports.....544, 562
Drydocks, number, cost, etc..... 681
Dun, statistics of commercial failures..... 950-2

PAGE.

Duties, customs, on exports and imports.487-94, 527
—— average rates..... 530
Dwellings and households..... 128
Dyes, analine and coal tar, imports..... 562

Earnings in the census year, 1931..... 788-9
— of employees in manufactures.....407-11, 426-31
Economic and financial year, 1936..... 1089-92
— geology of Canada..... 16-28
Edmonton, Alta., building permits of..... 482
— College of Agriculture..... 231
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 724
— live stock marketed at..... 598
— manufactures..... 473
— population of.....121, 152
Education..... 956-80
— accommodation provided.....958, 959
— attendance.....128, 956-7, 963
— classical colleges of Quebec..... 974-7
— colleges..... 974-8
—— students.....974-6, 977
—— teaching staffs of..... 973
— collegiate institutes.....958, 959
— continuation schools.....958, 959
— elementary.....958, 959, 970
— enrolment.....958-9, 963, 964, 965
— expenditures.....958, 959, 969
— financial statistics, provincially-controlled schools.....958, 959, 966-9
— high schools.....958, 959
— higher.....958, 959, 971-8
— Indian.....958, 959, 1033
— legislation *re*.....956, 960-2, 964
— normal schools.....958, 959
— primary.....958, 959
— private schools..... 970-1
— pupils, number of..... 963-4
— schools, number of.....958, 959
— scientific research..... 978
— secondary.....964-5, 970
— teachers in training, number of.....958, 959
—— salaries.....965-6, 969
— technical.....958, 959, 964-5
— universities, finances.....976, 977
—— degrees granted..... 972-3
—— scientific research at..... 978
—— students.....974-6, 977
—— teaching staffs..... 973
— vocational..... 964-5
Educational equipment, imports..... 564
Eggs, production and consumption of.....253, 603
— exports and imports.....538, 552
— stocks in cold storage..... 604
— value of..... 253
Elections, Dominion..... 80-6
—— votes polled..... 81-6
— provincial..... 1093
Electoral districts..... 81-6
Electric apparatus, exports and imports....542, 560
—— manufactures of..... 430
— energy exported..... 395
—— generated in central electric stations.. 394
—— used in pulp and paper industry..... 391
— light and power plants, number of..... 392-3
—— inspection, Dominion receipts from.. 609
— railways—see "Railways".
Electricity and gas inspection..... 609-10
Elevators, grain, number and capacity of.. 592-3
Emigration from Canada..... 207-9
Empire, British, trade with.....507-10, 573-4, 575
Employees, by sex, in manufactures..426-31, 452-3
Employers' liability..... 744
Employment and unemployment..... 752-63
—— statistics, census 1931..... 763
— as reported by employers..... 755-60
— bureaus, legislation *re*..... 752-3
— Commission, National.....474-6, 772
— in agriculture..... 731
— in central electric stations.....393, 440
— in construction industries.....478-9, 758-9, 760

PAGE.

Employment by economic areas..... 757–8
— on electric railways..... 660–1
— in fisheries..... 333
— in leading cities.....758, 759
— in manufactures.....407–11, 758, 760
—— by industries.....409–11, 758
—— by provinces..... 408–9
— in mining.....358, 359–61, 758, 760
— on steam railways..... 641
— in trade.....758–9, 760
— in woods operations.....299, 758, 760
— Offices Co-ordination Act.....732, 752–3
— Service Council..... 753
—— of Canada..... 752–3
Engines and boilers, imports..... 558
—— manufacture of..... 428
England—see "United Kingdom".
Engraving industry..... 428
Equipment, household and personal, *imports*..... 564
Ermine skins, number and value taken..... 319
Eskimos..... 1035–6
Events of the year, principal..... 1089–93
Exchange, foreign..... 918–20
Excise licences issued..... 832
— *revenue*..... 831–2
— tariff..... 831
— taxes, receipts from..... 831
— war taxes, receipts from..... 829–30
Expenditure, Dominion..... 818–28
—— per head of population..... 827–8
— municipal..... 859–60
— provincial..... 847–51
—— per head of population..... 850–1
Experimental farms and stations.....221–8, 231
Explosives, manufacture of..... 430
Export trade, analysis of..... 505–6
— valuations.....517–9, 524, 534–45, 807
Exports, bullion..... 526
— by continents..... 512–3
— by countries.....514, 528, 575–6
— by degree of manufacture..... 519–21
— by origin..... 568–9
— by ports..... 571–2
— by purpose..... 570
— duties collected on..... 527
— of Canadian and foreign produce.524, 528, 534–44
— of principal commodities..... 517–9
— ratio to imports..... 525
— to principal countries..... 514
— to the West Indies..... 575
— *via* the United States.....511, 577
Express companies, earnings of..... 664
—— financial paper, business in..... 664
—— history of..... 663
—— mileage of..... 664
—— operating expenses of..... 664
—— operations of..... 663–4
External trade, historical sketch of..... 484–7
—— statistics..... 497–581, 1106
Extracts from the *Canada Gazette*.....1095–1105

Fabrics, imports.....552, 554
Factory legislation..... 772–8
— trades, wages in.....781, 782, 786–7
Failures, commercial..... 950–5
Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act..... 734
—— Branch..... 733–5
Family budget, prices and index numbers.. 800–1
Farm expenditures..... 270
— help, wages..... 264–5
— implements, exports and imports.....542, 558
—— manufacture of..... 428
— lands, value of.....235, 270, 275
— origin, exports and imports of goods of.. 568–9
— tools, exports and imports.....542, 558
Farmers' business organizations, 1935..... 769–71
Farms, number and area of..... 270
—— in Prairie Provinces.....270, 272–3
— experimental..... 224–8

PAGE.

Fatal accidents.....657–8, 662
—— industrial..... 744
—— motor vehicle..... 674–5
Faunas of Canada..... 29–52
Federation, Catholic Workers of Canada.. 741
— of Labour, American..... 742
Females, convictions of.....1009, 1011
— minimum wages of..... 783–4
Fertility rates of married women..... 160
Fertilizers, exports and imports.....544, 562
— manufacture of..... 430
Fibres and textiles, exports and imports 538, 552, 554
Field crops, area, yield, etc..... 236–48
Films, exports and imports.....544, 564
Finance Department, publications of the... 1070
— Dominion..... 809–46
— municipal..... 854–60
— provincial..... 846–54
Fines and forfeitures, Dominion receipts... 820
Fire brick, production of..... 347
— clay, production of..... 347
— insurance..... 922–33
— losses, in Canadian forests..... 311–2
— wood, production of..... 298
Fires, forest, protection from..... 292–4
Fish culture..... 322
— curing industry..... 331–3
—— plants.....331, 333
— exports and imports.....333–6, 536, 550
— hatcheries..... 322
Fisheries, capital invested in..... 331–2
— conservation..... 322
— Dominion expenditure *re*..... 821
—— revenue from..... 820
— early..... 321
— Government bounties..... 323
—— in relation to..... 321–4
— international problems of the..... 322–3
— manufacturing establishments..... 331–3
— modern industry..... 324–36
— production of..... 324–31
— scientific research *re*..... 322
— trade..... 333–6
Fishing grounds, Canadian, the..... 321
— lines, imports..... 554
Flax products, imports..... 550
— production of.....233, 234, 262
Flaxseed, crop distribution..... 591–2
— imports..... 550
— inspections of..... 593–4
— prices of..... 266
— production of.....238, 246
— receipts and shipments of..... 594–6
— stocks in storage.....247, 595–6
Flora of Canada..... 29
Floriculture..... 260
Flour, exports and imports.....281, 534
— milling industry..... 596
—— summary statistics of.....426, 596
— prices of..... 266
— production of.....420, 426
Flyways of North America..... 45–8
Fodders, production of..... 238–44
Fog alarms, number of..... 677
Food, exports and imports.....534, 546–8
— manufacture of..... 426
— prices of..... 798–801
— stocks in cold storage..... 604–5
Foreign-born population, citizenship of..... 116–8
— countries, trade with.....510–2, 574–6
— exchange..... 918–20
— produce of, defined..... 498
—— exports..... 524
Forest administration..... 290–2
— conservation..... 292–4
— depletion and increment..... 311–2
— fire protection..... 292–4
— growth, main types of..... 283–7
—— important tree species of..... 287
— industries, other..... 310
— lumber production of..... 308–9

PAGE.

Forest, main types of growth of 283–7
— products of, exports and imports 540, 554, 556
—— laboratories 295–6
— regions 283–7
— resources 287–90
— stand, accessible, estimate of 289–90
— utilization 297–312
Forestry, scientific 294–7
— woods operations 297–9
Forfeitures, Dominion receipts from 820
Forgings and castings, imports 556
Fort William, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— grain shipments of 594
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 121
— shipping of 716
Fox farms, number of 315
— skins, number and value taken 319
France, coal production of 381
— exports to 520, 576
— imports from 520, 574
— trade treaty with 491, 493
Franchise, the Dominion 86–8
Franklin district, area of 7
Fraternal societies, insurance business of 941–3
Fredericton, N.B., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 122
Free goods, imports 566
— schools 960–9
Fruit and vegetable canneries 426
— exports and imports 534, 546–8
— farming 258–9
Fuel control 377
— exports and imports 378–9
— prices of 798–801
— used in manufacturing 466–9
Funded debt of Canada 841–2
Fur dressing industry 426
— farming 314–7
— pelts, purchased 317
— production of 317–9
— resources of 313–20
— trade 313–4, 320
—— conservation of 313–4
—— history of 313
—— modern industry 313
Furnishings, men's industry 428
Furniture, exports and imports 570
— manufacture of 428
Furs, exports and imports 320
— values of 317–9

Gainfully employed in Canada 128–46, 730–2
Galt, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
Game and scenery, resources of 53–8
Gaol sentences 1009
Garment manufacture 428
Gas, illuminating and fuel, industry 430
— inspection, revenue from 820
— natural, production of 346, 381
— sold, by kinds 610
Gasolene, consumption of 674
— imports 562
Geographic Board of Canada, publications of 1071
Geographical features of Canada 1–15
— zones 32
Geological Survey of Canada 16
Geology of Canada 16
—— economic 16–28
Germany, mineral production of 367, 381
— trade agreement with 491, 493
—— with 520, 574, 576

PAGE.

Glace Bay, N.S., gross postal revenue of 722
— population of 122
Glass and glassware, imports 562
—— manufacture of 430
— plate, imports 562
—— insurance 944, 945, 947
Gloves and mitts, imports 550, 554
—— manufacture of 428
Gold, exports of 542–3
— monetary use of 887, 888
— occurrence, by provinces 363, 364
— production of 346, 362–7
— trade in coin and bullion 526
— world production of 364–7
Government of Canada, constitution and 70–99
— annuities 732, 948–9
— control over transportation, etc 631–3
— home improvement plan 475–6
— legislation, Dominion 1083–9
—— provincial 1089
— local, in Canada 70
— of provinces 70, 88–94
Governors General of Canada, appointment of 71
Grain crops of Prairie Provinces 242–4, 246
—— value and yield of 238–44, 246
—— world statistics of 276–81
— distribution of 248, 588–92
— elevators, number of, etc 592–3
— exports and imports 534, 546
— for distillation, quantity of 832
— hay, production of 244
— inspection of 593–4
— movement of, by ports 594, 595–6
— prices of 265–9
— receipts of 595
— shipments of 594
— stocks in store 247, 595–6
— trade 588–96
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 635, 645
Grand Trunk Railway 634, 645
Grapefruit, imports 546
Grapes, imports 546
— production of 259, 260
Graphite, production of 346, 349, 352
Gravel and sand, production of 347, 385–6
Graving docks of Dominion Government 681
—— subsidized 681
Grazing leases, Western Canada, areas under 245
Grease, exports and imports 538, 552
Great Britain—see "United Kingdom".
Great Lakes, area, elevation and depth of 11
Great Plains region, physiography of the 26
Greece, trade with 574, 576
Grist-mills 420, 426
Guaranteed securities, Dominion 843–6
Guelph, Ont., Agricultural College 231
— building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
Gums, and resins, imports 548
Gypsum, exports 544
— production of 346, 383

Haddock, production of 326
Hail insurance 945, 947
Hair and bristles, exports and imports 538, 550
— goods, manufactured 428
Haiti, trade agreement with 492
—— with 574, 576
Hake, production of 326
Half-breeds 1033
Halibut, production of 326
Halifax, N.S., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 121
— shipping 716

PAGE.

Hams and bacon, exports 538
Hamilton, Ont., building permits of 481
— employment record of 758, 759
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— infantile mortality of 184
— manufactures 471
Hamilton, Ont., population of 121
Harbour Commissions 680
—— loans guaranteed by Dominion 845
— masters 680–1
Harbours, expenditures on 685–6
— revenues from 687
Hardware and cutlery, exports and imports 542, 558
— and tools, manufacture of 428
Hatcheries, fish, number of, etc 322
Hats and caps, imports 554
— manufacture of 428
Hay, exports 536
— production of 238, 246
Health, Dominion Department, administration of 982–4
—— Dominion expenditure *re* 821
—— publications of 1072
— provincial departments 984–8
— public, and benevolence 981–1000
—— administration of 981–8
Herrings, production of 326
Hides and skins, exports and imports 538, 550
High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada 95–6
— for Canada 95
High schools 958, 959
Highways and roads 667, 670–2
History, chronological 60–9
— of external trade 484–7
— of manufactures 405–11
— of the fur trade 313
— of the lumber trade 308
Hogs, marketed 599–600
— prices of 267–8
Homes, benevolent 989
— for incurables 989
Honey, production of 263
Hong Kong, trade with 574, 575
Horses, exports 536
— number and value of 249–50
Horticulture 258–60
Hosiery, manufacture of 428
Hospitals, administration of, etc 990–3, 995–6
— average daily charges of 804–5
— mental 989, 995–6
— number and types of 989
— out-patient departments of 994
Hours of labour, by trades 782
House furnishings, manufacture of 428
Housing Act, Dominion 474–5
House of Commons, constitution, powers of, etc 78–86
—— members of 81–6
—— representation in the 80–1
House rents 798–801
Hudson Bay drainage basin 13
—— railway, expenditure *re* 639, 645
Hull, Que., exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 472
— population of 121
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ont. 396–401
—— of Manitoba 403
—— of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 402–3
—— of Saskatchewan 403–4
Hydro-electric power, public ownership of 395
—— production 395
Hygiene 983–4

Ice-cream cones, manufacture of 426
— artificial, manufacture of 430
Illegitimate births 165–6
Immigrant population 117–9
— arrivals 194–5, 200
Immigrants, Chinese 206–7
— conjugal condition of 194–5
— countries of birth of 199
— deportations of 204
— destinations of 200–2
— East Indian 207
— Japanese 207
— juvenile 204–5
— languages of 197
— nationalities of 198
— occupations of 200–2
— Oriental 205–7
— prohibited 203–4
— racial origins of 196–7
— rejections of 204
— sex of 194–5
Immigration, Canadians returning 209–10
— expenditure *re* 208
— statistics of 193–210
Imperial Privy Council, appointments to 1095
Implements, agricultural, exports and imports 542, 558
—— manufacture of 428
Import valuations 515–6, 524, 546–65, 807
Imports by continents 512–3
— by countries 511–2, 529, 573–5
— by degree of manufacture 519–21, 568–9
— by origin 568–9
— by ports 571–2
— by purpose 570
— by tariff rates 573
— dutiable 566–7
— duties 487–94, 527, 571–2
—— rates of 530
—— amounts collected 527, 566–7
— free 566–7
— from principal countries 513–4
— from the West Indies 574
— of bullion 526
— of principal commodities 515–6, 546–65
— per capita 525
— ratio to exports 525
— through the United States 511, 577
— trade, general analysis 505–6
Income, agricultural 233–5
— national 864–72
— tax receipts 819, 829
—— by incomes of taxpayers 869
—— by occupations of taxpayers 870
— War Tax Act 810
Incorporation, charters granted 1041
Incurables, hospitals for 989
Index numbers of employment 757–60
—— of agricultural prices 268–9
—— of bond yields 805–6
—— of common stocks 802–4
—— of cost of living 788
— of hospital charges 804–5
— of import and export values 807
— of interest rates 805
— of rates of wages 781
— of retail prices 797–801
—— sales 621–3
— of security prices 801–4
— of wholesale prices 790–7
—— sales 612–3
India, mineral production of 367, 380
— trade with 520, 574, 575
Indian Affairs Branch, administration of 1031
—— expenditure of 821
—— publications of 1071
— lands 1034
— treaties 1032
Indians, education of 958, 959, 1033
— farm live stock of 1035
— field crops of 1034
— income of 1035
— population of 1033
— progress of 1031
Indictable offences, numbers of 1005–10
Indies, West, trade with 520, 574, 575

PAGE.

Industrial accidents 744
— designs 608
— disputes 750–2
— Disputes Investigation Act 733
— equipment manufactures 432–4
— research 978
Industries—see "Manufactures".
— statistics of 40 leading 438–40
— workers engaged in 440, 455–6
Infantile mortality 179–86
Information, official, sources of 1054–82
Ink, manufacture of 430
Inland fisheries 321
— revenue 830–3
— shipping 692, 695
— waters 7, 11–5
Insane, hospitals for the 995–6
Insolvency legislation 950, 952
Inspection of gas and electricity 609–10
— of grain 593–4
— of steamboats 682–3
— of schools 960–1
Institutional statistics 988–98
Institutions, benevolent, administration of 996–7
Instruction, public—see "Education".
Insurance Act, Dominion 921–2
Insurance, accident 944, 945, 947
— automobile 944, 945, 947
— aviation 945, 947
— burglary 945, 947
— companies, Dominion tax, revenue from 819
— death rate 938
— Department, publications of 1070
— employers' liability 947
— fire 922–33
—— British companies 926–32
—— Canadian companies 925–32
—— Dominion licensees 933
—— foreign companies 927–32
—— losses paid 924–9
—— premiums received 924–9
—— provincial licensees 933
—— summary statistics of 941–2
— forgery 945, 947
— guarantee 945, 947
— hail 945, 947
— inland transportation 945, 947
— inspection, Dominion revenue from 820
— life 933–44
—— British companies 935–8, 939–41
—— Canadian companies 935–8, 939–41
—— claims paid 940–1
—— Dominion licensees 944
—— foreign companies 935–8, 939–41
—— fraternal benefit societies 941–3
—— historical sketch 933–5
—— on the assessment plan 943
—— premiums received 936–7, 940–1
—— provincial licensees 944
—— returned soldiers' 1040
— live-stock 945, 947
— miscellaneous 944–7
— plate glass 944, 945, 947
— sickness 945, 947
— sprinkler leakage 945, 947
— steam boiler 945, 947
— title 947
— tornado 945, 947
— weather 945, 947
Intercolonial Railway, construction of, etc. 634
Interest-bearing debt 844–5
Interest on investments, Dominion 820, 826
— on debt, expenditure *re* 820, 823
— payments and receipts, international 585
— rates, index of 805–6
Interior Continental Plain—see "Orography" and "Geology"
Internal trade 586–629
International Boundary Commission, publications of 1071
— Joint Commission 1053
— labour organization 739–40

PAGE.

International payments, balance of 583–5
— statistics of agriculture 275–82
Interprovincial trade 586–8
Intra-Imperial trade agreements 487–90
Investments, British and foreign in Canada 871–2
— interest on Dominion 820, 826
Irish Free State, trade agreement with 490
—— with 520, 573, 575
Iron, manufacture of 423–4, 428, 430
— occurrence, by provinces 376
— ore, imports 556
— plates and sheets, imports 556
— production of 346, 376–7
— products, exports and imports 542, 556, 558
Irrigation, agricultural 274–5
Islands of Canada 15
Italy, exports to 520, 576
— gold and silver production of 367
— imports from 520, 574
— treaty with 493

Jail sentences 1009
Jamaica, trade with 520, 574, 575
Japan, exports to 521, 576
— imports from 521, 574
— mineral production of 367, 372, 381
— trade agreement with 491, 493
—— with 502, 503, 521, 574, 576
Japanese immigration 205, 207
Jewellery and silverware, manufacture of 430
— imports 564
Judicial appointments 1099–1100
— convictions and sentences for all offences 1002, 1004–5
—— for criminal and minor offences 1002, 1003
—— for drunkenness 1003
—— for indictable offences 1006–10
—— of juveniles 1014–5
—— summary 1004–5
Justice, cost of administration of 821
— legislation *re* 1086
Jute fabrics, imports 552
Juvenile delinquency 1014–5
— immigration 204–5

Kamloops, B.C., building permits of 482
— gross postal revenue of 724
— population of 123
Keewatin district, area of 7
Kindergartens 958
King's College University 974, 975
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, publications of 1070–1
King's Privy Council, members of 73
Kingston, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— penitentiary (Portsmouth) 1016–7
— population of 121
— Royal Military College 1028–30
— shipping at 693
Kitchener, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 121
Knitted goods, manufactures of 428

Labour and wages 730–89
— Dominion Department of 732–5
—— publications of 1071
— farm 264–5
— *Gazette* 735
— international organization of 739–40
— legislation 732–5, 772–8
—— Dominion 732–5, 772
—— provincial 772–8
— organizations 740–3
— Provincial Departments and Bureaus of 735–9
— strikes and lockouts 750–2

PAGE.

Labourers, earnings of....781, 782
— wage rates in building trades....781
Lachine, Que., canal....685, 686, 687
— manufactures....472
— population of....122
Lake ports, wheat movement *via*....594–6
Lakes and rivers....11–5
— area of....12–3
— Great....11
Lamps, electric, imports....560
Lands, classification of, (agricultural, forested, etc.)....54
—— by tenure....1020
— Dominion public....1021–3
—— revenue from....820
— occupied and improved....54
— provincial public....1023
— railway grants....642–3
— resources....53, 54
— scenic and game resources....53–8
— *timber, administration of*....290–2
— unoccupied, occupied, improved, etc....54
Language spoken and mother tongue....118
Lard and compounds, exports and imports.538, 552
— stocks in cold storage....605
Laths, exports....540
— production of....308
Laurentian Plateau or Canadian Shield....16–20
Laval University....972, 974, 975
Lead, occurrence, by provinces....373
— production of....346, 373
—— of world....373
— products, exports and imports....542, 560
League of Nations, Canada and the....98–9
Leather products, exports and imports....538, 550
— manufacture of....422, 426
— tanneries....422, 426
Legislation, Dominion, expenditure *re*....821
— Dominion....1083–9
—— agricultural....1085
—— Bank of Canada....1084
—— Civil Service....1085–6
—— Criminal Code....1086
—— employment....1086
—— finance and taxation....1083
—— income tax....1084
—— justice....1086
—— labour....732–5, 772–8
—— miscellaneous....1089
—— national revenue....1084–5
—— Parliamentary representation....1086
—— pensions and soldier settlement....1087
—— radio....1087
—— railways....1087–8
—— *shipping and harbours*....1088
—— trade and commerce....1087
—— transportation....1087–9
— provincial....1089
Legislative Assemblies....89
Lemons, imports....546
Leprosy....983
Lethbridge, Alta., building permits of....482
— exports and imports....572
— gross postal revenue of....724
— manufactures....473
— population of....122, 152
Letters patent granted....607
Lévis, Que., population of....122
Liabilities, Dominion Government....840–1
— provincial government....853
Libraries of Provincial Governments....980
— public....978–80
Licences, excise, and distillation....832
Lieutenant-Governors of provinces....90–4
Life insurance—see "Insurance".
—zones of Canada....33–42
Light, heat and power equipment industry.434
Lighthouses, number in operation....677
Lightships, number in operation....677
Lignite, production of....378
— resources of....377
Linen, manufacture of....428

PAGE.

Liquor control and sale....626–9
— consumption of....627, 629, 833
Literacy of population....127
Lithographing industry....428
Live stock, exports and imports....536, 550, 603
—— grading of....599–600
—— marketing of....597–600
—— number of....249–50, 272, 273
—— of the world....281–2
—— prices of....267–8
—— receipts and disposition of....598
—— slaughtered....597, 600–1
—— value of....249–51
Living, cost of....788–9
Loan and trust companies, assets and liabilities of....912, 913–5
Loan flotations, Dominion, expenditure *re*..820
—— summary statistics....912
Loans, bank....902–3
— on insurance policies....939
— *temporary*....840
— to provinces....835–6
— to settlers....210
Lobsters, exports....335, 536
— production of....326, 329
Local government....70
Lockouts and strikes....750–2
Logs, exports and imports....540, 554
— production of....298
London, Ont., building permits of....481
— exports and imports....572
— gross postal revenue of....723
— infantile mortality of....184
— manufactures....472
— population of....121
Lumber, exports and imports...309–10, 540, 554, 556
— industry (sawmills)....308–10, 428
— production of....308–9
— trades, wages, in logging and sawmilling.781

Macaroni and vermicelli, manufactures of..426
Macdonald College....974, 975
Machinery, exports and imports....542, 558
— manufacture of....426
Mackenzie district, area of....7
Mackerel, production of....326, 328
Magazines and newspapers, imports....556
Magnesite, production of....346, 349
Mail service, rural....721
— services, air....726–7
—— subsidized....688
— subsidies, Dominion expenditure *re*....688
Males, births of....158
— *deaths of*....173
Malt, excise tariff on....832
— exports....534
— liquor, consumption of....627, 629
—— manufacture of....426
—— taken out of bond for consumption....833
Mammal faunas....48–9
Management charges on debt, expenditure *re*..820
Manitoba Agricultural College....231
—— experiments of....231
— agricultural production of....237, 242
— area and description of....4–5, 7
— births....158, 165, 190
— climate of....58
— deaths....190
— Dept. of Agriculture....229
—— of Labour....738
— education—see "Education".
— electrical energy generated in....391, 394
— Government publications of....1077–8
— hospitals, summary statistics of all....989
— Hydro-Electric Power Commission of..403
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics....1016
— lands, classification of....54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of....92
— manufactures....408–9, 445–6

PAGE.

Manitoba, marriages....169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of.... 350–3
— mining laws of.... 342
— motor vehicle regulations.... 666
— population of....101–2, 120, 146–52
— production, survey of.... 216–9
— public finances of.... 846–54
— representation in the House of Commons.80, 84–5
—— the Senate.... 77
— savings offices of.... 908
— water powers of....389, 390, 391
— wealth of.... 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board.....747–8, 773
Manufactured products, consumption of..... 417–8
—— exports and imports of.....520–1, 568–9
—— prices of.... 793–7
—— value and volume of.... 412–7
—— by industries....409–11, 420–7
—— by provinces....408–9, 426–7
Manufactures.... 405–73
Manufacturing, by groups.... 419–27
— by industries.... 426–31
— by origin of materials.... 435–8
— by provinces, cities and towns.408–9, 441–8, 470–3
— capital employed in....407–11, 448–50
— efficiency of production.... 451–2
— employees....407–11, 450–6, 758, 760
— establishments, by size.... 461–5
— history.... 405–11
— industries, by purpose.... 432–4
—— forty leading....438–40, 458–9
— localization in cities and towns.... 470–3
— power and fuel used for....426–31, 466–9
— provincial distribution of....408–9, 441–8
— real earnings of employees.... 460
— salaries and wages in.... 457–61
— textile....422–3, 428
Maple sugar, exports.... 534
—— production of.... 261
— syrup, production of.... 261
Marconi wireless....716, 718
Marine, Canadian Government Merchant... 689–90
— danger signals.... 677
—— expenditure on and revenue from..... 685–7
— origin, exports and imports of.....536, 550
Mariners' Fund, Dominion receipts from... 820
Maritime Provinces, area of.... 1–3, 7
—— climate of.... 58
—— employment in.... 757–8
—— manufactures in....408–9, 441–2
Marketing of live stock and animal products 597–603
Marriage, age at.... 167–8
— nativity of persons married.... 168–9
— rates in various countries.... 170
Marriages, number and rates.... 190
Marten skins, number and value taken..... 319
Masculinity of the population of various countries.... 110
Maternal mortality.... 186–8
Mattresses, manufacture of.... 430
McGill University....972, 974, 975
McMaster University....973, 974, 975
Measures, Weights, etc., administration of. 608–9
—— inspection of.... 609
—— receipts from.... 609
Meat, cold storage.... 604–5
— consumption of.... 601–3
— exports and imports.....538, 550
— packing industry....428, 440, 600–1
Medical preparations and drugs, exports and imports.....544, 562
—— manufactures of.... 430
Medicine Hat, manufactures.... 473
— population of....122, 152
Members of the House of Commons..... 81–6
— of the King's Privy Council.... 73
— of the Senate.... 77–8
Men's furnishings, manufacture of..... 428
Mental defectives and institutions for..... 995–6
Merchandise, exports and imports.....534, 546

PAGE.

Merchandising and service establishments.. 611–29
— retail and services.... 614–29
— wholesale and other bulk.... 611–3
Merchant Marine, Canadian Government.. 689–90
Metallurgical industries.... 354–61
Metals—see "Minerals".
— non-ferrous, manufacture of....409, 410, 411, 430
—— summary statistics of....408–10, 428
—— exports and imports.....542–4, 560
Meteorology and climate.... 58–9
Meters, electric, and gas in use.... 610
Mexico, mineral production of....367, 372
— trade with....520, 574, 576
Middlings, bran and shorts, exports..... 534
Migratory Birds Treaty.... 55
Military College, Royal, foundation of, etc.. 1028–30
—— receipts from.... 820
— districts.... 1027
— forces.... 1025–7
Militia, appropriations for.... 1027
— composition of, etc.... 1025–6
— expenditure *re*.... 821
— pensions, revenue from.... 820
Milk, production of....254, 257
— condensed, production of.....255–6, 426
Milk and its products, exports and imports.538, 552
— manufacture....254, 255–6, 426
Mineral industries, principal factors in..... 355–6
— lands administration.... 337–44
—— Dominion.... 337–40
—— provincial.... 340–4
— occurences in provinces.... 362–84
(See individual minerals.)
Minerals, exports and imports...542–4, 556, 558–62
— general production of.... 344–53
—— value of.... 348–9
— industrial organization of.... 354–61
—— manufacture of....428, 430
—— summary statistics of.... 409–11
— non-metallic, production of.....346, 358, 377–84
—— manufacture of.... 430
—— summary statistics of.... 409–11
— origin, exports and imports of. 542, 544, 556, 558–62
— provincial production of.... 350–3
— structural materials and clay products.. 347, 358, 384–6
Miners in coal mines, wage rates of..... 782
Mines and minerals.... 337–86
— Department, expenditure *re*.... 821
—— publications of.... 1071
Minimum wage legislation.... 783–5
Mining industry, growth of in recent years.. 357–8
— legislation *re*.... 337–44
— machinery, imports.... 558
— stocks, index number of prices..... 803–4
Minister to France.... 97
— to Japan.... 97
— to the U.S.... 96
Ministries and Lieutenant-Governors of provinces.... 90–4
— of the Dominion.... 72
Ministry, the.... 71–2
Mink skins, number and value taken..... 319
Mint, Royal Canadian, coinage at..... 888
Moncton, N.B., building permits of..... 481
— exports and imports.... 571
— gross postal revenue of.... 722
— manufactures.... 471
— population of.... 122
Money order system.... 725–6
Montreal, Que., building permits of..... 481
— births and deaths....159, 178
— clearings, bank.... 903
— debits, bank.... 905
— exports and imports.... 571
— gross postal revenue of.... 722
— live-stock marketings at.... 598
— manufactures.... 471
— opening and closing of navigation at..... 678
— population of.... 121
— shipping at.... 693
— University of....972, 974, 975

PAGE.

Monumental stone, manufacture of..... 430
Moose Jaw, Sask., building permits of..... 482
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— live stock marketed at..... 598
— manufactures..... 473
— population of.....122, 152
Mortality, by causes..... 175–8
— general..... 172–80
— infantile..... 180–6
— maternal..... 186–8
Mothers' allowances.....777–8, 779–80
Motion picture statistics..... 623–5
Motor cycles, registration of..... 669
— vehicle accidents..... 674–5
—— Acts and Regulations..... 665–6
— vehicles, exports.....542, 669
— imports.....558, 669
—— laws..... 665–6
—— manufacture of.....428, 445
—— registration of..... 667–9
—— retail sales of..... 619–21
—— revenue from taxation of..... 672–3
—— speed limits of..... 666
Motors, electric, imports..... 544
Mountain peaks..... 8–9
— systems and ranges..... 8
Mount Allison University.....972, 974, 975
Mounted Police, Dominion expenditure *re*.. 821
—— Royal Canadian, administration of... 1044–5
Movement of grain crop.....248, 588–92
Moving picture films—see "Cinematograph films".
Municipal electric installations..... 395–404
— public finance..... 854–60
Municipalities, assessment of..... 856–7
— bonded indebtedness of..... 858
— liabilities of..... 859–60
— manufactures..... 471–3
— number of..... 855
— population of urban..... 121–3
Musical instruments, manufacture of..... 430
Muskrat skins, number and value taken... 319
Mutton, consumption of..... 602
— storage, cold..... 605

National debt..... 837–46
— defence.....1023–30
— Defence Department, publications of.... 1072
—— expenditure *re*..... 821
— Employment Commission.....772, 1052–3
— income and income tax statistics..... 864–71
— Parks of Canada..... 53–7
— Railways..... 633–58
—— legislation *re*.....636, 645
— Research Council..... 978
—— publications of..... 1072
— Revenue Dept., expenditure *re*..... 821
—— publications of..... 1072
—— receipts of..... 819
— Transcontinental Railway, Dominion expenditure *re*.....644, 821, 822
— wealth and income..... 860–72
—— of Canada, by provinces..... 863
Natural increase of population..... 188–92
— gas, production of.....346, 381
—— sales of..... 610
Naturalization and citizenship..... 116–8
Naval Service, administration of..... 1024
— expenditure *re*..... 821
Navigation, air (see also "Air Service" and "Aviation").)..... 701–10
— financial statistics of..... 684–90
— Government aid to..... 684–5
— inland water.....678–9, 692, 695
— ocean..... 690–1
— opening and closing of..... 678
— revenue derived from..... 687–8
Navy, Royal Canadian..... 1024–5
Netherlands, exports to.....520, 576
— imports from.....520, 574

PAGE.

New Brunswick, agricultural production of.237, 240
— area and description of 2–3, 7
— births.....158, 165, 190
— climate of..... 58
— deaths..... 190
— education—see "Education"
— electric energy generated in.....391, 394
— Electric Power Commission of..... 402–3
— forestry, administration of 291
— Government publications of..... 1074
— hospitals, summary statistics of all..... 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial"
—— police statistics..... 1016
— lands, classification of.....54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of..... 91
— manufactures.....408–9, 441–2
— marriages.....169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of..... 350–3
— mining laws of..... 341
— motor vehicle regulations..... 666
— population of.....101–2, 120
— production of.....217, 218
— representation in Dominion Parliament. 80, 81
—— in the Senate..... 77
— water powers of.....389, 390
—— developed..... 391
— wealth of..... 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board..... 745
Newfoundland, trade with.....520, 574, 575
Newspapers, circulation of..... 728–9
— and magazines, imports of..... 556
Newsprint paper, exports from chief countries.....307, 540
— production of..... 304–6
New Westminster, B.C., building permits of. 482
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 724
— manufactures..... 473
— population of.....122, 152
New York City, infantile mortality..... 185
New Zealand, production of silver and coal.367, 380
— trade agreement with..... 490
—— with.....521, 574, 575
Niagara Falls, Ont., building permits of... 481
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— manufactures..... 472
— population of..... 122
Nickel, exports and imports.....542, 560
— occurrence in Ontario..... 374
— production of.....346, 374
Non-ferrous metals, exports and imports 542, 544, 560
—— manufactures of..... 430
Non-metallic minerals, exports and imports 378–80, 385, 544, 560, 562
—— manufactures of.....425, 430
North Bay, Ont., exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— population of..... 122
Northwest Territories, administration of. 94
—— area of..... 7
—— fur production of..... 319
—— population of.....101, 102
Norway, trade with.....520, 574, 576
Notes, bank, circulation of..... 888–91
—— reserves..... 892
— Dominion, circulation and issue of..... 888–9
— postal, issue of..... 726
Nova Scotia, Agricultural College of..... 231
— agricultural production of.....237, 239
— area and description of..... 2, 7
—births.....158, 165, 190
— climate of..... 58
— deaths..... 190
— Department of Labour..... 736
— education—see under "Education"
— electrical energy generated in.....391, 394
— forestry, administration of..... 291

PAGE.

Nova Scotia, Government publications of. 1074
— hospitals, summary statistics of all..... 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics..... 1016
— lands, classification of..... 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of 90
— manufactures of..... 408–9, 441–2
— marriages..... 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
— motor vehicle regulations..... 666
— mining laws of..... 341
— population of..... 101–2, 120
— Power Commission of..... 402
— production, survey of..... 216–9
— representation in House of Commons.... 80, 81
——in the Senate..... 77
— water powers of..... 389, 390, 391
— wealth of..... 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board..... 745, 773
Nursery trees, number of, etc..... 259–60
Nurses, Victorian Order of..... 999
Nuts, imports..... 546
— and bolts, iron, imports..... 558

Oats, area, yield and value of..... 238, 246
— crops, distribution of..... 248, 591–2
— exports..... 534
— inspection of..... 593–4
— prices of..... 266, 269
— receipts of..... 595–6
— shipments of..... 594–5
— stocks in store..... 247, 595–6
— world production of..... 277
Oatmeal, exports..... 534
Obituary..... 1093–5
Observatories, Dominion, publications of.. 1071
Occupations of Canadian people..... 128–46, 730–2
— of immigrants..... 200–2
— persons convicted of indictable offences.. 1010
Ocean fisheries..... 321
Offences, indictable, etc., charges and convictions..... 1005–10
— juvenile..... 1014–5
— non-indictable..... 1010–4
Official appointments..... 1096–9
— publications..... 1054–67, 1069–82
Office machinery, exports and imports..... 542, 558
Oils, animal, exports and imports..... 538, 552
— fish, etc., imports..... 550
— lubricating, imports..... 562
— mineral, exports and imports..... 544, 562
— vegetable, imports..... 548
Oka Agricultural Institute..... 231
Old age pensions..... 764–6
One Big Union..... 741, 743
Ontario Agricultural College..... 231
—— experiments of..... 231
— agricultural production of..... 237, 241
— area and description of..... 3–4, 7
— births..... 158, 165, 190
— climate of..... 58
— deaths..... 190
— Dept. of Agriculture of..... 229
—— of Labour..... 737–8
— education—see "Education".
— forestry, administration of..... 291
— fur production of..... 315, 319
— Government publications of..... 1076–7
— hospitals, summary statistics of all..... 989
— Hydro-Electric Power Commission of.. 396–401
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial"
—— police statistics..... 1016
— lands, classification of..... 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of 92
— manufactures of..... 408–9, 444–5
— marriages..... 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of..... 350–3
— mining laws of..... 341–2

PAGE.

Ontario motor vehicle regulations..... 666
— population of..... 101–2, 120
— production of..... 216, 217
— public finance of..... 846–54
— representation in the House of Commons. 80, 83–4
——in the Senate..... 77
— savings banks of..... 908
— water powers of..... 389, 390, 391
— wealth of..... 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board..... 746, 773
Oranges, imports..... 546
Orders, money, issued..... 725–6
Ordnance lands, Dominion receipts from... 820
Ore, iron, production of..... 376–7
— silver-cobalt..... 368–70, 374–5
Organized labour, strength of..... 740–1, 742–3
Oriental immigration..... 205–7
Origins of the people..... 112–3
— of exports and imports..... 568–9
Orography..... 8–10
Orphanages..... 989
Oshawa, Ont., building permits of..... 481
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— manufactures..... 472
— population of..... 122
Ottawa, Ont., building permits of..... 481
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— manufactures..... 472
— population of..... 121
— river..... 14
—— canals..... 685, 686, 687
— University of..... 973, 974, 975
Outremont, Que., population of..... 121
Owen Sound, Ont., building permits of..... 481
— gross postal revenue of..... 723
— manufactures..... 472
— population of..... 122
Oysters, exports..... 335
— catch of..... 326

Pacific cable..... 713
— drainage basin..... 13
— ports, wheat movement *via*..... 589–90
Paints, varnishes, etc., exports and imports. 544, 562
— manufactures of..... 430
Panama Canal..... 700
—— Canadian traffic *via*..... 700–1
Paper, exports and imports..... 540, 556
— production of..... 304–6
Parliament, Dominion, composition, powers, etc..... 70–88
—— duration and sessions of..... 74–5
Parliamentary representation in Canada... 75–86
Pasturage, acreage of..... 245
Patent fees, Dominion receipts from..... 606
— medicines, manufacture of..... 430
Patents, administration of..... 606–7
Patients in hospitals..... 990–3
Peace River Block..... 1023
Peaches, production of..... 258
Peanut oil, crude, imports..... 548
Pears, production of..... 258
Peas, production of..... 238, 246
Penal, corrective and reformative institutions..... 997–8
Penitentiaries, Dominion expenditure *re*... 821, 998
— revenue from..... 998
— sentences..... 1004–5
Penitentiary statistics..... 1016–19
Pens, fountain, and pencils, manufacture of. 430
Pension Appeal Court..... 1039
Pension Commission, Canadian..... 1037
Pensions Act, administration of..... 1036
Pensions and National Health, Dept. of... 1036–40
—— expenditure *re*..... 821, 1036–7
—— hospitals..... 1036
—— publications..... 1072
— appeals in connection with..... 1039
— expenditure *re*..... 765, 821, 1036

PAGE.

Pensions for the blind 767
— number in force 1038
— old age 764–5
—— expenditure *re* 765
—— number in force 765
— scale of 1038
Perfumery, imports 564
Periodicals, publication and circulation of .. 728–9
Permits, building, issued 480–3
Peterborough, Ont., building permits of ... 481
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
Petroleum, exports and imports 544, 562
— occurrence, by provinces 382
— production of 346, 382
— refining industry 430
Physiography of Canada 1–59, 283
Pickerel, production of 326
Pickles and sauces, exports and imports ... 534, 546
Piers, maintenance of 686
Pig iron, production of 376–7
Pigs, number and value of 249–50
Pilchards, production of 326, 329
Pineapples, imports 546
Pipe, iron, exports and imports 542, 558
Plants and trees, imports 548
Plains region, physiography of the 26
Planks and boards, exports 310, 540
Plate glass, imports 562
—— insurance 944, 945, 947
Plates and sheets, iron, imports 556
Platinum, production of 346, 348
Poland, trade agreement with 491, 493
—— with 574, 576
Poles, telegraph, exports 540
Police, Royal Canadian Mounted, administration of 1044–5
—— expenditure *re* 821
—— revenue from 820
—— strength and distribution of 1045
— statistics, by provinces 1016
Political subdivisions 1–7
Pollock, production of 327, 328
Population, age distribution of 111, 149
— and area of the British Empire 154
—— of the world 154
— annual estimates of 152–3
— area and density of 106
— births 157–67, 190
— birthplaces 115–6, 150
— blind and deaf mutes 128
— Canadian-born 116
— census statistics of 101–8, 146–52
— centres of 106
— cities, towns and villages 121–6, 152
— conjugal condition of 110, 148
— deaths 171–88, 190
— density of 106–7
— divorces 170–1
— dwellings and family households 128
— electoral districts 81–6, 147
— estimated for each year, 1900–36 153
— foreign-born, citizenship of 116–8
— growth and distribution of 101–7
— immigrants 193–210
— increase of 101–8, 188–92
— infantile mortality of the 179–86
— language spoken and mother tongue 118
— literacy of 127
— marriages 167–70, 190
— movement of 108, 146
— natural increase of 188–92
— occupations of 128–46, 730–2
— of provinces and territories 101–2, 120
— racial origins of 112–3, 149–50
— religions of 113–5
— rural and urban 118–27, 151–2
— school attendance 128
— sex distribution of 108–10, 147–8, 151
— urban and rural 118–27, 151

PAGE.

Pork, consumption of 602
— stocks in cold storage 605
Port Arthur, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— grain shipments from 594
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
— shipping 694
Ports, imports by customs 571–2
— shipping, entered and cleared 692–4
Postage stamps sold 726
Postal notes issued, 1932–36 726
Post Office Department, administration of 721–7
—— auxiliary services 725–7
—— expenditure *re* 721, 724
—— mail subsidies 688
—— money order service 725–6
—— number of offices 722
—— publications of 1072
—— revenue of 722–4
—— rural mail delivery 721
—— savings bank 725, 909, 910
—— stamp issue 726
Potatoes, exports and imports 534, 546
— production of 237, 238–44
— world production of 280
Pottery, production of 347
Poultry, consumption of 603
— exports 538
— number of 249, 251–2
— stocks in cold storage 605
— values of 251–2
Power Commissions, Hydro-Electric 396–404
— installed in manufactures 466–9
Prairie Provinces, agricultural production of 237, 242–4
— census of 146–52, 270–3
— grain crops of 242–4, 246
— manufactures 408–9, 445–7
— population of 101, 146–52, 153
— quinquennial census of 146–52, 270–3
— value of farm production 234–5
Precious metals, exports and imports 542, 560
—— production of 346, 351, 359
Preferential tariff 487, 490–1
—— imports under 573
Premiers of the provinces 90–4
Premium and discount, Dominion expenditure *re* 820
—— receipts from 820
Prices, agricultural, index numbers 269
— by purpose 794
— general 790–807
— of agricultural produce 265–8
— of commodities 790–801
— of services 804–5
— retail 797–801
— wholesale 790–7
Prime Ministers of Canada 72
Prince Albert, Sask., gross postal revenue of 723
— live stock marketed at 598
— manufactures 473
— population of 122
Prince Edward Island, agricultural production of 237, 239
— area and description of 1–2, 7
— births 158, 165, 190
— climate of 58
— deaths 190
— education—see "Education".
— electrical energy generated in 391, 394
— Government publications of 1074
— hospitals, summary statistics of all 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics 1016
— lands, classification of 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of 90
— manufactures 408–9, 441–2
— marriages 169, 190
— motor vehicle regulations 666
— population of 101–2, 120

PAGE.

Prince Edward Island, production, survey of 216–9
— representation in the House of Commons. 80, 81
—— in the Senate 77
— water powers of 389, 390, 391
— wealth of 863
Principal events of the year 1089–93
Printed matter, exports and imports 540, 556
Printing industry 428
— machinery, imports 558
— paper, exports and imports 540, 556
— trades, wages 781, 782
Privy Council, members of 73
Produce and meats, consumption of 602–3
Producers' co-operation 769–70
— materials, manufacture of 432, 433, 434
Production, agricultural 232–82
— branches of 212–3, 218–9
— construction 474–83
— fisheries 321–36
— forestry 283–312
— fur 313–20
— general survey of 211–20
— grain 236–44, 246
— manufactures 405–73
— mining 337–86
— provincial 216–20
— summary of 211–20
— water power and hydro-electricity 387–404
Property, farm, value of 235, 562
— urban, value of 562
Prospectors, laws concerning 337–44
Protective tariff for manufactures 487–94
Provinces, climate of 58
— general elections in 1093
— government of 70, 88–94
— loans by Dominion to 835–6
Provincial and local government in Canada 70, 88–94
— debts and assets 851–4
— expenditures 847–51
— governments, publications of 1074–80
— legislation 1089
— life insurance companies 960–1
— liquor control and sales 626–7, 628
— motor vehicle regulations 665–6
— parks 55
— public finance 846–54
—— lands 1023
— revenues 847–51, 854
— Royal Commissions 1081–2
Prunes and dried plums, imports 546
Public accounts, finance 808–72
— buildings, Dominion expenditure re 1031
— debt 808, 837–46
— health activities of the Dominion Government 932–4
—— of the Provincial Governments 984–8
— health and related institutions 981–1000
— lands 1020–3
— ownership of hydro-electric power 395–404
— schools—see "Education".
— Works Department, expenditure and revenue 1030–1
—— graving docks 681
Publications, daily, weekly, etc 728–9
—— circulation of 728–9
— of Bureau of Statistics 1055–67
— of Dominion departments 1069–74
— of Provincial Governments 1074–80
Pulp and paper industry 300–8, 428
—— electric energy used in 391
—— machinery, imports 558
— exports and imports 304, 540, 556
— production of 301–3
Pulpwood, production and consumption of 301
— exports and imports 301, 540, 556

Quarantine 982–3
Quebec city, building permits of 481
—— exports and imports 571
—— gross postal revenue of 722
—— manufactures 471

PAGE.

Quebec city, population of 121
—— shipping at 693
Quebec agricultural colleges 231
—— experiments of 231
—— production of 237, 240–1
— area and description of 3, 7
— births 158, 165, 190
— Bridge, expenditure on 824
— climate of 58
— deaths 190
— Department of Labour 736–7
— education—see "Education".
— electrical energy generated in 391, 394
— forestry in 291, 299, 303, 309
— Government publications of 1074–6
— hospitals, summary statistics of all 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial"
—— police statistics 1016
— lands, classification of 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of 91
— manufactures 408–9, 442–3
— marriages 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of 350–3
— mining laws of 341
— motor vehicle regulations 666
— opening and closing of navigation at 678
— population of 101–2, 120
— production of 217, 218
— representation in the House of Commons. 80, 82–3
—— in the Senate 77
— Streams Commission 400–1
— water powers of 389, 390, 391
— wealth of 863
— Workmen's Compensation Board 746, 773
Queen's University, degrees granted 973
—— students, by faculties 974–5

Race track betting 1050
Radio, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 720
— stations licensed 716–9
Radiotelegraphy 716–8
Radiotelephony 719
Rags, exports and imports 538, 554
Railroad ties, exports and imports 540, 554
Rails, imports 556
Railway Belt of British Columbia 1023
— Canadian Pacific 634–5
— cars, manufacture of 428
— Commission 632
Railways and Canals, Dept., publications of 1073
—— Dominion expenditure re 821
— Canadian National 644–51, 653–5
— electric, accidents 662
—— financial statistics of 660–1
—— capital and earnings of 660–1
—— employees, number of 660–1
—— freight traffic of 662
—— history of 659
—— mileage and equipment of 659–60
—— operating expenses of 660–1
—— passenger traffic of 661, 662
—— salaries and wages of 660–1
—— wage rates of employees 782
— Government, capital expenditure re 644–5
—— expenses of and revenue from 646
—— investments in 644–5
—— ownership of 644–5
— legislation in 1936 1087–8
— steam 633–58
—— accidents 657–8
—— aid to, by Government 642–4
—— financial 643–4
—— bonds, guaranteed 642, 644
—— capital of 639–40
—— commodities hauled 655–6
—— consolidation of 634–6, 644, 645
—— earnings of 639, 640–1, 646
—— employees of 641
—— finances of 638–51
—— freight and passenger traffic on 651–3, 655–6

PAGE.

Railways, steam, Government, finances of 644–51
—— history of 634–6
—— investment in 639–40, 644
—— land granted to 642–3
—— liability of 638–9
—— mileage of 636–7, 639, 653
—— operating expenses of 639, 640–1, 645–6
—— passenger traffic of 651–2
—— rolling-stock of 637–8
—— Royal Commission of 1931 636
—— salaries and wages 641
—— subsidies, cash 643
—— land 642–3
—— traffic 651–8
—— wages and salaries 640
Rainfall 59
Raisins, imports 546
Raw materials, exports and imports 519–21, 568–9
—— used in manufactures, cost of 407–11, 426–31, 432–4
Receipts and disbursements of Canada 818–28
Red Cross Society 999–1000
Redistribution of members in the House of Commons 79–80
Reduced railway fares 753–4
Re-establishment, Department of Soldiers' Civil 1036
Re-exports of foreign produce 497–8
Refineries, sugar, manufactures at 261, 426
Reformative institutions 997–8
Refrigerators, manufacture of 430
Regina, Sask., exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 473
— population of 121, 152
Register, Annual 1083–1105
Registry, vessels on the 676–7
Relief Act, the 761–3, 772, 776–7
Religions of the population 113–5
Rent, index numbers of 798–9, 800–1
Representation Acts 75–6, 79–80
— in the House of Commons 81–6
— in the Senate 77–8
— Parliamentary 75–94
— *readjustments in* 79–80
Research Council, publications of 1072
— scientific and industrial 978
Reserves, monetary 892
Resins and gums, imports 548
Resources, forest 287–90
Retail merchandise trade 614–29
— merchandising and services 614–25
— *prices, index numbers of* 797–9, 801
—— of commodities 797–801
— sales, monthly indexes of 621–2
— trade, annual statistics of 615–8
Returned soldiers' insurance 1040
Revenue, agricultural 233–6
— Dominion 818–28
— inland 830–3
— *municipal* 855–6, 859–60
— provincial 628, 847–51
— War tax 828–30
Rice, imports 546
Rivers and lakes 11–5
— lengths of 14–5
— systems 13
Roads, expenditure *re* 670–1
— and *highways, finances of* 670–3
—— mileage of 667
— projects under Canada Highways Act 670
— traffic 673–5
Rocky mountains 8–9
Rods and bars, iron, imports 556
Rolling-mill industry, manufactures of 428
— products, exports and imports 542, 556
Rolling-stock of steam railways 637–8
Royal Commission of 1931 636
— Commissions, British 1082
—— Dominion 1080–1
—— Provincial 1081–2

PAGE.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, administration of 1044–5
—— officers' pensions, Dominion receipts from 820
—— Navy 1024–5
— Military College, *revenue from* 820
—— organization of 1028–30
Rubber boots, exports 534
— crude, imports 548
— goods, *manufacture of* 420–1, 426
— products, exports and imports 534, 548
— tires, exports and imports 534, 548
Rugs, woollen (carpets), imports 554
Rural and urban *population* 118–27, 151–2
— mail delivery 721
Russia (Soviet Union), gold and silver production of 367
— trade agreement with 491
—— with 574, 576
Rye, crop distribution of 591–2
— exports 534
— *inspections of* 593–4
— production of 238, 246
— receipts and shipments of 594–5
— world production of 279

Sailing vessels arrived and departed 690–5
St. Boniface, Man., building permits of 482
— *manufactures* 473
— population of 122, 152
St. Catharines, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— *gross postal revenue of* 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 121
St. Dunstan's University 974–5
St. Francis Xavier University 972, 974–5
St. Hyacinthe, Que., exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— *population of* 122
Saint John, N.B., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— *manufactures of* 471
— population 121
— shipping 693
— vital statistics of 159, 179, 184, 191
St. *Joseph's University* 974, 975
St. Lawrence canals 679, 696–9
— forest area 283, 285
— lowlands, geology 10, 24–5
— *river system* 11, 21
St. Thomas, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— *manufactures* 473
— population of 122
Salmon, exports 335, 536
— production of 326, 327
Salt, imports 562
— production of 346, 383–4
Sand and gravel, production of 347, 385–6
Sardines, exports 335, 536
— *production of* 326, 327
Sarnia, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— *manufactures* 472
— population of 122
Sash and doors, manufacture of 428
Saskatchewan, Agricultural College 231
—— *experimental stations* 231
— area and description of 5, 7
— births 158, 165, 190
— census of agriculture 270–3
— *climate of* 58
— deaths 190
— Department of Labour 738
— education—see "Education".
— electrical energy generated in 391, 394

PAGE.

Saskatchewan, forestry resources and products of 288, 299, 309
— Government publications of 1078
— hospitals, summary statistics of all 989
— judicial convictions—see "Judicial".
—— police statistics 1016
— lands, classification of 54, 1020
— Lieutenant-Governors and the Ministry of 93
— manufactures 408–9, 445–7
— marriages 169, 190
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— production of 350–3
— mining laws of 342–3
— motor vehicle regulations 666
— population of 101–2, 120, 146–52
— Power Commission 403–4
— production of, agricultural 237, 242–3
— production of, summary 216, 217, 218, 219
— representation in the House of Commons. 80, 85
—— in the Senate 77
— University of 973, 976
— water powers of 389, 390, 391
— wealth of 863
— workmen's compensation in 748
Saskatoon, Sask., building permits of 482
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 473
— population of 121, 152
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., building permits of 481
— canal 685, 687, 696–7, 698
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
— shipping 694
Sausage casings, exports and imports 538, 552
— manufacture of 428
Savings banks 893–911
Sawmill products, exports 310
Sawmilling industry 308–10
Schools—see "Education"
— of Agriculture 231
— of Forestry 296–7
Scientific and industrial research 978
— equipment, imports 564
—— manufacture of 430
Seal, Great, of Canada 1041
Seamen, shipped and discharged 683
Secondary education 964, 970
Secretary of State, Department of 1041–4
—— publications of 1072
Security prices, index number of 801–4
Securities guaranteed by Dominion 843–6
Seeds, exports and imports 536, 550
Seismology in Canada 29
Senate, composition, powers of, etc 75–6
— members of 77–8
— representation 77–8
Serges and worsteds, imports 554
Service establishments 614–25
Services, prices of 804–5
Settlement, Soldier, of Canada 1040–1
Settlers' effects, exports and imports 544, 564
Sewing machines, exports and imports 542, 558
Sex distribution of the population 108–10, 147–8
Shawinigan Falls, Que., building permits of 481
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 122
Sheep, marketing of 599–600
— numbers and values of 249–50
— prices of 267–8
Sheet metal industry, manufactures of 430
Sherbrooke, Que., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 121
Shingle mills, production of 308

PAGE.

Shingles, exports 540
Shipbuilding industry, manufactures of 430
Shipping and navigation, casualties 683–4
— coasting 692, 695
— entered and cleared, by ports 692–4
— inland 678–9, 692, 695
— marine danger signals 677
— ocean 690–1, 693–5
— steamboat inspection 682–3
— subsidies 688
— vessels registered 676–7
— wrecks and casualties 683–4
Ships on the registry 676–7
Shipwrecks, number of 684
Shoes and boots, imports 550
— manufacture of 426
Shooks, exports 540
Shops, legislation *re* 773
Shorts, bran and middlings, exports 534
Sickness insurance 944, 947
Silk, exports and imports 538, 554
— manufacture of 428
— artificial, exports and imports 538, 554
Silver, exports and imports 542, 560
— monetary use of 887
— occurrence, by provinces 368, 369
— production of 346, 367–70
— world production of 367, 369–70
Sirens, number of 677
Sisal and istle, imports 554
Skins and hides, exports and imports 538, 550
— number and value taken 319
Slaughtering industry 428, 600–1
Smelting industry 359
Smelts, production of 326, 327
Soap, exports and imports 544, 564
— manufacture of 430
Socks and stockings, exports and imports 538, 554
Soda and sodium compounds, exports and imports 544, 564
Soldier Settlement of Canada 1040–1
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Department of—see "Pensions and National Health".
Soldiers' insurance 1040
— pensions, scale of 1038
Southern Rhodesia, trade agreement with 490
—— with 573, 575
Soviet Union—See "Russia"
Spices, imports 548
— manufactures of 426
Spirits, consumption of 627, 629, 833
— excise revenue 832
—— tariff 831
— exports and imports 534, 548
— provincial revenues from 628
Sporting and amusement goods, imports 564
—— manufacture of 428, 434
Stamped and coated products, imports 558
Stamps, postage, value of 726
— revenue from excise 829, 830
Standard time and time zones in Canada 59
State, Department of the Secretary of 1041–4
Statistics, Dominion Bureau of, activities 1054–5
—— publications of 1055–67
Statuary, art goods, etc., manufacture of 430
Statute of westminster 70
Steam railways—see "Railways".
Steamboat inspection, administration of 682–3
—— subventions, expenditure *re* 688
Steel furnace, industry 423–4, 428, 430
— products, exports and imports 542, 556
—— manufacture of 428, 430
— structural imports 556
Stereotyping industry 428
Stillbirths 161
Stock, live, in Canada 249–51
—— world 281–2
Stocks of grain in Canada 247
— index numbers of common 802–3
Stockyards, marketing at 599–600

PAGE.

Stone and products, production of..347, 385–6
— products, manufacture of 430
Straits Settlements, trade with.....521, 574, 575
Stratford, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— manufactures 472
— population of 122
Strikes and lockouts 750–2
Submarine cables 713
Subsidies, mail 688
— to provinces 833–5
Subventions and mail subsidies 688
Succession duties 846
Sugar beets, production of.....238, 246, 261–2
— world production of 262
— maple, exports 534
—— production of 261
— refining industry.....261, 426
Suicides.....176, 178
Sulphate, ammonium, exports 544
Sulphur, imports 562
Surgical instruments, imports 564
Sweden, trade with.....520, 574, 576
Swine, marketing of 599–600
— numbers and values of 249–50
Switzerland, trade with.....520, 575, 576
Sydney, N.S., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 122
— shipping 693
Syrup, fruit, manufacture of 426
— maple, production of 261
System of taxation, recent modifications in 810–7

Tanneries.....422, 428
Tariff Board 1011
— historical sketch of the 484–7
— relationships with British and foreign countries 487–94
Tax, Business Profits.....819, 827
— Income, War 828–30
Taxation, War.....810, 828–30
— Dominion revenue from.....819, 829–30
— modifications in system 810–7
— per capita 827
— provincial, growth of 848
Tea, imports 548
Teachers in training, number of.....958, 959
— salaries of 965
Technical education.....958, 959, 964–5
Telegraphs, Canadian system 712–3
— coast wireless stations 717–8
— companies, statistics of 712
— Dominion Government, statistics of 711
— radio stations 717–8
— submarine cables 713
Telephones, companies, finances and operations of 713–6
— systems of 713
— instruments, imports 560
— wireless 719
Temperance Act, Canada 1044
Textile exports and imports.....538, 552, 554
— machinery, imports 558
— manufactures of.....422–3, 428
Thanksgiving Day, proclamation of 110
Thread, manufacture of 428
Three Rivers, Que., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 571
— gross postal revenue of 722
— manufactures 471
— population of 121
Ties, railway, exports and imports.....540, 554
Tile, production of.....347, 353
Timber, estimated stand of 290
— exports and imports.....310, 540, 554, 556
— industry 308–10
— lands.....54, 283–90

PAGE.

Tin products, imports 560
Titanium, production of.....346, 351
Tobacco, consumption of 832–3
— excise, revenue from 832
—— tariff 831
— exports and imports.....536, 550
— manufacture of 426
— production of 262
Toilet preparations, manufacture of 430
Tomatoes, fresh, imports 546
Tools, hand or machine, exports and imports.....542, 558
— manufacture of 428
Topographical Survey, publications of 1071
Tops, worsted, imports 554
Toronto, Ont., building permits of 481
— exports and imports 572
— gross postal revenue of 723
— live stock marketed at 598
— manufactures 471
— population of 121
— shipping 694
— University of.....972, 976, 977
Tourist trade 581–3
Town municipalities 855
Towns, assets and liabilities of 859–60
— expenditure and revenue of 859–60
— gross postal receipts of 722–4
— manufactures 470–3
— population of 121–6
Toys, imports 546
Trade, aggregate external 524
— agreements 487–94
— analysis of current 505–6
— and Industry Commission, the 1051–2
— Commissioners, list of 495–7
— disputes 750–2
— external 484–585
— geographical distribution of 512–4
— grain 588–96
— historical sketch 484–7
— in fiscal year 1936–37 1106
— in furs 320
— in raw and manufactured products 519–21
— internal 586–629
— interprovincial 586–8
— marks, administration of 607–8
— retail merchandise 614–29
— tourist 581–3
— unions, membership of 742–3
—— organization of 739–42
— value and quantum of world 499–503
— *via* United States 511, 577
— wholesale and other bulk 611–3
— with principal countries.....513–4, 520–1, 572–6
N.B.—For trade by class or commodity, refer to the class or commodity.
Trade and Commerce Department 495–7
—— employees of 1050
—— expenditure *re* 821
—— publications of 1072–3
Trades and Labour Congress.....741, 743
Trading establishments, census of 611–25
Traffic, railway, commodities hauled 655–6
Train-miles run 654–5
Transport, Dept., publications of 1073
Transportation and communications 620–729
— government control over 631–2
— of wheat 655
Trapping, production from.....214, 215
Treasury bills sold in Canada 841–2
Treaties, Indian 1032
— trade 487–94
Treaty rate, tariffs, imports under 573
— reciprocity with U.S. 485–6
Tree nurseries.....259–60, 297
— species, forest 287
Trees, fruit 259–60
— and plants, imports 548
Trinidad and Tobago, trade with....529, 574, 575
Trinity College, University of.....972, 976, 977
Trout, production of.....326, 329

PAGE.

Trust and loan companies..... 911–5
—— assets and liabilities..... 914
— funds, Dominion, liabilities..... 915
Tubes and pipes, iron, exports and imports.542, 558
Tullibee, production of.....326, 330
Turnips, exports..... 534
— production of..... 238–44
Turpentine, imports 550
Tweeds, imports..... 554
Twine, binder, exports and imports.....538, 554
Typewriters, exports and imports.....542, 558

Umbrellas, manufacture of..... 430
Unemployment in trade unions..... 754–5
— relief.....760–3, 772
— statistics of the Census of 1931 763
Union of South Africa, agricultural statistics of..... 276
—— coal production of..... 380
—— gold and silver production of..... 367
—— trade agreement with..... 490
—— with.....521, 573, 575
— Co-operative of Canada 766–7
Unions, trade, history of.....739–40, 741
—— membership of..... 742–3
—— organizations of..... 739–43
United Kingdom, agricultural statistics of.. 276–82
United Kingdom-Canada Trade Agreement, Imp. Conference, 1932..... 487–9
United Kingdom, mineral production of... 380
— total Canadian trade with.....507–10, 528–77
— world trade of.....502, 503
United States, Canadian emigrants returned from 207–9
— capital invested in Canada..... 871–2
— Tariffs and Canadian trade.....491, 494
— total Canadian trade with.....510–2, 528–77
— trade *via*.....511, 577
— world trade of.....502, 503
Universities—see "Education".
Urban and rural population.....118–27, 151–2
— municipalities, financial statistics of..... 854–60
Uruguay, trade agreement with..... 491

Value and quantum of world trade..... 499–503
Vancouver, B.C., building permits of..... 482
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of..... 724
— manufactures 471
— population of..... 121
— shipping 694
Varnishes, paints, etc., exports and imports 544, 562
—— manufacture of..... 430
Vegetables, by classes, exports and imports. 534, 546
— production of..... 260
— products, exports and imports..... ....534, 546
—— manufacture of 426
Vehicles, exports and imports.....542, 558
— manufacture of.....426, 428, 445
Velveteens and corduroys, imports..... 552
Veneers, wood, imports.....554, 556
Verdun, Que., manufactures 472
— population of 121
Vermicelli and macaroni, manufactures of. 426
Vessels on the registry..... 676–7
— manufacture of..... 430
Veterans' Bureau..... 1039
Victoria, B.C., building permits of..... 482
— exports and imports..... 572
— gross postal revenue of.. 724
— manufactures..... 473
— population of..... 121
— shipping 694
Victorian Order of Nurses.. 999
Village municipalities..... 855
Villages, populations of..... 123–6
Vital statistics 155–92
—— births and birth rates..... 157–67
—— collection of..... 155–7

PAGE.

—— deaths and death rates..... 171–88
—— infant and maternal mortality..... 179–88
—— marriages and marriage rates..... 167–70
—— natural increase..... 188–92
Vocational education.....964–5, 970–1
Voters and votes polled, general elections... 81–6

Wage-earners, distribution of..... 730–2
Wages, building trades (trades specified)... 782
— coal-mining..... 782
— *electric railway trades* (trades specified) 660–1, 782
— farm..... 264
— female employees, minimum.....774, 783–4
— index numbers..... .....460, 781
— legislation, *re*..... 783–7
— male employees, minimum.....773, 774, 784–5
— manufacturing.....426–31, 457–61
— metal trades (trades specified)..... 782
— minimum, regulations *re*..... 773–4
— mining.....358, 359, 360–1, 782
— on steam railways..... ....641, 782
— printing trades (trades specified)..... 782
— real, in manufacturing..... 460
— unskilled factory labourers..... 782
Wagons, manufacture of..... 428
War and demobilization, expenditure *re*.... 825
— business profits tax.....819, 827
— Special Revenue Act..... 828–30
— tax, itemized revenue from...826–7, 828–30, 867
— Veterans' Allowance Act..... 1039
Washing compounds and soap, manufacture of..... 430
Washington, appointment of Minister at.... 96
Waste, cotton and wool, manufacture of.... 428
Watches and clocks, imports..... 560
Water area of Canada..... 7, 11–5
— power development in Canada..... 387–91
—— energy generated for export..... 395
—— resources..... 387–9
—— used in central electric stations..... 391–5
—— used in pulp and paper industry..... 391
Waterfowl flyways of North America..... 45–8
Waterproof clothing, manufacture of..... 428
Waterways of Canada..... 676–701
— financial statistics of..... 684–90
— Government aid to..... 684–5
— revenue from 687–8
Wealth, agricultural... 233–6
— national..... 860–3
Wearing apparel, cotton, exports and imports..... 552
—— index number of prices of. 798, 799
—— woollen, exports and imports.....538, 554
Weather in northern Canada... 59
Weights and measures, administration of... 608–9
—— Dominion receipts from..... 609
—— inspections of..... 609
Welfare, child, legislation *re* 780
Welland Canal. 679, 685–7, 696–9
West Indies, trade with.....520, 574, 575
Westmount, Que., building permits of..... 481
— population of 121
Wharves, maintenance of, etc..... 1080
Wheat Board, legislation *re*..... 1083
— consumption of..... 248
— crop movement of.....248, 588–92, 594–6
—— distribution of 248, 588–92
— exports and imports.....281, 534
— flour, exports and imports..... 281, 534
— inspection of..... 593–4
— marketing of 588–92
— movement of.....588–92, 594–6
— prices of.....266, 269
— production, quantity and value of.....238, 246
— receipts of..... 595–6
— shipment of..... 594
— stocks in store.....247, 595–6
— world production of..... 276
—— export and import of..... 281
Whisky, exports and imports.....534, 548

293129

PAGE.

Whitefish, production of....326, 327
— marketed.... 330
Wholesale, and non-retail trade, statistics of 611–3
— prices, index numbers of.... 790–7
— trade, census of.... 611–2
Wild life origin, goods of, exports and imports.... 569
Window glass, imports.... 562
Windsor, Ont., building permits of.... 481
— exports and imports.... 572
— gross postal revenue of.... 723
— manufactures.... 472
— population of.... 121
Wine, consumption of....627–8, 629
— imports.... 548
— industry.... 426
Winnipeg, Man., building permits of.... 481
— exports and imports.... 572
— gross postal revenue of.... 723
— live stock marketed at.... 598
— manufactures.... 471
— population of....121, 152
Wire, communications.... 711–6
— exports and imports....542, 558
— manufacture of.... 430
Wireless apparatus, imports.... 560
— communications.... 716–25
— stations....717–8, 719
Wood distillation industry.... 430
— for pulpwood, statistics of.... 301
— manufactures of....310–1, 428
— products, exports and imports....540, 554–6
—— *manufacture of*.... 428
Wood-pulp, exports and imports....540, 556
—— from leading countries.... 304
— production of.... 301–3
Woods, Canadian.... 283–94
— operations.... 297–9
Woodstock, Ont., manufactures.... 472
— population of.... 122
Woodworking industry.... 428
Wool clip, production and value of....253, 597
— products, exports and imports....538, 554
—— manufacture of.... 428
— raw, exports and imports....538, 554
— waste.... 428
Workers' Unity League of Canada.... 741

PAGE.

Workmen's compensation legislation.... 744–9
— Compensation Board, Alberta....748–9, 773
—— British Columbia....749, 772
—— Manitoba....747–8, 773
—— New Brunswick.... 745
—— Nova Scotia....745, 773
—— Ontario....746–7
—— Quebec....746, 773
—— Saskatchewan.... 748
Works of art, imports.... 564
World, area and population of.... 154
— cereal and potato production of the.... 275–80
— gold and silver production.... 364–7
— statistics of farm live stock.... 281–2
— trade of principal countries.... 502–3
—— value and quantum of.... 499–503
Worsteds and serges, imports.... 554
Wrapping paper, exports and imports....540, 556
Wrecks, shipping, number.... 684

Yarn, cotton, imports.... 552
—— manufacture of.... 428
— woollen, imports.... 554
—— manufacture of.... 428
Year, principal events of the, 1936–37.... 1089–93
Yukon and Northwest Territories, lands, classification of....54, 1020
— area and description of.... 7
— fur production of.... 319
— manufactures....408–9, 447–8
— mineral occurrences in—see individual minerals.
—— *production of*.... 350–3
— motor vehicle regulations.... 666
— mountain peaks in.... 9
— population of....101–2, 120
— publications *re* (See Dept. of Mines and Resources publications).
— *representation in Parliament*.... 80, 86
— survey of production in....217, 219
— water powers of....389, 390, 391

Zinc products, exports and imports....544, 560
— occurrence, by provinces.... 375
— production....346, 375
— spelter, exports of.... 544