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THE
CANADA
YEAR BOOK
1941



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

THE
CANADA YEAR BOOK
1941

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

Published by Authority of

The Honourable JAMES A. MacKINNON, M.P.
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



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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, after the reorganization of statistics that followed the report of the Royal Commission on Statistics of 1912 and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the Year Book experienced many metamorphoses under the editorship of E. H. Godfrey and especially of S. A. Cudmore, now Assistant Dominion Statistician.

The editorial task of keeping the contents of each edition of the Year Book within convenient limits is becoming more difficult each year. It is no longer possible to cover the entire field of information in a single edition. The plan adopted, therefore, has been to economize text-space by the publication, at intervals of from 5 to 10 years as circumstances warrant, of special articles dealing with subjects of broad interest that are not subject to change from year to year. Current text may thus be limited in large measure to necessary statistical analyses. No single edition can therefore be regarded as complete in relation to subject matter and the Year Book must be looked upon as a series of publications rather than as a single volume. The classified list of special articles given at pp. vii to xi serves as an index to such special articles as have appeared in past editions.

This second edition of the Year Book to be published during the present war shows in clearer perspective than the 1940 Year Book the cumulative effects of the struggle on the Canadian economy, since many of the statistical series now cover the early part of the war period and the special articles published have been planned to show war-time changes and developments. There are eight such special articles in the present edition as follows: The National Registration 1940, prepared under the direction of Hon. Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services (pp. 70-71); Some Effects of the War on Canadian Agriculture, prepared under the direction of Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture (pp. 138-144); The Effects of Government War-Time Expenditures on the Construction Industry, prepared by H. Carl Goldenberg, Associate Director General of the Department of Munitions and Supply (pp. 366-368); Pre-War Civil Aviation and the Defence Program, prepared by J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation (pp. 608-612); The War-Time Functions of a Central Bank (pp. 802-804); War-Time Control under the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by R. H. Tarr, Secretary of the Foreign Exchange Control Board (pp. 833-835); Recent Advances in the Field of Education in Canada, prepared under the direction of Dr. J. E. Robbins, Chief of the Education Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (pp. 876-883); and a Special War Chronology appearing as Appendix I at the end of the volume.

The profound changes going on in the economic life of the nation are indicated by these special articles and by the chapter revisions. A very noticeable shifting of the national balance is taking place that will definitely change the post-war course of events and the lives of present and future generations of Canadians. It is necessary that these changes be closely watched and recorded, so that they may be studied in proper perspective in the years to come. It is the purpose of those responsible for the editing of the Year Book to see that this is accomplished.

The Introduction to the present volume has been extended to present a co-ordinated résumé of the war effort up to the date of going to press. This is followed by a review of economic conditions in general.

The following are among the more important changes introduced in the chapter material:—

Chapter I has been cut down in respect to standard information, where reference could be made to earlier editions; space has been also saved in Chapter III, by omitting the standard chronology for the period prior to Confederation, and in Chapters XVI and XVIII on External Trade and Transportation, respectively. Chapter XVII on Internal Trade has been reorganized; Section 6 is a transfer of material dealing with the Co-operative Movement in Canada that formerly appeared in the Labour Chapter, since it is felt to be more directly connected with the subject of internal trade and merchandising. Commercial failures falls in the same category and this subject now appears as Part III of the Internal Trade Chapter.

The reorganization of the Labour and Wages Chapter, begun last year, has been carried a stage further. New matter on unemployment insurance lays the foundation for what is destined to be a very important section of this chapter as time goes on. The Unemployment Insurance Act became effective on July 1, 1941, and, therefore, statistics regarding its administration will not appear before 1942, but the Amendment of the B.N.A. Act under which the Dominion was given exclusive jurisdiction in this field, and the principles, conditions, rates of contribution, etc., which apply are summarized at pp. 675-677.

Chapter XXI on Public Finance is introduced by comparative statistics of finance for all governments—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—of Canada. These statistics are the results of special studies that have been made of this subject by research organizations set up for the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations and for the Dominion-Provincial Conference. It is expected that this series will be continued and strengthened in later editions. In addition, the treatment of income tax is considerably extended; this tax is of increasing importance in wartime and there is a greater public demand for particulars regarding its application. Another feature is the introduction of tables showing the yields of gasoline tax and the succession duties from the dates of their inception. Since the Dominion Government has now entered these fields, the tables provide a background for the later study of these sources of revenue on a national basis.

The present volume has been edited under the direction of A. E. Millward, Editor of the Canada Year Book. Charts, graphs and layouts, except as otherwise credited, have been made by, or under the supervision of J. W. Delisle, Senior Draughtsman of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grateful acknowledgements are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and to other individuals who have assisted in the collection of information. Whenever possible, credit is given to the various persons and services concerned by means of footnotes to 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 improvement of future editions, the Bureau will be glad to hear of any errors that may have escaped notice, and to receive suggestions with regard to omissions or to methods of treatment.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,

OTTAWA, July 1, 1941.

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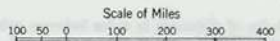
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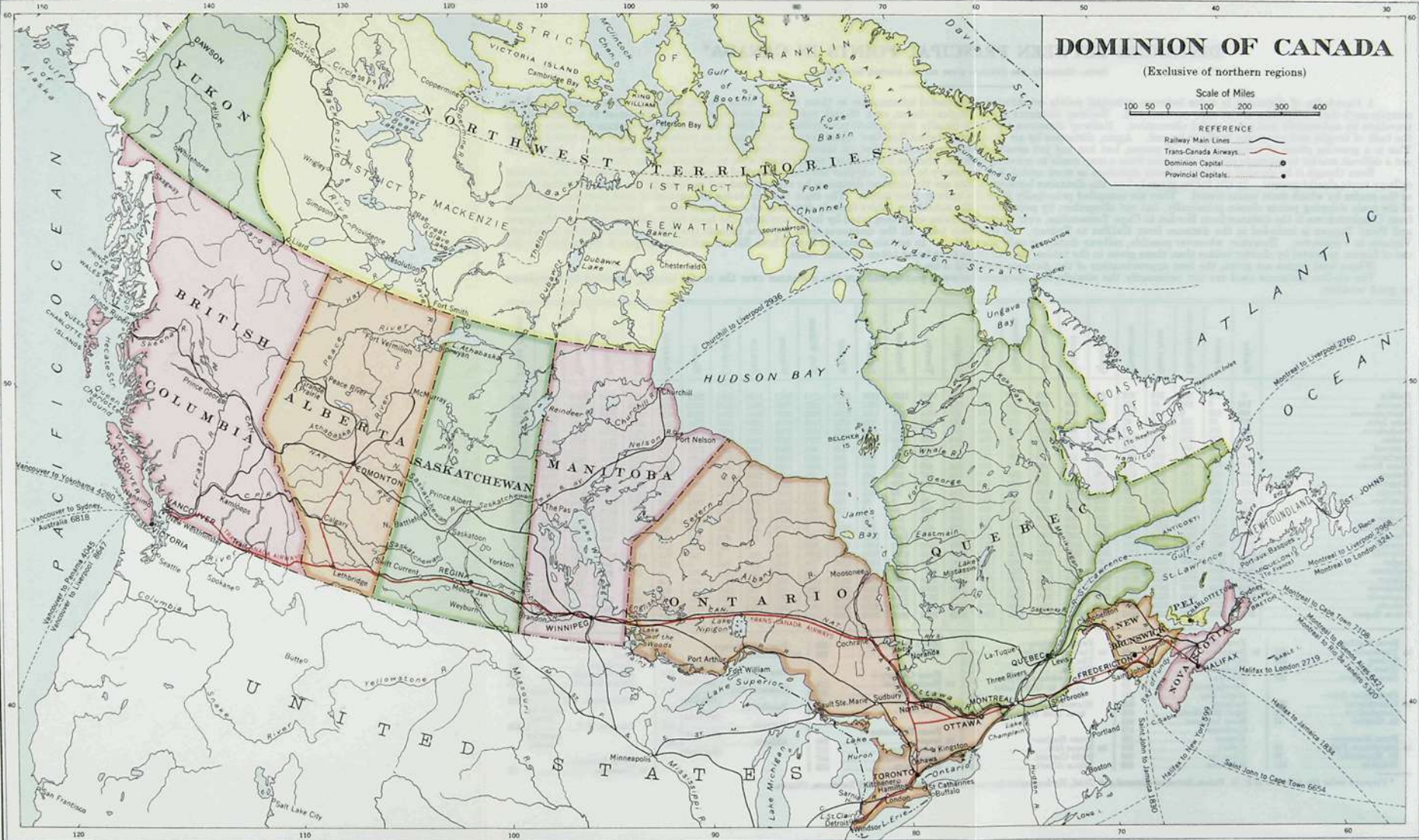
DOMINION OF CANADA

(Exclusive of northern regions)



REFERENCE

- Railway Main Lines
- Trans-Canada Airways
- Dominion Capital
- Provincial Capitals



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 are 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	2803	2178	2294	2645	2624	3286	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	3498	3707
Saint John	278	89	215	0	67	428	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	2998	3107
Montreal	747	558	684	476	454	169	0	101	95	111	173	334	373	449	559	909	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	290	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	925	1322	1455	2300	1677	1792	2143	2123	2785	2870	3079
Windsor	1306	1117	1243	1035	1013	728	559	650	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	909	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	1445	1242	1292	1207	1246	1322	1432	419	0	133	978	355	470	821	801	1463	1548	1757
Brandon	2146	1957	2084	1910	1887	1484	1485	1587	1581	1375	1426	1340	1379	1455	1565	552	133	0	937	221	384	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	163	467	403	1108	1193	1449
Saskatoon	2483	2294	2421	2247	2224	1821	1823	1924	1918	1712	1763	1677	1716	1792	1902	889	470	384	813	163	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	3286	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

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

ARTICLES AND MISCELLANEOUS TEXT MATERIAL (PUBLISHED IN FORMER EDITIONS) CLASSIFIED BY SUBJECT

NOTE.—As explained in the Preface, it is not possible to include in a single edition of the Year Book all articles and descriptive text of previous editions, and the following list has been compiled as an index to miscellaneous material and special articles which appear in earlier editions and were contributed by authorities in their particular fields. This list links up the 1941 Year Book with its predecessors in respect to matters that have not been subject to wide change. Those sections of chapters, such as Population, which are automatically revived when new material is made available from a later census, and to which adequate references are made in the text, are not listed unless they are in the nature of special contributions. Only the latest published article on each subject is shown, except when an earlier article takes in ground not covered in the later ones. When articles cover more than one subject they are listed under each heading.

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THE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF THE
PROGRESS OF CANADA
1871-1940

NOTE.—In the following 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, except in the case of trade, where, as indicated by footnotes, calendar-year figures are given for certain later years. 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 1926-40. 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.

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.

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that comparable data are not available for the years so indicated.

Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
Population—^{2,3}						
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—⁶						
12	Births (live)..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
	Rates per 1,000.....	—	—	—	—	—
13	Deaths, all causes..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
	Rates per 1,000.....	—	—	—	—	—
14	Diseases of the heart ⁷ No.	—	—	—	—	—
15	Cancer.....	—	—	—	—	—
16	Diseases of the arteries ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
17	Tuberculosis (all forms) ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
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 ⁹	86,796 ⁹
23	From United States.....	—	21,822	52,516	17,987 ⁹	52,796 ⁹
24	From other countries.....	—	9,136	7,607	19,352 ⁹	44,472 ⁹
	Totals.....	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149 ⁹	184,064 ⁹
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 value of agricultural production..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Field Crops—¹⁰						
28	Wheat..... acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	—
	bu.	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	—
	bu.	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	—
	bu.	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	—
	bu.	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	—
	bu.	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 ¹² . \$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	—

¹Figures for 1940 are subject to revision. ²Estimates of population since the 1931 Census are subject to adjustment as later data are made available; no estimate of population by provinces was made for 1940, owing to the proximity of the 1941 Census. ³Estimated populations are given for intercensal and post-censal years. ⁴Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. ⁵Includes Canadian Navy. ⁶Exclusive of the Territories. ⁷For these causes of death the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for later years is not

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

The length of the Canada-United States boundary is 3,986.8 miles, and that of the Canada-Alaska boundary is 1,539.8 miles.

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that comparable data are not available for the years so indicated.

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ^a	
93,728	92,000	88,615	87,000	88,038	92,000	95,000	-	1
492,338	505,000	523,837	515,000	512,846	537,000	554,000	-	2
351,889	368,000	387,876	396,000	408,219	435,000	451,000	-	3
2,005,776	2,154,000	2,360,665 ^a	2,603,000	2,874,255	3,096,000	3,210,000	-	4
2,527,292	2,713,000	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,690,000	3,752,000	-	5
461,394	554,000	610,118	639,000	700,139	711,000	727,000	-	6
492,432	648,000	757,510	821,000	921,785	931,000	949,000	-	7
374,295	496,000	588,454	608,000	731,605	772,000	789,000	-	8
392,480	456,000	524,582	606,000	694,263	750,000	774,000	-	9
8,512	7,000	4,157	4,000	4,230	4,000	4,000	-	10
6,507	8,000	7,988	8,000	9,723	10,000	10,000	-	11
7,206,643	8,001,000	8,788,483 ^b	9,451,000	10,376,786	11,028,000	11,315,000	11,422,000 ^c	k
-	-	-	232,750	240,473	220,371	229,468	-	12
-	-	-	24.7	23.2	20.0	20.3	-	13
-	-	-	107,454	104,517	107,050	108,951	-	14
-	-	-	11.4	10.1	9.7	9.6	-	15
-	-	-	11,415	13,734	16,424	18,562	-	16
-	-	-	7,614	9,578	11,694	12,399	-	17
-	-	-	4,981	5,957	9,112	10,884	-	18
-	-	-	7,929	7,616	6,763	5,977	-	19
-	-	-	8,427	7,011	7,313	6,596	-	20
-	-	-	5,138	5,163	6,402	6,538	-	21
-	-	-	66,658	66,591	80,904	103,658	-	22
-	-	-	7.1	6.4	7.3	9.2	-	23
57	67	549 ^b	606 ^b	696 ^b	1,576 ^b	2,088 ^b	2,369	24
144,076	8,596	43,772	48,819	7,678	2,197	3,544	3,021	25
112,028	41,779	23,888	20,944	15,195	4,876	5,649	7,134	26
75,184	5,539	24,068	66,219	4,657	4,570	7,801	1,169	27
331,288	55,914	91,728	135,982	27,530	11,643	16,994	11,324	28
108,968,715	-	140,887,903	-	163,119,231	-	-	-	29
48,733,823	-	70,769,548	-	85,733,309	-	-	-	30
-	-	1,386,126,000	1,714,477,000	839,881,000	1,065,966,000	1,224,616,000	1,235,714,000	31
8,864,514	15,369,709	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136	25,604,800	26,756,500	28,726,200	32
132,077,547	262,781,000	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000	219,218,000	520,623,000	551,390,000	33
104,816,825	344,096,400	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000	205,327,000	282,151,000	283,269,000	34
8,656,179	10,996,487	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736	13,287,700	12,789,900	12,297,600	35
245,393,425	410,211,000	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000	271,778,000	384,407,000	380,526,000	36
86,796,130	210,957,500	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000	116,267,000	114,843,000	98,800,000	37
1,233,094	1,802,996	2,043,669	3,647,462	3,791,395	4,437,600	4,347,400	4,341,500	38
28,848,310	42,770,000	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600	71,922,000	103,147,000	104,256,000	39
14,653,697	35,024,000	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000	49,512,000	35,424,000	30,952,000	40
293,951	173,000	204,775	209,725	131,829	164,400	183,200	186,000	41
14,417,599	6,282,000	10,822,278	7,815,000	5,449,000	6,083,000	8,097,000	6,956,000	42
5,774,039	6,747,000	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000	4,258,000	4,453,000	3,826,000	43
464,504	472,992	534,621	523,112	591,804	502,100	517,700	545,000	44
55,461,473	63,297,000	62,230,052	46,937,000 ¹¹	52,305,000 ¹¹	39,614,000 ¹¹	36,390,000 ¹¹	42,300,000 ¹¹	45
27,426,765	50,982,300	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000	45,125,000	41,065,000	33,555,000	46
8,289,407	7,821,257	8,678,883	9,516,125	9,114,457	8,784,100	8,836,600	8,811,200	47
10,406,367	14,527,000	8,829,915	14,058,000	14,539,600	13,803,000	13,377,000	14,070,000	48
90,115,531	168,547,900	174,110,386	170,473,000	110,110,000	105,703,000	112,305,000	110,287,000	49
30,556,168	38,930,333	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,862,305	58,146,850	59,224,600	60,907,500	50
384,513,795	886,494,900	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	435,966,400	612,300,400	685,839,000	651,228,000	51

^a Exact owing to changes in classification. ^b Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.
^c Fiscal year. ¹⁰ Figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years; those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only. ¹¹ Cwt. ¹² See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of the values of field crops for the years 1871, 1881, and 1901.

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	Milk 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—²						
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 ³
	\$	-	5,457,486	9,741,886	22,221,430	23,597,639 ³
9	Butter, creamery..... lb.	-	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	45,930,294 ³
	\$	-	341,478	913,591	7,240,972	10,949,062 ³
10	Butter, dairy..... lb.	-	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	-
	\$	-	-	-	21,384,644	-
11	Other dairy products ⁴ \$	-	-	-	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 ⁵ \$	-	-	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 ⁷ 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 ⁸	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
	\$	-	347,271 ⁸	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
22	Copper..... lb.	-	3,260,424 ⁸	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
	\$	-	366,793 ⁸	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
23	Lead..... lb.	-	204,800 ⁸	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
	\$	-	9,216 ⁸	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
24	Zinc..... lb.	-	-	-	788,000 ⁹	1,154
	\$	-	-	-	36,011 ⁹	23,800
25	Nickel..... lb.	-	830,477 ¹⁰	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
	\$	-	498,286 ¹⁰	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 ¹¹	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
	\$	1,763,423 ¹¹	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
28	Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	150,000 ¹²	339,476	583,523
29	Petroleum, crude..... bbl.	-	368,987	755,298	622,392	569,753
	\$	-	-	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..... bbl.	-	69,843 ³	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
	\$	-	81,909 ⁸	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production ¹³ . \$	-	10,221,255 ¹⁴	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697

¹ Figures for 1940 are subject to revision. ² 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; quantities have been calculated by reckoning cheese at 10 cents per lb. and butter at 25 cents.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ¹	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909	2,891,540	2,824,340	2,857,600	1
381,915,505	418,686,000	440,502,040	245,119,000	155,908,000	208,170,000	189,768,000	179,642,000	
2,595,255	2,835,552	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923	3,885,300	3,873,500	3,894,700	2
109,575,526	198,896,000	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000	143,316,000	179,807,000	197,259,000	
3,930,828	3,763,155	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108	4,955,300	4,601,100	4,670,600	3
86,278,490	204,477,000	139,590,484	148,742,000	114,201,000	112,247,000	151,087,000	170,748,000	
2,174,300	2,025,023	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116	3,327,100	3,365,800	3,452,100	4
10,701,691	20,927,000	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000	18,077,000	22,511,000	23,816,000	
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,404,730	4,359,582	4,699,831	4,145,000	4,294,000	5,881,800	5
26,986,621	60,700,000	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000	45,488,000	59,213,000	69,451,000	
31,793,261	-	50,325,248	50,108,516	65,468,000	59,339,400	62,405,000	64,142,800	6
14,653,773	-	31,750,247	51,037,000	43,138,000	40,366,000	47,062,600	50,782,000	
630,111,606	-	872,996,360	747,509,000	508,232,000	567,664,000	649,448,000	691,698,000	
9,806,741	-	10,976,235	13,407,340	15,772,852	15,430,058	16,146,482	16,283,078	7
199,904,205	192,968,597	149,201,856	171,731,631	113,956,639	119,123,483	125,475,359	142,107,100	8
21,587,124	35,512,622	39,100,872	28,807,841	12,824,695	15,565,813	15,311,782	19,730,400	
64,489,398	82,564,130	111,691,718	177,209,287	225,955,246	250,931,777	267,612,546	264,153,000	9
15,597,807	26,966,355	63,625,203	61,753,390	50,198,878	57,662,160	61,748,399	64,679,000	
137,110,200	-	103,487,506	95,000,000	103,310,000	109,026,000	103,722,000	99,188,000	10
30,269,497	-	50,180,952	28,252,777	21,450,000	20,006,000	19,098,000	20,427,000	
35,927,426	-	-	158,490,971	106,916,119	106,644,791	122,303,815	136,104,032	11
103,381,854	-	-	277,304,979	191,389,692	199,878,764	218,461,996	240,940,432	
-	-	2,936,407	3,686,148	4,060,356	4,596,713	6,492,222	-	12
-	-	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,803,217	15,464,883	14,286,937	-	
-	-	5,977,545	11,153,838	8,497,237	9,838,280	6,921,594	-	13
-	-	168,054,024	204,436,328	141,123,930	134,804,228	157,747,398	-	14
4,918,202	3,490,550	2,869,307	4,185,140	2,497,553	3,412,151	3,976,882	-	15
75,830,954	58,365,349	82,448,585	101,071,260	45,977,843	61,965,540	78,331,839	-	
-	115,884,905 ⁵	116,891,191	135,182,592	62,769,253	80,343,291	100,132,597	-	16
-	92,074,684 ⁵	149,216,005	215,370,274	174,733,954	185,144,603	208,152,295	-	17
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	242,541,043	348,006,396	18
29,965,142	35,860,708	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	39,165,055	40,072,985	-	19
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,748,028	5,094,379	5,322,857	20
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	131,293,421	184,115,951	204,929,995	
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,334,487	23,163,629	23,815,715	21
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	8,273,804	9,378,490	9,109,273	
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	421,027,732	608,825,570	-	22
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	39,514,101	60,934,859	-	
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	383,180,909	388,569,550	-	23
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	14,993,869	12,313,768	-	
1,877,479	23,364,760	53,089,356	149,938,105	237,245,451	333,182,736	394,533,860	-	24
108,105	2,991,623	2,471,310	11,110,413	6,059,249	11,045,007	12,108,244	-	
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	169,739,393	226,105,865	-	25
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	43,876,525	50,920,305	-	
819,228	1,043,979	593,829	757,317	420,038	678,231	755,731	-	
11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,493	16,478,131	12,243,211	15,229,182	15,537,443	17,551,326	26
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	45,791,934	48,315,224	54,638,476	27
-	25,467,458	14,077,601	19,208,209	25,874,723	28,113,348	35,185,146	35,954,000	28
1,917,678	3,958,029	4,594,164	7,557,174	9,026,754	10,762,243	12,507,307	12,877,515	
291,092	198,123	187,540	364,444	1,542,573	1,500,374	7,826,301	8,717,345	29
357,073	392,284	641,533	1,311,665	4,211,674	3,421,767	9,846,352	11,128,000	
127,414	154,149	92,761	279,403	164,296	301,287	364,472	-	30
2,943,108	5,228,869	4,906,230	10,099,423	4,812,886	9,958,183	15,859,212	-	
5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,508,718	5,731,264	7,559,648	31
7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,908,192	8,511,211	11,775,345	
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	240,437,123	230,434,726	361,919,372	474,602,059	529,179,434	

¹ 1907.⁴ Prior to 1931 this item does not include skim milk and buttermilk.⁵ 1917.⁶ Fiscal years prior to 1926.⁷ As from 1932 the values include exchange equalization.⁸ 1887.⁹ 1898.¹⁰ 1889.¹¹ 1874.¹² 1892.¹³ Includes other items not specified.¹⁴ 1886.

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 ² No.	-	-	-	-	-
4	Customers..... "	-	-	-	-	-
Water Power—						
5	Turbine H.P. installed..... No.	-	-	71,219	238,902	608,002
Manufactures—³						
6	Employees..... No.	187,942	254,935	272,033	339,173	333,920
7	Capital..... \$	77,964,020	165,302,623	353,213,000 ⁴	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 ⁴	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..... "	-	-	-	-	-
14	Net sales..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Retail—						
15	Stores..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
16	Employees, full-time..... "	-	-	-	-	-
17	Net sales..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Services—						
18	Establishments..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
19	Employees, full-time..... "	-	-	-	-	-
20	Receipts..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
External Trade—						
21	Exports ^{8, 9} \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
22	Imports ^{8, 10} \$	84,214,338	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Totals, External Trade ⁸ \$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	519,224,236
23	Total exports to British Empire ¹¹ \$	-	-	47,137,203	100,748,097	138,421,222
24	Exports to United Kingdom ¹¹ \$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	127,456,465
25	Total imports from British Empire ¹¹ \$	-	-	44,337,052	46,653,228	83,789,434
26	Imports from United Kingdom ¹¹ \$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	42,820,334	69,183,915
27	Exports to United States ¹¹ \$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	83,546,306
28	Imports from United States ¹¹ \$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	169,256,452
Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—¹¹						
29	Wheat..... bu.	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..... bbl.	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..... bu.	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	Silver..... oz.	-	-	-	4,022,019	7,261,527
	\$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	4,310,528
37	Copper ¹² 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 Figures for 1940 are subject to revision. ² In thousands. ³ 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 or 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 1926-39 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier years. ⁴ Includes all establishments irrespective of the number of employees.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ¹	
266	307	510	595	559	561	611	-	1
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,483,116,649	1,564,603,211	-	2
-	-	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	25,402,282	28,338,030	-	3
-	-	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,740,793	1,941,663	-	4
1,363,134	2,222,169	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,945,590	8,289,212	8,584,438	5
515,203	-	456,076	581,539	557,426	594,359	658,114	-	6
1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	3,271,263,531	3,647,024,449	-	7
241,008,416	283,311,505	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	612,071,434	737,811,153	-	8
601,509,018	791,943,433	1,366,893,685	1,728,624,192	1,223,880,011	1,624,213,996	1,836,159,375	-	9
1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,488,987,148 ⁵	3,100,604,637 ⁵	2,555,126,448 ⁵	3,002,403,814 ⁵	3,474,783,528 ⁵	-	10
564,466,621	589,603,792	1,123,694,263 ⁵	1,305,168,549 ⁵	1,252,017,248 ⁵	1,289,592,672 ⁵	1,531,051,901 ⁵	-	
345,425,000	99,311,000	240,133,300	372,947,900	315,482,000	162,588,000	187,178,500	346,009,800	11
-	-	-	-	13,140 ⁶	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	90,564 ⁶	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	3,325,210,300 ⁶	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	125,003 ⁶	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	238,683 ⁶	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	2,755,569,900 ⁶	2,208,142,000 ⁷	2,447,658,000 ⁷	-	17
-	-	-	-	42,223 ⁶	-	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	55,257 ⁶	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	249,455,900 ⁶	-	-	-	20
274,316,553	741,610,638	800,149,296	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	924,926,104	1,178,954,420	21
452,724,603	508,201,134	799,478,483	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	751,055,534	1,081,950,719	22
727,041,156	1,249,811,772	1,599,627,779	2,269,583,436	1,215,751,826	1,573,015,777	1,675,981,638	2,260,905,139	
148,967,442	482,529,733	403,452,219	554,924,454	219,781,406	479,646,028	430,806,546	-	23
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	459,223,468	170,597,455	395,351,959	328,099,242	-	24
129,467,647	105,229,977	266,002,688	214,614,416	151,999,922	189,319,021	188,900,276	-	25
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	164,707,111	109,468,081	122,971,264	114,007,409	-	26
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	457,877,594	240,196,849	333,916,949	380,392,047	-	27
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	668,747,247	393,775,289	369,141,513	496,898,466	-	28
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	250,116,414	194,825,612	243,041,530	162,904,586	139,169,671	29
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	362,978,198	117,871,254	226,913,763	109,050,542	119,530,365	
3,049,046	6,400,214	6,017,032	10,456,916	5,697,224	4,850,071	5,342,172	6,970,902	30
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	71,993,618	20,207,319	20,638,718	16,378,301	26,351,695	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	18,571,663	11,177,072	8,488,040	12,115,598	14,396,287	31
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	9,894,122	3,767,918	3,136,891	4,142,375	6,177,281	
326,132	255,407	179,398	428,105	89,056	127,996	94,191	74,598	32
2,723,291	5,849,426	4,210,594	4,185,289	839,278	989,557	773,782	753,997	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	931,850	127,752	1,580,496	1,878,251	3,456,042	33
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	22,768,782	2,035,382	25,957,012	32,656,049	58,814,151	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	9,814,000	10,680,500	5,128,800	12,398,600	1,337,600	34
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	3,352,829	2,329,853	1,178,916	2,673,765	382,299	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	134,656,600	84,788,400	81,890,300	90,944,800	106,631,100	35
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	24,857,868	10,594,917	11,347,125	12,248,650	15,723,486	
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	21,132,133	18,666,367	16,130,875	21,030,580	19,246,058	36
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	13,106,777	5,399,259	7,283,547	8,525,173	7,165,504	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	67,108,300	48,761,200	45,519,600	121,500,900	-	37
5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	7,822,260	3,891,045	2,971,042	8,505,064	-	

⁶ Since 1924 the net value of production is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel and electricity as well as the cost of materials from the gross value of the products. ⁶ Census figure for calendar year 1930.

⁷ Estimated on basis of intercensal survey of larger establishments. ⁵ Fiscal years prior to 1921.

⁸ Exports of domestic merchandise only. ¹⁰ Imports of merchandise for home consumption.

¹¹ Fiscal years prior to 1926. ¹² Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—concluded²						
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—²						
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—²						
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	5,634,999	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 ³	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
26	Passengers..... No.	5,190,416 ⁴	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
27	Freight..... ton	5,670,836 ⁴	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
28	Earnings..... \$	19,470,539 ⁴	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
29	Expenses..... \$	15,775,532 ⁴	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 mileages.....	-	-	-	-	-
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 Figures for 1940 are subject to revision.² Fiscal years prior to 1926.³ 1876.⁴ 1875.⁵ Duplication eliminated.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ¹	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	63,875,800	60,420,300	168,316,400	229,930,400	-	1
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	12,460,884	13,188,928	42,987,140	56,522,602	-	
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	1,012,951	336,302	401,130	368,204	498,077	2
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	5,690,379	1,843,429	1,766,720	1,643,106	2,338,924	
69,829	88,833	191,299	141,760	70,903	136,547	186,238	-	3
2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	8,669,810	3,929,317	7,391,517	12,463,177	-	
6,538,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	20,115,576	12,450,741	15,089,928	14,110,308	21,370,348	4
5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	52,077,122	30,056,643	31,246,695	31,000,602	60,930,149	
-	9,264,080	15,112,586	34,639,718	40,164,815	59,861,787	53,174,453	64,855,787	5
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	114,090,595	107,233,112	103,639,634	115,687,288	151,360,196	
84,368,425	257,019,215	482,140,444	588,885,984	209,760,786	346,980,652	220,118,056	218,263,811	6
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	168,025,501	70,938,351	124,694,815	131,803,706	164,723,794	7
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	7,111,896	5,394,084	12,227,387	14,427,669	21,571,023	8
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	286,305,842	185,493,491	210,206,707	242,541,043	348,006,396	9
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	75,602,162	19,086,492	52,303,878	63,102,432	127,666,846	10
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	74,669,188	56,158,939	134,436,740	182,890,103	194,711,984	11
10,038,493	12,096,973	40,345,345	27,095,283	14,976,873	23,974,191	29,332,099	33,754,096	12
3,088,840	15,961,226	20,142,826	16,487,522	10,848,946	17,749,628	24,263,342	31,222,806	13
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	17,058,147	14,995,478	15,250,935	16,447,654	39,033,664	14
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,261,241,525	587,653,440	937,824,933	924,926,104	1,178,954,420	
79,214,041	95,421,161	259,431,110	210,666,426	134,433,268	126,245,938	127,835,146	157,249,595	15
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	53,464,168	28,629,914	25,845,624	32,757,666	35,365,835	16
87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	184,236,564	90,151,516	98,915,100	100,866,078	147,328,745	17
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	46,444,652	34,923,391	27,099,785	33,703,149	38,100,146	18
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	219,575,146	116,209,368	135,359,104	183,159,650	298,902,743	19
27,579,572	29,431,592	55,651,319	50,765,605	38,666,648	35,040,115	42,108,374	71,143,931	20
53,430,475	53,490,284	206,095,113	152,687,995	106,087,909	115,497,181	132,823,892	161,198,044	21
12,471,730	19,217,505	37,887,449	31,358,384	31,336,994	31,971,047	43,705,905	51,824,059	22
42,620,479	65,448,278	72,688,072	59,142,971	47,659,378	39,216,950	54,095,674	120,837,621	23
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	1,008,341,911	628,098,386	635,190,844	751,055,534	1,081,950,719	
25,400	36,985	39,192	40,350	42,280	42,552	42,637	-	24
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,487,605,510	3,367,702,730	-	25
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	20,497,616	20,482,296	-	26
79,884,282	89,237,156 ^a	83,730,829 ^a	105,221,906 ^a	74,129,694 ^a	75,846,566 ^a	84,631,122 ^a	-	27
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	334,768,557	367,179,095	-	28
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	283,345,968	304,373,285	-	29
1,224	1,674	1,680	1,677	1,379	1,247	1,083	-	30
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	205,062,353	204,581,406	-	31
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	614,890,897	632,533,152	-	32
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	2,265,023	2,313,748	-	33
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,832	51,723,199	49,088,310	41,391,927	42,864,150	-	34
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	28,807,311	29,605,328	-	35
-	-	-	378,269	378,094	410,448	497,707	-	36
-	-	-	-	66,250,229	34,966,916	62,577,241	-	37
21,783	128,328	464,805	832,268	1,200,668	1,240,124	1,439,245	1,500,829	38
-	-	-	21,795,184	42,231,027	61,026,358	79,915,560	-	39
304,904	263,648	230,129	197,561	126,633	59,855	62,790	72,039	40
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	21,468,816	23,391,077	22,870,553	41

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

Item		1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
Shipping—						
1	Vessels on the registry..... No. ton	-	7,394	7,015	6,697	7,516
		-	1,310,896	1,005,475	666,276	663,415
Sea-Going—						
2	Entered..... ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	8,895,353
3	Cleared..... ton	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
4	Totals..... ton	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..... ton	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
7	Totals..... ton	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..... ton	-	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,837	22,780,458
10	Totals..... ton	-	15,116,766	25,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
Air Transportation—						
11	Mileages flown..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
12	Passenger miles..... "	-	-	-	-	-
13	Freight carried..... lb.	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mail carried..... "	-	-	-	-	-
Communications—						
15	Telegraphs, Govt. miles of line No.	-	1,947	2,699	5,744	6,829
16	Telegraphs, other, miles of line "	-	-	27,866	30,194	31,506
17	Telephones..... No.	-	-	-	63,192	-
18	Telephones, employees..... "	-	-	-	-	-
19	Radio receiving sets..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office—						
20	Revenues..... \$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,824	3,421,192	5,933,342
21	Expenditures..... \$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	4,921,577
22	Money orders issued..... \$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	37,355,673
Dominion Finance—						
23	Customs revenues..... \$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	46,053,377
24	Excise revenues..... \$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	14,010,220
25	War tax revenues..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
26	Income tax..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
27	Sales tax..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
28	Total receipts from taxation... \$	16,320,369	23,942,139	30,220,068	38,612,196	60,063,597
29	Per capita receipts from taxes. \$	4.42	5.54	6.25	7.19	9.69
30	Total revenues..... \$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	80,139,360
31	Revenues per capita..... \$	5.24	6.85	7.98	9.78	12.93
32	Total expenditures..... \$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	57,982,866	83,277,642
33	Expenditures per capita..... \$	5.23	7.82	8.44	10.79	13.44
34	Gross debt..... \$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	392,269,680
35	Assets..... \$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	125,226,703
36	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	28,516,692	33,061,042	50,601,205	70,638,870
40	Dom. or Bank of Canada notes ⁶ \$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316	27,898,509	49,941,426
Chartered Banks—						
41	Capital, paid-up..... \$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
42	Assets..... \$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
43	Liabilities to the public..... \$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
44	Deposits payable on demand.. \$	-	-	-	95,169,631	165,144,569
45	Deposits payable after notice.. \$	-	-	-	221,624,664	381,778,705
46	Totals, Deposits ^{6,7} \$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	605,968,513
Savings Banks—						
47	Deposits in Post Office..... \$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	45,736,488
48	Deposits in Government banks \$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,146	16,174,134
49	Deposits in special banks..... \$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	27,399,194
Loan Companies (Dominion)—						
50	Assets..... \$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	158,523,307	232,076,447
51	Liabilities..... \$	8,392,958	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	232,076,447

¹ Figures for 1940 are subject to revision. ² Excluding United States lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. ³ As at June 30. ⁴ Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan. ⁵ Active assets only. ⁶ As at June 30 from 1871 to 1906. Monthly averages from 1911 to 1939.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ¹	
8,088	8,659	7,482	8,193	8,966	9,373	8,419	8,396	1
770,446	943,131	1,223,973	1,348,935	1,484,423	1,367,071	1,287,365	1,292,692	
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	28,895,751	31,353,871	33,523,965	2
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	29,156,876	32,044,242	34,865,229	3
22,297,186	24,827,650	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	58,052,627	63,398,113	68,389,194	4
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	14,472,022	13,421,245	13,142,431	5
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	14,998,858	15,008,129	13,831,092	6
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	29,470,880	28,429,374	26,973,523	7
34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	42,979,361	45,386,457	44,361,232	8
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	41,815,616	43,183,652	42,110,407	9
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	84,794,977	88,570,109	86,471,639	10
-	-	294,449	393,103	7,046,276	7,803,942	10,969,271	11,966,790	11
-	-	-	631,715	4,073,552	12,055,684	26,107,750	43,184,880	12
-	-	79,850	724,721	2,372,467	25,387,719	21,253,364	16,686,214	13
-	-	-	3,960	470,461	1,161,069	1,900,347	2,737,122	14
8,446	10,699	11,207	10,722	9,300	8,893	8,780	8,625	15
33,905	38,552	41,577	42,239 ²	43,928	44,014	43,684	43,771	16
302,759 ³	548,421 ³	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,266,228	1,397,272	-	17
10,425 ^{3,4}	15,247 ^{3,4}	19,943 ⁴	23,083 ⁴	23,825 ⁴	17,775 ⁴	17,636 ⁴	-	18
-	-	-	134,486	523,100	862,109	1,223,502	1,345,157	19
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,507,888	35,288,220	36,729,105	20
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	30,100,102	35,456,181	36,725,870	21
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	121,810,839	145,204,787	156,340,540	22
71,838,069	98,617,695	163,266,804	127,355,144	131,208,955	74,004,560	78,751,111	104,301,467	23
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	44,409,797	51,313,658	61,032,044	24
-	3,620,782	168,385,327	157,296,320	107,320,633	197,484,627	305,642,025	302,351,433	25
-	-	46,381,824	55,571,962	71,048,022	82,709,803	142,026,138	134,448,566	26
-	-	38,114,539	74,025,093	20,783,944	77,551,974	122,139,067	137,446,253	27
88,707,926	124,666,969	368,770,498	327,575,013	296,276,396	317,311,809	435,706,794	467,684,964	28
12-31	15-58	41-96	34-66	28-55	28-77	38-51	40-95	29
117,780,409	172,147,838	436,292,185	382,893,009	356,160,876	372,595,996	502,171,354	562,093,459	30
16-34	21-52	49-64	40-52	34-32	33-79	44-38	49-21	31
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,302,513	355,186,423	440,008,855	532,585,555	553,063,098	680,793,792	32
17-04	42-46	60-11	37-59	42-41	48-29	48-88	59-60	33
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	3,431,944,027	3,638,320,816	3,959,236,382	34
134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133 ⁵	379,048,085 ⁵	348,653,762 ⁵	425,843,509 ⁵	485,761,502 ⁵	687,976,735 ⁵	35
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,937	3,006,100,517	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647	36
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	232,616,182	296,836,927	302,481,833	37
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	248,141,808	289,467,574	306,072,544	38
89,932,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	119,507,306	94,064,907	91,134,378	39
99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	105,275,223	184,904,919	277,095,305	40
103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	41
1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,864,019,213	3,066,018,472	3,144,506,755	3,591,564,586	3,707,316,459	42
1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,855,622,232	3,298,351,099	3,411,104,825	43
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,694,394	618,340,561	741,733,241	875,059,476	44
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,518,216,945	1,699,224,304	1,646,891,010	45
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,614,895,597	3,060,859,111	3,179,523,062	46
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	22,047,287	23,045,576	23,100,118	47
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	8,794,870	s	s	s	s	48
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	69,665,415	81,566,754	79,838,963	49
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,094,183	137,210,511	136,358,786	-	50
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	119,425,417	146,046,087	137,199,814	136,351,602	-	51

¹ Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. Banks.² Included in Post Office Savings

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued

	Item	1871	1881	1891	1901	1906
Small Loans Companies (Dominion)—						
1	Assets..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
2	Liabilities..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Companies (Provincial)—						
3	Assets..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
4	Liabilities..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Companies (Dominion)—						
ASSETS—						
5	Company funds..... \$	4	4	4	4	4
6	Guaranteed funds..... \$	4	4	4	4	4
LIABILITIES—						
7	Company funds..... \$	4	4	4	4	4
8	Guaranteed funds..... \$	4	4	4	4	4
9	ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS..... \$	4	4	4	4	4
Trust Companies (Provincial)—⁵						
ASSETS—						
10	Company funds (par value)... \$	-	-	-	-	-
11	Guaranteed funds (par value). \$	-	-	-	-	-
12	ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
13	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,443,902,244
14	Premium income for each year. \$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	14,687,963
15	Losses paid during each year... \$	1,549,199	3,169,824	3,905,697	6,774,956	6,584,291
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
16	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
17	Premium income for each year. \$	-	-	-	-	-
18	Losses paid during each year... \$	-	-	-	-	-
Dominion Life Insurance—⁶						
19	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	45,825,935	103,290,932	261,475,229	463,769,034	656,260,900
20	Premium income for each year. \$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,364,456
21	Net amounts of policies become claims during each year..... \$	-	-	-	7,182,358	8,881,776
Provincial Life Insurance—						
22	Amounts at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
23	Premium income for year..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
24	Net amounts of policies become claims during each year. \$	-	-	-	-	-
Business Transacted—						
25	Bank clearings..... \$'000	-	-	580,644	1,871,062	3,950,701
26	Bank debits..... " "	-	-	-	-	-
27	Commercial Failures..... No.	-	-	1,861	1,341	1,184
28	Assets..... \$	-	-	-	7,686,823	6,499,052
29	Liabilities..... \$	-	-	16,723,939	10,811,671	9,085,773
Education (Provincially—						
Controlled Schools only)—						
30	Enrolment..... No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633	1,173,009
31	Averages of daily attendance... " "	-	-	-	669,000	743,299
32	Teachers..... " "	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	32,250
33	Public expenditures on..... \$	-	-	-	11,044,925	16,368,244
Criminal Statistics—⁹						
34	Convictions, indictable offences. No.	-	3,509 ¹⁰	3,974	5,638	8,092
35	Convictions, non-indictable offences..... " "	-	30,365 ¹⁰	33,643	36,510	62,811
Hospitals—						
36	Other than mental..... No.	-	-	-	-	-
37	Patients under treatment ¹¹ ... " "	-	-	-	-	-
38	Bed capacity..... " "	-	-	-	-	-
39	Mental..... " "	-	-	-	-	-
40	Patients under treatment ¹¹ ... " "	-	-	-	-	-
41	Receipts..... \$	-	-	-	-	-
42	Expenditures..... \$	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Figures for 1940 are subject to revision. ² 1928 figures; first year available. ³ 1922 figures; first year provincial figures made available by the Department of Insurance. ⁴ Prior to 1920 when the Dominion Department of Insurance took over the administration of the legislation concerning loan companies, the figures are not comparable. They are shown, however, at pp. xl and xli of the 1938 Year Book. ⁵ Compiled from data supplied voluntarily to the Superintendent of Insurance by

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded

1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1939	1940 ¹	
-	-	-	159,239 ²	827,373	4,392,390	5,466,679	-	1
-	-	-	157,453 ²	823,120	4,361,126	5,424,047	-	2
-	-	86,144,153 ³	84,402,833	65,728,238	58,909,744	58,526,904	-	3
-	-	87,385,807 ³	83,198,515	66,387,987	58,762,522	58,533,671	-	4
4	4	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	16,374,558	20,176,418	-	5
4	4	8,774,185	17,979,412	25,718,219	35,456,607	36,001,000	-	6
4	4	9,907,331	12,954,225	15,066,431	15,878,061	19,351,839	-	7
4	4	8,549,642	17,979,412	25,718,221	35,456,607	36,001,000	-	8
4	4	79,252,639	139,777,235	215,698,469	226,024,454	242,369,850	-	9
-	-	31,418,403 ³	33,172,710	66,338,148	63,770,447	61,292,364	-	10
-	-	32,885,302 ³	52,321,267	125,829,165	121,986,843	114,606,960	-	11
-	-	629,953,917 ⁴	733,149,544	1,961,948,175	2,311,906,898	2,422,219,901	-	12
2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	9,248,273,260	10,200,346,551	10,759,934,401	13
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	40,218,296	40,984,276	41,947,268	14
10,936,948	15,114,063	27,572,560	25,705,975	29,938,409	14,072,237	15,738,902	15,409,613	15
-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,341,184,333	1,184,852,046	1,284,998,454	-	16
-	3,902,504	5,545,549	6,068,701	7,185,066	5,002,603	5,750,302	-	17
-	2,188,438	3,544,820	3,062,846	4,985,605	2,190,624	3,170,597	-	18
950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793	6,403,037,477	6,776,262,587	6,975,318,346	19
31,619,626	48,093,105	98,864,371	159,872,965	225,100,571	200,541,265	198,042,144	200,202,296	20
11,434,901	20,259,534	24,014,465	34,642,526	54,410,589	58,086,634	73,936,661	75,993,952	21
-	348,097,229	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	130,044,228	134,554,434	-	22
-	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	3,025,124	3,491,402	-	23
-	4,592,420	2,812,077	1,741,735	2,603,453	2,195,537	3,178,604	-	24
7,346,382	10,315,854	16,811,287	17,715,090	16,827,603	19,202,527	17,742,785	18,505,951	25
-	-	27,157,474 ⁷	30,358,034	31,586,468	35,928,607	31,617,352	34,437,474	26
1,332	1,685 ⁸	2,451 ⁸	2,196 ⁸	2,563 ⁸	1,238	1,299	1,158	27
9,964,404	19,670,542 ⁹	57,158,397 ⁹	25,668,509 ⁹	37,613,810 ⁹	7,060,000	7,327,000	6,429,000	28
13,491,196	25,069,534 ⁹	73,299,111 ⁹	37,082,882 ⁹	52,987,554 ⁹	11,314,000	11,635,000	9,578,000	29
1,361,205	1,626,144	1,880,805	2,085,473	2,264,106	2,189,450	2,196,065	-	30
870,532	1,118,522	1,349,256	1,564,830	1,801,955	1,832,257	1,870,163	-	31
40,516	50,307	56,607	63,840	71,246	71,701	74,549	-	32
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	114,685,037	122,974,590	-	33
12,627	19,160	19,396	22,538	36,853	41,029	53,125	-	34
100,633	104,631	157,777	172,654	330,235	379,946	431,203	-	35
-	-	-	-	806 ¹²	903	958 ¹³	-	36
-	-	-	-	697,183 ¹²	877,945	946,002 ¹⁴	-	37
-	-	-	-	55,285 ¹²	66,486	73,061 ¹³	-	38
-	-	-	-	56 ¹²	57	59	-	39
-	-	-	-	39,986 ¹²	53,326	56,867	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	14,300,952	16,623,786	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	14,222,138	16,607,041	-	42

provincial companies, but estimated to cover about 90 p.c. of all provincial business. The figures include all the large and most of the small provincial companies. ⁶ Not including fraternal insurance.

⁷ Figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. ⁸ Includes Newfoundland.

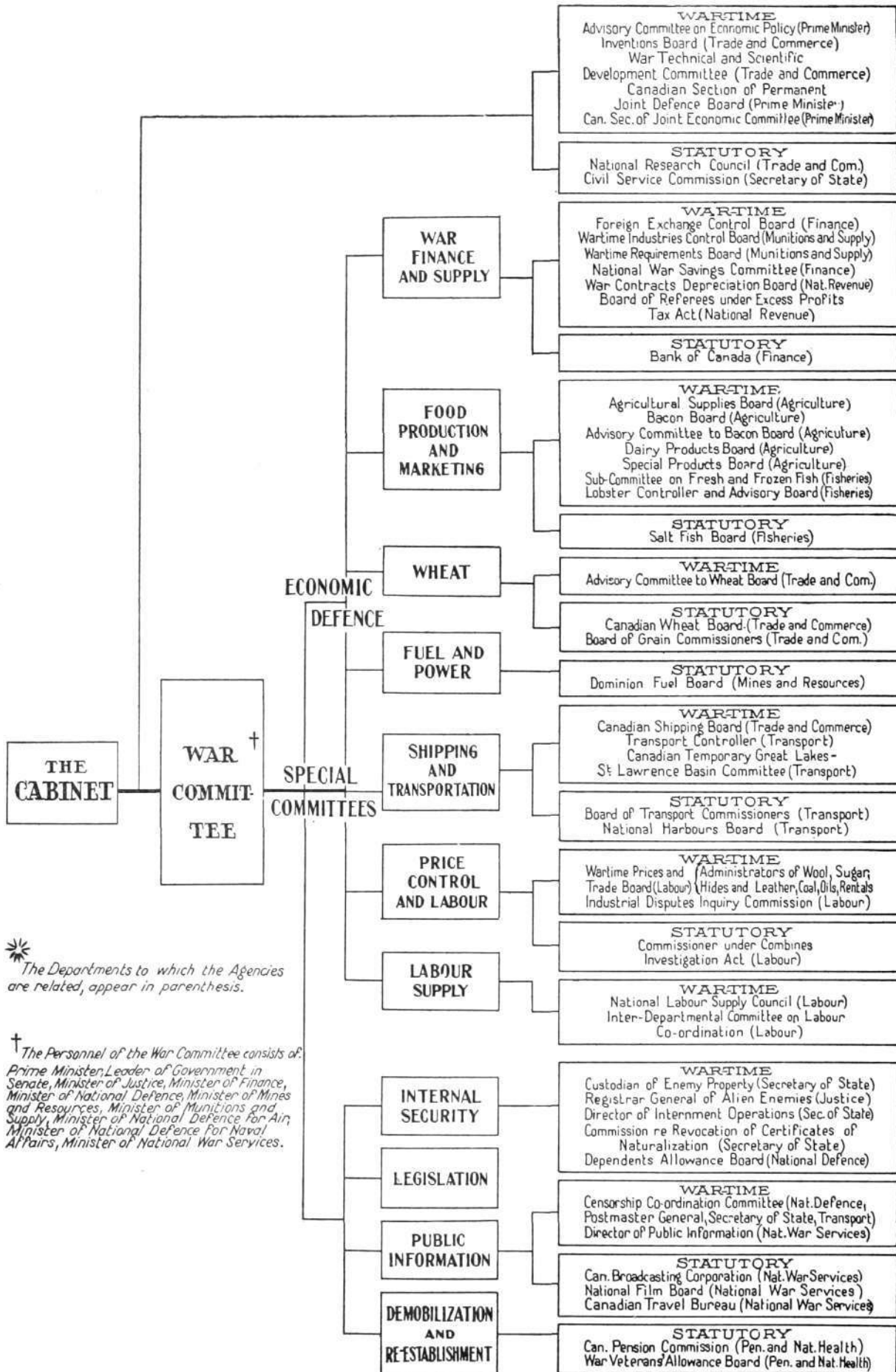
⁹ Year ended Sept. 30. ¹⁰ 1886 figures; first year available. ¹¹ During the respective fiscal years.

¹² Census figures, applying to calendar year 1930. ¹³ War-time military hospitals not included.

WAR ORGANIZATION

CABINET COMMITTEES

RELATED AGENCIES



* The Departments to which the Agencies are related, appear in parenthesis.

† The Personnel of the War Committee consists of: Prime Minister, Leader of Government in Senate, Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Mines and Resources, Minister of Munitions and Supply, Minister of National Defence for Air, Minister of National Defence for Naval Affairs, Minister of National War Services.

INTRODUCTION

Section 1.—Canada's War Effort

On Sept. 1, 1939, when the German army invaded Poland, it was announced that Parliament was summoned to meet in Emergency Session on Sept. 7. On Sept. 3, as soon as it was learned that the United Kingdom and Germany were at war, the Prime Minister announced that the Government would recommend to Parliament that Canada place herself at the side of Britain; he also outlined the steps that had already been taken by the Government to meet the emergency. By the War Measures Act of 1914, all necessary power was available to the Government to meet such circumstances as this latest outbreak of hostilities had precipitated. By Sept. 10, Parliament had assembled and acted, and a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by His Majesty The King.

The General Organization of Canada's War Effort.—The immediate steps to organize the war effort were taken under authority of the War Measures Act of 1914. The Militia, Naval Service, and Air Force were placed on active service, and certain other provisions were made for the defence of the coasts and for internal security. The "Defence of Canada Regulations" and other emergency regulations were brought into force and the censorship organization was established.

At the emergency session of Parliament, measures were enacted to make financial provision to meet the immediate costs of the War and to provide for the creation, when necessary, of a Department of Munitions and Supply.

Several months of what might be termed the organizational phase of Canada's war activity followed. Immediate consideration was given to the most effective way in which Canada could make her maximum contribution to the War. Consultations were held with the Allied authorities and their views were learned. Certain programs were announced and put into operation immediately. These included the preparation of two Divisions for overseas service and the doubling of the strength of the Canadian naval service. Representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand came to Canada at the suggestion of the United Kingdom, and conferred with the Canadian authorities on the establishment of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The Agreement on the details of this plan was signed on Dec. 17 (see p. xxxii), by which time action had been taken to put it into effect.

On the economic side, organization proceeded equally rapidly. The creation of an effective economic war organization was, from the outset, an essential part of the war effort. This is dealt with in detail at pp. xxxiii-xliii.

Parliament met again in regular session on Jan. 25, 1940, but was dissolved the same day. A general election was held on Mar. 26. By the time the new Parliament assembled on May 16, 1940, the War had entered a new and much more active phase. Germany had successfully invaded Denmark and Norway in April, and on May 10 had commenced the 'blitzkrieg' against Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France. Holland was conquered, and the Germans had broken through into France the day before Parliament met. Parliament acted quickly to meet the new emergencies. A war appropriation of \$700,000,000 was the first measure passed. The powers of the Department of Munitions and Supply (established Apr. 9) were revised and enlarged in the light of experience and necessity. British orders for equipment and munitions from Canada were greatly accelerated. All aircraft, equipment and munitions that could possibly be spared were rushed to the United Kingdom in answer to her urgent requests. The diversion of equipment and of personnel to the United Kingdom necessitated some revisions in the Air Training Plan, and the construction of aerodromes in Canada and other work related to the Plan were accelerated.

The climax to the legislative action consisted in the introduction and passage, during the third week in June, of the National Resources Mobilization Act, authorizing the Governor in Council to require "persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the War, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community", with the exception that persons could not be compelled to serve in the armed forces outside of Canada and her territorial waters. Provision was made for a national registration of Canada's man-power, which was carried out in August. A second War Budget of June 24, provided for substantial increases in taxes (see p. xxxiv).

On June 22, 1940, when the French Government signed an armistice with Germany, the second phase of the War was brought to a close. For Canada, the collapse of France and the German occupation of the small neutral countries of Western Europe was marked by redoubled efforts to strengthen the front lines of the Allied struggle against the Axis, and by increasing collaboration with the United States in all matters pertaining to defence and the production of war equipment. War was declared on Italy on June 10, when that country declared war on the United Kingdom and France.

After June, 1940, previous plans made by the Government for the prosecution of a long war were changed considerably, as the result of circumstances created by the German occupation of the whole coast of Western Europe, the increasing danger to the physical security of the United Kingdom and the extension of the theatres of war. The Air Training Plan was speeded up and, by the end of June, 1941, was six months ahead of schedule. For some months, prior to this date, air crews had been going overseas. The numbers of the Canadian Active Army overseas were more than doubled and the size of the Army as a whole was greatly increased. The striking power of the Army was (at June 30, 1941) being increased by the formation of an armoured division and an army tank brigade. The Royal Canadian Navy had more than doubled its personnel, and its tasks were growing daily in connection with the all-important work of keeping open the sea lanes.

In the field of finance, the period 1940-41 was signalized by vast increases in expenditure, revenue and borrowing. To meet enormous obligations, severe increases in taxation had been approved by Parliament.

The effects of the War were felt in other fields as well as finance and production. The difficulties of wheat marketing were intensified, while at the same time the demand for certain commodities like pork products and cheese increased considerably. The Government set aside \$35,000,000 to assist the farmers in reducing wheat acreage and to expand the production of feed grains.

Further efforts were made to stabilize production costs, the most important in this field being the application of a flat-rate bonus for wages in proportion to the increase in the cost of living, instead of percentage increases. Boards of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were directed to determine the amount of the bonus, according to a prescribed formula. In order to improve the working of the Act, amendments were introduced affecting the personnel of Boards and their operation.

The year was marked by notable developments in the relations between Canada and the United States. On Aug. 17, 1940, the Prime Minister met President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, New York. As a result of this meeting, the United

States and Canada agreed to set up a Permanent Joint Board of Defence, the purpose of which is to work out a common plan of defence for the two countries.

On Oct. 14, 1940, Canada and the United States agreed to begin engineering studies on the St. Lawrence waterway project in order to develop the resources and to provide better transportation facilities for the two countries. A Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Agreement was signed on Mar. 19, 1941. Legislation authorizing the work has been recommended by President Roosevelt to the United States Congress.

On Apr. 20, 1941, the Prime Minister visited President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York. At the close of the visit, the Hyde Park Declaration, which provides for collaboration in the production of defence materials, was issued. It is expected that, under this Declaration, Canada will sell to the United States nearly \$300,000,000 worth of defence materials which the Dominion can produce quickly and economically and will buy other materials from United States factories. Further, under the Lease-Lend Act which passed Congress on Mar. 8, 1941, the United States has undertaken to provide Britain with the components required in Canada to fill British orders for war supplies.

This collaboration between Canada and the United States has been an aspect of the closer co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole. On Sept. 3, the United States and the United Kingdom agreed to exchange 50 destroyers for the use of defence bases in the British possessions in the western hemisphere. Seven of these destroyers are now part of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Canada's closer relations with the United States are also part of a growing intimacy with the other American nations. Canada is planning the establishment of legations in Brazil and Argentina, and Ministers from these nations have already presented their credentials at Ottawa.

National Defence

The Organization and Administration of National Defence.—No further changes have taken place in the organization of the Department of National Defence since those published at p. xxvi of the 1940 edition of the Year Book.

The Navy.—The task of the Navy in time of war is twofold: to protect Canada's coast and to guard all shipping both approaching and leaving its shores. To do this, there must be complete accord and understanding between the various commands responsible for these duties, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Shipping, and other British authorities. Since the start of the War, the closest co-operation between the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy has been maintained at all times; this accounts in no small way for the fact that members of either fleet can at a moment's notice be transferred to the other without any delay being occasioned for additional training.

The training of officers and ratings is proceeding in the R.C.N.V.R. Divisions. Men are given preliminary training in these Divisions and then sent to the East or West coasts for advanced training. When this is completed, they enter active service afloat or active service ashore. In addition, selected personnel undergo training with the Royal Navy. These men are paid by the R.C.N. and the training they receive contributes to the efficiency of the Canadian Navy when they return.

Canada's extensive coast lines have been patrolled and guarded by the Navy. This patrol has extended even as far as equatorial waters. Ships approaching and leaving Canadian ports are under the constant protection of naval vessels. Operating

in the closest co-operation with the Royal Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy has aided in the convoy overseas of troops, war material and foodstuffs.

In September, 1939, the mobilized strength of the Royal Canadian Navy was 1,600 men; by the middle of July, 1941, it stood at 21,626 men, or slightly more than thirteen and one-half times its original strength. These men have been recruited mainly through the 19 Divisions of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve located in principal cities across the country.

The growth in the number of ships of the Royal Canadian Navy has been equally striking. In this same period the Navy has expanded from 15 ships to approximately 250 ships and numbers are steadily increasing. There are now 13 destroyers in service; 2 of these were purchased from the Royal Navy and 7 were acquired from the United States. Three liners have been converted into armed merchant cruisers and are now patrolling the seas. In addition, 15 armed yachts equipped for anti-submarine patrol are in operation.

Ships have been lost: H.M.C.S. *Fraser*, while engaged in what was described in the House of Commons by Prime Minister King as "the pursuance of hazardous duties . . . near Bordeaux, France;" H.M.C.S. *Margaree*, while performing convoy duty; H.M.C.S. *Bras d'Or* due to heavy seas and a strong gale in the St. Lawrence; H.M.C.S. *Otter* by fire while on patrol duty on the East Coast.

Equally important in actual defence operations is the construction program by which the strength of the Navy is being rapidly augmented. Shipyards from coast to coast are working to capacity, occupied with the construction of vessels for the Navy and for the merchant marine. Many of these vessels, particularly minesweepers and corvettes, manned by R.C.N. officers and crews, are now in service both in home waters and in the more hazardous combat zones. Orders placed for naval construction to June, 1940, include 70 corvettes, 48 minesweepers, 12 motor torpedo-boats, and 36 Fairmile-class motor-boats. In addition, 10 corvettes are on order for the Royal Navy.

The casualty list as of July 10, 1941, gave 28 officers and 308 ratings as killed on active service.

The Army.—In the early stages of the War, Canada's contribution was limited to the provision of: two Divisions with necessary ancillary troops for service abroad, including the necessary reinforcement and training establishments to provide for these forces; guards at vulnerable points throughout Canada; and defences on the East and West Coasts.

By April, 1940, the 1st Canadian Division and certain corps troops had been dispatched abroad and Canadian Military Headquarters had been set up in London. Canadian forces overseas totalled 23,408, and the Active Army in Canada, 53,234 all ranks. By May, 1941, a great expansion had been effected, bringing the total strength to 376,000 all ranks, including the Active Army overseas and in Canada, the Reserve Army in Canada, and reserve recruits trained or in training under the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The sequence of enemy successes in Europe, during the months of May and June, 1940, brought prompt decisions leading to a strengthening of the forces overseas and the defences at home. The dispatch abroad of the 2nd Canadian Division and of reinforcements for the 1st Division, already overseas, was accelerated. The 3rd Canadian Division was authorized to mobilize, involving the selection, administration of and provision for, some 72 additional units.

To increase the effectiveness of home defences and the defences of territories of strategic importance in relation to the extended ocean lines of communication, action was taken in consultation with the British Government to garrison Iceland with a mixed force of British and Canadian troops. Canadian forces were dispatched to strengthen the defences of Jamaica and Bermuda. In agreement with the Government of Newfoundland, Canadian forces were dispatched to share in the defence of St. John's, including the strategically important air field; these troops have since been augmented. Measures were taken to improve the fixed fortress defences at St. John's and other points.

In June, 1940, the mobilization of the 4th Canadian Division was ordered. Because of the growing seriousness of the situation at this time, and in anticipation of the possible calls that might be made on Canadian manhood, arrangements were completed to draft youths of 21 years of age for a period of military training. The Army authorities were given the responsibility of providing for, administering and training this group which totalled 80,201 men. This required the urgent provision of 39 training centres with winter accommodation, hospitals, parade grounds, equipment, and training and administrative staffs. The original plans, designed to provide a period of thirty days training for each class of recruits, were later extended to provide for four months training to ensure an adequate degree of basic training common to all arms, and a period of specialized training in the particular arm of the Service—or in the R.C.N. or R.C.A.F.—selected by each recruit. Under a recent declaration of policy, recruits now in training and those of subsequent drafts will be retained in the Service and allocated to Home Defence Units. Recruits called up under the compulsory service plan may at any time volunteer for service beyond Canada. Approximately 5,000 men per month are called up for training under the existing arrangement.

In May, 1940, opportunity was afforded the veterans of the War of 1914-18 to take an active part in the present struggle by organization of "The Veterans Guard of Canada", consisting of 29 infantry companies, entirely composed of and commanded by veterans, whose role consists of guarding vulnerable points, performing internal security duties, and acting as guards for the large numbers of prisoners of war and alien internees confined in 15 camps throughout the country. Similar reserve veteran companies were authorized and attached to various units of the Reserve Army.

To reduce the strain on shipping required for the transportation of lumber, British authorities decided to utilize, to the fullest possible extent, available timber supplies in the United Kingdom. An agreement was reached between the two Governments under which 20 Forestry Companies, composed of skilled forestry personnel, were raised in Canada and made available for dispatch to Great Britain.

In August, 1940, the Canadian Armoured Corps was established, and from this an initial formation of one Armoured Brigade Group was mobilized. Steps were taken to increase the strength of the coastal defences by the concentration of a mobile force, comprised of a complete division, within the Atlantic area. This called for the urgent completion of a large engineering program involving the expenditure of \$6,772,511 and requiring the clearing of extensive timber land; the construction of new roads; and the erection of more than 650 new permanent and temporary buildings, including two hospitals of 500 and 250 beds, respectively.

The creation of an "Atlantic" and a "Pacific" Command, to provide for improved operational control of our eastern and western coast defence facilities, was authorized. These Commands provided for the operational control of field forces available within several Military Districts adjoining the coastal areas.

An important step was taken in August, 1940, by the formation of the Canada-United States Defence Board, on which the Army General Staff was represented. This Board was established to co-ordinate the military defensive measures of the two countries.

The Canadian Corps overseas was formed in December, 1940, consisting initially, of the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions and Corps Troops. An increase in the Canadian Corps to three divisions, with consequent strengthening of corps, army, and line of communication ancillary units, was approved. Authorization was given for the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade group to be expanded into the 1st Canadian Armoured Division, and for the Canadian Corps, to include the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade.

Close co-operation was obtained with the automobile industry in the development of various types of highly specialized mechanical transport vehicles required in large numbers by modern armies. By the end of March 1940, 8,766 vehicles of all types had been delivered to the Canadian Army overseas, 6,998 to the Canadian Army at home, and 26,434 to other armies of the Empire. At that date, 11,845 vehicles were on order for the Canadian Forces and 49,775 for outside Governments. Canadian production of highly specialized army vehicles of various types had reached an average of 116 vehicles a day.

The Air Force.—Air training for aerial combat has taken a vital place in Canada's war effort. Building on air traditions established in the War of 1914-18, Canada in the present conflict has become the centre of air training for the British Commonwealth.

When the war broke out Canada's small air force responded at once to the need for coastal defence and escort duty along the shipping lanes; plans for rapid expansion to war strength were implemented and the R.C.A.F. prepared its own squadrons for overseas service.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.—Canada's main contribution to the war in the air has been the planning and organization of the central features of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan entrusted to the Dominion by agreement between the several parts of the Empire. This scheme to use Canada's open stretches for a great Commonwealth training plan was proposed within a very few weeks after the outbreak of War by the United Kingdom. Discussion of detail began in October of 1939, and by Dec. 17, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada had agreed to such a plan and that the R.C.A.F. would be used as the nucleus of the organization that would provide, over the years, an inexhaustible supply of pilots, observers and air gunners.

The United Kingdom and participating Dominions agreed to have their recruits temporarily attached to the R.C.A.F. for the training period in Canada. The United Kingdom offered early assistance and sent 71 officers and 200 trained men to help in the organization.

The Plan is administered by Canada's Department of National Defence for Air assisted by a Supervisory Board at Ottawa composed of three Canadian Cabinet Ministers, representatives of the other participating Governments, the Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air and the Chief of the Air Staff.

In order to utilize the experience already possessed by the Canadian Department of Transport, it was agreed that that Department would take over the construction of aerodromes. This work was launched immediately. Under the terms of the agreement the United Kingdom was to supply the bulk of the training aircraft,

equipment and armament, supplemented by Canadian-made light aircraft and a number purchased in the United States. However, with the defeat and final capitulation of France, Britain needed all available aircraft at home and the normal delivery of planes to Canada was interrupted. In the emergency, Canada increased her own production and placed heavy orders in the United States. The training plan had to be advanced accordingly and construction was rushed on all schools; manning facilities were enlarged, with the objective of bringing 83 schools into operation six months ahead of schedule.

Throughout the remainder of 1940 and the first half of 1941 the Plan rapidly gathered pace and volume, and the transport overseas of trained aircrew personnel increased correspondingly. With this acceleration and expansion there came greater cost, and by May of 1941 the Minister for Air announced that in place of \$600,000,000 with \$350,000,000 as Canada's share, the plan would cost \$824,000,000, of which Canada's share would be \$531,000,000. These figures are based on the three-year agreement terminating in March, 1943.

Canada is now air-conscious as never before. As a result of the acceleration of the Plan, more than 60 schools were, in June 1941, busily engaged in training pilots, observers and air gunners from all parts of the Empire, including Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Malaya, and also from the United States. Eighty-three schools are planned to be in operation by September, 1941, instead of April, 1942. The growth of this Plan from its inception stage in December, 1939, to that of a great co-operative effort requiring a staff of 40,000, has been a great undertaking. There has been a corresponding growth in the strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force from 4,500 officers and men when war was declared, to more than 56,000 at June 1, 1941; in addition, about 8,000 civilians were on the pay-roll at the latter date. The number of Canadian airmen serving overseas is being steadily increased, although for reasons of policy the actual strength cannot be disclosed.

The Economic Effort and Its Organization

Modern war requires the full and effective mobilization of the nation's economic resources to equip and supply the fighting forces and to maintain the civil population while as much as possible of the national effort is devoted to war. For Canada, this has implied not only the provision of men and material for her own fighting forces, but the furnishing of food, materials, munitions and equipment to Britain and her Allies. The financing of all these operations has been a major task upon which the success of the entire national war effort is founded.

Fortunately, the Canadian financial structure has been developed to such a degree in recent decades that it has now proved itself able to support the extremely heavy demands, that have so far been laid on it, without damage. These demands have arisen not only from the direct cost to Canada of her own war activities but also from the need to provide Britain with very extensive financial assistance in obtaining war supplies in Canada. In addition there has been a serious foreign exchange problem in the form of a shortage of United States dollars resulting from the need to obtain essential materials and war supplies from that country.

The following paragraphs outline briefly the financial steps that have been taken, the governmental organizations created, and their principal activities.

The Financing of Canada's War Effort.*—At the emergency session of Parliament in September, 1939, an appropriation of \$100,000,000 was passed to cover war expenditures, and with this was lumped the unexpended funds of the Department of National Defence that had been voted at the first 1939 session. The first War Budget was brought down on Sept. 12 by the Minister of National Revenue. This Budget included moderate increases in income taxes and substantial increases in taxes on certain luxuries and semi-luxuries, notably beverages and tobacco. An excess-profits tax was enacted to divert to the Treasury a large part of increased profits arising from war-time conditions.

When Parliament assembled in May, 1940, a War Appropriation of \$700,000,000 was passed to meet the costs in 1940-41 of the greatly extended war effort. Estimates submitted to Parliament for other expenditures amounted to \$448,000,000, showing a substantial reduction from the corresponding figure of \$525,000,000 in the previous year. The second War Budget, brought down on June 24, provided for substantial increases in taxes to meet a portion of these additional costs of war. The graduated rates of the personal income tax were raised very substantially and exemption limits were reduced. A National Defence Tax was introduced applying broadly to all persons receiving incomes of more than \$600 per annum. So far as possible, this tax is deducted at the source. The Excess Profits Tax was revised and made much more severe. In order to conserve exchange, a War Exchange Tax of 10 p.c. was imposed on all imports except those from the Empire. The excise tax on automobiles was made much more severe and steeply graduated in the upper brackets. The Minister of Finance estimated that these, and the other less important changes, would produce an increase of \$280,000,000 in tax revenue in a full year.

War expenditures were relatively low during the first eight or nine months of the War, when war activities were in the organization phase. They rose rapidly thereafter and by the end of the first year of war were running at a rate of more than \$700,000,000 per year. They continued to increase until during the first six months of 1941 they amounted to \$484,000,000—a rate of \$968,000,000 per year. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, total war expenditures amounted to approximately \$782,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 represented outgo for items treated as active assets in the Dominion accounts.

Financial assistance was provided to Great Britain on a rapidly rising scale as the War progressed. The British Government required Canadian dollars to meet the costs of essential supplies produced in Canada. Some of these were obtained in the normal way from British exports to Canada, and Canadian tariffs on British goods were drastically reduced (in the War Exchange Conservation Acts) to make this easier. However, from Sept. 15, 1939 to Mar. 31, Britain's deficit in her balance of payments with Canada amounted to about \$795,000,000. Prior to 1941 Britain was able to send some gold to Canada for Canadian dollars; this gold was transferred to the United States in part settlement of Canada's deficit of payments with that country. The large balance of Canadian dollars that the United Kingdom needed was supplied by the Canadian Government or its agencies by two methods: about \$337,000,000, up to Mar. 31, 1941, was transferred to the United Kingdom in

* For more detailed information, and interpretations of these financial matters, refer to the three War Budget speeches of Sept. 12, 1939 (Hansard p. 135), June 24, 1940 (Hansard p. 1,011) and Apr. 29, 1941 (Hansard p. 2,541), and to speeches or statements made by the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons on May 21, 1940 (Hansard p. 83), July 30, 1940 (Hansard p. 2,125), Nov. 21, 1940 (Hansard p. 311), Dec. 2, 1940 (Hansard p. 605), Feb. 18, 1941 (Hansard p. 897), and Mar. 20, 1941 (p. 1,867). Reference might also be made to the speech of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Mar. 25, 1941 (Hansard p. 2,016), and in general to the debates on the three budgets mentioned above.

exchange for Canadian securities formerly owned there; the remainder was simply transferred to the United Kingdom in exchange for sterling balances accumulated to Canada's credit in London.

In the third War Budget (Apr. 29, 1941) it was necessary to make provision for war expenditures in the fiscal year 1941-42, that were expected to reach as much as \$1,450,000,000, and for other expenditures of \$468,000,000, while in the same year it was anticipated that financial assistance to the United Kingdom, out of current Canadian incomes, would require \$800,000,000 or \$900,000,000. Taxes were again increased very substantially, particularly personal and corporate income taxes and the National Defence Tax. A new tax in the form of a Dominion succession duty was introduced. An offer was extended to all Provincial Governments to enable them to vacate the personal and corporate income tax field for the duration of the war without loss of revenue. It was estimated that, including the new taxes, total Dominion revenues for the fiscal year 1941-42 would amount to \$1,400,000,000.

It has been necessary for the Dominion to borrow large sums in order to meet that part of its own war expenditures which cannot be met even by heavy taxation, and also to provide funds to Great Britain. There have been five distinct borrowing operations in addition to the continuing and important War Savings Campaign and the receipts of non-interest-bearing loans from public-spirited citizens. In October, 1939, a short-term loan of \$200,000,000 was obtained from the banking system, to facilitate the rapid economic expansion that was necessary in the early months of the war. In January, 1940, the First War Loan was issued to the public, to obtain \$200,000,000 in cash, as well as in conversion for a maturing issue. It was very rapidly over-subscribed. In September, 1940, the Second War Loan was offered for \$300,000,000 in cash as well as in conversion for another maturing issue. This, too, was over-subscribed, though less rapidly. In January, 1941, another short-term loan was obtained from the banking system, in the amount of \$250,000,000, and in the form of 2½-year notes sold to yield 1 5/8 p.c. The great and unprecedented expansion of employment and production in Canada which was still proceeding at this time made this further bank-financing possible without inflationary effects. It should be added that an issue of \$325,000,000 in Dominion securities was sold to the Bank of Canada in May, 1940, for foreign exchange purposes, but this essentially involved an exchange of assets rather than a normal borrowing operation.

The Victory Loan of 1941, issued in June, was much larger than the earlier loans and was carried out by a nation-wide organization, extending into every community in Canada. The initial objective was a total cash subscription of \$600,000,000 (in addition to conversion subscriptions for an issue maturing in November, 1941). A choice of two maturities was offered: 10-year bonds to yield 3.09 p.c., and 5½-year bonds to yield 2.19 p.c. After steady progress during the three-week campaign, total cash subscriptions finally reached the amount of \$737,071,950. There were also conversion subscriptions of \$104,096,050. The total number of subscribers was 948,001.

In order to deal with foreign-exchange problems during the War, the Foreign Exchange Control Board was established on Sept. 15, 1939, with powers to regulate transactions between residents of Canada and non-residents. A full account of the purposes, organization and activities of this Board is given at pp. 833-835. It might be pointed out here that, in addition to the actions and policies carried out by the Board, including the restriction of exports of capital from Canada and the restriction of the use of foreign exchange for pleasure travel, other measures have been taken by the Government to meet the shortage of exchange. The most

important is the War Exchange Conservation Act, prohibiting or restricting the importation of specified non-essential goods, and providing means for the increasing of exports. The exchange shortage was also relieved in part by the agreements announced by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada at Hyde Park on Apr. 20, in accordance with which the United States will provide to the United Kingdom, under the Lease-Lend Act, American components of war supplies to be manufactured in Canada for Britain and, more significantly, the United States will buy from Canada certain essential materials and other war supplies that Canada can produce quickly and efficiently.

The Department of Munitions and Supply.—The Department of Munitions and Supply was created eight months after war had broken out to cope with the growing problems posed by the need for the more rapid procurement of vast war supplies and the creation of new industrial facilities. It replaced the War Supply Board which in November 1939, had supplanted the Defence Purchasing Board created in July, 1939, when a war emergency seemed likely to arise. Further details of the organization and background of the Department are given at pp. xxxii-xxxiv of the 1940 Year Book.

The Department was organized in order to centralize all purchasing functions on behalf of the armed services, except for certain construction and like facilities for which contracts continued to be let directly by other departments, such as Transport, National Defence and Public Works. The Minister is empowered to examine into and to organize, mobilize, and conserve the resources of Canada for the purpose of furnishing munitions of war and supplies.

The Department does all the essential purchasing for the Canadian armed forces, as well as for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the United Kingdom Technical Mission, and the British Admiralty Technical Mission. Through a system of Controllers for oil, timber, steel, machine tools, power, metals, motor vehicles, ship repairs and chemicals, it maintains a strict supervision over certain industries. The Controllers are organized into a Wartime Industries Control Board which acts as a mutual consultative agency. The Department had, at June 1, 1941, 1,400 employees, and has, during its existence, drawn on the experience of many outstanding men in Canadian industry.

From the inception of the Defence Purchasing Board to June 15, 1941, the total value of contracts placed in Canada for Canadian account was in excess of \$1,070,000,000. For the same period the total purchases in Canada for United Kingdom account was approximately \$750,000,000.

The need to extend and create new industrial facilities in Canada for purposes of war production led to the development of an extensive program of capital assistance to industry by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom. Plants were built and machine tools purchased with Government funds, but in most cases, the operation of such new facilities was left to private interests under specified conditions and subject to the Department's supervision. Moreover, the policy of the Canadian Government to set up wholly-owned Crown companies for the manufacture of small arms and precision instruments, as well as to engage in special purchasing and supervisory functions, had become established.

Total capital assistance commitments (including financial assistance advanced by the United Kingdom) to these Crown companies and to private industry generally up to May 31, 1941, was in excess of \$510,000,000. Nearly 22·7 p.c. of that amount was advanced to manufacturers of chemicals and explosives; 22·3 p.c. to manufacturers of guns, mountings and carriages; 10·4 p.c. to manufacturers of shells;

4·8 p.c. to railways; 4·6 p.c. to aircraft manufacturers; 3·8 p.c. to manufacturers of machine tools; and 2·9 p.c. to manufacturers of tanks and carriers. Nearly 26·6 p.c. was directed to the manufacture of materials not end products (i.e., materials of which the manufacturing process was to be carried into other forms), and the balance was directed to assistance given to the manufacture and purchase of automotive equipment, bombs, depth charges and mines.

The task of procuring the needs of modern mechanized warfare for Canada involved not only the expansion of production familiar to Canadian industry but also the production of equipment never before manufactured in Canada. The list of these items is impressive and includes war vessels, tanks, field, naval and anti-aircraft guns and equipments, precision instruments for anti-submarine and anti-aircraft defence, armour plate, bombs, and various component parts of war equipment. The chemicals program includes the production of explosives and propellants and the filling of ammunition. A Crown company has been established to provide housing accommodation for whole new communities which have arisen as a result of war-time activity, and for established areas where there is an inadequate supply of houses.

The War-Time Prices and Trade Board.—The War-Time Prices and Trade Board was established on Sept. 3, 1939, under the authority of the War Measures Act. It has the dual task of providing safeguards against increases in the prices of food, fuel, housing accommodation and other necessities of life and of ensuring the adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities. The Board is composed of five senior civil servants.

In carrying out its duties the Board has appointed six Administrators who, under its supervision, are responsible for the control of wool, sugar, coal, hides and leather, animal and vegetable oils, and housing rentals.

The principal activities of the Board have been concentrated more on the provision of adequate and regular supplies rather than on widespread price-fixing or rationing. On occasion, maximum prices have been set for wool, bread and flour, and butter. However, in each case such price-fixing orders were revoked as soon as the special conditions that made them necessary had been remedied. Control of housing rentals in certain war-congested areas has also been introduced.

The Board has been charged with the responsibility of seeing that no persons take advantage of the War Exchange Tax on imports, or of the War Exchange Conservation Act, to raise prices by more than actual increases in costs.

The Board holds frequent conferences with manufacturers and distributors in Canada and enlists their co-operation in preventing avoidable price increases; it has maintained a close liaison with other war-time commodity controls in Canada and in other countries. The co-ordination of its policies with certain of the United Kingdom and other Empire Controls (e.g., sugar and wool) is particularly close.

The Department of National War Services.—The Department of National War Services was established by Act of Parliament in July, 1940, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, concerned with the mobilization of all the effective resources—both human and material—of the nation. The Department was also empowered to promote, organize and co-ordinate voluntary war services and to make the most effective use of existing services and of material contributions made for the prosecution of the War.

At its inception, the Department was charged with the direction and supervision of the National Registration. Under the National Resources Mobilization Act, the Department utilizes its National Registration records, and determines the men

who will undergo military training; the number is based on the requirements, from time to time, of the Department of National Defence. The regulations are under the jurisdiction of administrative boards for each of the 13 administrative divisions. The men are called for compulsory training in age classes and are subject to medical examination by one of the eight thousand appointed and duly licensed medical practitioners in Canada. Upon passing the required medical examination, the men are drafted to one of twenty-eight military training centres (see under Army, p. xxxi).

The Division of Human and Material Resources of the Department functions in co-operation with the Labour Co-ordination Committee and Technical Registration Bureau and deals with matters directly or indirectly affecting the labour situation in Canada. Close contact is maintained with Provincial Governments concerning the labour situation and the promotion and location of new industries. The Division is conducting a complete survey of the resources of Canada and works in close co-operation with the various controllers in matters pertaining to the conservation of materials.

The National Salvage Campaign was organized under the Department of National War Services to promote the voluntary collection of all salvable material by patriotic and service organizations. The material is sold through the regular channels of trade and the proceeds are used for war charities or for national defence purposes.

The Division of Voluntary Services is responsible for the administration of the War Charities Act. Under the Act any organization that makes an appeal to the public for donations in money or in kind for any war charity must be registered. Since this Act was assented to on Sept. 13, 1939, over 1,750 funds have been so registered and have made financial returns of their operations to this Department. Donations of the Canadian people to such organizations have approximated \$20,000,000 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1941.

A complete record is maintained of Canadian prisoners of war in enemy-occupied territory whose next-of-kin are resident in Canada, and the next-of-kin are continuously advised of the places where the prisoners are located, their movements, and information regarding communication with them.

The Director of Public Information utilizes the press, motion pictures, radio and all other popular media to bring to the attention of the people the facts and ideas which will arm them for the great struggle in which the country is engaged. Pamphlets, booklets, and leaflets are distributed to schools, colleges, universities, trade unions, service clubs, boards of trade and church organizations to provide factual summaries of Canada's war effort and inspirational material. The information is carefully selected and originates in Canada and elsewhere. The material is distributed in Canada, the United States and other parts of the world.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Travel Bureau (formerly under the Department of Transport), the National Film Board and the Motion Picture Bureau (formerly under the Department of Trade and Commerce) were, by Order in Council, in the early months of 1941, placed under the Supervision of the Minister of National War Services.

Agricultural Supplies Board.—It is the responsibility of the Agricultural Supplies Board and its collaborating provincial production committees to ensure that Canadian agriculture is conducted, during war-time, in a manner calculated to satisfy, as far as possible, the needs of Canada and the United Kingdom for food and fibres.

The Board acts as a central directive agency, attempting to guide production in the light of Canada's known needs and of British requirements as ascertained through constant telegraphic and, when the need arises, personal communication with the British authorities.

Through special sub-committees, the Board assures supplies of fertilizers and pesticides needed in Canada; by Dominion-Provincial joint programs, production is undertaken in suitable areas of those field root and vegetable garden seeds ordinarily supplied in large measure by Europe; and by direct action, the Board controls the fibre flax industry in Canada to make sure that a maximum quantity of flax fibre and tow goes forward to the British Fibre Control, and that surplus fibre flax seed from Canada is made available to Northern Ireland.

To prevent dislocations in the agricultural industry, the Board has endeavoured to assist those branches of agriculture that, through the disappearance under war conditions of normal export outlets, have become war casualties. A case in point is the apple industry, which, particularly in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, has been developed on an export basis.

Independent of the above Board, but working in close collaboration with it, are three Boards which purchase and forward supplies of Canadian farm products contracted for under agreements between the British Ministry of Food and the Canadian Government. The Bacon Board buys, stores, and ships Wiltshires and other pork products required by Britain, limiting, when necessary, supplies used in Canada in order to ensure that contract needs are met; the Dairy Products Board acts in a similar capacity with respect to Canadian cheddar cheese needed by the United Kingdom and takes such measures as will ensure needed supplies of other dairy products for Britain or for the domestic market; a Special Products Board, established in the spring of 1941, is responsible for purchasing and shipping to the United Kingdom certain Canadian farm products, such as eggs, and fruit and vegetable products, which are not already being handled by the two Boards mentioned immediately above. (See also article at pp. 138-144).

The War as It has Affected Labour Regulation and Supply.—War conditions stress the importance of labour in every aspect, the supply of workers, their training, placement, wages, hours, health and safety, organization and their relations with employers. To all these matters the Dominion Department of Labour has given special attention.

Government Labour Policy.—Certain principles considered fundamental to the regulation of labour conditions during the war were embodied in an order in council in June, 1940. These principles included: the acceleration of production in war industries; fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions; no undue extension of hours of work but, where possible, the adoption of a shift system; the maintenance of established safeguards for the health and safety of workers, and precautions to ensure healthful conditions in war industries; no interruption of work on account of labour disputes, but settlement of differences by negotiation or with the assistance of Government conciliation services or under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; freedom to organize in unions and their recognition by employers through collective bargaining with a view to agreements governing working conditions and providing for the adjustment of differences; and, finally, the suspension of established conditions only by agreement.

Conciliation and Investigation.—One of the first steps taken to preserve industrial peace under the stress of war production was the extension in November, 1939, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to war industries, the Minister of Labour

being given power to determine what industries are essential in prosecuting the war. In such industries a strike or lockout is unlawful until the dispute has been investigated by a board of conciliation and investigation appointed by the Minister. The Act was also amended to prohibit any person acting on a board who has, within the previous six months, been the legal adviser or paid agent of either of the parties to a dispute.

In a further effort to assist the parties to compose their differences promptly, power was given to the Minister in June, 1941, to appoint three Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners to make preliminary inquiries and to effect settlements wherever possible without recourse to formal boards under the Act. The value of this provision lies in the promptness with which the Commissioners can act as compared with the time spent in appointing a board for each dispute. Special authority is given these Commissioners to inquire into charges of discrimination on the ground of trade union activity and the Minister may issue orders based on their recommendations that are to be binding on employers and employees or on other persons concerned.

Wages and Prices.—The relation of wages and prices engaged the attention of the Department early in the War. In addition to such control as is exercised by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, watch is kept under the Combines Investigation Act on any attempt to suppress competition or enhance prices unreasonably.

A wages policy was adopted in December, 1940, and amended in June, 1941, to assist in preventing an undue rise in prices by stabilizing wages, and to protect the workers against any unavoidable increase in the cost of living.

Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are directed to consider the highest wage rates paid between 1926 and December 1940, as fair and reasonable unless the wage level under review during that period was unduly low, in which case a board may recommend such rates as it considers fair. Where the cost of living index has risen 5 points since August, 1939, workers are entitled to a bonus of 25 cents a week for every rise of 1 point, but persons under 21 years of age earning less than 50 cents an hour are to be given 1 p.c. of the basic rate. An additional bonus may be granted after three months if the index has risen another 5 points. As a flat and not a percentage increase, the bonus gives maximum protection where it is most needed, to the lower paid workers.

In line with this policy, the minimum rates established in 1934 for workers on government contracts for supplies were raised on May 30, 1941, from 30 and 20 cents, to 35 and 25 cents for males and females, respectively, over 18 years of age, with provision for lower rates for beginners. Two important steps to enforce the fair wages policy have been taken: first, power has been given the Deputy Minister of Labour to require contractors for Government construction to deliver to him the difference between wages paid and wages due under the wage schedules in their contracts and, second, a joint Dominion and Provincial inspection system has been arranged for plants producing war supplies to ensure enforcement of the Dominion minimum rates.

Labour Supply, Training, etc.—The National Labour Supply Council was set up as an advisory body in June, 1940. Equally representative of industry and labour, the Council has devoted attention to the question of an adequate supply of suitable labour. In a broader field, it has been invited to make reports to the Minister on any matter it wishes, and to draft regulations; in addition questions of policy have been submitted to it for criticism and suggestion.

In order to deal properly with the need of recruits for the armed forces and for labour in industry, an interdepartmental committee was organized in October, 1940, with representatives from the Departments of National Defence, National War Services, Munitions and Supply, Finance, and Labour.

Under a special training scheme financed by the Dominion, with administrative costs borne by the provinces, and the cost of machine tool equipment divided equally between the two, 24,000 persons received instruction in vocational schools during the first four months of 1941 as against 23,000 in nine months in 1940; 50,000 are expected to undergo training this year, the larger proportion in industrial classes and the rest in R.C.A.F. classes. A weekly allowance of \$12 to married men in training has increased the number of older men and of war veterans. An order in council in June, 1941, provided for trainees to be considered as employees earning \$12.50 a week for purposes of compensation in case of accident under the Government Employees' Compensation Act.

A Bureau of Technical Personnel established by the engineering societies in co-operation with the Department of Labour registers technicians and arranges for transfers from non-essential work to war industries.

To prevent the labour turnover likely from higher wages, employers were prohibited in November, 1940, from advertising or soliciting persons to enter their employment who are working in industries producing munitions or other war supplies. No direct restriction was placed on labour. In June, 1941, the order was extended to cover all industries, including civilian companies engaged in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which are now within the I.D.I. Act. The Minister was empowered to make regulations to prevent the hiring of persons in designated trades except through the Dominion employment offices.

In addition to the foregoing measures, regulations have been effected to ensure the health and safety of workers in munitions and other war plants; provisions have been made under the National Resources Mobilization Act for the re-instatement of employees upon the completion of their war services; and, the Unemployment Insurance Act (see pp. 665-667) has been put into operation. The last-named measure should prove of great value during the War, and will be of vital importance at its conclusion when there is certain to be considerable dislocation of industry.

The National Research Council.—The work of the National Research Council has established the value of science to the country in war as well as in peace. Since war broke out, the Council has directed its activities almost entirely to the support of the armed forces—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Close co-operation is being maintained between these fighting services, Departments of Government, industrial institutions, universities and research laboratories in regard to all scientific and technical experiments for war purposes. The Council is in reality the scientific research station of the three services named: it has been appointed as the official research station for the Royal Canadian Navy. Hundreds of problems have been put in hand and a large percentage of successful results obtained. War work has made it necessary to increase the staff from a total of 308 in July, 1939, to 574 at Mar. 31, 1941.

Research on war weapons merges into development and must terminate in production. The Council has constructed prototypes of the most important tactical weapons that are now in extensive operation and use. Equipment and clothing used by the troops must be rigorously inspected to ensure that the required high standards of quality are met. Studies are made on specifications and advice given as required for the inspection and purchase of materials produced in Canada.

The Royal Canadian Air Force and the aeronautical laboratories have grown up together. The committee in charge of the work in aeronautics is drawn from the Air Force, the laboratory staff of the Council, and the aircraft industry. A committee on aviation medicine has undertaken the study of problems created by such factors as the tremendous speeds and high altitudes attained by modern aircraft.

Newer activities of the Laboratories arising from the War include: intensive study of radio problems; studies antecedent to the production of optical glass in Canada; development of gear and equipment for naval protective devices; work on ballistics; investigations of methods of defence against chemical attack; research on blood storage; preservation of food; and the study of nutrition problems.

In addition to the research divisions under the auspices of the Council, there were in active operation, in 1940, about forty associate committees responsible for co-ordinating and supervising research on large national problems. One of the most important was the committee on medical research, under the chairmanship of the late Sir Frederick Banting.

Liaison with the United Kingdom and other countries of the British Empire has been established and maintained at a high level of efficiency through the interchange of staff and the exchange of information, both as to plans and results. The British Government has established a post of scientific liaison officer in Canada; this officer is stationed in the Research Council Building.

Other Agencies and Activities.—There are various other special agencies performing important economic functions, either of control or investigation. The Canadian Shipping Board has some control of the Canadian Merchant Marine, and deals with various, and now very important, war-time shipping problems. Two groups have been established to assist in co-ordinating Canadian economic action with that of the United States: the Materials Co-ordination Committee, consisting of two United States and two Canadian officials, dealing primarily with questions concerning supplies and control of raw materials; and the Joint Economic Committees, made up of Canadian and United States officials, and charged with the investigation of, and reporting on, war-time economic problems affecting the two countries, together with problems of post-war readjustment. These special international organizations supplement but do not alter either the regular diplomatic channels or the informal but extensive and important direct contact between Canada and the United States both on official and private work.

Canada has participated from the beginning, and upon an increasing scale, in economic warfare. Close contact and co-operation has been maintained with the British and other Commonwealth Governments on these questions. More recently the co-ordination of Canadian policies and actions with the controls exercised by the United States over its trade and transactions has become increasingly important.

The principal objects are twofold: to keep essential supplies from reaching enemy hands and to prevent the enemy from deriving any profit or benefit whatsoever from trade. The first of these is achieved by the control now exercised over exports from Canada. This control is administered through a special branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which branch, in matters of policy, consults with an inter-departmental committee. The second is principally achieved under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, administered by the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Custodian is responsible for the compilation of the list of 'specified persons' which includes persons and firms in almost every non-belligerent

country of the world in which there is an enemy interest and with which it is forbidden to transact business. In these matters the Custodian also consults with a specially constituted inter-departmental committee.

There have also been two important committees appointed to investigate and report to the Government on specific or general economic questions from time to time: the Advisory Committee on Economic Policy established in September, 1939, and made up of senior Government officials and advisors; and the Wartime Requirements Board, established in November, 1940; to secure information and to "formulate such plan or plans as may be necessary to ensure that war needs in the order of their importance shall have priority over all other needs" and to report upon other matters referred to it by the War Committee of the Cabinet.

Section 2.—Statistical and Economic Review

Subsection 1.—War Activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics dates from the years immediately following the first World War, when the amateurishness and the piecemeal character of the statistics then available had hampered the work of war-time administration. One of the first duties of the new organization set up under the Statistics Act of 1918 was the compilation of the data obtained at the first National Registration of June 22, 1918, when some 5,044,000 Canadians of both sexes were registered for public service. The facilities of the Bureau were again utilized for the compilation of the results of the second National Registration of August, 1940, when 7,863,000 persons were registered in various categories, of which the most important were age and occupation. With the object of keeping this second National Registration up to date, a considerable staff is continuously employed in recording those who have attained the age of sixteen since the original date of registration, recording changes of name on marriage, changes of address, and deleting the names of the dead. As a result of the registration, long lists of persons skilled in various occupations have been compiled and transmitted to the authorities who are concerned with the maintenance of the supply of labour in war industries.

"Statistics", said the Dominion Statistician in his first Annual Report for 1919, "are not merely a record of what has been, but are of use in planning what shall be". The great and many-sided expansion of Canadian statistics in numerous fields during the past twenty years has enormously increased official and public knowledge of the facts of the Canadian situation, and has thus facilitated the conversion of our peace economy into a war economy. Far more is known about production, internal trade, prices, the balance of international payments, etc., than during the last war, and this knowledge has been extensively used by the Government in the work of war-time administration.

Finally, the Census of 1941, which is being taken at the time of writing, will provide an enormous amount of up-to-date information on the composition of the population, on its occupations and earnings, on agriculture and horticulture in Canada, and on the housing of the people. These data, considered in the light of the international situation existing after the close of the war, will furnish a factual basis for the work of post-war reconstruction.

Subsection 2.—Conditions during the Early Months of 1941 Compared with 1940 and 1939*

NOTE.—This review brings the outstanding features of the chapter material of the Year Book up to date at the time of going to press.

Since the outbreak of war in 1939, Canada's economic position, especially in regard to primary and secondary production, has made great strides. Both production and external trade have been dislocated, due to the diversion of vast quantities of food products and munitions to the United Kingdom, but their volume has grown rapidly, for the outbreak of hostilities was the signal for increased output for all manner of commodities necessary to the prosecution of the War.

During the last four months of 1939, the transformation from a peace-time to a war-time economy was in its initial stages; since then, it has become the primary issue. The physical volume of business increased by about 36 p.c. in the first four months of 1941 over the same period of 1939, setting an all-time record. Nearly all the labour classed as 'employable' in normal times is now at work, along with a considerable number of workers who ordinarily would not be working for salaries or wages. This latter reserve, composed of people employable only in an emergency like the present, will be drawn on further as the volume of business operations increases.

The Department of Munitions and Supply and its two predecessor purchasing bodies placed contracts, on Canadian and British account, amounting to more than \$1,524,000,000 up to the end of March, 1941. Capital commitments, representing investment in new plants and equipment together with expansion of existing plants, totalled \$383,000,000. Of this amount 29 p.c. was invested under British auspices and 37 p.c. under Canadian, the remainder being on joint account. Moneys spent on Canadian account included allotments to companies owned and administered by the Crown, and also financial support for the production of semi-finished commodities to meet a variety of war needs.

The expansion in economic activity since 1939, and especially the rise in employment, has resulted in a marked increase in the national income, and consequently in the national power of saving. As pointed out at the end of this review (p. xlix), the official estimate of national income for the first four months of 1941 was \$1,683,000,000. This constituted an increase of 11.6 p.c. over the corresponding period of last year. These figures indicate a record national money income for 1941, well in excess of the best pre-depression years.

Agriculture.—Although expansion in agriculture was less marked than in some other important lines of production, progress was considerable. An index of agricultural output rose from 104.4 in 1939 to 111.3 in 1940, the highest standing in any year since 1928. At the time of going to press the official estimate of the 1940 wheat crop was 551,400,000 bu. This total exceeded the heavy production of 1939 by 30,800,000 bu., and is the second largest Canadian crop on record. This crop, added to the carryover of about 300,000,000 bu. on July 31, created a storage problem that caused some anxiety. The visible supply on May 30, 1941, stood at 467,300,000 bu. against 281,500,000 in the preceding year. Export clearances were 137,000,000 in the crop year 1940-41 against 134,000,000 in the preceding crop year.

* Prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The oat crop showed a slight recession at 380,500,000 bu., but gains were recorded in flax and barley. The production of potatoes rose about 6,000,000 cwt. to 42,300,000. The gross value of field crops, estimated at \$651,200,000, was 5 p.c. less than the \$685,800,000 computed for 1939, but is higher than that recorded for any other year since 1930.

Agriculture is contributing to the war effort in various ways: Britain's requirements for bacon, cheese, evaporated milk and canned fruits and vegetables are being met; the British Ministry of Food has asked for 8,176,000 lb. of bacon weekly until Oct. 31, 1941, (hog marketings in 1940 were 5,500,000, an increase of nearly 49 p.c. over 1939); the Ministry also ordered 112,000,000 lb. of cheddar cheese in the twelve months following Apr. 1, 1941, and 1,000,000 cases of evaporated milk (48 one-pound tins to the case) to be delivered in 1941.

Cash income from the sale of farm products was \$714,700,000 in 1940, as compared with \$702,800,000 in 1939, and was the highest since the record of \$922,300,000, established in 1929. The increase over the preceding year, however, was balanced by slightly increased labour costs and somewhat higher prices for necessities.

Forestry.—The output of newsprint and fine paper increased considerably during 1940, and plants were operating on a basis nearer to capacity than for some years. Newsprint production during the first four months of 1941 was 1,063,000 tons, representing an increase of 5.9 p.c. over the 1,003,000 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1940. In April, 1941, however, the unused capacity of the newsprint mills in operation amounted to nearly 22 p.c. of their total effective capacity and, although all indications point to an excellent year for the pulp and paper industry in 1941, present prospects are that a good deal of this capacity will remain unutilized throughout the year.

Admittedly, the improved situation in the newsprint industry is due largely to the War, which has virtually eliminated the Scandinavian and German newsprint exports that formerly competed with Canadian tonnage; such competitive exports averaged 700,000 tons per year in the three years preceding the outbreak of war. For the first three months of 1941, United States imports of European newsprint were less than a tenth of the total for the corresponding period of the preceding year. This, in turn, had been approximately one-fourth of the amount imported during the first three months of 1939. Total newsprint consumption by United States publishers, on the other hand, showed a 3.7 p.c. increase in the first four months of 1941 over the corresponding period of 1940. Although the total increase in shipments of Canadian newsprint for the first four months of 1941 as compared with the similar period of 1940 was 7.9 p.c., the increase in shipments to the United States was undoubtedly much greater.

Exports of planks and boards for the first four months of 1941 recorded an 8.6 p.c. increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The lumber industry affords an example of how Canadians can better utilize their abundant resources, and thus conserve foreign exchange for the purchase of war necessities. The forest industries tend to distribute Canadian population and Canadian economic activity more evenly and more widely than either agriculture or mining.

Mining.—The mining industry is contributing extensively to Canada's war effort, and is continuing its uninterrupted advance over the past fifteen years. During 1940, total mineral production reached an all-time record value of \$529,200,000. A further increase was noted during the first four months of 1941, the index rising 1.6 p.c. over the corresponding period of 1940.

The upward trend in gold production that had prevailed in 1940 was continued in the first four months of 1941, a gain of 4.6 p.c. being recorded over the same period last year. The price of gold remained steady at \$38.5 per fine ounce. Silver shipments, however, fell off by 12.8 p.c. for the 1941 period as compared with the first four months of 1940.

In the fuels group, the upward trend in coal production continued and the gain for the first four months of 1941 over the same period of the preceding year was 4.1 p.c. Employment in the mining industry showed a gain of 1.1 p.c. as compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

Electric Power.—The large increase in electric power production in 1940 was due mainly to the acceleration in mining and industrial operations. New water-power installation during 1940 was about 300,000 h.p., bringing the total hydraulic development as of Jan. 1, 1941, to 8,584,000 h.p. The larger of the two new stations brought into operation during the year was the 178,000 h.p. plant of the St. Maurice Power Co. at La Tuque, Que. Another development was the 7,500 h.p. Hollow Bridge plant of the Avon River Power Co. on Black River, N.S. The largest additions to existing plants included a 53,000 h.p. unit installed in the Beauharnois station on the St. Lawrence River and two units of 25,000 h.p. each in the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Upper Bonnington station, B.C. Work was commenced on the construction of the Barrett Chute development on Madawaska River about five miles above Calabogie, Ont.; the plant is to have a rated capacity of 56,000 h.p.

These installations brought the development to considerably more than four times that at the end of 1914 when Canada engaged in the War of 1914-18.

Production in the first four months of 1941 was 10,370,000 kwh. against 9,160,000 kwh. in the same period of 1939. The output of firm power for use in Canada recorded a much greater gain.

Manufacturing.—Since the outbreak of war the industrial activity of the Dominion has been increasing at a steadily rising tempo, the index of manufacturing production advancing more than 40 p.c. in the first four months of 1941 over the same period of 1939. Canada has been turned into an arsenal of the Empire where war equipment is produced on a large scale in factories that are free from the risks of aerial bombing.

The expansion in the primary iron and steel industry was typical. The output of steel ingots and castings rose from 351,000 short tons in the first four months of 1939 to 755,000 in the same period of 1941. The production of automobiles and trucks, including military vehicles, was 100,533 against 63,534 in the same months of 1939, the latest pre-war year.

The increase in the number employed in manufacturing industries in the first three months of 1941 over the same period of 1939 was recorded at 36 p.c. It is probable that approximately half of such employees are now engaged, more or less directly, on production associated with war-time needs. This concentration is manifested in unprecedented high levels in the working forces of the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and supply and chemical industries, although the acceleration also extends to most other lines of manufacturing. The production of ships, aircraft and the various classes of land vehicles has reached a stage where a definite shortage of labour is envisaged, a situation which has necessitated the mobilization of the training resources of the Dominion.

Construction.—The construction industry has participated fully in the betterment of economic conditions. As existing industrial-plant equipment proved inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, the magnitude of extensions and new construction became an index of Canada's participation in the war effort. Contracts placed during the first five months of 1941 were about 123 p.c. greater than in the same period of 1939. The main classes of construction directly concerned with Canada's war effort recorded expansion in 1940: contracts placed for public buildings amounted to \$57,900,000 against \$9,900,000 in the preceding year; industrial-plant construction, mainly as the result of war demands, increased from \$22,800,000 to \$121,800,000; engineering projects, despite the marked reduction in highway construction, rose about \$10,000,000 to \$52,000,000; and buildings for commercial purposes expanded from \$55,000,000 to \$104,600,000.

Transportation.—Transportation also is playing an important part in Canada's war effort. Under the Transport Controller, the movement of war supplies and ordinary commercial traffic has been co-ordinated to assist in the even flow of raw materials to factories and of finished products to destination or export outlets.

Railway gross earnings for the first four months of 1941, were \$151,400,000, representing an increase of 27 p.c. compared with the first four months of the preceding year. Both rail and water traffic during 1940 were heavier than in any year of the past decade. Revenue freight carried by railways amounted to 97,531,000 tons in 1940 compared with 84,180,000 tons in 1939, a gain of nearly 16 p.c. Large increases were recorded in coal, lumber, building materials, iron and steel, automobiles, paper and wood-pulp. In contrast, total agricultural products showed a decline, due largely to the effect of wheat traffic. The general expansion was maintained during the first two months of 1941, which recorded a 12 p.c. increase over the corresponding period of 1940. Shipments of iron and steel and of forest products continued the advance. Traffic through the Welland Ship Canal reached a new high record at 12,900,000 tons in 1940, an increase of 10 p.c. over the previous record made in 1939; the increases in coal, ore, sand and gravel, gasoline oils, pig-iron, etc., more than offset the decrease of 1,059,000 tons of grains and other agricultural products. Freight passing through the Canadian and United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie (largely iron ore and coal shipments between United States ports) was the heaviest since 1929, amounting to 89,858,000 tons.

Air transportation continued to expand: the number of revenue passengers carried increased to 137,690 compared with 110,862 in 1939, and the average length of the journey increased from 197 to 279 miles. Freight carried (largely to and from the northern mines) dropped from 21,253,364 to 16,686,214 lb., but mail carried increased from 1,900,000 lb. in 1939 to 2,737,000 lb. in 1940.

Domestic Trade.—The highest level of industrial activity in Canadian history, with expanding payrolls, higher wages and generally increased purchasing power, provided an important stimulus to retail trade. A combination of influences led to a marked increase in retail purchases. While the gains were general for all classes of merchandise the advance was at first most marked in durable consumers goods and was attributable to replacements delayed for some years and to buying in anticipation of shortages in imported products. The increase in retail sales was due to a gain in the quantity of goods sold as well as to a rise in price levels. The index of retail food prices for the first four months of 1941 was 10.6 p.c. higher than that for the same period of the latest pre-war year (1939) while the dollar sales of

grocery and meat stores rose 23 p.c. in the same comparison. An increase of 14 p.c. in retail clothing prices was accompanied by gains of 43 p.c. and 41 p.c. in dollar sales of men's and women's clothing stores, respectively.

Dollar sales of wholesale merchants in the first four months of 1941 exceeded the total for the same period of 1939 by 37 p.c. This increase was considerably greater than that recorded by retail dealers. Greater dollar returns from wholesale commerce were general in all trades and in the five economic areas. The automotive equipment and the hardware trades recorded the largest gains amounting to 63 p.c. and 66 p.c. each. The increases recorded in dollar sales in the wholesale-grocery and dry-goods trades, amounting to 30 p.c. and 45 p.c., respectively, were partly due to higher wholesale prices, which, in the early part of 1941, increased about 17 p.c. over 1939. The gain in the actual volume of wholesale transactions in these important fields, as distinct from price rises, was therefore considered to have been pronounced over the same period of 1939.

External Trade.—The export of merchandise (excluding gold) in the first four months of 1941 was \$410,900,000 against \$250,100,000 in the same period of 1939, a gain of 64 p.c. As imports were \$402,300,000 compared with \$184,400,000 in the same comparison, the excess of exports over imports was greatly reduced from the standing two years ago. The loss of export markets on the continent of Europe during the first year of war was more than offset by expansion in the purchases by other countries. The great growth in external trade during the current period has been a war-time phenomenon. The war has created an urgent but temporary demand from abroad for Canada's metals and manufactured goods, while large quantities of commodities required in the war effort have to be imported.

Banking.—The notice deposits of the chartered banks attained a new maximum in the spring of 1941, reflecting the accumulation of funds in preparation for the purchase of the Victory Loan, offered during June. The amount at the end of April was \$1,707,600,000, a gain of more than \$36,000,000 over the same date one year ago. Commercial loans on Apr. 30 had reached \$1,012,200,000. The strong liquid position of the banks in recent years, buttressed by the operations of the Bank of Canada, has facilitated the expansion of credit required in connection with the war effort.

The public note circulation (denoted by chartered bank and Bank of Canada notes outstanding other than the holdings of the chartered banks) has shown a steady increase since 1932. The total on Apr. 30 was \$362,000,000 contrasting with an average of \$294,000,000 in 1940. The total money supply including deposits averaged \$3,082,000,000 in 1939—the maximum attained in the banking history of Canada.

Norwithstanding the inactivity in speculative exchanges, cash and cheque payments were estimated at \$44,211,000,000 in 1940, a higher level than in any of the preceding nine years with the single exception of 1936. The total during April was estimated at \$3,908,000,000, as against \$3,737,000,000 in the same month of 1940. The expansion in banking operations was a counterpart of the acceleration of the war effort implying advances in commodity prices and in the volume of production.

Business Index.—The outstanding economic development of recent months has been the spectacular advance in business operations. The index of the physical volume of business averaged 126·9 during the first four months of 1941 as against

112.2 in the corresponding period of 1940, a gain of 13.1 p.c. The index for the early months of 1940 was approximately equal to the peak reached in 1929. The advance since that time has carried the index to new high levels.

MONTHLY INDEX OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS, 1938 TO APRIL, 1941
(1935-39=100)

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	Month	1938	1939	1940
January.....	97.6	98.7	113.8	130.5	August.....	96.5	109.3	128.6
February.....	93.2	97.6	108.6	126.1	September.....	104.1	109.9	130.1
March.....	95.0	98.9	106.3	124.0	October.....	103.6	116.2	129.0
April.....	98.2	101.9	120.0	127.9	November.....	107.8	116.2	129.7
May.....	96.7	106.0	117.8	-	December.....	101.0	116.4	128.3
June.....	94.7	106.0	120.0	-	Averages.....	98.6	106.9	121.1
July.....	95.3	105.2	120.9	-				

Wholesale prices recorded a rise of 3.3 p.c. for the initial four months of 1941 over the similar period of the preceding year, thus maintaining the gradual upward movement which marked the later stages of 1940.

Capitalized bond yields recorded a gain of 5.9 p.c. as compared with the first four months of 1940. The index of bond yields crossed the inter-war trend line in the upward direction during the last month of 1940. The index of common stock prices still reflected the vicissitudes of the war, the repatriation of Canadian securities held in Britain, and the effect of heavy taxation upon operating companies. For the first four months of 1941, this index averaged 67.6 as against 90.0 in the same months of the preceding year, a decline of 24.9 p.c.

The producers goods industries, in which the expansion of the initial war months was well maintained, were responsible for the greater part of the increased industrial activity in the period under review. The index for the production of capital goods rose 21.3 p.c. over the first four months of 1940, as compared with a 4.5 p.c. rise in the consumers goods index over the corresponding period.

The most comprehensive measure of the economic improvement due to the war effort is that afforded by the national income, the measure of the net production of commodities and services by all private and public enterprises. A tentative compilation indicates that the national income was \$1,683,000,000 in the first four months of 1941 against \$1,508,000,000 in the same period of 1940, a gain of 11.6 p.c. Because price increases were relatively slight, being limited to 3.3 p.c., a large part of the improvement in national income resulted from an increase in the quantity of commodities and services produced. Since the major share of defence activity was concerned with industrial materials and equipment, expansion of income was shown by the commodity-producing industries. These industries, comprising 9 main branches, provided a net value product of \$828,000,000 in the period under review, a gain of 17.6 p.c. over the first four months of 1940.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSPECTUS

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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 (with Labrador). It takes in 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 waters between Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador, Davis Strait, and the dividing waters between the Danish territory of Greenland and Ellesmere Island; northward it extends to the North Pole.

The southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, in north latitude 41° 41'. 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 48° of latitude and 84° of longitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion is 3,694,863 square miles, a figure that 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 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 at p. 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

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

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 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.

Geographical Features.—The geographical features and natural resources of the provincial and territorial subdivisions are dealt with at some length at pp. 2-9 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book, and also under this same heading in previous editions.

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

1.—Approximate Land and Fresh-Water¹ Areas, by Provinces and Territories, 1940

NOTE.—For a classification of land area as agricultural, forested, etc., see p. 8.

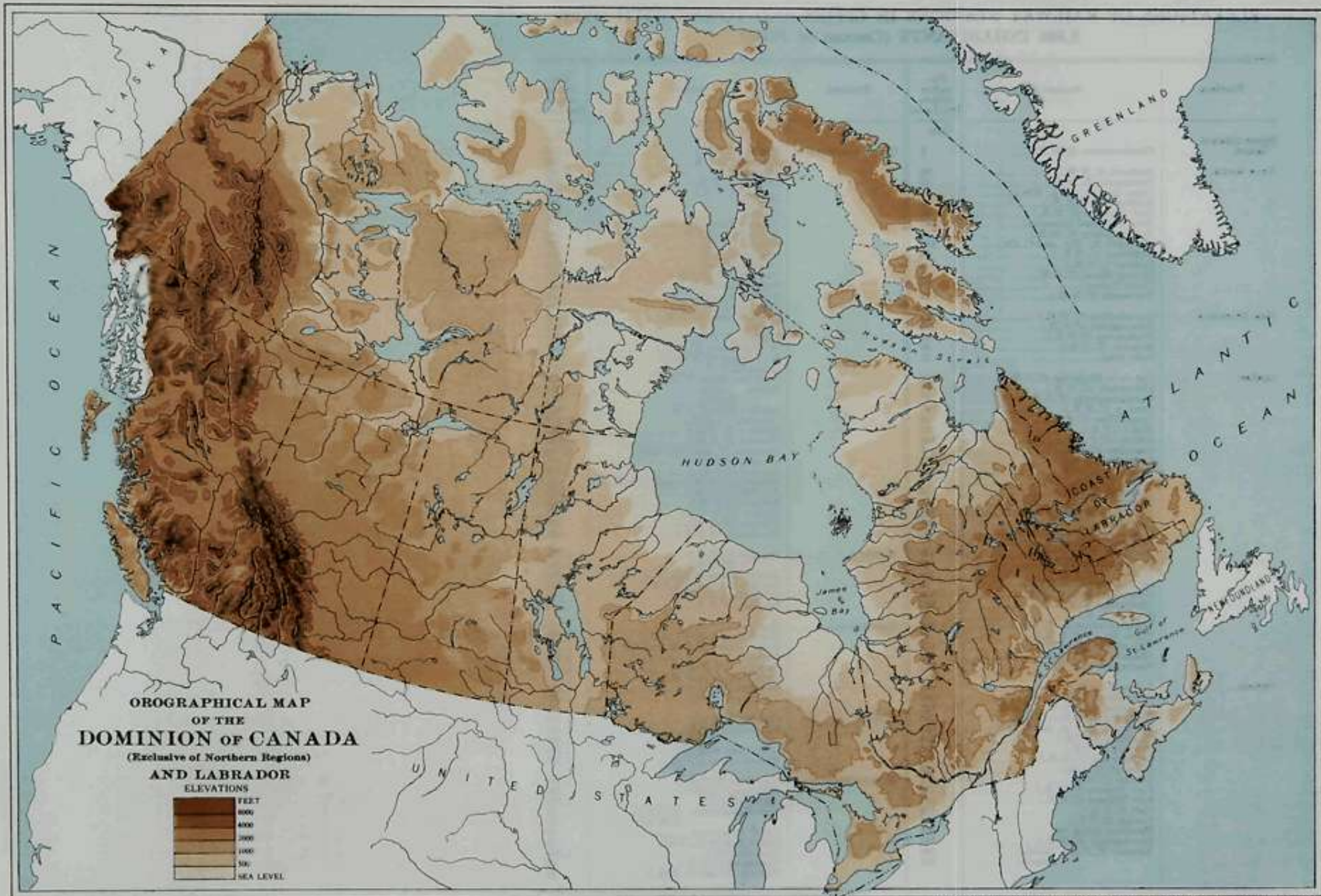
Province or Territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Per Cent of Total Area
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	*	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	325	21,068	0.6
New Brunswick.....	27,473	512	27,985	0.8
Quebec.....	523,534	71,000	594,534	16.1
Ontario.....	363,282	49,300	412,582	11.1
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 Too small to be enumerated.

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 has a width of about 400 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 a table at p. 10 of the 1940 Year Book. 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 farther north on the east side the Stikine and the



ELEVATIONS OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS WITH OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS (Census of 1931)*

Province	Station	Elevation Above Sea-Level	Province	Station	Elevation Above Sea-Level
		feet			feet
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown (C.N.R.)	9	Ontario—concluded	Kenora (C.P.R.)	1,050
Nova Scotia	Amherst (C.N.R.)	60		Kingston (C.P.R.)	253
	Dartmouth (C.N.R.)	13		Kitchener	1,101
	Glace Bay (S. and L. Rly.)	74		Lindsay (C.P.R.)	832
	Halifax (new C.N.R.)	24		London (C.P.R.)	805
	New Glasgow (C.N.R.)	31		Midland	593
	New Waterford (Junction)	103		Mimico	307
	North Sydney (C.N.R.)	41		Niagara Falls (C.N.R.)	572
	Springhill (C. Rly. and C. Co.)	435		North Bay (C.P.R.)	652
	Stellarton (C.N.R.)	62		Orillia (C.P.R.)	725
	Sydney (C.N.R.)	7		Oshawa (C.P.R.)	330
	Sydney Mines (C.N.R.)	62		Ottawa (Union)	215
	Truro (Union)	62		Owen Sound (C.P.R.)	585
	Yarmouth (C.N.R.)	15		Pembroke (C.P.R.)	381
New Brunswick	Campbellton (C.N.R.)	42		Peterborough (C.P.R.)	632
	Edmundston (C.P.R.)	479		Port Arthur (C.P.R.)	614
	Fredricton (C.P.R.)	33		Port Colborne (C.N.R.)	583
	Moncton (C.N.R.)	50		Preston	926
	Saint John	21		Reafrew (C.P.R.)	418
Quebec	Cap de la Madeleine (C.P.R.)	123		St. Catharines (C.N.R.)	348
	Chicoutimi (C.N.R.)	21		St. Thomas (C.N.R.)	750
	Drummondville (C.P.R.)	266		Sarnia (C.N.R.)	612
	Granby (C.N.R.)	381		Sault Ste. Marie (C.P.R.)	656
	Grand'Mère (C.P.R.)	426		Simcoe (North)	724
	Hull (C.P.R.)	167		(South)	714
	Joliette (C.P.R.)	193		Smith's Falls (C.P.R.)	428
	Jonquière (C.N.R.)	487		Stratford (C.N.R.)	1,193
	Lachine (C.N.R.)	81		Sudbury (C.P.R.)	857
	La Tuque (C.N.R.)	545		Thorold (C.N.R.)	565
	Lévis (C.N.R.)	16		Timmins (T. and N.O. Rly.)	1,029
	Longueuil (C.N.R.)	56		Toronto (Union)	275
	Magog (C.P.R.)	689		Trenton (C.P.R.)	295
	Montreal (C.P.R.—Windsor)	109		Walkerville (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)	587
	Outremont (C.P.R.)	206		Waterloo (C.N.R.)	1,058
	Quebec (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)	21		Welland (C.N.R.)	600
	Rimouski (C.N.R.)	77		Whitby (C.N.R.)	280
	Rivière du Loup (C.N.R.)	315		Windsor (M.C. Rly.)	606
	St. Hyacinthe (C.P.R.)	109	Manitoba	Woodstock (C.P.R.)	948
	St. Jérôme (C.P.R.)	308		Brandon (C.P.R.)	1,306
	St. Lambert (C.N.R.)	75		(C.N.R.)	1,262
	Shawinigan Falls (C.P.R.)	306		North Transcona (C.P.R.)	768
	Sherbrooke (C.P.R.)	593		Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.)	858
	Sorel (C.N.R.)	49		St. Boniface (C.P.R.)	759
	Thetford Mines (Q. C. Rly.)	1,028		Winnipeg (C.P.R.)	772
	Three Rivers (C.P.R.)	52	Saskatchewan	Moose Jaw (C.P.R.)	1,776
	Valleyfield (C.N.R.)	161		North Battleford (C.N.R.)	1,689
	Victoriaville (C.N.R.)	433		Prince Albert (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)	1,414
	Westmount (C.P.R.)	152		Regina	1,896
Ontario	Barrie (C.N.R.)	726		Saskatoon (C.P.R.)	1,596
	Belleville (C.P.R.)	260		Swift Current (C.P.R.)	2,432
	Brampton (C.P.R.)	721		Weyburn (C.P.R.)	1,857
	Brantford (C.N.R.)	706		Yorkton (C.P.R.)	1,657
	Brookville (C.P.R. and C.N.R.)	283	Alberta	Calgary (C.P.R.)	3,439
	Chatham (C.P.R.)	594		Edmonton (C.P.R.)	2,183
	Cobourg (C.P.R.)	296		(C.N.R.)	2,184
	Collingwood (C.N.R.)	589		Lothbridge (C.P.R.)	2,983
	Cornwall (C.P.R.)	183		Medicine Hat (C.P.R.)	2,182
	Dundas (C.N.R.)	513	British Columbia	Kamloops (C.P.R.)	1,160
	Fort Frances (C.N.R.)	1,122		Nanaimo (C.P.R.)	129
	Fort William (C.P.R.)	617		Nelson (C.P.R.)	1,706
	Galt (C.P.R.)	936		New Westminster (C.P.R.)	12
	Guelph (C.P.R.)	1,042		(C.N.R.)	34
	Hamilton (King St.)	305		North Vancouver	12
	Hawkesbury (C.N.R.)	153		Prince Rupert (C.N.R.)	19
	Ingersoll (C.P.R.) (South)	880		Trail (C.P.R.)	1,363
	(North)	890		Vancouver (C.P.R.)	16
				Victoria (E. and N. Rly.)	29

* Prepared under the direction of F. H. Peters, Surveyor General and Chief, Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, from information supplied by the Geodetic Service of Canada.

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 1,700 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.

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 part of Western Canada now settled, it includes the treeless prairies and comprises the lands that, in the main, produce Canada's great wheat crops. 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 coulées 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 evaporation from the broad and shallow bodies of water is so great that they have little or no outflow 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 700 miles to the east. Just north of Edmonton a height of land turns the waters to flow north into the great Mackenzie River, over 2,500 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 elevations 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, except 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 hundred to two hundred miles; in the southerly part of these flat, low lands the rock is overlain with a considerable depth of soil and this area is sometimes referred to as the Clay Belt of Northern Ontario.

* 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.

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 and possesses the characteristics 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. Containing as it does 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, except for the Notre Dame Mountains of Gaspé 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 not of 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 year-round ocean ports on Canada's Atlantic Seaboard.

Section 2.—Lakes and Rivers

Lakes.—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; particularly notable are the depth of Lake Superior and the shallowness of Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie.

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

Lake	Elevation Above Sea-level	Length	Breadth	Maximum Depth	Total Area	Area on Canadian Side of Boundary
	ft.	miles	miles	ft.	sq. miles	sq. miles
Superior.....	602-23	383	160	1,302	31,820	11,200
Michigan.....	580-77	321	118	923	22,400	Nil
Huron.....	580-77	247	101	750	23,010	13,675
St. Clair.....	575-30	26	24	23	460	270
Erie.....	572-40	241	57	210	9,940	5,094
Ontario.....	245-88	193	53	774	7,540	3,727

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 waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, only the parts of the areas of these lakes given in the final column of the above table are 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 to 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 Welland Ship 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 a most important system of waterways 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, eleven of these being over 1,000 square miles in area. Apart from these lakes, 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. A table at pp. 12-13 of the 1938 Year Book gives an extended list of the principal lakes of Canada, by provinces, with their elevations in feet and their areas in square miles.

Rivers.—The river systems of Canada, excluding the Arctic islands, are best studied by segregating the main drainage basins.

3.—Drainage Basins in Canada¹

Drainage Basin	Area Drained ²	Drainage Basin	Area Drained ²
	sq. miles		sq. miles
Atlantic Basin		Arctic Basin	
Atlantic or Maritime Provinces.....	61,151	Great Slave Lake.....	370,681
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River...	359,312	Arctic.....	559,676
Total.....	420,463	Total.....	930,357
Hudson Bay Basin		Pacific Basin	
Northern Quebec.....	343,259	Pacific.....	273,540
Southwest Hudson Bay.....	283,997	Yukon River.....	127,190
Nelson River.....	368,182	Total.....	400,730
Western Hudson Bay.....	383,722	Gulf of Mexico Basin.....	10,121
Total.....	1,379,160	Canada, Less Arctic Archipelago...	3,140,831

¹ This classification is that of the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. ² Areas are approximate and are exclusive, for all rivers, of those portions of their basins that lie in United States territory.

It is noteworthy that most rivers of the Dominion drain 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, and has undergone the greatest degree of 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 waters powers whose potential economic value is very great. Apart from the plains region of the West, the rivers of Canada have a vast power potentiality well distributed over the country. A table at p. 15 of the 1938 Year Book gives an extended list of the principal rivers with their tributaries classified according to the four major drainage basins.

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 have not been fully established, though coal and other minerals are known to exist there. 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 that 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 Islands 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 about the same. 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

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 2.—Economic Geology

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART VI.—LANDS, PARKS, 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 that admit of such methods, the actual replenishment or augmentation of the sources of supply by the practice of reforestation, silviculture, 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 Dominion supplement the information on physical geography given at pp. 1 to 6. Detailed information regarding individual natural resources will be found in the later chapters.

The treatment of resources considered below is concerned only with those phases of the subject that can be properly regarded as falling under the definition of physiography used in its wider interpretation, and that do not specifically relate to individual subjects treated elsewhere in this volume. A classification of lands resources, information on the National Parks, and resources in game and scenery properly fall under this head.

Lands Resources.—Figures of Table 1 are, in the main, based on estimates of the Dominion Forest Service and by the Surveyor General and Chief of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, both of the Department of Mines and Resources; they show how the total land area of Canada is made up as between present and potential agricultural lands, present and potential forest lands, and lands that are unproductive as regards surface resources. Between the totals of present and potential agricultural lands and the totals of forest lands there is, of course, duplication to the extent of the agricultural lands under forest.

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

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

Description	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—						
Occupied.....	1,861	6,722	6,488	30,128 ¹	33,689 ¹	23,644
Improved and pasture.....	1,331	2,811	2,686	17,608	26,342 ¹	20,489
Forested.....	530	3,911	3,802	12,520 ¹	7,347	3,155
Unoccupied.....	105	6,922	10,259	33,224 ¹	69,181 ¹	26,960
Grass, brush, etc.....	25	2,922	759	1,314	7,181	10,950
Forested.....	80	3,000	9,500	36,910 ¹	62,000 ¹	16,000
Totals, Agricultural Land².....	1,966	12,644	16,747	68,352	102,870	50,594
Non-forested.....	1,356	5,733	3,445	18,922	35,523	31,439
Forested.....	610	6,911	13,302	49,430	67,347	19,155
Forested Land—						
Productive.....	725	11,950	21,773	303,500	170,000	30,500
Unproductive.....	3	50	189	70,000	70,000	62,500
Tenure Classification—						
Privately owned.....	723	10,473	11,100	21,100 ¹	7,972	8,500
Crown land.....	2	1,527	10,862	352,400 ¹	232,028	84,500
Size Classification—						
Merchantable.....	485	7,470	13,384	213,500	56,100	4,615
Young growth.....	240	4,480	8,389	90,000	113,900	25,885
Type Classification—						
Softwood.....	725	8,000	8,329	218,400	65,000	10,950
Mixed wood.....	3	1,150	11,223	66,100	83,000	6,220
Hardwood.....	3	2,800	2,221	19,000	22,000	13,330
Totals, Forested Land.....	725	12,000	21,962	373,500	240,000	93,000
Net Productive Land⁴.....	2,031	17,733	25,407	392,422	275,523	124,439
Waste and Other Land⁵.....	103	3,010	2,066	131,112	87,759	95,284
Totals, Land Area.....	2,134	20,743	27,473	523,534	363,282	219,723
		Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
		sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Agricultural Land (Present and Potential)—						
Occupied.....		86,939	60,901	5,534	7	255,963 ¹
Improved and pasture.....		81,508	54,817	3,640	4	211,236 ¹
Forested.....		5,481	6,084	1,894	3	44,727 ¹
Unoccupied.....		38,127	75,740	15,166	14,063	233,737 ¹
Grass, brush, etc.....		15,127	30,740	5,760	10,063	84,841
Forested.....		23,000	45,000	9,406	4,000	208,896 ¹
Totals, Agricultural Land².....		125,116	136,641	20,700⁶	14,070	549,700
Non-forested.....		96,635	85,557	9,400	10,067	298,077
Forested.....		28,481	51,084	11,300	4,003	251,623
Forested Land—						
Productive.....		42,160	93,075	85,780	10,000	769,463
Unproductive.....		40,000	37,560	123,760	50,000	454,059
Tenure Classification—						
Privately owned.....		6,250	10,044	17,519	3	93,684 ¹
Crown land.....		75,910	120,591	192,021	59,997	1,129,838 ¹
Size Classification—						
Merchantable.....		7,305	20,680	36,010	1,000	360,549
Young growth.....		34,855	72,395	49,770	9,000	408,914
Type Classification—						
Softwood.....		8,900	31,770	85,780	4,500	442,354
Mixed wood.....		9,395	40,800	3	3,250	221,138
Hardwood.....		23,865	20,505	3	2,250	105,971
Totals, Forested Land.....		82,160	130,635	209,540	60,000	1,223,522
Net Productive Land⁴.....		178,795	216,192	218,940	70,067	1,521,599
Waste and Other Land⁵.....		59,130	32,608	140,339	1,393,496	1,344,957
Totals, Land Area.....		237,975	248,800	359,279	1,463,563	3,466,556

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.² These totals embrace present agricultural land of all possible classes and land that has agricultural possibilities in any sense.³ Very small or negligible.⁴ Total agricultural land plus forested land, minus forested agricultural land.⁵ Includes open muskeg, rock, road allowances, urban land, etc.⁶ An estimate from provincial sources places the total area of land suitable for tillage at 6,626 sq. miles.

National Parks of Canada.*—The Dominion Government maintains the National Parks of Canada as a means of preserving for all time regions of outstanding beauty or marked interest. Differing widely in character, and varying in purpose, these areas include: the scenic and recreational parks that extend from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains; the national wild-animal parks or preserves—large fenced areas established for the protection and propagation of species once in danger of extinction; and the national historic parks. They are administered by the National Parks Bureau of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. Under the supervision of this same body are the historic sites of national interest that have been acquired throughout the country. (See pp. 78-90 of the 1938 Year Book.)

In the national parks all wild life is rigidly protected, 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 a warden service that is responsible for the necessary game and forest patrols. Opportunities for outdoor life and recreation have been increased by the provision of equipped camp-grounds, bath-houses, and playgrounds, as well as by the construction of golf courses, tennis courts, and outdoor swimming pools. Accommodation is provided in many of the parks by modern hotels, bungalow camps, and chalets operated by private enterprise. Railways and motor roads serve the parks, and nearly 700 miles of motor highways and 3,000 miles of trails have been built to provide access to the outstanding scenic regions.

The scenic and recreational parks include regions of unsurpassed grandeur in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains of Western Canada. Among these are: Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes National Parks in Alberta, on the eastern slope of the Rockies; Kootenay and Yoho Parks in British Columbia, on the western slope of the Rockies; and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks (also in British Columbia), in the Selkirks. While these parks bear a general resemblance to one another, each possesses individual characteristics and phenomena, varying fauna and flora, and different types of scenery. Banff Park contains the famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, and in Jasper Park is the well-known tourist centre, Jasper. Direct motor-highway connection between these points is provided by the Banff-Jasper Highway, which was completed and opened for travel in 1940.

Eastward from the mountains are found Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan, a typical example of the forest-and-lake country bordering the northwestern plains region, and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, a well-timbered area dotted with numerous lakes, and at a general altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level. In Ontario are three small park units established primarily as recreational areas. They are Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands, and St. Lawrence Islands National Parks.

The most recent additions to Canada's national park system are in the Maritime Provinces. Cape Breton Highlands National Park, situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, was established in 1936, and is noted for its rugged but picturesque shoreline, and its rolling mountainous interior, which resembles the Highlands of Scotland. Prince Edward Island National Park extends for about 25 miles along the north shore of that Province, and possesses magnificent sand beaches that provide excellent opportunities for surf-bathing in moderately warm salt water.

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

The special animal parks were established for the protection of such species of mammalian wild life as buffalo, elk, and pronghorned antelope, which, once in danger of extinction, now thrive under natural conditions in large fenced enclosures especially suited to their requirements. These reserves include Elk Island National Park in Alberta, 30 miles from Edmonton, which contains a large herd of buffalo and numerous deer, elk, and moose. This park also includes a recreational development at Astotin Lake, where bathing, camping, tennis, and golf may be enjoyed. Nemiskam National Park, also in Alberta, forms a sanctuary for pronghorned antelope.

The national historic parks include Fort Anne, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and Fort Beauséjour, near Sackville, New Brunswick, which surround sites notable in early Canadian history. At both of these parks are historical museums housing many exhibits pertaining to the regions in which they are located.

National Historic Sites.—The National Parks Bureau is also charged with the preservation, restoration, and marking of historic sites throughout Canada. In the work of acquiring and selecting sites worthy of commemoration, the Bureau has the assistance of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, a group of recognized authorities on the history of the section of the country they represent. Of the total number of sites that have been considered by the Board, more than 300 have been suitably marked by the Department of Mines and Resources and many others recommended for future attention. At a number of the largest and most important sites, historical museums have been constructed or established to house exhibits relating to the region. Such sites include Louisbourg Fortress, Nova Scotia; Forts Lennox and Chambly, Quebec; and Fort Wellington at Prescott and Fort Malden at Amherstburg, in Ontario.

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, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1940

(Twenty in number with a total area of approximately 29,703 square miles.)

Park	Location	Date Established	Area sq. miles	Characteristics
Scenic and Recreational Parks				
Banff.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585.00	Mountain playground containing famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Typical example of central Rockies, with massive ranges, ice-fields, alpine valleys, glacier-fed lakes, and hot mineral springs. Big-game sanctuary. Recreations: climbing, motoring, riding, bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, skiing.
Yoho.....	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507.00	Rugged scenery on western slope of Rockies. Contains famous Yoho Valley, with its numerous waterfalls; Kicking Horse Valley; Emerald, O'Hara, and Wapta Lakes; natural bridge. Alpine climbing centre.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1910—continued

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
sq. miles				
Scenic and Recreational Parks—con.				
Glacier.....	Southeastern British Columbia, on the summit of the Selkirk Range.	1886	521.00	Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region, with snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flower-gardens, numerous big game. Illecillewaet and Asulkan Glaciers; Rogers Pass; and famed Macdonald tunnel.
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. Recreations: motoring, riding, fishing, tennis, golf, camping.
Jasper.....	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200.00	Largest national park in North America, rich in historical associations. Immense region of majestic peaks, deep canyons, beautiful lakes, containing famous resort, Jasper. Also Miette Hot Springs, Maligne Lake, Mount Edith Cavell, and Columbia Ice-field. Big-game sanctuary. Recreations: motoring, climbing, riding, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, skiing.
Mount Revelstoke...	Southeastern British Columbia, on the west slope of Selkirks.	1914	100.00	Alpine plateau on summit of Mount Revelstoke, accessible by spectacular 18-mile drive from Revelstoke. Contains mountain lakes, alpine flora, camp-sites. Game sanctuary; winter sports centre.
St. Lawrence Islands.	In St. Lawrence River between Morrisburg and Kingston, Ont.	1914 (Reserved 1904)	185.60 (acres)	Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among "Thousand Islands". Recreational area; camping, fishing, bathing.
Point Pelee.....	Southern Ontario, on Lake Erie.	1918	6.04	Most southerly mainland point in Canada (41° 54' N.). Recreational area with unique flora and fine beaches. Resting place for many migratory birds. Bathing, camping.
Kootenay.....	Southeastern British Columbia, on the west slope of Rockies.	1920	587.00	Mountain park bordering Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Contains Sinclair Canyon, Radium Hot Springs, Marble Canyon. Big-game sanctuary. Recreations: motoring, bathing, camping.
Prince Albert.....	Central Saskatchewan, north of Prince Albert.	1927	1,869.00 (approx.)	Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada, with extensive waterways and fine beaches. Interesting fauna; summer resort. Recreations: boating, bathing, fishing, camping, tennis, golf.
Riding Mountain....	Southwestern Manitoba, west of Lake Winnipeg.	1929	1,148.04	Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Natural home for big game, including elk, deer, moose. Summer resort. Recreations: bashing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, camping.
Georgian Bay Islands (including Flowerpot Island Reserve)	In Georgian Bay, near Midland, Ont.	1929	5.37	Thirty islands in Georgian Bay. Recreational and camping area; boating, bathing, fishing. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island.

2.—Locations, Dates Established, Areas, and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1940—concluded

Park	Location	Date Established	Area	Characteristics
			sq. miles	
Scenic and Recreational Parks—conc.				
Cape Breton Highlands.	Northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.	1936	390.00 (approx.)	Outstanding example of rugged coast-line with mountain background. Remarkable views of Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of St. Lawrence visible from highway, Cabot Trail. Recreations: bathing, boating, golf, tennis, deep-sea fishing, camping.
Prince Edward Island.	North shore of Prince Edward Island.	1937	7.00	Strip 25 miles long on north shore. Recreational area with magnificent beaches. Contains famed Green Gables farmstead. Recreations: bathing, boating, fishing, golf, bowling, camping.
Animal Parks and Reserves				
Buffalo.....	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright.	1908	197.50	Fenced area originally set aside for the preservation of buffalo and other big game. Animal population since withdrawn; principal preserve now at Elk Island National Park.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1913 (Reserved 1906)	51.20	Fenced preserve containing a large herd of plains buffalo; also numerous deer, elk, and moose. Recreational area at Asotin Lake; camping, boating, bathing, tennis, and golf.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta, near Foremost.	1922	8.50	Fenced preserve containing a herd of pronghorned antelope, a species native to the region.
Wood Buffalo ¹	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 (approx.)	Immense unfenced area of forests and open plains, dotted with lakes and coursed by numerous streams and rivers. Contains a large herd of buffalo, including the "woodland" type and also surplus plains buffalo from Buffalo National Park; also bear, beaver, caribou, deer, moose, and waterfowl. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks				
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia (Annapolis Royal).	1917	31.00 (acres)	Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Contains well-preserved fortifications of earthworks type; also museum housing a fine historical library and numerous exhibits relating to early periods.
Fort Beauséjour.....	New Brunswick, near Sackville.	1926	59.00 (acres)	Site of French fort erected in middle of 18th century. Renamed Fort Cumberland by British on capture in 1755; original name since restored. Contains museum with many exhibits relating to history of region.

¹ Administered by the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Provincial Parks.—In addition to the national parks throughout Canada administered by the Dominion Government, most of the provinces 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, the

Laurentides Park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec, and Tweedsmuir Park (approximately 5,400 square miles) in British Columbia.

Game and Scenery.—The resources of Canada from the standpoints of 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 that 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 Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia and Alberta, 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 that 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, while angling is permitted, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species.

PART VII.—CLIMATE, METEOROLOGY, ETC.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 2.—The Factors that Control Canadian Weather

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 3.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 4.—The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 5.—The Meteorological Service of Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 6.—Meteorological Tables

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 7.—Droughts in Western Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

Section 8.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

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PART I.—HISTORY

Section 1.—Outlines of Canadian History

See list at front of this edition for special material previously published.

Section 2.—A Bibliography of Canadian History

See list at front of this edition for special material previously published.

Section 3.—Historical Records

See list at front of this edition for special material previously published.

PART II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1941

Section 1.—General Chronology

NOTE.—Events in the General Chronology from 1497 to 1866 are given at pp. 25-30 of the 1940 Canada Year Book. The Ministries and the dates of elections and lengths of sessions of all Dominion Parliaments following Confederation are given in Tables 2 and 4, respectively, of Chapter III. Changes in Provincial Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1923 are given at pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book, and from 1924 to 1937 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book. References regarding these matters have therefore been dropped from the Chronology below. Changes since 1937 are included.

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, Prime Minister. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. Apr. 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. Apr. 2, First Dominion Census (population 3,689,257). Apr. 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. Apr. 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 in 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. Apr. 4, Second Dominion Census (population 4,324,810). 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 the 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. Apr. 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. Apr. 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. Apr. 4, First Colonial Conference at 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. Apr. 5, Third Dominion Census (population 4,833,239). 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. Apr. 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.
1896. Apr. 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 at 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. Apr. 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Apr. 1, Fourth Dominion Census (population 5,371,315). Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).
1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of Fourth Colonial Conference at London. Aug. 9, Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. December, First message sent by wireless from Canada to the United Kingdom via Cape Breton, N.S.
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. Apr. 19, Great fire at Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Sept. 1, Creation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. Roald Amundsen, in the schooner *Gjoa*, arrived at Nome, Alaska, on completion of the first traverse of the North-West Passage. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. Apr. 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference at London. Oct. 17, Transatlantic wireless open for limited public service. University of Saskatchewan founded. Dec. 6, First recorded flight in Canada of a heavier-than-air machine carrying a passenger (Dr. Graham Bell's tetrahedral kite, *Cygnét*).
1908. University of British Columbia founded. 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.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Feb. 23, First flight in Canada of a heavier-than-air machine under its own power (McCurdy's *Silver Dart*).
1910. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. 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 at London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census (population 7,206,643). June 22, Coronation of H. M. King George V. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district.
1912. Mar. 29-Apr. 9, First Canada-West Indies Trade Conference held at Ottawa. Apr. 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.
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. Apr. 22, Second Battle of Ypres. Apr. 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 by fire of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. Apr. 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 at London of Imperial War Cabinet. Mar. 21-Apr. 27, Imperial War Conference. Apr. 6, United States declared war against Germany. Apr. 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. 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. Apr. 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attended Imperial War Conference at 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. 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 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 (population 8,787,949). June 20-Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Nov. 11, Opening of Conference on limitation of Armament at Washington.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approved five-power treaty, limiting capital ships, and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Apr. 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. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London.
1923. Apr. 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London.
1924. Apr. 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. 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.
1925. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.
1926. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference at London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.
1927. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reached Ottawa. 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. Apr. 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist, leaving Quebec the only province with a bi-cameral legislature. July 20, Japanese Legation opened at Ottawa. Nov. 15, First French Minister to Canada arrived at Ottawa.
1929. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Canada. 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. 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 at London.

1931. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census (population 10,376,786). 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. Sept. 21, United Kingdom 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. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom became effective.
1932. 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.
1934. August, Celebration at Gaspé 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. Sept. 15, Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians met at Ottawa. Dec. 9, Dominion-Provincial Conference met at Ottawa; Naval Limitation Conference met at London.
1936. Jan. 20, Death of H. M. King George V and accession of H.M. King Edward VIII. Mar. 8, German forces reoccupied the Rhineland in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. June 1, Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces taken. July 1-Sept. 7, Celebration in Vancouver of the Golden Jubilee of that city and of the C.P.R. July 26, Unveiling of Vimy Memorial in France by H.M. King Edward VIII. Dec. 11, Abdication of H.M. King Edward VIII and accession of H.M. King George VI.
1937. Jan. 1, Belgium represented in Canada by a Minister Plenipotentiary. Mar. 30, The Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir visited the White House at Washington to return the official visit made by President Roosevelt at Quebec on July 30, 1936. May 12, Coronation of H.M. King George VI. July 8, Imperial Airways flying boat *Caledonia* arrived at Montreal from Southampton, inaugurating the experimental phase of the Transatlantic Airways. Aug. 17, Dominion Government disallowed three Alberta statutes on the ground of invasion of the legislative field assigned to the Dominion Parliament. Nov. 29, Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations opened sittings at Winnipeg.
1938. Mar. 4, Unanimous judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada on the Alberta constitutional references made in favour of the Dominion Government. Mar. 13, Seizure of Austria by Germany. June 9, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan; Liberal Government of Hon. W. J. Patterson returned to power. June 15, Disallowance of Alberta Home Owners' Security Act and Securities Tax Act. July 7, Privy Council declined to rule on Alberta Acts for control of the Press and regulation of credit. July 15, Privy Council dismissed Alberta's appeal from judgment of Supreme Court of Canada on legislation to tax chartered banks. Sept. 12, Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg followed by clashes on the Czechoslovak border, developed into an international crisis. Sept. 15, Meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Sept. 22-23, Meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler at Godesberg. Sept. 28, Mobilization of British fleet. Sept. 30, Crisis terminated following four-power conference at Munich. Oct. 1, Occupation of Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia by Germany. Oct. 17, Inauguration of express service on Trans-Canada Air Lines. Nov. 4, Written Judgment of Privy Council stating reasons for rejection of appeal in Alberta Bank Tax Act. Nov. 17, Trade Agreement between Canada and United States signed at Washington.
1939. Jan. 13, Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Bren gun contract tabled in the House of Commons. Mar. 1, Opening of Trans-Canada air-mail service. Mar. 14, Invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany. Mar. 27, Dominion Government disallowed Alberta Government's legislation concerning Limitation of Actions Act of 1935. Mar. 31, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom announced arrangements for a treaty guaranteeing armed support to Poland in defence of its independence. Apr. 28, Denunciation of German-Polish non-aggression agreement by Germany. May 17-June 15, Visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and

the United States. May 18, Provincial general election in Prince Edward Island; Liberal Government of Hon. T. A. Campbell returned to power. June 16, First appointment of a High Commissioner to Canada by the Government of Eire. June 27, Inaugural mail flight of the *Yankee Clipper* from Port Washington, N.Y., to Southampton, Eng., via Shediac, N.B., and Botwood, Nfld. Aug. 6, Imperial Airways flying boat *Caribou* arrived at Montreal and officially opened British air-mail service. Aug. 23, Chancellor Hitler, in an interview with the British Ambassador, demanded possession of Danzig and the Polish Corridor and the institution of a German protectorate over Poland. Aug. 24, Germany and Soviet Russia signed a mutual non-aggression treaty. Aug. 25, United Kingdom signed an agreement with Poland, in which each Power pledged aid to the other in case of hostilities in consequence of aggression or of action that would menace the independence of either Power. Japan protested to Germany that the Russo-German non-aggression agreement violated the spirit of the Anti-Comintern Agreement. Sept. 1, Poland invaded by Germany. Proclamation issued declaring an apprehended state of war in Canada since Aug. 25. Sept. 3, War with Germany declared by the United Kingdom and France. Organization of Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Sept. 10, Canada declared war upon Germany.

*For Special War Chronology,
see Appendix I.*

Sept. 15, Formation of Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Sept. 25, War Supply Board commenced operations, with Minister of Finance as ministerial head. Sept. 26, The United States, at Panama Conference, proposed a safety zone in American waters. Oct. 2, United States refused to recognize German-Russian partition of Poland. Oct. 4, Disallowance of Alberta Limitations of Actions Act, which was re-enacted after a previous disallowance. Oct. 16, Arrival at Ottawa of first Minister of the Netherlands to Canada. Short-term war loan of \$200,000,000 sold to chartered banks. Oct. 25, Provincial general election in Quebec; Union Nationale Government of Hon. M. Duplessis defeated by Liberals under Adélard Godbout.

Nov. 1, Commencement of daily flights from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts by Trans-Canada Air Lines. Nov. 2, First appointment of a Canadian High Commissioner to Australia. Nov. 20, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal Government of Hon. A. A. Dysart returned to power. Nov. 23, Hon. C. D. Howe named as ministerial head of the War Supply Board, *vice* Hon. J. L. Ralston. Dec. 14, Russia expelled from the League of Nations. Dec. 20, New trade agreement between Germany and Roumania doubling oil exports to Germany. Dec. 22, The Minister of Finance announced the setting up of the National War Loan Committee. Dec. 26, Canadian Shipping Board assumed duties of former Ships Licensing Board. Dec. 29, Appointment of Canada's first High Commissioners to Eire and to New Zealand.

1940. Jan. 1, First municipal government in the Northwest Territories inaugurated at Yellowknife. Jan. 8, Opening of consultations at Ottawa between Canadian and United States Governments on the St. Lawrence seaway. Jan. 15, First War Loan of \$200,000,000 offered to the Canadian public and heavily oversubscribed. Jan. 18, Appointment of Canada's first High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa. Jan. 22, The Ministers of Defence and Transport announced details of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Feb. 1, Formation of the Wartime Fisheries Advisory Board announced. Mar. 13, Finland and Russia signed peace treaty, following conclusion of Russo-Finnish War. (See Special War Chronology, Nov. 29, 1939.) Mar. 21, Provincial general elections in Alberta; Government of Hon. W. Aberhart returned to power. Mar. 28, Arrival of first Australian High Commissioner to Canada. Apr. 9, Formation of the Department of Munitions and Supply announced. Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Apr. 25, Quebec women granted right to vote in provincial elections and to qualify as candidates for the Legislature. Apr. 30, Order in Council transferred foreign exchange of the Bank of Canada and of private owners to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. May 5, Canadian National War Savings Committee appointed. May 10, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain resigned and Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. May 16, Report of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations presented to the House of Commons. May 22, Canadian Ministry of Defence for

Air set up. June 11, Establishment of Canadian consular service announced; Consuls appointed in Greenland, France and Japan. Dominion Parliament passed an Act authorizing the Government to organize the economic resources and man-power of the country. July 2, Establishment of Wartime Industries Control Board announced. July 8, Separate Department of National Defence for Naval Affairs instituted. July 10, Royal assent given to amendment to B.N.A. Act empowering Dominion to enact unemployment insurance legislation. July 29, Unemployment Insurance Bill passed by House of Commons. Aug. 16, International Labour Office of the League of Nations established headquarters at McGill University, Montreal. Aug. 17-18, Conference on defences of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, N.Y., between the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, after which the

creation of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence, to consist of 4 or 5 members from each country, was announced. Aug. 19-21, National Registration in Canada. Aug. 26, The Permanent Joint Board on Defence held its first meeting. Sept. 6, Treaties of conciliation signed between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Sept. 9, Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 offered to Canadian public. Sept. 12, Wartime Prices and Trade Board given power to control rents. Sept. 13, Organization of Department of War Services. Oct. 14, The United States Government announced approval of the Long Lac and Ogaki diversions in Ontario, thus permitting an additional 200,000 h.p. to be produced at Niagara. Nov. 4, Coalition Government formed in Manitoba. Dec. 1, Further restriction of imports and additional taxation imposed by supplementary Budget.

Section 2.—Special War Chronology

A detailed war chronology from Sept. 1, 1939, to July 8, 1940, is given at pp. 36-40 and pp. 1143-1148 of the 1940 Canada Year Book. A continuation of that chronology appears in Appendix I of this volume.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

CONSPECTUS

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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 the status of the Dominion have been authoritatively described in the reports of successive Imperial Conferences including that held at London in 1926, which defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of the United Kingdom 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

*The latest amendment to the B.N.A. Act was made by Imperial Statute c. 36, 3 and 4 Geo. VI, 1940, on July 10, 1940, as the result of an Address to His Majesty by the Canadian Parliament. The Act was amended by inserting "Unemployment Insurance" (as Subsection 2A of Section 91) among the subjects of exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

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

A brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada is given at pp. 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization is published at pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book. The 1938 edition of the Year Book includes at pp. 92-93 an article entitled "The Government of Canada's Arctic Territory".

PART III.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES

Section 1.—The Dominion Parliament and Ministry

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King (represented by the Governor General), the Senate and the House of Commons. 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. 27-35, a brief résumé of the history of parliamentary representation will be found. Attention is 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 the United Kingdom has been instituted.

1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1941

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	Apr. 4, 1931
LORD TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.H.	Aug. 10, 1935	Nov. 2, 1935
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.....	April 3, 1940	June 21, 1940

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 a Minister may hold more than one portfolio at the same time, or may be without portfolio.

2.—Ministries since Confederation

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appears in the 1912 Year Book, pp. 422-429. Later Ministries will be found in the corresponding tables of subsequent editions of the Year Book.

Ministry	Prime Minister	Length of Administration
1	Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.....	July 1, 1867-Nov. 6, 1873
2	Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.....	Nov. 7, 1873-Oct. 16, 1878
3	Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.....	Oct. 17, 1878-June 6, 1891
4	Hon. Sir JOHN J. C. ABBOTT.....	June 16, 1891-Dec. 5, 1892
5	Hon. Sir JOHN S. D. THOMPSON.....	Dec. 5, 1892-Dec. 12, 1894
6	Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.....	Dec. 21, 1894-Apr. 27, 1896
7	Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER.....	May 1, 1896-July 8, 1896
8	Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER.....	July 11, 1896-Oct. 6, 1911

2.—Ministries since Confederation—concluded.

Ministry	Prime Minister	Length of Administration
9	Right Hon. Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN.....	Oct. 10, 1911–Oct. 12, 1917 (Conservative Administration).
10	Right Hon. Sir ROBERT L. BORDEN.....	Oct. 12, 1917–July 10, 1920 (Unionist Administration)
11	Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.....	July 10, 1920–Dec. 29, 1921 (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party")
12	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.....	Dec. 29, 1921–June 28, 1926
13	Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.....	June 29, 1926–Sept. 25, 1926
14	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.....	Sept. 25, 1926–Aug. 6, 1930
15	Right Hon. RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT.....	Aug. 7, 1930–Oct. 23, 1935
16	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.....	Oct. 23, 1935

2 A.—Members of the Sixteenth Dominion Ministry

(According to precedence of the Ministers)

Office	Occupant	Date of Appointment ¹
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Right Hon. WILLIAM LYON 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.....	Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR..	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada..	Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, K.C..	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR	Oct. 23, 1935 July 8, 1940
Minister of Transport.....	CARDIN, K.C.....	
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. JAMES LAYTON RALSTON, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.....	Sept. 6, 1939 July 5, 1940
Minister of Pensions and National Health.....	Hon. IAN ALISTAIR MACKENZIE, K.C. {	Oct. 23, 1935 Sept. 19, 1939
Associate Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER, K.C., M.C.....	Oct. 23, 1935 July 12, 1940 May 23, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Air.....		
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY, K.C. {	Oct. 23, 1935 July 8, 1940
Minister of Fisheries.....	Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD, K.C.	Oct. 23, 1935
Minister of Munitions and Supply.....	Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE... {	Oct. 23, 1935 April 9, 1940
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER.... {	Oct. 28, 1935 July 12, 1940
Minister of National War Services.....		
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. NORMAN ALEXANDER McLARTY, K.C.....	Jan. 23, 1939 Sept. 19, 1939
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON... {	Jan. 23, 1939 May 10, 1940
Secretary of State.....		
Postmaster General.....	Hon. WILLIAM PATE MULLOCK, K.C....	July 8, 1940
Minister of National Revenue.....	Hon. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON, K.C., M.C., V.D.....	July 8, 1940
Minister of National Defence for Naval Services...	Hon. ANGUS LEWIS MACDONALD, K.C.....	July 12, 1940

¹ Where more than one date is shown, the first indicates the date of first appointment to the present Cabinet and the other the date of appointment to the portfolio held at present.

3.—Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, According to Seniority Therein,¹ as at Mar. 4, 1941

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 12, 1896	The Hon. Donald Sutherland.....	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick ²	Feb. 11, 1902	The Hon. Raymond Ducharme Morand.....	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth....	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. John Alexander Macdonald.....	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. George P. Graham..	Aug. 30, 1907	The Hon. Eugène Paquet.....	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. R. Dandurand ³	Jan. 20, 1909	Hon. Lucien Cannon.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King ⁴	June 2, 1909	The Hon. William D. Euler.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White..	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Peter Heenan.....	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin..	Oct. 20, 1914	The Hon. James Layton Ralston ⁵ ..	Oct. 8, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.....	Oct. 2, 1915	H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor....	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude..	Oct. 6, 1915	The Rt. Hon. Earl Baldwin of Bewdley.....	Aug. 2, 1927
The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes.....	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. William Frederick Kay..	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Albert Sévigny.....	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan.....	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne.....	Oct. 3, 1917	The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie ⁶ ..	June 27, 1930
The Hon. James Alexander Calder..	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Arthur C. Hardy.....	July 31, 1930
The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell..	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Arthur Sauvé.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Sydney Chilton Mewburn..	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Murray MacLaren.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar ⁷ ..	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart..	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean....	Oct. 23, 1917	The Hon. Charles Hazlitt Cahan..	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton.....	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy.....	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Alfred Duranleau.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes.....	Feb. 22, 1921	The Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy..	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. John Babbington Macaulay Baxter.....	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Maurice Dupré.....	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens..	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon..	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Robert James Manion....	Sept. 22, 1921	The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson....	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. James Robert Wilson....	Sept. 26, 1921	The Hon. W. D. Herridge.....	June 17, 1931
The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett.....	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews..	Dec. 6, 1933
The Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe ⁸	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson ⁹ ..	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Grote Stirling.....	Nov. 17, 1934
The Hon. Charles Stewart.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. George Reginald Geary..	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. William Richard Motherwell.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. James Earl Lawson....	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. James Murdock.....	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Samuel Gobeil.....	Aug. 14, 1935
The Hon. John Ewan Sinclair.....	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. Lucien Henri Gendron..	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. James H. King.....	Feb. 3, 1922	The Hon. William Earl Rowe....	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. Edward James McMurray..	Nov. 14, 1923	The Hon. Onésime Gagnon.....	Aug. 30, 1935
The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin ⁸	Jan. 30, 1924	The Hon. Charles Gavan Power ⁹ ..	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. George Newcombe Gordon.....	Sept. 7, 1925	The Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley ⁹ ..	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey ⁶ ..	Sept. 16, 1925	The Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud ⁸ ..	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. Walter Edward Foster..	Sept. 26, 1925	The Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe ⁸ ..	Oct. 23, 1935
The Hon. Philippe Roy.....	Feb. 9, 1926	The Hon. James Garfield Gardiner ⁸ ..	Nov. 4, 1935
The Hon. Charles A. Dunning.....	Mar. 1, 1926	The Hon. Norman Alexander McLarty ⁹	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. John C. Elliott.....	Mar. 8, 1926	The Hon. James Angus MacKinnon ⁸	Jan. 23, 1939
The Hon. George Burpee Jones....	July 13, 1926	The Hon. Pierre F. Casgrain ⁸	May 10, 1940
		The Hon. William P. Mulock ⁸	July 8, 1940
		The Hon. Colin W. G. Gibson ⁸	July 8, 1940
		The Hon. Angus L. Macdonald ⁸	July 12, 1940
		The Hon. Leighton McCarthy ⁷	Mar. 4, 1941

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 retired Chief Justice of Canada. ³ Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. ⁴ Ranks as the Prime Minister of Canada. ⁵ Ranks as the Leader of the Opposition. ⁶ High Commissioner in United Kingdom. ⁷ Canadian Minister at Washington.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1918-1941

NOTE.—Similar information for the first to the twelfth Parliaments, covering the period from Confederation to 1917, will be found at p. 46 of the 1940 Year Book.

Order of Parliament	Session	Date of Opening	Date of Prorogation	Days of Session	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution, and Length of Parliament ¹
13th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	Dec. 17, 1917 ² Feb. 27, 1918 ³ Oct. 4, 1921 ⁴ 3 y., 7 m., 6 d. ⁵
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	
14th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921 ² Jan. 14, 1922 ³ Sept. 5, 1925 ⁴ 3 y., 7 m., 26 d. ⁵
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	
15th Parliament.....	1st	Jan. 7, 1926	July 2, 1926	177 ⁶	Oct. 29, 1925 ² Dec. 7, 1925 ³ July 2, 1926 ⁴ 6 m., 26 d. ⁵
16th Parliament.....	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	Apr. 14, 1927	73 ⁷	Sept. 14, 1926 ² Nov. 2, 1926 ³ May 30, 1930 ⁴ 3 y., 7 m., 0 d. ⁵
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1928	June 11, 1928	138	
	3rd	Feb. 7, 1929	June 14, 1929	128	
	4th	Feb. 20, 1930	May 30, 1930	100	
17th Parliament.....	1st	Sept. 8, 1930	Sept. 22, 1930	15	July 28, 1930 ² Aug. 18, 1930 ³ Aug. 15, 1935 ⁴ 4 y., 11 m., 29 d. ⁵
	2nd	Mar. 12, 1931	Aug. 3, 1931	145	
	3rd	Feb. 4, 1932	May 26, 1932	113	
	4th	Oct. 6, 1932	May 27, 1933	169 ⁸	
	5th	Jan. 25, 1934	July 3, 1934	160	
	6th	Jan. 17, 1935	July 5, 1935	170	
18th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 6, 1936	June 23, 1936	139	Oct. 14, 1935 ² Nov. 9, 1935 ³ Jan. 25, 1940 ⁴ 4 y., 3 m., 13 d. ⁵
	2nd	Jan. 14, 1937	Apr. 10, 1937	87	
	3rd	Jan. 27, 1938	July 1, 1938	156	
	4th	Jan. 12, 1939	June 3, 1939	143	
	5th	Sept. 7, 1939	Sept. 13, 1939	7	
	6th	Jan. 25, 1940	Jan. 25, 1940	1	
19th Parliament.....	1st	May 16, 1940	Nov. 5, 1940	85 ⁹	Mar. 26, 1940 ² Apr. 17, 1940 ³
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1940	10	-	

¹ The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. ² Date of general elections. ³ Writs returnable. ⁴ Dissolution of Parliament. ⁵ 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. ⁶ Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. ⁷ Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. ⁸ Not including days (65) of adjournment from Nov. 25 to Jan. 30. ⁹ Not including days (89) of adjournment from Aug. 8 to Nov. 4. ¹⁰ Not available at the time of going to press.

Subsection 3.—The Senate*

From an original membership of 72 at Confederation the Senate, through the addition of new provinces and the general growth of the Dominion, now has 96 members, the latest change in representation having been made in 1915. The growth of representation in the Senate is traced at pp. 47-49 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book and is summarized, by provinces, in Table 5.

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

5.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1941

Province	1867	1870	1871	1873	1882	1887	1892	1903	1905	1915-1941
Ontario.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Quebec.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
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
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.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	6
Totals.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

6.—Representation in the Senate, by Provinces, as at Feb. 28, 1941

NOTE.—Names arranged in order of seniority, by provinces.

Name of Senator	P.O. Address	Name of Senator	P.O. Address
Prince Edward Island— (4 senators)		Ontario—concluded	
Hughes, James J.....	Souris	Donnelly, J. J.....	Pinkerton
MacArthur, Creelman.....	Summerside	White, G. V.....	Pembroke
Sinclair, John E., P.C.....	Emerald	Hardy, A. C., P.C.....	Brockville
Macdonald, John A., P.C.....	Cardigan	Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.....	Toronto
Nova Scotia— (10 senators)		Graham, Rt. Hon. George P., P.C.....	Brockville
Tanner, C. E.....	Pictou	McGuire, William H.....	Toronto
Logan, H. J.....	Parrsboro	Little, Edgar S.....	London
Dennis, W. H.....	Halifax	Lacasse, Gustave.....	Tecumseh
Macdonald, J. A.....	St. Peters	Horsey, H. H.....	Cressy
Rhodes, Edgar N., P.C.....	Amherst	Wilson, Cairine R.....	Ottawa
Cantley, Thomas.....	New Glasgow	Murdock, James, P.C.....	Ottawa
Quinn, Felix P.....	Bedford	Meighen, Rt. Hon. A., P.C.....	Toronto
Robicheau, John L. P.....	Maxwellton	Coté, L.....	Ottawa
Duff, William.....	Lunenburg	Sutherland, Donald, P.C.....	Ingersoll
MacLennan, Donald.....	Margaree Forks	Fallis, Iva C.....	Peterborough, R.R. No. 3
New Brunswick— (10 senators)		Lambert, Norman P.....	Ottawa
Bourque, T. J.....	Richibucto	Marshall, Duncan M.....	Toronto
McDonald, J. A.....	Shediac	Elliott, Hon. J. C., P.C.....	London
Black, Frank B.....	Sackville	Hayden, S. A.....	Toronto
Turgeon, Onésiphore.....	Bathurst	Paterson, N.M.....	Fort William
Robinson, C. W.....	Moncton	Duffus, Joseph James.....	Peterborough
Copp, A. B., P.C.....	Sackville	Euler, W. D., P.C.....	Kitchener
Foster, W. E., P.C.....	Saint John	Manitoba— (6 senators)	
Jones, George B., P.C.....	Apohaqui	Sharpe, W. H.....	Manitou
Léger, Antoine J.....	Moncton	McMeans, L.....	Winnipeg
Smith, Benjamin F.....	East Florenceville	Molloy, J. P.....	Winnipeg
Quebec— (24 senators—one vacancy)		Mullins, Henry A.....	Winnipeg
Dandurand, R., P.C.....	Montreal	Haig, John T.....	Winnipeg
Pope, Rufus H.....	Cookshire	Beaubien, A. L.....	St. Jean-Baptiste
Beaubien, C. P.....	Montreal	Saskatchewan— (6 senators —one vacancy)	
L'Espérance, D. O.....	Quebec	Calder, J. A., P.C.....	Regina
Blondin, P. E., P.C.....	St. François du Lac	Marcotte, A.....	Ponteix
Chapais, Sir Thomas, K.B.....	Quebec	Horner, R. B.....	Blaine Lake
Webster, L. C.....	Montreal	Aseltine, W. M.....	Rosetown
Raymond, Donat.....	Montreal	Stevenson, J. J.....	Regina
Parent, G. (Speaker).....	Quebec	Alberta— (6 senators)	
Prevost, J.-E.....	St. Jérôme	Michener, Edward.....	Calgary
Ballantyne, C. C., P.C.....	Montreal	Harmer, William J.....	Edmonton
Rainville, J. H.....	St. Lambert	Griesbach, W. A., C.B., C.M.G.....	Edmonton
Moraud, L.....	Quebec	Buchanan, W. A.....	Lethbridge
Sauvé, Arthur, P.C.....	Outremont	Riley, Daniel E.....	High River
Paquet, Eugène, P.C.....	St. Romuald	Blais, Aristide.....	Edmonton
Hugessen, A. K.....	Montreal	British Columbia— (6 senators)	
Fafard, J. Fernand.....	L'Islet	Barnard, G. H.....	Victoria
Howard, C. B.....	Sherbrooke	Taylor, J. D.....	New Westminster
Beauregard, Elie.....	Montreal	Green, R. F.....	Victoria
David, Athanase.....	Montreal	King, J. H., P.C.....	Victoria
St.-Père, E. C.....	Montreal	McRae, A. D., C.B.....	Vancouver
Hushion, William James.....	Westmount	Farris, J. W. de B.....	Vancouver
Gouin, L.M.....	Montreal		
Ontario— (24 senators)			
Gordon, George.....	North Bay		
Smith, E. D.....	Winona		

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons*

In Sect. 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it is 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 Sect. 51, it is 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 Sect. 52, it is 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 Sect. 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".

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 representation in the House of Commons has been readjusted after each of the seven decennial censuses and also following the admission of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island to Confederation and the creation of portions of the Northwest into Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. At pp. 74-77 of the 1934-35 Year Book, the problems of redistribution are dealt with in detail, especially those arising out of the 1931 Census. Summarized accounts are also carried in later Year Books down to 1937 (see pp. 79 and 80 of the 1937 Year Book).

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

7.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1940¹

Province	1867	1872	1874	1878	1882	1887	1891	1896	1900	1904	1908	1911	1917	1921	1925 ²	1935 ¹
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	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	24

¹ The representation at the general election of 1940 was the same as in 1935.

² The representation at the general elections of 1926 and 1930 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—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 Nineteenth Parliament.—Changes in representation occurring at by-elections subsequent to Mar. 26, 1940, are indicated in the footnotes to Table 8.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940

NOTE.—This information, except the populations of constituencies and party affiliations, has been supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer, Ottawa, who publishes an official report giving the total vote cast for each candidate. This information is also published in pamphlet form and is available on application to the Chief Electoral Officer. Party affiliations are as shown in the Canadian Parliamentary Guide (unofficial)

Province and Electoral District	Population, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affiliation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island— (4 members)						
Kings.....	19,147	11,461	9,129	Grant, T. V.....	Lib.....	Montague, P.E.I.
Prince.....	31,500	19,481	14,618	Ralston, Hon. J. L..	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Queens.....	37,391	24,399	39,196 ¹	Douglas, J. L.....	Lib.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
				MacMillan, Hon. C..	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Nova Scotia— (12 members)						
Antigonish- Guysborough.....	25,516	16,128	11,946	Kirk, J. R.....	Lib.....	Antigonish, N.S.
Cape Breton North- Victoria.....	31,615	19,252	13,651	MacLean, M.....	Lib.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Cape Breton South.....	65,198	42,045	32,819	Gillis, C.....	C.C.F....	New Aberdeen, N.S.
Colchester-Hants.....	44,444	30,147	22,514	Purdy, G. T.....	Lib.....	Truro, N.S.
Cumberland.....	36,366	23,807	17,697	Black, P. C.....	Cons.....	Amherst, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis-Kings.	50,859	35,359	24,776	Isley, Hon. J. L....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Halifax.....	100,204	68,422	88,927 ¹	Macdonald, W. C...	Lib.....	} Halifax, N.S.
Inverness-Richmond....	35,768	21,609	16,293	Isnor, G. B.....	Lib.....	
Pictou.....	39,018	25,309	19,059	McGarry, M. E.....	Lib.....	Margaree Forks, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	42,286	28,079	18,094	McCulloch, H. B...	Lib.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth- Clare.....	41,572	25,833	17,559	Kinley, J. J.....	Lib.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
				Pottier, V. J.....	Lib.....	Yarmouth, N.S.

¹ Each voter could vote for two members.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940—continued

Province and Electoral District	Population, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affiliation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
New Brunswick—						
(10 members)						
Charlotte.....	21,337	14,809	10,574	Hill, B. M.....	Lib.....	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester.....	41,914	23,052	16,081	Veniot, C. J.....	Lib.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent.....	23,478	13,594	8,707	Leger, A. D.....	Lib.....	Shediac Bridge, N.B.
Northumberland.....	34,124	19,575	13,100	O'Brien, J. L.....	Cons.....	South Nelson, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska.....	54,386	28,730	17,623	Michaud, Hon. J. E.	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Royal.....	31,026	20,786	15,324	Brooks, A. J.....	Cons.....	Sussex, N.B.
St. John-Albert.....	69,292	46,653	30,563	Hazen, D. K.....	Cons.....	Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton.....	35,703	21,269	15,423	Hatfield, H. H.....	Cons.....	Hartland, N.B.
Westmorland.....	57,506	36,631	26,916	Emmerson, H. R.....	Lib.....	Dorchester, N.B.
York-Sunbury.....	39,453	26,887	20,423	Hanson, Hon. R. B.	Cons.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec—						
(65 members)						
Argenteuil.....	19,379	12,495	9,461	McGibbon, J. W.....	Lib.....	Lachute, Que.
Beauce.....	51,614	26,113	15,735	Lacroix, E.....	Lib.....	Lacroix, Que.
Beauharnois-Laprairie...	42,104	22,593	14,901	Raymond, M.....	Lib.....	Outremont, Que.
Bellechasse.....	27,480	14,608	9,023	Picard, L. P.....	Lib.....	Quebec, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé.....	35,545	20,858	13,561	Ferron, J. E.....	Lib.....	Louiseville, Que.
Bonaventure.....	36,184	20,451	15,287	Poirier, J. A.....	Lib.....	Bonaventure, Que.
Brome-Missisquoi.....	32,069	20,058	10,983	Hallé, M.....	Lib.....	Sweetsburg, Que.
Chambly-Rouville.....	39,648	25,850	18,547	Dupuis, V.....	Lib.....	Longueuil, Que.
Champlain.....	37,526	20,942	14,838	Brunelle, H. E.....	Lib.....	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Chapleau.....	24,328	19,543	12,616	Authier, H.....	Lib.....	Amos, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay...	55,594	29,779	20,472	Casgrain, Hon. P. F.	Lib.....	Westmount, Que.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon.....	24,412	14,622	7,887	Black, D. E.....	Lib.....	Aubrey, Que.
Chicoutimi.....	55,724	31,895	22,559	Dubuc, J. E. A.....	Lib.....	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton.....	31,858	18,202	9,695	Blanchette, J. A.....	Lib.....	Chartierville, Que.
Dorchester.....	27,156	13,892	10,370	Tremblay, L. D.....	Lib.....	St. Malachie, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska	53,338	34,192	23,174	Cloutier, A.....	Lib.....	Drummondville, Que.
Gaspe.....	47,160	26,626	21,119	Roy, J. S.....	Ind.-Cons.	Gaspe, Que.
Hull.....	49,196	28,062	22,444	Fournier, A.....	Lib.....	Hull, Que.
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	56,444	33,233	17,733	Ferland, C. E.....	Lib.....	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska.....	30,853	16,257	9,154	Lizotte, L. P.....	Lib.....	Rivière-du-Loup, Que.
Labelle.....	36,953	19,785	14,828	Lalonde, M.....	Lib.....	Mont Laurier, Que.
Lake St. John-Roberval.	50,253	26,840	21,502	Sylvestre, A.....	Lib.....	Roberval, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains...	26,224	15,156	11,057	Lacombe, J. R. L.....	Ind.-Lib..	Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Lévis.....	28,548	15,915	13,244	Bourget, M.....	Lib.....	Lauzon, Que.
Lotbinière.....	38,546	21,748	13,703	Lapointe, H.....	Lib.....	Quebec, Que.
Matapédia-Matane.....	39,977	22,291	15,874	Lapointe, A. J.....	Lib.....	Priceville, Que.
Mégantic-Frontenac.....	44,440	23,691	16,885	Lafontaine, J.....	Lib.....	Thetford Mines, Que.
Montmagny-L'Islet.....	30,869	17,294	10,308	Laflamme, J. L. K.....	Lib.....	Montmagny, Que.
Nicolet-Yamaska.....	39,219	21,429	15,076	Dubois, L.....	Ind.-Lib..	Gentilly-Nicolet, Que.
Pontiac.....	43,045	50,211	30,558	McDonald, W. R.....	Lib.....	Chapeau, Que.
Portneuf.....	37,383	21,152	14,988	Gauthier, P.....	Lib.....	Deschambault, Que.
Quebec East.....	58,145	38,222	30,611	Lapointe, Rt. Hon. Ernest.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South.....	33,441	28,050	20,023	Power, Hon. C. G.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec West and South.	43,617	26,580	20,565	Parent, C.....	Lib.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency...	40,274	24,226	18,284	Lacroix, W.....	Lib.....	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu-Verchères.....	35,901	21,234	14,323	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Richmond-Wolfe.....	36,568	20,636	12,961	Mullins, J. P.....	Lib.....	Bromptonville, Que.
Rimouski.....	40,208	24,487	15,823	d'Anjou, J. E. S. E.	Lib.....	Rimouski, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot...	42,820	28,185	15,970	Fontaine, T. A.....	Lib.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville-Napierville.....	32,259	20,584	16,206	Rhéaume, M.....	Lib.....	St. Jean, Que.
St. Maurice-Lafèche.....	45,450	27,081	19,466	Crête, J. A.....	Lib.....	Grand'Mère, Que.
Shefford.....	28,262	18,417	11,588	Leclerc, J. H.....	Lib.....	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke.....	37,386	26,773	18,931	Gingues, M.....	Lib.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead.....	25,118	15,826	10,048	Davidson, R. G.....	Lib.....	North Hatley, Que.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940—continued

Province and Electoral District	Popula- tion, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affili- ation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
Quebec—concluded						
Témiscouata.....	42,679	22,966	13,349	Pouliot, J. F.....	Lib.....	Rivière-du-Loup, Que.
Terrebonne.....	38,940	24,388	17,555	Bertrand, L.....	Ind.-Lib..	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Que.
Three Rivers.....	44,223	28,787	18,827	Ryan, R.....	Lib.....	Three Rivers, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	21,114	12,707	9,159	Thauvette, J.....	Lib.....	Vaudreuil Village, Que.
Wright.....	27,107	15,445	10,829	Leduc, R.....	Lib.....	Maniwaki, Que.
<i>Montreal Island—</i>						
Cartier.....	61,280	40,655	21,261	Bercovitch, P.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Hochelaga.....	78,353	48,809	32,155	Eudes, R.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Jacques-Cartier.....	42,671	27,078	16,001	Marier, E.....	Lib.....	Pointe Claire, Que.
Laurier.....	68,784	45,757	26,158	Bertrand, E.....	Lib.....	Westmount, Que.
Maisonneuve- Rosemont.....	64,845	38,877	24,590	Fournier, S.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Mercier.....	66,651	39,447	24,220	Jean, J.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal.....	65,012	53,832	35,610	Whitman, F. P.....	Lib.....	Montreal West, Que.
Outremont.....	46,136	33,999	22,568	Vien, T.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Ann.....	38,673	21,844	16,530	Healy, T. P.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine- Westmount.....	50,009	38,570	24,286	Abbott, D. C.....	Lib.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Denis.....	76,930	49,793	30,175	Denis, A.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Henry.....	78,127	46,236	31,282	Bonnier, J. A.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. James.....	89,374	64,823	35,587	Durocher, E.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence- St. George.....	40,213	29,416	18,544	Claxton, B.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary.....	77,472	49,874	30,289	Deslauriers, H.....	Lib.....	Montreal, Que.
Verdun.....	63,144	40,555	28,033	Côté, P. E.....	Lib.....	Verdun, Que.
Ontario— (82 members)						
Algoma East.....	27,925	15,250	10,386	Farquhar, T.....	Lib.....	Mindemoya, Ont.
Algoma West.....	35,618	22,454	16,580	Nixon, G. E.....	Lib.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant.....	21,202	12,980	9,229	Wood, G. E.....	Lib.....	Cainsville, Ont.
Brantford City.....	32,274	21,607	15,762	Macdonald, R.....	Lib.....	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce.....	29,842	19,359	12,781	Tomlinson, W. R.....	Lib.....	Port Elgin, Ont.
Carleton.....	31,305	20,716	14,481	Hyndman, A. B. ¹ ...	Cons.....	Carp, Ont.
Cochrane.....	58,284	44,559	26,729	Bradette, J. A.....	Lib.....	Cochrane, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe.....	27,394	19,338	10,840	Rowe, Hon. W. E.....	Cons.....	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham.....	25,782	17,095	12,254	Rickard, W. F.....	Lib.....	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin.....	43,436	30,216	20,902	Mills, W. H.....	Lib.....	Sparta, Ont.
Essex East.....	51,718	30,220	21,541	Martin, P.....	Lib.....	Windsor, Ont.
Essex South.....	31,970	20,048	13,196	Clark, S. M.....	Lib.....	Harrow, Ont.
Essex West.....	75,350	45,620	29,560	McLarty, Hon. N.A.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Fort William.....	34,656	20,809	17,261	McIvor, D.....	Lib.....	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington.....	26,455	17,022	12,272	Aylesworth, W. R.....	Cons.....	Kingston, Ont.
Glengarry.....	18,666	11,299	7,437	MacDiarmid, W. B.....	Lib.....	Maxville, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas.....	32,425	22,320	12,941	Casselman, A. C.....	Cons.....	Prescott, Ont.
Grey-Bruce.....	35,736	23,385	16,209	Harris, W. E.....	Lib.....	Markdale, Ont.
Grey North.....	35,407	23,419	15,820	Telford, W. P.....	Lib.....	Owen Sound, Ont.
Haldimand.....	21,428	13,977	10,300	Senn, M. C.....	Cons.....	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton.....	26,558	18,375	14,032	Cleaver, H.....	Lib.....	Burlington, Ont.
Hamilton East.....	66,771	43,705	30,110	Ross, T. H.....	Lib.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West.....	56,305	36,014	25,326	Gibson, Hon. C. W. G.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough.....	27,160	17,033	10,735	White, G. S.....	Cons.....	Madoc, Ont.
Hastings South.....	39,327	25,348	18,857	Stokes, G. H.....	Cons.....	Belleville, Ont.
Huron North.....	26,095	17,501	11,902	Cardiff, L. E.....	Cons.....	Brussels, Ont.
Huron-Perth.....	22,661	14,742	9,137	Golding, W. H.....	Lib.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River.....	39,834	27,254	19,242	McKinnon, H. B.....	Lib.....	Kenora, Ont.
Kent.....	50,994	32,703	22,759	Desmond, C. E.....	Cons.....	Ridgetown, Ont.
Kingston City.....	26,180	19,381	17,291	Rogers, Hon. N. M. ²	Lib.....	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton-Kent.....	34,686	21,760	14,994	MacKenzie, H. A.....	Lib.-Prog.	Watford, Ont.

¹ Dr. Hyndman died Apr. 9, 1940, and Mr. G. R. Boucher (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940. ² Hon. Mr. Rogers died June 10, 1940, and Hon. A. L. Macdonald (L) was elected by acclamation, Aug. 12, 1940.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940—continued

Province and Electoral District	Population, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affiliation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
Ontario—concluded						
Lambton West.....	32,601	22,041	16,674	Gray, R. W.....	Lib.....	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark.....	32,856	21,854	16,079	Soper, B. H.....	Lib.....	Smiths Falls, Ont.
Leeds.....	35,157	23,479	18,637	Fulford, G. T.....	Lib.....	Brockville, Ont.
Lincoln.....	54,199	37,685	28,955	Lockhart, N. J. M.....	Cons.....	St. Catharines, Ont.
London.....	59,821	43,951	32,388	Johnston, J. A.....	Lib.....	London, Ont.
Middlesex East.....	34,788	23,608	16,389	Ross, D. G.....	Lib.....	Lucan, Ont.
Middlesex West.....	23,632	15,151	9,953	McCubbin, R.....	Lib.....	Strathroy, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario.....	35,513	23,414	15,197	Furniss, S. J.....	Lib-Prog.	Brechin, Ont.
Nipissing.....	88,597	64,005	38,632	Hurtubise, J. R.....	Lib.....	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk.....	31,359	22,459	15,272	Taylor, W. H.....	Lib.....	Scotland, Ont.
Northumberland.....	30,727	19,973	15,555	Fraser, W. A.....	Lib.....	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario.....	45,139	29,353	20,320	Moore, W. H.....	Lib.....	Dunbarton, Ont.
Ottawa East.....	51,667	37,357	29,363	Pinard, J. A.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Ottawa West.....	78,656	61,322	41,751	McIlraith, G. J.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford.....	47,825	32,710	19,397	Rennie, A. S.....	Lib.....	Tillsonburg, Ont.
Parry Sound.....	26,198	15,798	10,877	Slaght, A. G.....	Lib.....	Toronto, Ont.
Peel.....	28,156	20,221	16,234	Graydon, G.....	Cons.....	Brampton, Ont.
Perth.....	47,816	30,966	21,531	Sanderson, F. G.....	Lib.....	St. Marys, Ont.
Peterborough West.....	37,042	25,189	19,311	Fraser, G. K.....	Cons.....	Lakefield, Ont.
Port Arthur.....	35,313	26,290	18,947	Howe, Hon. C. D.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Prescott.....	24,596	14,146	10,350	Bertrand, E. O.....	Lib.....	L'Orignal, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox.....	28,697	18,329	12,568	Tustin, G. J.....	Cons.....	Napanee, Ont.
Renfrew North.....	27,230	16,420	11,523	Warren, R. M.....	Lib.....	Eganville, Ont.
Renfrew South.....	26,986	16,572	11,537	McCann, J. J.....	Lib.....	Renfrew, Ont.
Russell.....	26,899	15,079	9,102	Goulet, A.....	Lib.....	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East.....	36,572	21,709	15,592	McLean, G. A.....	Lib.....	Orillia, Ont.
Simcoe North.....	29,224	19,922	13,192	McCuaig, D. F.....	Lib.....	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont.....	32,524	23,103	16,557	Chevrier, L.....	Lib.....	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming.....	37,594	32,545	22,440	Little, W.....	Lib.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Victoria.....	31,841	21,766	16,002	McNevin, B.....	Lib.....	Omemece, Ont.
Waterloo North.....	53,777	36,661	22,712	Euler, Hon. W. D.....	Lib.....	Waterloo, Ont.
Waterloo South.....	36,075	24,639	16,086	Homuth, K. K.....	Cons.....	Preston, Ont.
Welland.....	82,731	52,356	36,977	Damude, A. B.....	Lib.....	Fonthill, Ont.
Wellington North.....	27,677	16,259	10,052	Blair, J. K.....	Lib.....	Arthur, Ont.
Wellington South.....	35,856	23,642	17,427	Gladstone, R. W.....	Lib.....	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth.....	66,943	45,419	31,110	Corman, E. H.....	Lib.....	Hamilton, Ont.
York East.....	66,194	51,544	34,422	McGregor, R. H.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
York North.....	43,323	29,117	19,644	Mulock, Hon. W. P.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
York South.....	60,350	49,012	33,873	Cockeram, A.....	Cons.....	Forest Hill Village, Ont.
York West.....	55,881	39,995	28,968	Adamson, A. R.....	Cons.....	Port Credit, Ont.
City of Toronto—						
Broadview.....	57,523	38,653	25,261	Church, T. L.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Danforth.....	41,824	29,243	21,000	Harris, J. H.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Davenport.....	57,039	40,119	26,310	MacNicol, J. R.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Eglinton.....	54,859	48,399	34,368	Hoblitzell, F. G.....	Lib.....	Toronto, Ont.
Greenwood.....	57,296	37,302	25,775	Massey, D.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
High Park.....	52,971	37,165	26,386	Anderson, A. J.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Parkdale.....	51,398	37,485	26,372	Bruce, Hon. H. A.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Rosedale.....	53,081	36,072	24,232	Jackman, H. R.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
St. Paul's.....	62,283	49,279	30,898	Ross, D. G.....	Cons.....	Toronto, Ont.
Spadina.....	82,127	56,944	38,259	Factor, S.....	Lib.....	Toronto, Ont.
Trinity.....	60,806	39,113	28,062	Roebeck, A. W.....	Lib.....	Toronto, Ont.
Manitoba—						
(17 members)						
Brandon.....	38,098	23,061	17,798	Matthews, J. E.....	Lib.....	Brandon, Man.
Churchill.....	33,909	18,362	13,485	Crerar, Hon. T. A.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Dauphin.....	40,597	22,554	17,218	Ward, W. J.....	Lib.....	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar.....	30,595	15,747	9,560	Winkler, H. W.....	Lib.....	Morden, Man.
Macdonald.....	36,127	20,283	14,977	Weir, W. G.....	Lib-Prog	Carman, Man.
Marquette.....	38,105	21,112	16,993	Glen, Hon. J. A.....	Lib.....	Russell, Man.
Neepawa.....	29,449	17,438	13,921	MacKenzie, F. D.....	Lib.....	Neepawa, Man.
Portage la Prairie.....	27,610	15,749	12,413	Leader, H.....	Lib.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.

¹ Hon. Mr. Euler was appointed to the Senate, May 9, 1940, and Mr. L. O. Breithaupt (L) was elected Aug. 19, 1940.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940—continued

Province and Electoral District	Popula- tion, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affili- ation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
Manitoba—concluded						
Provencher.....	36,299	18,117	12,348	Jutras, R.....	Lib.....	Letellier, Man.
St. Boniface.....	32,810	19,558	15,505	Howden, J. P.....	Lib.....	Norwood Grove, Man.
Selkirk.....	55,584	29,253	22,028	Thorson, J. T.....	Lib.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Souris.....	22,157	13,924	11,269	Ross, J. A.....	Cons.....	Melita, Man.
Springfield.....	44,073	23,866	17,940	Turner, J. M.....	Lib.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North.....	71,904	42,959	32,525	Booth, C. S.....	Lib.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre.....	58,047	40,754	28,423	Woodsworth, J. S.....	C.C.F.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South.....	52,757	34,971	28,180	Mutch, L. A.....	Lib.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre.....	63,095	47,358	36,277	Maybank, R.....	Lib.....	Fort Garry, Man.
Saskatchewan— (21 members)						
Assiniboia.....	36,565	18,615	15,245	Tripp, J. P.....	Lib.....	Oxbow, Sask.
Humboldt.....	44,977	21,656	16,446	Fleming, H. R.....	Lib.....	Humboldt, Sask.
Kindersley.....	36,004	16,773	13,014	Henderson, C. A.....	Lib.....	Doddsland, Sask.
Lake Centre.....	37,539	20,224	16,517	Diefenbaker, J. G.....	Cons.....	Prince Albert, Sask.
Mackenzie.....	55,434	28,093	20,410	Nicholson, A. M.....	C.C.F.....	Canora, Sask.
Maple Creek.....	38,948	19,172	13,540	Evans, C. R.....	Lib.....	Piapot, Sask.
Melfort.....	51,286	28,038	21,220	Wright, P. E.....	C.C.F.....	Tisdale, Sask.
Melville.....	49,264	24,935	21,162	Gardiner, Hon. J. G.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Moose Jaw.....	40,162	23,114	17,307	Ross, J. G.....	Lib.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford.....	55,344	25,642	18,535	Nielsen, Mrs. D. W.....	Unity.....	Spiritwood, Sask.
Prince Albert.....	45,718	23,143	18,230	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. M.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle.....	37,688	19,286	15,107	Perley, E. E.....	Cons.....	Wolseley, Sask.
Regina City.....	53,354	36,445	30,804	McNiven, D. A.....	Lib.....	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown-Biggart.....	36,100	18,813	15,061	Coldwell, M. J. W.....	C.C.F.....	Regina, Sask.
Rosthern.....	42,675	19,313	13,132	Tucker, W. A.....	Lib.....	Rosthern, Sask.
Saskatoon City.....	45,140	28,947	22,561	Brown, W. G. J.....	U.R.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Swift Current.....	42,556	21,091	15,601	Graham, R. T.....	Lib.....	Swift Current, Sask.
The Battlefords.....	48,868	23,759	17,268	Gregory, J. A.....	Lib.....	North Battleford, Sask.
Weyburn.....	41,558	19,537	16,400	Douglas, T. C.....	C.C.F.....	Weyburn, Sask.
Wood Mountain.....	40,025	19,611	15,451	Donnelly, T. F.....	Lib.....	Kincaid, Sask.
Yorkton.....	52,342	25,724	20,366	Castleden, G. H.....	C.C.F.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta— (17 members)						
Acadia.....	29,944	14,976	8,392	Quelch, V.....	N.D.....	Morrin, Alta.
Athabaska.....	48,886	23,460	13,016	Déchéne, J. M.....	Lib.....	Bonnyville, Alta.
Battle River.....	44,391	21,976	12,372	Fair, R.....	N.D.....	Paradise Valley, Alta.
Bow River.....	44,851	23,561	16,026	Johnston, C. E.....	N.D.....	Three Hills, Alta.
Calgary East.....	44,505	30,381	21,487	Ross, G. H.....	Lib.....	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West.....	41,315	27,059	19,994	Edwards, M. J.....	Lib.....	Calgary, Alta.
Camrose.....	44,073	22,953	12,989	Marshall, J. A.....	N.D.....	Bashaw, Alta.
Edmonton East.....	49,467	30,816	20,709	Casselman, F. C.....	Lib.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West.....	43,795	30,688	21,873	MacKinnon, Hon. J. A.....	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Jasper-Edson.....	55,345	29,967	16,751	Kuhl, W. F.....	N.D.....	Sprucegrove, Alta.
Lethbridge.....	46,373	21,244	15,740	Blackmore, J. H.....	N.D.....	Cardston, Alta.
Macleod.....	43,084	23,293	16,911	Hansell, E. G.....	N.D.....	Vulcan, Alta.
Medicine Hat.....	40,949	21,591	15,134	Gershaw, F. W.....	Lib.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River.....	48,748	25,380	15,742	Sissons, J. H.....	Lib.....	Grand Prairie, Alta.
Red Deer.....	45,525	26,155	15,306	Shaw, F. D.....	N.D.....	James River Bridge, Alta.
Vegreville.....	49,261	23,219	14,214	Hlynka, A.....	N.D.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Wetaskiwin.....	52,270	26,890	15,764	Jaques, N.....	N.D.....	Mirror, Alta.
British Columbia— (16 members)						
Cariboo.....	26,094	17,575	13,591	Turgeon, J. G.....	Lib.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Comox-Alberni.....	28,379	19,703	14,304	Neill, A. W.....	Ind.....	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley.....	31,377	20,192	15,949	Cruikshank, G. A.....	Lib.....	Clayburn, B.C.
Kamloops.....	29,249	16,180	13,592	O'Neill, T. J.....	Lib.....	Kamloops, B.C.

¹ Rev. Mr. Brown died Apr. 1, 1940, and Mr. A. H. Bence (C) was elected Aug. 19, 1940.

8.—Electoral Districts, Voters on List and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Nineteenth General Election, Mar. 26, 1940—concluded

Province and Electoral District	Population, 1931	Voters on List	Votes Polled	Name of Member	Party Affiliation	P.O. Address
	No.	No.	No.			
British Columbia—concluded						
Kootenay East.....	25,662	14,312	12,673	MacKinnon, G. E. L.	Cons.....	Cranbrook, B.C.
Kootenay West.....	32,556	21,261	17,423	Esling, W. K.	Cons.....	Rosland, B.C.
Nanaimo.....	45,767	32,426	25,513	Chambers, A.	Lib.....	Saanich, B.C.
New Westminster.....	59,170	42,728	34,936	Reid, T.	Lib.....	Newton, B.C.
Skeena.....	30,391	12,088	9,567	Hanson, O.	Lib.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard.....	59,583	43,427	33,257	McGeer, G. G.	Lib.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre.....	65,683	43,887	31,748	Mackenzie, Hon. I. A.	Lib.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Vancouver East.....	58,921	39,841	29,408	MacInnis, A.	C.C.F....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North.....	48,906	36,275	27,906	Sinclair, J.	Lib.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South.....	63,122	49,102	38,387	Green, H. C.	Cons.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria.....	48,599	35,360	26,750	Mayhew, R. W.	Lib.....	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	40,804	28,227	23,100	Stirling, Hon. G.	Cons.....	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon Territory—(1 member)						
Yukon.....	4,230	2,097	1,741	Black, G.	Cons.....	Vancouver, B.C.

Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise

Briefly, the qualifications for the Dominion franchise are that one must be a British subject, of the full age of 21 years, and have been ordinarily resident in Canada for at least one year, and resident for three months in the electoral district in which application is being made for registration. An article by Col. J. T. C. Thompson, Dominion Franchise Commissioner, appears at pp. 86-88 of the 1937 edition of the Year Book.

9.—Voters on the List and Votes Polled at the General Elections of 1926, 1930, 1935 and 1940

NOTE.—Corresponding statistics for the general elections of 1911, 1917, 1921, and 1925 will be found at p. 82 of the 1926 Year Book.

Province	Voters on the Lists				Votes Polled			
	1926	1930	1935	1940	1926	1930	1935	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	46,208	46,985	53,284	55,341	55,569 ¹	59,519 ¹	61,641 ¹	62,943 ¹
Nova Scotia.....	273,712	275,762	304,313	335,990	229,846 ²	268,727 ²	275,523 ²	283,335 ²
New Brunswick...	210,028	207,006	229,266	251,983	162,777 ³	186,277 ³	177,485	174,734
Quebec.....	1,133,633	1,351,585 ⁴	1,576,458	1,799,942	809,295	1,029,480 ⁴	1,162,862	1,189,389
Ontario.....	1,847,512	1,894,624	2,174,188	2,340,344	1,226,267 ⁵	1,364,960 ⁵	1,608,244	1,625,435
Manitoba.....	257,244 ⁴	328,089	377,733	425,066	198,028 ⁴	235,192	284,589	320,860
Saskatchewan.....	353,471	410,400	451,386	481,931	246,460	331,652	347,536	373,377
Alberta.....	279,463	304,475 ⁴	368,956	423,609	157,993	201,635 ⁴	241,107	272,420
British Columbia..	262,262	333,326	382,117	472,584	185,345	243,631	292,423	368,104
Yukon.....	1,848	1,719	1,805	2,097	1,482	1,408	1,265	1,741
Totals.....	4,665,381⁴	5,153,971⁶	5,919,506	6,588,890	3,273,062⁴	3,922,481⁶	4,452,675	4,672,338

¹ Each voter in the double-member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1940, 24,399 voters on the list cast 39,196 votes. ² Each voter in the double-member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1940, 68,422 voters on the list cast 88,927 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 Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation. ⁵ 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. ⁶ Not including two electoral districts in which the returns were by acclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments

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. A detailed description of the Provincial Governments is given at pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

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	⁴	2,184
Yukon.....	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6).....	205,346	1,730	207,076
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42).....	237,975	13,725	251,700 ⁵
Alberta.....	" 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3).	248,800	6,485	255,285 ⁵
Mackenzie.....	Jan. 1, 1920	Order in Council, Mar. 16, 1918.....	493,225	34,265	527,490 ⁶
Keewatin.....	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160 ⁶
Franklin.....	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032 ⁶
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 Too small to be enumerated. ⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 Northwest 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.

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, and Present Ministries

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is styled "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life. Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1923 will be found at pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book, and for 1924-37 at pp. 110-118 of the 1938 Year Book. When two or more dates are shown for the appointment of a Minister, the first denotes the original appointment to the Ministry and the second or last to the portfolio held at present.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS**

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873	Benjamin Rogers.....	June 1, 1910
Sir Robert Hodgson.....	July 4, 1874	A. C. Macdonald.....	June 2, 1915
Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879	Murdoch McKinnon.....	Sept. 3, 1919
Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884	Frank R. Heartz.....	Sept. 8, 1924
Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 21, 1889	Charles Dalton.....	Nov. 29, 1930
George W. Howlan.....	Feb. 21, 1894	George D. Deblois.....	Dec. 28, 1933
P. A. McIntyre.....	May 13, 1899	Bradford W. LePage.....	Oct. 2, 1939
D. A. Mackinnon.....	Oct. 3, 1904		

TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate General.....	Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., LL.D.	Aug. 15, 1935 Jan. 14, 1936 Sept. 14, 1939
President of the Executive Council.....	Hon. Horace Wright.....	Sept. 14, 1939 Feb. 8, 1940
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. James P. McIntyre.....	Aug. 15, 1935
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William H. Dennis.....	Jan. 14, 1936
Minister of Education and Public Health.....	Hon. Mark R. McGuigan, K.C.....	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. Harry H. Cox.....	Sept. 14, 1939
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. Dougald McKinnon.....	Sept. 14, 1939

NOVA SCOTIA

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
Lt.-Gen. Sir William F. Williams....	July 1, 1867	James D. McGregor.....	Oct. 18, 1910
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle...	Oct. 18, 1867	David MacKeen.....	Oct. 19, 1915
Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	MacCallum Grant.....	Nov. 29, 1916
Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873	MacCallum Grant.....	Mar. 21, 1922 ¹
Sir Adams G. Archibald.....	July 4, 1873	J. Robson Douglas.....	Jan. 23, 1925
Matthew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883	James C. Tory.....	Sept. 24, 1925
A. W. McLelan.....	July 9, 1888	Frank Stanfield.....	Dec. 2, 1930
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 11, 1890	Walter H. Covert.....	Oct. 5, 1931
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 29, 1895 ¹	Robert Irwin.....	May 1, 1937
Alfred G. Jones.....	Aug. 7, 1900	Frederick F. Mathers, K.C.....	May 31, 1940
Duncan C. Fraser.....	Mar. 27, 1906		

¹ Second term.

THIRTEENTH MINISTRY

NOTE.—Ministers who have held office continuously are shown as at the date of original appointment, despite the formation of a new Ministry consequent upon the appointment of a new Premier.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and President of Council, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	Hon. A. Stirling MacMillan.....	July 10, 1940
Attorney General, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Minister of Municipal Affairs...	Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie, K.C.....	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 of Mines and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Lauchlin D. Currie, K.C.....	Feb. 6, 1939
Minister of Highways and Public Works.....	Hon. John D. McKenzie.....	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister of Industry and Publicity.....	Hon. Thorold Connolly.....	Feb. 24, 1941
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. J. Willie Comeau.....	Sept. 5, 1933

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, 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	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	William F. Todd	Feb. 24, 1923
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	Major-Gen. Hugh H. McLean	Dec. 28, 1928
Joan Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893	Murray MacLaren	Feb. 5, 1935
John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893	W. G. Clark	Mar. 5, 1940
A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896		

TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY

NOTE.—See headnote under Thirteenth Ministry, Nova Scotia.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and President of the Executive Council	Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C.	Mar. 13, 1940
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. S. Anderson	July 16, 1938
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 and Labour	Hon. J. A. Doucet	Mar. 13, 1940
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. J. J. Hayes Doone	Mar. 13, 1940
Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations	Hon. C. H. Blakney	Mar. 13, 1940
Minister without portfolio and Chairman, N.B. Electric Power Commission	Hon. J. G. Boucher	Mar. 13, 1940

QUEBEC

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
Luc Letellier de St-Just	Dec. 15, 1876	L. P. Brodeur	Oct. 31, 1923
Théodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	N. Pérodeau	Jan. 8, 1924
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	Sir Lomer Gouin	Jan. 10, 1929
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	H. G. Carroll	Apr. 2, 1929
Sir Joseph A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892	E. L. Patenaude	May 3, 1934
Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898	Major-Gen. Sir Eugène Fiset,	
Sir Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1903 ¹	K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.	Dec. 30, 1939
Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908		

¹ Second term.

TWENTIETH MINISTRY

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization	Hon. Adelard Godbout	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Roads and Public Works	Hon. T. Damien Bouchard	Nov. 8, 1939
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C.	Nov. 8, 1939
Attorney General	Hon. Wilfrid Girouard, K.C.	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Lands and Forests and Fish and Game	Hon. Pierre Emile Côté, K.C.	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Labour and Mines	Hon. Edgar Rochette, K.C.	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Trade and Commerce and Municipal Affairs	Hon. Oscar Drouin, K.C.	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister of Health and Social Welfare	Hon. Henri Groulx	Nov. 8, 1939
Provincial Secretary	Hon. Hector Perrier	Oct. 16, 1940
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Philippe Brais, K.C.	Oct. 16, 1940
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Léon Casgrain	Feb. 16, 1940
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Cléophas Bastien	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. L. J. Thisdel	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Georges Dansereau	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Frank Connors	Nov. 8, 1939
Minister without portfolio	Hon. Wilfrid Hamel	Nov. 8, 1939

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, and Present Ministries—continued

ONTARIO
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
Major-Gen. H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867	Sir William Mortimer Clark.....	Apr. 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	Albert Matthews.....	Nov. 30, 1937

ELEVENTH MINISTRY

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
President of the Council and Treasurer.....	Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn.....	July 10, 1934
Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. Harry C. Nixon.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. Peter Heenan.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Highways and Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. Thomas B. McQuesten, K.C.....	July 10, 1934
Minister of Health.....	Hon. Harold J. Kirby, K.C.....	Nov. 22, 1940
Minister of Labour and Welfare.....	Hon. N. O. Hipel.....	Oct. 12, 1937
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. P. M. Dewan.....	Sept. 2, 1938
Attorney General.....	Hon. Gordon D. Conant, K.C.....	Nov. 22, 1940
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Duncan McArthur.....	Oct. 12, 1937
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Robert Laurier.....	Aug. 22, 1947
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. F. R. Oliver.....	Oct. 7, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. William L. Houck.....	Jan. 23, 1941
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon.....	Oct. 12, 1937

MANITOBA
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
A. G. Archibald.....	May 20, 1870	Sir Daniel H. McMillan.....	May 11, 1906
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	Apr. 9, 1872	Sir Douglas C. Cameron.....	Aug. 1, 1911
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 3, 1916
Joseph E. 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	Roland Fairbairn McWilliams.....	Nov. 1, 1940

¹ Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY

Office	Name	Date of Appointment
Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Attorney General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations.....	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. D. L. Campbell.....	Apr. 29, 1927
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Ivan Schultz, K.C.....	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Industry and Commerce and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. J. S. McDiarmid.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. S. S. Garson, K.C.....	Sept. 21, 1936
Municipal Commissioner.....	Hon. W. Morton.....	Nov. 22, 1939
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. F. Willis.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.....	Hon. J. O. McLenaghan.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. S. J. Farmer.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. S. Marcour.....	Sept. 21, 1936
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. A. R. Welch.....	Nov. 2, 1940
Minister without portfolio.....	Hon. N. L. Turnbull.....	Nov. 2, 1940

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, 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
George W. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1910	Lt.-Col. H. E. Munroe, 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. J. W. Estey, K.C.....	June 30, 1939
Minister of Public Health and Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Education, and Minister in Charge of the Saskatchewan Power Commission Act.....	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.....	July 19, 1934
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the 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, the Prairie and Forest Fires Act, and the Companies Inspection and Licensing Act.....	Hon. W. F. Kerr.....	Nov. 5, 1935
Minister of Highways and Transportation, Minister in Charge of the Child Welfare Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act.....	Hon. A. T. Procter, K.C.....	Dec. 1, 1938
Provincial Secretary, and Minister in Charge of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act, the Provincial Tax Commission Act, the Public Printing Act, and the Bureau of Publications.....	Hon. E. M. Culliton.....	Dec. 1, 1938

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.....	Apr. 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. William Aberhart.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Attorney General.....	Hon. William Aberhart.....	Sept. 15, 1937
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. Solon Low.....	Feb. 2, 1937
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. Nathan E. Tanner.....	Jan. 5, 1937
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones.....	Hon. William A. Fallow.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Health.....	Hon. W. W. Cross, M.D.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry.....	Hon. E. C. Manning.....	Sept. 3, 1935
Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. Lucien Maynard.....	Jan. 20, 1937
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Duncan Bruce MacMillan.....	Dec. 3, 1940

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, and Present Ministries—continued

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
J. W. Trutch.....	July 20, 1871	T. W. Patterson.....	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 and President of Executive Council.....	Hon. T. D. Pattullo.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. John Hart.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.....	Hon. G. M. Weir.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Attorney General.....	Hon. G. S. Wismer.....	July 5, 1937
Minister of Lands and Municipalities.....	Hon. A. Wellesley Gray.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. K. C. MacDonald.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Railways and Labour and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. G. S. Pearson.....	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. C. S. Leary.....	Dec. 5, 1939
Minister of Mines and Trade and Industry.....	Hon. W. J. Asseltine.....	Dec. 23, 1937

THE YUKON TERRITORY
COMMISSIONERS OF THE YUKON

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
James Morro Walsh.....	Aug. 17, 1897	George Patton Mackenzie (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1918
William Ogilvie.....	July 4, 1898	Percy Bearisto Reid (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1925
James H. Ross.....	Mar. 11, 1901	George Ian MacLean (Gold Commissioner).....	Apr. 1, 1928
Fred Tennyson Congdon.....	Mar. 1, 1903	George Allan Jeckell (Controller).....	June 30, 1932
Wm. Wallace Burns McInnes.....	May 27, 1905		
Alexander Henderson.....	June 17, 1907		
George Black.....	Feb. 1, 1912		

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Three members elected 1940, for 3 years)

Dawson District.....	Andrew T. Taddie, Dawson
Whitehorse District.....	Willard Leroy Phelps, Whitehorse
Mayo District.....	Richard Gordon Lee, Mayo

11.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1941, and Present Ministries—concluded

THE NORTHWEST 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 resources of 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.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Name	Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment
A. G. Archibald.....	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	Apr. 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.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council)

Commissioner—Charles Camsell, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Deputy Commissioner—Roy Alexander Gibson.

Members of the Council—Austin Louis Cumming; Kenneth Robinson Daly; Howard Wigmore McGill, M.C., M.D.; Stuart Taylor Wood; Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary—David Livingstone McKeand.

PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADA IN OTHER COUNTRIES*

Section 1.—High Commissioners Within the British Commonwealth of Nations

United Kingdom.—The present High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom is the HON. VINCENT MASSEY, who was appointed on Nov. 8, 1935. His office is in Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

Following is the list of previous High Commissioners:—

SIR ALEXANDER GALT, 1880-83

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, 1884-87, 1888-96

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, 1896-1914

SIR GEORGE PERLEY, 1917-22, (Acting High Commissioner 1914-17)

THE HON. P. C. LARKIN, 1922-30

THE HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, 1930-35

Australia.—The present and first High Commissioner for Canada in Australia is MR. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, who was appointed on Nov. 1, 1939. His office is in Canberra.

New Zealand.—The present and first High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand is DR. W. A. RIDDELL, who was appointed on Feb. 1, 1940. His office is in Wellington.

* 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.

South Africa.—The present and first High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa is DR. HENRY LAUREYS, who was appointed on Feb. 1, 1940. His office is in Pretoria.

Ireland.—The first High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland was MR. JOHN HALL KELLY, who was appointed on Feb. 1, 1940. Mr. Kelly died on the 9th March, 1941. MR. E. J. GARLAND, the Secretary of the Office, is Acting High Commissioner for Canada. The office is in Dublin.

Section 2.—Diplomatic Representatives in Foreign Countries

United States of America.—The Canadian Minister to the United States is the HONOURABLE LEIGHTON GOLDIE MCCARTHY, who was appointed on Feb. 24, 1941. The address of the Canadian Legation is 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Following is the list of previous Ministers:—

THE HON. VINCENT MASSEY, 1927-30

THE HON. W. D. HERRIDGE, 1931-35

THE HON. SIR HERBERT MARLER, 1936-39

MR. LORING C. CHRISTIE, 1939-41

France.—The Canadian Minister to France is LT.-COL. GEORGE P. VANIER, who was appointed in 1939. Lt-Col. Vanier is absent on leave and Mr. Pierre Dupuy, First Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires. Temporary address, London.

The first Canadian Minister to France, was the HON. PHILIPPE ROY, who served from 1928 until 1938. Until his appointment as Minister, Mr. Roy was Commissioner General for Canada in France from 1911. From 1882 until 1911, the Canadian Government maintained an agency in Paris, the post being held by the Hon. Hector Fabre.

Japan.—The post of Canadian Minister to Japan is vacant. The Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation is MR. E. D. MCGREER. The Legation is at 16 Omote-Cho, Sancho-me, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Following is the list of previous Ministers:—

THE HON. SIR HERBERT MARLER, 1929-36

THE HON. R. RANDOLPH BRUCE, 1936-38

Belgium.—The Canadian Minister to Belgium is MR. JEAN DESY. Mr. Desy is absent on leave and MR. PIERRE DUPUY is Chargé d'Affaires. Temporary address, London.

Netherlands.—The Canadian Minister to the Netherlands is MR. JEAN DESY. Mr. Desy is absent on leave and MR. PIERRE DUPUY is Chargé d'Affaires. Temporary address, London.

Greenland.—MR. K. P. KIRKWOOD is the Canadian Consul in Greenland. He was appointed in 1940. His address is Godthaab, Greenland.

PART V.—REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA

Section 1.—Representatives of Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom: (Office established 1928.)

Address: Earnscliffe, Ottawa.

The present High Commissioner is **THE RIGHT HON. MALCOLM MACDONALD**, who assumed office in 1941. The previous High Commissioners were:—

SIR WILLIAM H. CLARK, 1928-34

SIR FRANCIS FLOUD, 1935-38

SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, 1938-41.

High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia: (Office established 1939.)

Address: 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

The present and first High Commissioner is **MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR THOMAS W. GLASGOW**, who assumed office in 1940.

Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa: (Office established 1938.)

Address: 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

The present and first Accredited Representative is **MR. DAVID DE WAAL MEYER**, who assumed office in 1938.

High Commissioner for Ireland: (Office established 1939.)

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

The present and first High Commissioner is **MR. JOHN J. HEARNE**, who assumed office in 1939.

Section 2.—Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries

Legation of the United States of America: (Established 1927.)

Address: Wellington Street, Ottawa. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:* **THE HON. JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT.**

Legation of France: (Established 1928.)

Address: 42 Sussex Street, Ottawa. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:* **MR. RENÉ RISTELHUEBER.**

Legation of Japan: (Established 1928.)

Address: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:* **MR. SAJIRO YOSHIZAWA.**

Legation of Belgium: (Established 1937.)

Address: Stadacona Hall, 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:* BARON SILVERCRUYS.

Legation of the Netherlands: (Established 1939.)

Address: 18 Range Road, Ottawa. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:* MR. F. E. H. GROENMAN.

PART VI.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS*

An account of Canada's relationship with the League, and an outline of its organization, has been given in recent Year Books from 1931 to 1940, to which the reader is referred. See the list of Special Articles at the front of this edition.

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

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION*

CONSPECTUS

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The Population chapter of the Year Book is a *précis* summarizing the growth and distribution of population of Canada 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 gives at pp. 98-169 as complete a picture of the 1931 Census statistics as will appear in one Year Book.

The Census.—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 at pp. 29-30 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 that 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.

Early Censuses.—The first census of modern times was taken in New France in 1666, when some 3,215 persons were enumerated. It was repeated at fairly regular intervals for the next hundred years and in 1765 the population was 69,810, while another 10,000 French were scattered through what are now the Maritime Provinces. The British population of Halifax was 8,104 in 1762, thirteen years after the founding of Halifax.

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

The 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 that 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, while 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) 22,600, (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 the Act was amended, and a census of Lower Canada was taken in 1844. Under legislation of 1847, a "Board of Registration and Statistics" was created and a census of Upper Canada was taken in 1848.

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, there is 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. By 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.

The opening of the settlement of the West, and the consequent influx of immigrants, caused the population to double in the 'eighties and again in the 'nineties, and the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900, which affected both the agricultural West and the industrial East, was reflected in the Census of 1911, which showed an increase of 1,835,328 in the decade. 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 that 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.

* 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.

Results of the Census of 1931.—An outline of the results of the Census of 1931 is given at pp. 74-75 of the 1940 Year Book.

Microphotography as Applied to Canadian Census Records.—This method of preserving records in condensed form was introduced in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in June, 1939. The principle of the method is that each page of record is photographed in very reduced size on a roll of film. When it becomes necessary to consult the records, the film is placed in a projector which magnifies the photographed records so that they can be read easily.

Up to the present time, the Census Branch alone is making use of microphotography, although its value for library records is also under consideration. The space required to house the census records is very great as all primary records from 1871 to the present time must be kept in readily available form. Census records provide basic data for many purposes; among other things they are used to verify applications for old age pensions, and they are fundamental to many other administrative departments of government. The micro-film, which becomes the record to which ready access is made, can be stored in less than 1 p.c. of the space required for the original records; the latter can then be stored away permanently in less valuable space.

Another advantage of the system is that constant handling of original schedules, which results in their rapid deterioration, is eliminated. The weight of the micro-film is infinitesimal as compared to the weight of the folders containing the original schedules, and so the cabinets containing the films can be conveniently brought to the point where required.

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. Summary figures are given in Tables 1-4.

1.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, Census Years 1871-1931

NOTE.—The population of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916, 1926, and 1936, is shown at p. 147 of the 1937 Year Book. For intercensal estimated populations, see table at p. 7.

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 ¹	2,360,665 ²	2,874,255
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ¹	2,933,662	3,431,683
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ¹	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 ^{1,3}	7,988	9,723
Canada.....	3,639,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,737,949²	10,376,786

¹ Corrected as a result of the Boundaries Extension Acts, 1912. ² Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921. 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.

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 ¹	26.86 ²	27.70
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07 ¹	33.39	33.07
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40 ¹	6.94	6.75
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	1.70	6.84	8.62	8.88
Alberta.....	-	-	-	1.36	5.19 ³	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 ⁴	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09 ^{1,3}	0.09	0.09
Canada.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00²	100.00

For footnotes, see end of Table 1, p. 48.

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Percentage Change, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931

Province or Territory	Popula- tion in 1871	Percentage Change for Each Decade						Per- centage Change in 60 Years
		1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	
		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 ¹	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 ²	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	21.72	-79.74
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.94¹	18.08	181.27

¹ Revised in accordance with the Labrador Award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. The total for Canada includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921.

² 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.

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

* The centres of population are the centres of gravity (not the intersections 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 and of counties with very large cities, where special adjustments were made.

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.—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.

4.—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	8,775,319²	4.38	10,362,833	5.17
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 ¹	0.02 ¹	6,507	0.01	7,988	0.01	9,723	0.01
Canada.....	3,466,556	5,371,315	1.55	7,206,643	2.08	8,787,949²	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 Acts, 1912, but such adjustment was not carried back to 1901 and this accounts for the apparent decrease of population of the Northwest Territories from 1901 to 1911.

² Populations of Northwest River Arm and Rigolet, on Hamilton Inlet 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. The grand total for Canada also contains 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy who were recorded separately in 1921.

5.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931

Province and County	Land Area	Population		Province and County	Land Area	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
	sq. miles	No.	No.		sq. miles	No.	No.
Canada.....	3,466,556	10,376,786	2.99	Nova Scotia—conc.			
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	88,038	40.31	Guysborough.....	1,611	15,443	9.59
Kings.....	641	19,147	29.87	Halifax.....	2,063	100,204	48.57
Prince.....	778	31,500	40.49	Hants.....	1,229	19,393	15.78
Queens.....	765	37,391	48.88	Inverness.....	1,409	21,055	14.94
Nova Scotia.....	20,743	512,846	24.72	Kings.....	842	24,357	28.93
Annapolis.....	1,285	16,297	12.68	Lunenburg.....	1,169	31,674	27.09
Antigonish.....	541	10,073	18.62	Pictou.....	1,124	39,018	34.71
Cape Breton.....	972	92,419	95.08	Queens.....	983	10,612	10.80
Colchester.....	1,451	25,051	17.26	Richmond.....	489	11,098	22.70
Cumberland.....	1,683	36,366	21.61	Shelburne.....	979	12,485	12.75
Digby.....	970	18,353	18.92	Victoria.....	1,105	8,009	7.25
				Yarmouth.....	838	20,939	24.99

5.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931—
continued

Province and County	Land Area	Population		Province and County	Land Area	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
	sq. miles	No.	No.		sq. miles	No.	No.
New Brunswick¹	27,473	408,219	14.86	Quebec—concluded			
Albert.....	681	7,679	11.28	Montreal and			
Carleton.....	1,300	20,796	16.00	Jesus Islands...	294	1,020,018	3,469.54
Charlotte.....	1,243	21,337	17.17	Montreal			
Gloucester.....	1,854	41,914	22.61	Island.....	201	1,008,868	4,994.87
Kent.....	1,734	23,478	13.54	Jesus Island..	98	16,150	173.66
Kings.....	1,374	19,807	14.42	Napierville.....	149	7,600	51.01
Madawaska.....	1,262	24,527	19.44	Nicolet.....	626	28,673	45.80
Northumberland.	4,671	34,124	7.31	Papineau.....	1,581	29,246	18.50
Queens.....	1,373	11,219	8.17	Pontiac.....	9,560	21,241	2.22
Restigouche.....	3,242	29,859	9.21	Portneuf.....	1,440	35,890	24.92
St. John.....	611	61,613	100.84	Quebec.....	2,745	170,915	62.26
Sunbury.....	1,079	6,999	6.49	Richelieu.....	221	21,483	97.21
Victoria.....	2,074	14,907	7.19	Richmond.....	544	24,956	45.88
Westmorland.....	1,430	57,506	40.21	Rimouski.....	2,089	33,151	15.87
York.....	3,545	32,454	9.15	Rouville.....	243	13,776	56.69
				Saguenay ²	315,176	21,754	0.07
Quebec.....	523,534	2,874,255	5.49	Shefford.....	567	28,262	49.84
Abitibi ²	76,725	23,692	0.31	Sherbrooke.....	238	37,386	157.08
Argenteuil.....	783	18,976	24.23	Soulanges.....	136	9,099	66.90
Arthabaska.....	666	27,159	40.78	Stanstead.....	432	25,118	58.14
Bagot.....	346	16,914	48.88	St-Hyacinthe...	278	25,854	93.00
Beauce.....	1,128	44,793	39.71	St-Jean.....	205	17,649	86.09
Beauharnois.....	147	25,163	171.18	St-Maurice.....	1,820	69,095	37.96
Bellechasse.....	653	22,006	33.70	Temiskaming...	8,977	20,609	2.30
Berthier.....	1,816	19,506	10.74	Témiscouata....	1,806	50,294	27.85
Bonaventure.....	3,464	32,432	9.36	Terrebonne.....	782	38,611	49.37
Brome.....	488	12,433	25.48	Vaudreuil.....	201	12,015	59.78
Chambly.....	138	26,801	194.21	Verchères.....	199	12,603	63.33
Champlain.....	8,586	59,935	6.98	Wolfe.....	680	16,911	24.87
Charlevoix.....	2,273	22,940	10.09	Yamaska.....	365	16,820	46.08
Châteauguay.....	265	13,125	49.53				
Chicoutimi.....	17,800	55,724	3.13	Ontario.....	363,282	3,431,683	9.45
Compton.....	933	21,917	23.49	Addington.....	873	6,879	7.88
Deux-Montagnes..	279	14,284	51.20	Algoma.....	19,320	46,444	2.40
Dorchester.....	842	27,994	33.25	Brant.....	421	53,476	127.02
Drummond.....	532	26,179	49.21	Bruce.....	1,650	42,286	25.63
Frontenac.....	1,370	25,681	18.75	Carleton.....	947	170,040	179.56
Gaspe.....	4,551	45,617	10.02	Cochrane.....	52,237	58,033	1.11
Hull.....	2,432	63,870	26.26	Dufferin.....	557	14,892	26.74
Huntingdon.....	361	12,345	34.20	Dundas.....	384	16,098	41.92
Iberville.....	198	9,402	47.48	Durham.....	629	25,782	40.99
Joliette.....	2,506	27,585	11.01	Elgin.....	720	43,436	60.33
Kamouraska.....	1,038	23,954	23.08	Essex.....	707	159,780	226.00
Labelle.....	2,392	20,140	8.42	Frontenac.....	1,599	45,756	28.62
Lac-St-Jean.....	23,590	50,253	2.13	Glengarry.....	478	18,666	39.05
Laprairie.....	170	13,491	79.36	Grenville.....	463	16,327	35.26
L'Assomption.....	247	15,323	62.04	Grey.....	1,708	57,699	33.78
Lévis.....	272	35,656	131.09	Haldimand.....	488	21,428	43.91
L'Islet.....	773	19,404	25.10	Haliburton.....	1,486	5,997	4.04
Lotbinière.....	726	23,034	31.73	Hamilton.....	363	26,558	73.16
Maskinongé.....	2,378	16,039	6.74	Hastings.....	2,323	58,846	25.33
Matane.....	3,496	45,272	12.95	Huron.....	1,295	45,180	34.89
Mégantic.....	780	35,492	45.50	Kenora.....	18,150	21,946	1.21
Missisquoi.....	375	19,636	52.36	Kent.....	918	62,865	68.48
Montcalm.....	3,894	13,865	3.56	Lambton.....	1,124	54,674	48.64
Montmagny.....	630	20,239	32.13	Lanark.....	1,138	32,856	28.87
Montmorency.....	2,137	16,955	7.93	Leeds.....	900	35,157	39.06

¹ The areas of the counties in New Brunswick have been revised since the Census of 1931.

² In-

cludes Districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.

³ Includes District of New Quebec.

5.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931—
concluded

Province and County	Land Area	Population		Province and County	Land Area	Population	
		Total	Per Sq. Mile			Total	Per Sq. Mile
	sq. miles	No.	No.		sq. miles	No.	No.
Ontario—concluded				Saskatchewan—			
Lennox.....	297	12,004	40.42	concluded			
Lincoln.....	332	54,199	163.25	Division No. 3...	7,646	46,881	6.13
Manitoulin.....	1,588	10,734	6.76	Division No. 4...	7,579	28,126	3.71
Middlesex.....	1,240	118,241	95.36	Division No. 5...	5,760	53,948	9.37
Muskoka.....	1,585	20,985	13.24	Division No. 6...	6,787	109,906	16.19
Nipissing.....	7,560	41,207	5.45	Division No. 7...	7,471	63,230	8.46
Norfolk.....	634	31,359	49.46	Division No. 8...	9,264	49,361	5.33
Northumberland.	734	31,452	42.85	Division No. 9...	5,010	60,539	12.08
Ontario.....	853	59,667	69.95	Division No. 10...	4,860	41,890	8.62
Oxford.....	765	47,825	62.52	Division No. 11...	5,979	87,976	14.71
Parry Sound.....	4,336	25,900	5.97	Division No. 12...	5,982	40,612	6.79
Peel.....	469	28,156	60.03	Division No. 13...	6,848	42,632	6.23
Perth.....	840	51,392	61.18	Division No. 14...	13,419	46,222	3.44
Peterborough....	1,415	43,958	31.07	Division No. 15...	8,032	33,697	10.36
Prescott.....	494	24,596	49.79	Division No. 16...	8,912	48,736	5.47
Prince Edward....	390	16,693	42.80	Division No. 17...	6,913	27,315	3.95
Rainy River.....	7,276	17,359	2.39	Division No. 18...	114,833	6,339	0.06
Renfrew.....	3,009	52,227	17.36				
Russell.....	407	18,487	45.42	Alberta.....	248,800	731,605	2.94
Simcoe.....	1,663	83,667	50.31	Division No. 1...	7,323	28,849	3.94
Stormont.....	412	32,524	78.94	Division No. 2...	6,342	57,186	9.02
Sudbury.....	18,058	58,251	3.23	Division No. 3...	7,018	15,066	2.15
Thunder Bay....	52,471	65,118	1.24	Division No. 4...	6,119	29,067	4.75
Timiskaming....	5,896	37,043	6.28	Division No. 5...	7,681	26,651	3.47
Victoria.....	1,348	25,844	19.17	Division No. 6...	10,595	140,624	13.27
Waterloo.....	516	89,852	174.13	Division No. 7...	6,684	38,106	5.70
Welland.....	387	82,731	213.78	Division No. 8...	6,510	61,016	9.37
Wellington.....	1,019	58,164	57.08	Division No. 9...	14,415	24,503	1.70
Wentworth.....	458	190,019	414.89	Division No. 10...	6,180	58,049	9.39
York.....	882	856,955	971.60	Division No. 11...	4,753	126,832	26.68
District of				Division No. 12...	13,083	13,815	1.06
Patricia.....	135,070	3,973	0.03	Division No. 13...	8,103	24,936	3.08
				Division No. 14...	8,731	39,508	4.53
Manitoba.....	219,723	700,139	3.19	Division No. 15...	22,845	13,664	0.60
Division No. 1...	4,281	22,817	5.33	Division No. 16...	11,100	27,945	2.52
Division No. 2...	2,320	38,810	16.73	Division No. 17...	101,318	5,788	0.06
Division No. 3...	2,577	26,753	10.38				
Division No. 4...	2,466	18,253	7.40	British Columbia.	359,279	694,263	1.93
Division No. 5...	5,256	46,228	8.80	Division No. 1...	15,984	22,566	1.41
Division No. 6...	2,436	283,828	116.51	Division No. 2...	13,343	40,455	3.03
Division No. 7...	2,578	36,912	14.32	Division No. 3...	10,729	40,523	3.78
Division No. 8...	2,160	19,846	9.19	Division No. 4...	9,764	379,858	38.90
Division No. 9...	1,217	45,414	37.32	Division No. 5...	13,206	120,933	9.16
Division No. 10...	2,377	17,916	7.54	Division No. 6...	31,420	30,025	0.96
Division No. 11...	2,914	28,100	9.64	Division No. 7...	22,187	12,658	0.57
Division No. 12...	3,240	24,344	7.51	Division No. 8...	71,985	21,534	0.30
Division No. 13...	3,324	24,263	7.30	Division No. 9...	88,128	18,698	0.21
Division No. 14...	3,636	25,978	7.14	Division No. 10...	82,533	7,013	0.08
Division No. 15...	2,304	10,008	4.34				
Division No. 16...	176,637	30,669	0.17	Yukon.....	205,346	4,230	0.02
Saskatchewan.....	237,975	921,735	3.87	Northwest			
Division No. 1...	5,944	41,544	6.99	Territories.....	1,258,217	9,723	0.01
Division No. 2...	6,686	42,831	6.41				

It should not be assumed, however, that a low density is necessarily evidence of under-population. If density could be expressed in terms of estimated habitable area, the figures would be more comparable, but even then natural physical factors, such as climate, topography, physical condition of the soil, mineral wealth, etc., would not be adequately weighted. These considerations should be borne in mind when comparing the figures of Tables 5 and 6.

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

NOTE.—The following figures, for countries other than Canada, are based on the latest census data taken from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1939-40, except as indicated in the footnotes

Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile	Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile
Belgium.....	1930	698.61	United States of America (not including Alaska) ²	1940	43.42
Netherlands.....	1930	604.54	Sweden.....	1935	36.06
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland).....	1931	488.77	Norway.....	1930	22.56
Japan.....	1935	469.55	Russia.....	1939	20.85
German Reich.....	1939	383.32	Russia in Europe ³	1936	59.81
Italy.....	1936	358.58	Union of South Africa.....	1936	20.33
China proper ¹	1936	145.59	New Zealand.....	1936	15.21
Poland (area as at Dec. 1, 1937).....	1931	214.32	Argentina ⁴	1939	12.00
France.....	1936	196.99	Southern Rhodesia ⁵	1939	9.22
India.....	1931	195.07	Canada.....	1931	2.99
British India (includes Burma).....	1931	247.67	Canada, exclusive of the Territories.....	1931	5.17
Spain (including Canary Islands).....	1930	121.33	Australia.....	1933	2.23
Irish Free State (Eire).....	1936	111.41			

¹ Estimate as at 1936.

² Report of United States Public Health Service, October, 1940

³ Estimate as at Dec. 31, 1936, as the Census figures for Russia in Europe are not available.

⁴ Estimate as at Jan. 1, 1939.

⁵ Estimate as at June 30, 1939.

Elements of Growth.—The factors involved in estimating population movement and growth are: natural increase, which is a resultant of births and deaths; immigration and emigration. As explained at p. 72, co-operation in the collection of vital statistics (births, marriages, and deaths) in Canada was a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, and vital statistics for all provinces, except Quebec, were made available on a uniform basis for the first time for the years 1921 to 1925. Quebec has been included in the registration area from Jan. 1, 1926, and, since that time, figures for all provinces have been comparable.

Immigration figures are available from the old records of the Department of Immigration or, since 1936, from the Immigration and Colonization Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, for a period antedating Confederation by fifteen years (see p. 111). It is very difficult, however, to obtain correct figures for emigration; no record of this movement is kept by the Canadian Government, although its magnitude is indicated by United States, United Kingdom, and other British returns of Canadian immigrants to those countries. Even these figures cannot, however, be taken at their face value since no allowance is made for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States or British countries outside Canada. Since 1924, however, the Canadian Government immigration officers have been instructed to take note of such Canadians

returning from the United States. This group, of course, covers the greater part of "returning Canadians".

Estimates of Canadian emigration based on United States and British returns, supplemented by the known figures for "returning Canadians" are made by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the process of working out the annual estimates of population. These estimates are the closest available but are naturally subject to a margin of error because of the incomplete data upon which they are based and the fact that they are calculated for a period of time ahead of actual experience. Moreover, the annual estimates of population are not calendar-year statistics but are as at June 1 and, naturally, such emigration estimates as are made are on the same basis.

It will be clear, therefore, that, while the *trend* of emigration can be obtained by the interested reader from the statistics given in Table 7, he would not be justified in adding together natural increase and immigration for any year and expecting the total, when subtracted from the estimated increase in population, to represent the emigration for that year.

7.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Immigration, Calendar Years, with Estimated Population as at June 1, 1921-39

Year	Calendar-Year Data				Estimated Population Year Ended June 1
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration	
1921.....	257,728	101,155	156,573	91,728	8,788,000
1922.....	252,571	102,487	150,084	64,224	8,919,000
1923.....	240,476	105,330	135,146	133,729	9,010,000
1924.....	244,525	98,553	145,972	124,164	9,143,000
1925.....	242,388	98,777	143,611	84,907	9,294,000
1926.....	232,750	107,454	125,296	135,982	9,451,000
1927.....	234,188	105,292	128,896	158,886	9,637,000
1928.....	236,757	109,057	127,700	166,783	9,835,000
1929.....	235,415	113,515	121,900	164,993	10,029,000
1930.....	243,495	109,306	134,189	104,806	10,208,000
1931.....	240,473	104,517	135,956	27,530	10,376,000
1932.....	235,666	104,377	131,289	20,591	10,506,000
1933.....	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	10,681,000
1934.....	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	10,824,000
1935.....	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	10,935,000
1936.....	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	11,028,000
1937.....	220,235	113,824	106,411	15,101	11,120,000
1938.....	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	11,209,000
1939.....	229,063	108,874	120,189	16,994	11,315,000

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 8.

8.—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, 1939-40 except as otherwise indicated.

Country	Year	Excess of Males Over Females in Each 100 of Population	Country	Year	Excess of Males Over Females in Each 100 of Population
Argentina.....	1928	6.58 ¹	Denmark.....	1935	-1.57
Canada.....	1931	3.58	Italy.....	1936	-1.82
India.....	1931	3.06	Finland.....	1930	-2.05
Irish Free State (Eire).....	1936	2.42	Spain.....	1930	-2.41
Australia.....	1933	1.57	Norway.....	1930	-2.49
New Zealand.....	1936	1.52	Northern Ireland.....	1937	-2.66
Union of South Africa.....	1936	0.88	German Reich.....	1939	-2.28
United States ²	1940	0.55	Austria.....	1939	-2.88
Bulgaria.....	1934	0.49	Czechoslovakia.....	1930	-3.01
Japan.....	1935	0.31	France.....	1931	-3.40
Netherlands.....	1930	-0.63	Switzerland.....	1930	-3.50
Greece.....	1928	-0.85	Scotland.....	1931	-3.94
Belgium.....	1930	-0.96	U.S.S.R.....	1939	-4.19
Chile.....	1930	-0.98	England and Wales.....	1931	-4.22
Sweden.....	1935	-1.14	Portugal.....	1930	-4.59

¹ Estimate.

² Based on preliminary figures

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 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. 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.

9.—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		
	1901		1911		1921		1931	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839
Manitoba.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406
British Columbia.....	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
Northwest Territories.....	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	4,258,306	5,374,541	5,002,245

¹ Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Section 3.—Age Distribution

The same causes that, in the past, have 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 10), 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, as a result of this and other economic and social factors, have been fewer even in rural families. 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.

10.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, Census Years, 1871-1931

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

11.—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, 1931¹.....	212.70	203.69	360.56	189.52	33.22	0.36
Canada, 1921¹.....	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.—At pp. 118-120 of the 1934-35 Year Book details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion are given, by sex, for the census years 1881-1931.

Section 4.—Conjugal Condition

Especially notable from Table 12 is the larger proportion of married in the more recent years; this is mainly attributable to the larger proportion of adults to total population at the present time. Noteworthy also is the larger proportion of divorced in later years; tables showing the conjugal condition of the people as percentages of the total population, and by sex and provinces, are given at p. 110 of the 1936 Year Book. At pp. 115-116 of the 1934-35 Year Book a table gives the conjugal condition of the 1931 population, 15 years of age or over by age groups. The reader is referred to pp. 83-87 of this volume for further information concerning marriages and to pp. 87-88 for details of divorces granted in the years 1918-40.

12.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871-1931

Note.—Dashes in this table indicate that data were not reported under the respective headings.

Census Year and Sex	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated	Not Given	Total
1871— 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	2	9,417	4,529,643
Female.....	2,378,728	1,631,663	236,504	3,731 ²	2	7,680	4,258,306
1931 — Male.....	3,179,444	2,033,240 ³	148,954	4,049	3	8,854	5,374,541
Female.....	2,771,968	1,937,950 ³	288,641	3,392	3	294	5,002,245

¹ The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. included with divorced.

³ Legally separated included with married.

² Legally separated

Section 5.—Racial Origins

Racial Distribution.—The increase in the population of British origin in 1931 over 1921 represented 32 p.c. of the total increase as compared with 55 p.c. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand, the population of French origin increased by 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 that help to compose the nation (see Table 13) 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 War of 1914-18, 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.

Together, the British and French groups constituted, in 1931, 80 p.c. of the total¹ population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921, 84 p.c. in 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.

A perspective of the percentage relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole is given in tabular form for 1871-1931 at p. 123 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The percentage figures for 1911 should, however, be changed in accordance with the revised figures for that year as given in Table 13.

13.—Origins of the People of Canada, Census Years, 1871-1931

NOTE.—Origins were not taken in the Census of 1891. Dashes in this table indicate that data were not reported under the respective headings.

Origin	1871 ¹	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931
British—						
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808
Scottish.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,346,350
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	26,060	41,952	62,494
Totals, British.....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,999,081	4,868,738	5,381,071
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990
Austrian, <i>n.o.p.</i>	-	-	10,947	44,036	107,671	48,639
Belgian.....	-	-	2,994	9,664	20,234	27,585
Bulgarian and Roumanian...	-	-	354	5,883	15,235	32,216
Chinese.....	-	4,383	17,312	27,831	39,587	46,519
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	-	-	-	-	8,840	30,401
Dutch.....	29,662	30,412	33,845	55,961	117,505	148,962
Finnish.....	-	-	2,502	15,500	21,494	43,885
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	403,417	294,635	473,544
Greek.....	-	-	291	3,614	5,740	9,444
Hebrew.....	125	667	16,131	76,199	126,196	156,726
Hungarian.....	-	-	1,549	11,648	13,181	40,582
Indian and Eskimo ²	23,037	108,547	127,941	105,611	113,724	128,890
Italian.....	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,963	66,769	98,173
Japanese.....	-	-	4,738	9,067	15,868	23,342
Negro.....	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,994	18,291	19,456
Polish.....	-	-	6,285	33,652	53,403	145,503
Russian.....	607	1,227	19,825	44,376	100,064	88,148
Scandinavian ³	1,623	5,223	31,042	112,682	167,359	223,049
Ukrainian.....	-	-	5,682	75,432	106,721	225,113
Yugoslavic.....	-	-	-	-	3,906	16,174
Various.....	4,182	8,540	7,000	31,381	28,796	27,476
Unspecified.....	7,561	40,806	31,539	16,932	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. Fluctuations in religious affiliations from decade to decade are, in a new country, largely occasioned by the religions 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, being reinforced by a considerable immigration from Scotland after the beginning of the century, increased from 15.63 p.c. in 1871 to 16.04 p.c. in 1921. The union of the Methodists and Congregationalists, in 1925, with a large section of the Presbyterians, as the United Church of Canada, made 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 amounted to 8.39 p.c. of the population in 1931. The proportion of Anglicans in the population of Canada increased from 14.17 p.c. in 1871 to 16.02 p.c. in 1921, owing to a large immigration from the British Isles. This was 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 led to a great growth of the religious bodies that have as their home the Continent of Europe. Thus the Lutherans, who were only 1.09 p.c. of the population in 1871, rose to 3.80 p.c. in 1931. The Jews, again, who were only 0.03 p.c. in 1871, 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), 0.15 p.c. did not state their religion while 0.52 p.c., belonging to small sects, were classed as "various" and 0.20 p.c. as of "no religion". Of the non-Christian sects, 1.50 p.c. were Jews, 0.23 p.c. were Confucians, 0.15 p.c. were Buddhists, and 0.05 p.c. were pagans. Further analyses showing the percentages of specified religions at each census, 1871-1931, and the numbers accredited to each specified religion, by provinces, are given at pp. 127-129 of the 1934-35 Year Book. 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, are shown at pp. 116-117 of the 1936 Year Book.

14.—Religions of the People of Canada, Census Years, 1871-1931

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that data were not reported under the respective headings.

Religion	1871 ¹	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
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 ²	239,343 ³	296,525 ³	303,839 ³	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... Confucian.....	-	20,193	12,763	17,164	14,554	13,107	15,811
Congregationalist.....	-	-	-	5,115	14,562	27,114	24,087
Doukhorob.....	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730	694 ⁴
Evangelical Association.....	-	-	-	8,775	10,493	12,648	14,913
Friends (Quaker).....	-	-	-	10,193	10,595	13,905	22,213
Greek Church.....	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424
Greek Orthodox.....	-	-	-	15,630	88,507	169,832	102,389 ⁵
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
Mennonite (incl. Hutterite)... Methodist.....	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,246	1,88,736
Mormon.....	-	-	-	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,005
No religion.....	5,146	2,634	6	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071
Pagan.....	1,886	4,478	6	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 ⁴
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 ⁷
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 ⁴	2,017,375 ⁴
All other.....	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 The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only.

² Including Tunkers.

³ Mennonites were included with Baptists prior to 1901. ⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. ⁶ Included with "All other" religions for 1891. ⁷ Including 186,654 Greek Catholics (see footnote 5).

Section 7.—Birthplaces

Table 15 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, had increased substantially to 7·50 p.c. by 1931.

15.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, by Numbers and Percentages, Census Years, 1871-1931

Year	Canadian Born	Other British Born ¹	Foreign Born		Total Population	Percentages of Total Population			
			Born in United States	Born Elsewhere		Canadian Born	Other British Born	Foreign Born	
								Born in United States	Born Elsewhere
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 are 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 is 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.—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. In Canada, 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 100 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. Thus, 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, and the distinction made between 'rural' and 'urban' population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas.

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 or over, thereby allowing a closer comparison than is possible from Table 17. In the 1940 Year Book, p. 95, a table is given showing urban populations classified by size of municipality groups.

A summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1931 and in the United States in 1930 leads to the conclusion that Canada, 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.* A fairer basis of comparison, however, is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table 17. Thus, at the Census of 1930, the United States had 29.5 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 or 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 or 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 that 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 16 that in the decade 1921-31, 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.

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

* 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.

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, 284,295; 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.*

* See 1931 Census Monograph No. 6, *The Rural and Urban Composition of the Canadian Population*, by S. A. Cudmore and H. G. Caldwell.

16.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1871-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-31

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891		1901	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P. E. Island.....	86,149	7,872	95,693	13,198	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955
Nova Scotia.....	355,718	32,082	377,030	63,542	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383
New Brunswick...	235,381	50,213	262,141	59,092	272,362	48,901 ¹	253,835	77,285
Quebec.....	919,665	271,851	980,515	378,512	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,065
Ontario.....	1,264,854	355,997	1,351,074	575,848	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978
Manitoba.....	24,170	1,058	52,015	10,245	111,498	41,008	184,775 ²	70,436 ²
Saskatchewan.....	3	-	3	-	3	-	77,013 ²	14,266 ²
Alberta.....	3	-	3	-	3	-	54,489	18,533
British Columbia..	32,977	3,270	40,389	9,070	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179
Yukon.....	3	-	3	-	3	-	18,077	9,142
N.W.T.....	3	-	3	-	3	-	20,129	-
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	2,966,914³	722,343	3,215,303³	1,109,507	3,296,141³	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222
	1911		1921		1931		Numerical Increases in Decade 1921-31	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
P. E. Island.....	78,758	14,970	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	- 1,869	1,292
Nova Scotia.....	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	281,192	231,654	-15,607	4,616
New Brunswick...	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	15,847	4,496
Quebec.....	1,038,934 ⁴	966,842 ⁴	1,038,096	1,322,569	1,060,649	1,813,606	22,553	491,037
Ontario.....	1,198,803 ⁵	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	108,661	389,360
Manitoba.....	261,029 ⁵	200,365	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	35,668	54,353
Saskatchewan.....	361,037 ²	131,395 ²	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	92,328	71,947
Alberta.....	236,633 ⁶	137,662 ⁶	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	87,547	55,604
British Columbia..	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739 ⁷	22,504	147,177
Yukon.....	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	19	54
N.W.T.....	6,507 ⁵	-	7,988	-	9,723	-	1,735	-
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	485	-	3	-	3	-
Canada.....	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,435,327	4,352,122	4,804,728	5,572,058	368,901	1,219,936

¹ Some of the towns of 1891 were included with rural. ² As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916.

³ The populations (48,000, 56,446 and 98,967, respectively) in territory now comprised in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891.

⁴ The urban population of 970,791, shown in Vol. I, 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.

⁵ As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁶ Vol. I, 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 that, 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.

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.

Population is shown in Table 17 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. As will be seen, the large absolute increases in the total population of municipalities of less than 1,000 persons for 1921 and 1931 were due almost entirely to the addition of newly incorporated places.*

* See also reference in text footnote (*) at top of p. 64.

17.—Urban Populations, Classified by Size of Municipality Groups, 1911, 1921, and 1931

Group	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	"	-	-	"	-	-
200,000 and 300,000	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

18.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1931 and the Quinquennial Census of 1936¹

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	1936 ¹
*†Montreal.....	Que.....	130,833	177,377	256,723	328,172	490,504	618,506	818,577	-
*Toronto.....	Ont.....	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833	521,893	631,207	-
*Vancouver.....	B.C.....	-	-	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593	-
*Winnipeg.....	Man.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785	215,814
†Hamilton.....	Ont.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547	-
*Quebec.....	Que.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193	130,594	-
*Ottawa.....	Ont.....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872	-
*Calgary.....	Alta.....	-	-	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305	38,761	83,407
†Edmonton.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	4,176	31,064	58,821	79,197	85,774
†London.....	Ont.....	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148	-
†Windsor.....	Ont.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591	63,108	-
†Verdun.....	Que.....	-	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745	-
*Halifax.....	N.S.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275	-
*Regina.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209	53,354
*Saint John.....	N.B.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514	-
*Saskatoon.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	113	12,004	25,739	43,291	41,734
†Victoria.....	B.C.....	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082	-
†Three Rivers.....	Que.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450	-
*Kitchener.....	Ont.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793	-

¹ The 1936 figures cover cities and towns of the Prairie Provinces only.

18.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1931 and the Quinquennial Census of 1936¹—continued

City or Town	Province	Populations								
		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1936 ¹	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
*Brantford.....	Ont.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440	30,107	-	
†Hull.....	Que.....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433	-	
†Sherbrooke.....	Que.....	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,933	-	
Outremont.....	Que.....	-	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641	-	
†Fort William.....	Ont.....	-	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277	-	
*St. Catharines.....	Ont.....	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753	-	
Westmount.....	Que.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235	-	
†Kingston.....	Ont.....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753	23,439	-	
†Oshawa.....	Ont.....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439	-	
*Sydney.....	N.S.....	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089	-	
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	Ont.....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082	-	
†Peterborough.....	Ont.....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994	22,327	-	
*Moose Jaw.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299	19,805	
*Guelph.....	Ont.....	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075	-	
*Glace Bay.....	N.S.....	-	-	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706	-	
*Moncton.....	N.B.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689	-	
†Port Arthur.....	Ont.....	-	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818	-	
†Niagara Falls.....	Ont.....	1,610	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046	-	
†Lachine.....	Que.....	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630	-	
*Sudbury.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518	-	
†Sarnia.....	Ont.....	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191	-	
*Stratford.....	Ont.....	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742	-	
*New Westminster.....	B.C.....	-	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524	-	
*Brandon.....	Man.....	-	-	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082	16,461	
*St. Boniface.....	Man.....	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305	16,275	
*North Bay.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528	-	
†St. Thomas.....	Ont.....	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430	-	
†Shawinigan Falls.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	4,265	10,625	15,345	-	
*Chatham.....	Ont.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569	-	
†East Windsor.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,780	14,251	-	
*Timmins.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,843	14,200	-	
*Galt.....	Ont.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006	-	
†Belleville.....	Ont.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790	-	
*Lethbridge.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	2,072	9,035	11,097	13,489	13,523	
†St. Hyacinthe.....	Que.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448	-	
*Owen Sound.....	Ont.....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839	-	
*Charlottetown.....	P.E.I.....	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361	-	
†Chicoutimi.....	Que.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,886	8,937	11,877	-	
†Lévis.....	Que.....	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724	-	
*Valleyfield (Salaberry de).....	Que.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411	-	
*Woodstock.....	Ont.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,395	-	
*St. Jean.....	Que.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256	-	
*Cornwall.....	Ont.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126	-	
†Joliette.....	Que.....	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765	-	
†Sandwich.....	Ont.....	1,160	1,143	1,352	1,450	2,302	4,415	10,715	-	
*Welland.....	Ont.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709	-	
Thetford Mines.....	Que.....	-	-	-	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701	-	
*Granby.....	Que.....	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587	-	
†Sorel.....	Que.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320	-	
†Medicine Hat.....	Alta.....	-	-	-	1,570	5,608	9,634	10,300	9,592	
†Walkerville.....	Ont.....	-	-	933	1,595	3,302	7,059	10,105	-	
*Prince Albert.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905	11,049	
†Brockville.....	Ont.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736	-	
Jonquière.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	2,354	4,851	9,448	-	
†Pembroke.....	Ont.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368	-	
*Dartmouth.....	N.S.....	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100	-	
†St. Jérôme.....	Que.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967	-	
*New Glasgow.....	N.S.....	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858	-	
*Fredericton.....	N.B.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830	-	
Cap de la Madeleine.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,738	8,748	-	
North Vancouver.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	365	8,196	7,652	8,510	-	
†Rivière du Loup.....	Que.....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499	-	
*Orillia.....	Ont.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183	-	
*Waterloo.....	Ont.....	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095	-	
*Truro.....	N.S.....	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901	-	
†La Tuque.....	Que.....	-	-	-	-	2,934	5,603	7,871	-	
*Barrie.....	Ont.....	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776	-	
*Sydney Mines.....	N.S.....	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,491	7,470	8,327	7,769	-	
*New Waterford.....	N.S.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,615	7,745	-	
*Trail.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573	-	
*Lindsay.....	Ont.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505	-	

¹ The 1936 figures cover cities and towns of the Prairie Provinces only.

18.—Populations of Cities and Towns Having Over 5,000 Inhabitants, Decennial Censuses 1871-1931 and the Quinquennial Census of 1936¹—concluded

City or Town	Province	Populations							
		1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1936 ¹
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
*Amherst.....	N.S.....	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450	-
New Toronto.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	209	686	2,669	7,146	-
†Smiths Falls.....	Ont.....	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108	-
Lauson.....	Que.....	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084	-
*Yarmouth.....	N.S.....	4,696	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055	-
†Midland.....	Ont.....	-	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920	-
Mimico.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	437	1,373	3,751	6,800	-
*Kenora.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766	-
*Nanaimo.....	B.C.....	-	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,559	6,745	-
Eastview.....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	3,169	5,324	6,686	-
†Drummondville.....	Que.....	-	900	1,955	1,450	3,725	2,852	6,609	-
*Portage la Prairie.....	Man.....	-	-	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597	6,538
*Campbellton.....	N.B.....	-	-	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505	-
†Port Colborne.....	Ont.....	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,503	-
†Grand'Mère.....	Que.....	-	-	-	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461	-
*Edmundston.....	N.B.....	-	-	-	-	1,821	4,035	6,430	-
*Springhill.....	N.S.....	-	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355	-
†Prince Rupert.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	-	4,184	6,393	6,350	-
*Magog.....	Que.....	-	-	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302	-
*Preston.....	Ont.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280	-
†Trenton.....	Ont.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276	-
†Victoriaville.....	Que.....	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213	-
*Kamloops.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	-	3,772	4,501	6,167	-
*North Sydney.....	N.S.....	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139	-
*St. Lambert.....	Que.....	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075	-
*Nelson.....	B.C.....	-	-	-	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992	-
*North Battleford.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	-	2,105	4,108	5,986	4,719
†Cobourg.....	Ont.....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834	-
*Collingwood.....	Ont.....	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809	-
Transcona.....	Man.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,185	5,747	5,578
†Rimouski.....	Que.....	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589	-
†Brampton.....	Ont.....	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532	-
*Fort Frances.....	Ont.....	-	-	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470	-
Longueuil.....	Que.....	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407	-
St. Laurent.....	Que.....	-	-	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348	-
*Renfrew.....	Ont.....	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296	-
†Swift Current.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	121	1,852	3,518	5,296	5,074
†Ingersoll.....	Ont.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233	-
†Simcoe.....	Ont.....	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226	-
Forest Hill (village)	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,207	-
*Hawkesbury.....	Ont.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177	-
†Thorold.....	Ont.....	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092	-
†Whitby.....	Ont.....	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046	-
Swansea (village).....	Ont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,031	-
*Yorkton.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	700	2,309	5,151	5,027	4,931
*Dundas.....	Ont.....	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026	-
*Stellarton.....	N.S.....	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002	-
*Weyburn.....	Sask.....	-	-	-	113	2,210	3,193	5,002	5,338

¹ The 1936 figures cover cities and towns of the Prairie Provinces only.

Table 22, p. 97, of the 1940 Year Book gives the population of towns and villages of between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, for each of the Censuses, 1871-1931. These statistics are not reproduced here since the time that has elapsed since the 1931 data were taken renders them unreliable.

Rural and Urban Farm Populations.—At p. 126 of the 1937 Year Book statistics of rural and urban farm population, by provinces, as compiled from the Census of 1931, are given, and at p. 299 of the 1934-35 Year Book details regarding farm workers, those farms employing hired labour, the period of employment, and the cost of labour are shown. The reader is also referred to the item "Wage-earners" (in agriculture) in the Index of the present volume for further information on these topics.

Section 9.—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. Statistics covering the 1931 Census are published at p. 141 of the 1934-35 Year Book. A summary review of this subject has appeared in other Year Books down to the 1939 edition.

Section 10.—Language and Mother Tongue

At pp. 121-122 of the 1936 Year Book the subject of Language and Mother Tongue of the population is summarized. In the 1939 edition, at p. 99, there appears a table analysing the population by language spoken according to age groups.

Section 11.—Literacy

The subject of literacy is 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 or over from 1901 to 1931, at pp. 158-159 of the same edition the same information as is now summarized in Table 19 is given by sex, while at p. 160 is shown the literacy of the population of cities and towns of 30,000 population or over, as in 1931.

19.—Literacy of the Population of 10 Years of Age or Over, by Provinces, 1931

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1921 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, p. 131.

Province or Territory	Popula- tion 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, 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 shows, 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. Summary statistics are repeated at p. 108 of the 1939 Year Book.

Section 14.—Occupations of the Canadian People

An article specially prepared for the Year Book, and analysing comprehensively the occupations of the Canadian people as shown by the 1931 Census, appears at pp. 128-146 of the 1937 Year Book.

Section 15.—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.

Two additional tables that supplement that treatment are given at pp. 109-110 of the 1939 Year Book.

Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces

The latest census of the Prairie Provinces was that taken as of June 1, 1936. The 1937 edition of the Year Book, at pp. 146-152, shows statistics covering the population of each province, by electoral districts, sex, conjugal condition, age distribution, racial origin, birthplace, and by rural or urban habitation. Corrections to these figures with an additional table are given at p. 111 of the 1939 Year Book. The figures are also published in final form in Volumes I and II of the 1936 Census.

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 intercensal 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 that takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to state the populations at intercensal periods more accurately than any published prior to 1931.

The new method upon which calculations are based is described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.

20.—Estimates of the Population of Canada, by Provinces, Intercensal Years, 1922-40

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, and those for 1900-21 at p. 103 of the 1940 edition.

Year	Canada	P.E. Island	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W. Territories
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
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	519	413	2,910	3,475	709	933	740	704	4	10
1933 ¹	10,681	89	522	420	2,970	3,564	710	932	748	712	4	10
1934 ¹	10,824	89	525	425	3,018	3,629	711	932	756	725	4	10
1935 ¹	10,935	89	527	429	3,062	3,673	711	931	764	735	4	10
1936 ¹	11,028	92	537	435	3,096	3,690	711	931	772	750	4	10
1937 ¹	11,120	93	542	440	3,135	3,711	717	939	778	751	4	10
1938 ¹	11,209	94	548	445	3,172	3,731	720	941	783	761	4	10
1939 ¹	11,315	95	554	451	3,210	3,752	727	949	789	774	4	10
1940 ²	11,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ These estimates are subject to adjustment as later data are made available.

² Provincial

figures will be interpolated from results of the 1941 Census.

Section 18.—The National Registration 1940

The intention of the Government to undertake a national registration of manpower was announced by the Prime Minister on June 18, 1940, when the Government made known its intention to introduce the National Resources Mobilization Act. Certain of the immediate purposes to be served by the National Registration were indicated by Mr. King in the following terms:—

“The National Registration will constitute an additional precaution against ‘fifth column’ activities such as sabotage and espionage which conceivably might become more menacing as external threats grow more serious. In this way, it will add to our industries.

“National Registration will also provide the Government with an inventory of the mechanical and industrial skill of our population. Such an inventory will prove valuable in affording additional information on the extent of our resources of skilled labour which can be drawn upon to meet the needs of essential wartime industries.”

The first decision reached in the actual conduct of the National Registration was that it should be conducted, as far as possible, on a voluntary basis. The Department of National War Services was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the National Registration and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was assigned the task of revision, changes of address, changes of marital status, the issuing of duplicate certificates to replace lost or destroyed certificates, coding, punching, tabulation, etc. A Registrar and a Chief Assistant Registrar were appointed for each constituency, and Deputy Registrars for each Polling Subdivision. These were the only paid officials and a public appeal was made for voluntary assistance to aid in the conduct of the Registration itself. At least 200,000 people acted as voluntary Assistant Deputy Registrars.

Three days were required for National Registration; these days were August 19, 20, and 21, 1940.

Provision was made for registration within the industries themselves of those with more than one hundred employees. Institutions were granted the same privilege.

The whole machinery of Registration moved into operation on the designated date, from one end of Canada to the other, without the slightest hitch, and the Registration was completed in the specified time limit. It has become clear that the Registration was a most exhaustive one and included all the people of Canada over the age of sixteen years, male and female, who were permanent residents of Canada, whether Canadian citizens or not.

The Deputy Registrars made an extra copy of the card of each single male, 19 to 45 years, inclusive, and of every widower without children, in the same age group. The cards were used almost at once by the Divisional Registrars in calling up men for military training.

On the completion of the Registration all the postmasters in Canada were appointed Deputy Registrars for registering all young persons becoming 16 years of age, also for registering persons who were out of Canada when the Registration took place or were not registered for any other reason. At a later date, the regulations were amended to give permission to all postmasters to issue duplicate certificates to replace lost, damaged or destroyed certificates, also to issue certificates to women changing their marital status.

The Uses of the National Registration.—Aside from the calling up of manpower for military training, the first compilation made was for 'special occupation', that is, occupations connected with the manufacture of war materials. These cards were coded, checked, punched and run through the listing machines, where they were sorted by occupations: each one of the cards was listed on the listing machines, and tabulated so as to give the names and addresses of persons in these specialized occupations. These lists are for use by the Labour Exchange Boards, various Departments of the Government or manufacturers requiring certain types of employees. The same procedure was later followed for every person not living on a farm, not working on a farm, not having a special occupation, but having farm experience. These particular lists will be used if there is a farm-labour shortage in 1941.

At the request of the Dutch, Belgian and Polish Governments, the registration cards were used to locate all Dutch, Belgian and Polish citizens of military age, for use in forming regiments of the citizens of several of these 'occupied' countries. The governments of other invaded countries will, no doubt, avail themselves of the facilities that National Registration offers. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order, by provinces, so that the card of any person can be located easily.

Section 19.—Area and Population of the British Empire

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 at p. 165 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 20.—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 at pp. 168-169 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS*

CONSPECTUS

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A short historical outline of the early collection of vital statistics in Canada is given at pp. 104-105 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book. Co-operation of the provinces in the collection of comparable statistics was finally effected as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918.

In 1919, as a result of a 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, marriages, and deaths, 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. From 1921 to 1925 vital statistics were compiled by the Bureau on a comparable basis for all provinces with the exception of Quebec.

Quebec has been included in the registration area only as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the student who uses either the tables that 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 as yet universally carried out. Secondly, the very considerable differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude birth 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 at p. 70.

In 1938 the Vital Statistics Branch inaugurated a series of reports showing: (1) births according to residence of mother (issued in 1939); (2) deaths according to place of residence and place of occurrence for cities and towns of 5,000 population or over, and for the remaining parts of counties or census divisions (issued in 1938); (3) deaths according to residence and cause of death, by provinces; (4) the same information as in (3) for cities of 40,000 population or over; (5) the same information for places of 5,000 population or over but under 40,000. Deaths according to residences and causes for counties and census divisions, exclusive of places of 5,000 population or over are also given and the 1936 report covers live births, stillbirths, and deaths under one year and under one month. These reports are in three Parts and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, price 25 cents for each Part.

Yukon and the 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

* This chapter has been revised in the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXVIII, Sect. 1, under "Population".

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.

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-39

Year	Yukon			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	231	63	175
1936.....	38	26	82	229	68	177
1937.....	74	37	77	210	45	147
1938.....	76	36	63	226	63	181
1939 ¹	63	35	82	230	79	189

¹ Preliminary figures.

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 24.1 in 1913, and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it has fallen quite rapidly, with minor fluctuations, to 14.9 in 1937, and rose to 15.1 in 1938.

Similarly, in France the crude birth rate declined from an average of 21.4 in 1920, to 16.1 in 1934, 14.7 in 1937, and 14.6 in 1938. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 25.9 in 1920, 17.6 in 1930, and 14.7 in 1933. Since then the rate has recovered to 18.8 in 1937.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 20.3 per 1,000 in 1939 compared to 20.5 in 1938. This is due largely to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, stood at 24.8 per 1,000 in 1939, as compared with 17.1 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from a low of 16.0 in British Columbia to a high of 25.0 in New Brunswick.

For some years previous to 1930 there was a definite tendency for live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population or over to increase but the figures from 1930-36 indicate an opposite trend; since 1936, however, an increase in trend again has been apparent (see Table 2).

Sex of Live Births.—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 Table 1. The table shows that among every 1,000 born in 1939 in the whole of Canada, 512 were males and 488 females. In other words, there were 1,051 males born to every 1,000 females.

1.—Live Births by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, by Provinces, 1937-39, with Averages, 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, those for 1931-33, p. 156 of the 1936 Year Book and those for 1934-36 at p. 159 of the 1938 Year Book.

Province and Year	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Males		Females		Males to 1,000 Females
			Number	P.C. of Total	Number	P.C. of Total	
Prince Edward Island. Av. 1921-25	1,966	22.6	993	50.5	973	49.5	1,021
Av. 1926-30	1,734	19.7	898	51.8	836	48.2	1,074
Av. 1931-35	1,961	22.1	1,012	51.6	949	48.4	1,067
1937	2,093	22.5	1,108	52.9	985	47.1	1,125
1938	1,974	21.0	1,032	52.3	942	47.7	1,096
1939	2,123	22.4	1,127	53.0	1,001	47.0	1,126
Nova Scotia..... Av. 1921-25	12,119	23.4	6,275	51.8	5,844	48.2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	11,016	21.4	5,653	51.3	5,363	48.7	1,054
Av. 1931-35	11,486	22.0	5,906	51.4	5,580	48.6	1,058
1937	11,572	21.4	6,071	52.5	5,501	47.5	1,104
1938	12,241	22.3	6,278	51.3	5,963	48.7	1,053
1939	11,825	21.3	5,919	50.1	5,906	49.9	1,002
New Brunswick..... Av. 1921-25	11,080	28.4	5,708	51.5	5,372	48.5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	10,327	25.8	5,292	51.2	5,035	48.8	1,051
Av. 1931-35	10,440	24.9	5,344	51.2	5,096	48.8	1,049
1937	10,580	24.0	5,452	51.5	5,128	48.5	1,063
1938	11,447	25.7	5,810	50.8	5,637	49.2	1,031
1939	11,286	25.0	5,813	51.5	5,473	48.5	1,062
Quebec ¹ Av. 1926-30	82,771	30.5	42,644	51.5	40,127	48.5	1,063
Av. 1931-35	78,889	26.6	40,466	51.3	38,423	48.7	1,053
1937	75,635	24.1	38,985	51.5	36,650	48.5	1,064
1938	78,145	24.6	40,336	51.6	37,809	48.4	1,067
1939	79,621	24.8	40,795	51.2	38,826	48.8	1,051
Ontario..... Av. 1921-25	71,454	23.7	36,725	51.4	34,729	48.6	1,057
Av. 1926-30	68,703	21.0	35,268	51.3	33,435	48.7	1,055
Av. 1931-35	65,000	18.3	33,324	51.3	31,676	48.7	1,052
1937	61,645	16.6	31,655	51.4	29,990	48.6	1,056
1938	65,564	17.6	33,605	51.3	31,959	48.7	1,052
1939	64,123	17.1	32,935	51.4	31,188	48.6	1,056
Manitoba..... Av. 1921-25	16,590	26.8	8,443	50.9	8,147	49.1	1,036
Av. 1926-30	14,391	21.7	7,399	51.4	6,992	48.6	1,058
Av. 1931-35	13,690	19.3	7,005	51.2	6,685	48.8	1,048
1937	12,888	18.0	6,594	51.2	6,294	48.8	1,048
1938	13,478	18.7	6,910	51.3	6,568	48.7	1,052
1939	13,583	18.7	6,978	51.4	6,605	48.6	1,056
Saskatchewan..... Av. 1921-25	21,580	27.7	11,119	51.5	10,461	48.5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	21,298	24.7	10,979	51.5	10,319	48.5	1,064
Av. 1931-35	20,325	21.9	10,444	51.4	9,881	48.6	1,057
1937	18,640	19.9	9,526	51.1	9,114	48.9	1,045
1938	18,230	19.4	9,381	51.5	8,849	48.5	1,060
1939	18,059	19.0	9,249	51.2	8,810	48.8	1,050
Alberta..... Av. 1921-25	15,461	26.0	7,887	51.0	7,574	49.0	1,041
Av. 1926-30	15,924	24.2	8,153	51.2	7,771	48.8	1,049
Av. 1931-35	16,556	22.1	8,505	51.4	8,051	48.6	1,056
1937	15,903	20.4	8,027	50.5	7,876	49.5	1,019
1938	15,891	20.3	8,125	51.1	7,766	48.9	1,046
1939	16,470	20.9	8,420	51.1	8,050	48.9	1,046
British Columbia..... Av. 1921-25	10,256	18.4	5,310	51.8	4,946	48.2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	10,356	16.2	5,266	50.8	5,090	49.2	1,035
Av. 1931-35	10,005	14.0	5,136	51.3	4,869	48.7	1,055
1937	11,279	15.0	5,725	50.8	5,554	49.2	1,031
1938	12,476	16.4	6,385	51.2	6,091	48.8	1,048
1939	12,373	16.0	6,358	51.4	6,015	48.6	1,057
Canada ¹ (Exclusive of the Territories).... Av. 1926-30	236,520	24.1	121,552	51.4	114,968	48.6	1,057
Av. 1931-35	228,352	21.4	117,142	51.3	111,210	48.7	1,053
1937	226,235	19.8	113,143	51.4	107,092	48.6	1,057
1938	229,446	20.5	117,862	51.4	111,584	48.6	1,056
1939	229,468	20.3	117,594	51.2	111,874	48.8	1,051

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, 1936-39, by Place of Residence, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35, by Place of Occurrence

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	1936	1937	1938	1939
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	12,361	287	361	278	256	275	296
Nova Scotia—							
Glace Bay.....	20,706	672	702	661	645	747	739
Halifax.....	59,275	1,457	1,629	1,443	1,294	1,295	1,265
Sydney.....	23,089	511	586	553	554	519	516
New Brunswick—							
Moncton.....	20,689	518	494	387	374	384	416
Saint John.....	47,514	1,144	1,203	945	952	923	971
Quebec—							
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	553	508	500	503	545	518
Granby.....	10,587	298	354	309	317	326	342
Hull.....	29,433	1,001	875	822	817	808	833
Joliette.....	10,765	347	329	282	275	281	297
Lachine.....	18,630	442	398	328	361	388	311
Lévis.....	11,724	307	261	205	225	211	199
Montreal.....	818,577	20,205	19,002	16,820	17,082	16,895	16,555
Outremont.....	28,641	124	95	181	178	202	210
Quebec.....	130,594	4,379	4,137	3,764	3,825	3,729	3,825
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	333	352	368	387	377	361
St. Jean.....	11,256	324	295	289	270	273	283
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	658	570	521	480	511	534
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	786	753	682	652	690	708
Sorel.....	10,320	297	265	245	236	243	238
Thetford Mines.....	10,701	465	351	292	337	357	327
Three Rivers.....	35,450	1,329	1,187	1,113	1,070	1,146	1,165
Valleyfield.....	11,411	317	358	338	323	302	325
Verdun.....	60,745	1,057	1,021	1,198	1,140	1,195	1,133
Westmount.....	24,235	110	313	126	130	148	121
Ontario—							
Belleville.....	13,790	370	376	260	219	266	252
Brantford.....	30,107	682	627	558	518	497	509
Chatham.....	14,569	485	484	273	301	343	335
Cornwall.....	11,126	468	482	425	429	419	436
Fort William.....	26,277	635	558	415	416	437	440
Galt.....	14,006	277	296	200	235	249	220
Guelph.....	21,075	395	351	391	366	416	376
Hamilton.....	155,547	3,041	2,957	2,421	2,398	2,554	2,452
Kingston.....	23,439	595	657	450	467	487	504
Kitchener.....	30,793	754	752	602	567	576	560
London.....	71,148	1,381	1,379	1,108	1,125	1,203	1,228
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	466	421	314	313	351	312
North Bay.....	15,528	417	390	317	298	332	335
Oshawa.....	23,439	645	525	497	493	503	452
Ottawa.....	126,872	2,965	2,960	2,504	2,414	2,503	2,389
Owen Sound.....	12,839	334	319	237	247	259	253
Peterborough.....	22,327	579	577	474	486	520	497
Port Arthur.....	19,818	542	511	339	366	431	381
St. Catharines.....	24,753	596	589	419	407	441	521
St. Thomas.....	15,430	326	296	203	180	240	258
Sarnia.....	18,191	431	413	344	307	368	343
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	613	574	461	416	515	501
Stratford.....	17,742	384	340	253	233	251	221
Sudbury.....	18,518	498	797	773	920	1,080	1,118
Timmins.....	14,200	491	563	639	754	842	870
Toronto.....	631,207	12,210	11,436	8,984	8,490	8,829	8,404
Welland.....	10,709	288	286	201	200	209	206
Windsor ¹	98,179	2,791	2,037	1,933	1,819	1,948	1,781
Woodstock.....	11,395	246	237	175	190	194	178
Manitoba—							
Brandon.....	16,461 ²	390	303	201	196	183	210
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ²	843	1,064	265	267	284	287
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ²	4,527	3,944	2,713	2,788	2,764	2,806

For footnotes see end of table, p. 76.
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2.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, 1936-39 by Place of Residence, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35, by Place of Occurrence—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages, 1926-30	Averages, 1931-35	1936	1937	1938	1939
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ²	623	464	301	335	323	291
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ²	334	398	214	245	231	235
Regina.....	53,354 ²	1,368	1,270	837	937	934	955
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ²	1,058	955	586	551	529	539
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	83,407 ²	1,806	1,695	1,285	1,217	1,221	1,240
Edmonton.....	85,774 ²	2,122	2,246	1,445	1,576	1,632	1,631
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ²	436	531	239	243	225	248
British Columbia—							
New Westminster.....	17,524	525	558	334	338	400	397
Vancouver.....	46,593	3,776	3,357	2,997	3,304	3,543	3,520
Victoria.....	39,082	717	696	386	390	439	447

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

² Census of 1936.

Nativity of Mothers.—The influence of the limited immigration in recent years is reflected in the figures of Table 3. 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 14.6, 21.0, and 25.1, respectively, in 1939. 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, 1937-39

Province	Nativity of Mothers								
	Canadian Born			British Born			Foreign Born		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island....	94.5	95.8	95.9	1.6	0.7	1.5	3.8	3.4	2.6
Nova Scotia.....	90.7	90.8	91.7	6.4	6.2	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
New Brunswick.....	94.3	94.5	94.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.4
Quebec.....	95.6	96.1	96.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.2
Ontario.....	79.8	81.3	82.3	11.5	10.5	9.7	8.8	8.2	8.0
Manitoba.....	75.3	77.1	79.4	6.7	6.5	6.0	18.0	16.4	14.6
Saskatchewan.....	68.6	70.7	74.0	5.8	5.4	5.1	25.7	23.9	21.0
Alberta.....	60.9	64.4	67.6	9.1	7.9	7.3	30.0	27.7	25.1
British Columbia.....	66.5	69.9	72.1	15.9	14.3	13.4	17.6	15.8	14.5
Canada¹.....	83.4	84.8	86.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	10.0	9.2	8.4

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Fertility Rates.—The crude birth rate of a young country is subject to influences that 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. At pp. 150-152 of the 1936 Year Book specific fertility rates of married women between the ages of 15 and 49 years are given, by provinces, for 1921, 1922, and 1930-32.

Multiple Births in Canada.—During the fourteen-year period 1926-39, out of a total of 3,277,892 recorded confinements, 39,345 or one in 83·3 were multiple confinements. Of these 38,966 were twin and 375 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. A multiple confinement resulted in the birth of quintuplets in 1934. In 1937 there were 2 quadruplet confinements in Quebec, all children being born alive.

In 1939 one in every 86 confinements was a twin confinement, a proportion that is fairly representative for the other years as well. There were only 16 triplet confinements in 1939. Of the children born alive or dead, one in every 44 resulted from a multiple confinement. For children born alive the proportion was one in 45 and for children stillborn one in 22. In the multiple confinements stillborn children formed 5·6 p.c. of the total children born as against 2·6 p.c. in single confinements.

4.—Live Births and Stillbirths Classified as Single and Multiple, by Sex, 1935-39

NOTE.—For statistics from 1926 to 1934, see p. 162 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Sex	Total Births		Single Births		Twins			Triplets		
	Born Alive	Still-born	Born Alive	Still-born	Total	Children		Total	Children	
						Born Alive	Still-born		Born Alive	Still-born
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1935—										
Totals.....	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
1936—										
Totals.....	220,371	6,350	215,377	6,051	2,600	4,913	287	31	81	12
Male.....	113,289	3,605	110,722	3,433	-	2,528	162	-	39	10
Female....	107,082	2,745	104,655	2,618	-	2,385	125	-	42	2
1937—										
Totals.....	220,235 ¹	6,275	215,276	5,959	2,599	4,890	308	23	61	8
Male.....	113,143 ¹	3,573	110,632	3,392	-	2,477	180	-	29	1
Female....	107,092 ¹	2,702	104,644	2,567	-	2,413	128	-	32	7
1938—										
Totals.....	229,446	6,426	224,315	6,129	2,681	5,068	294	22	63	3
Male.....	117,862	3,694	115,235	3,527	-	2,597	166	-	30	1
Female....	111,584	2,732	109,080	2,602	-	2,471	128	-	33	2
1939—										
Totals.....	229,468	6,365	224,336	6,077	2,686	5,092	280	16	40	8
Male.....	117,594	3,596	114,980	3,426	-	2,598	164	-	16	6
Female....	111,874	2,769	109,356	2,651	-	2,494	116	-	24	2

¹ Including two sets of quadruplets, all born alive (five males and three females).

Ages of Parents.—The fathers and mothers in each of the years shown in Table 5, 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 1938 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 27·73 years of age, one-half under 32·17 years and three-quarters under 37·97 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 23·95 years of age, one-half under 28·07 years and three-quarters under 33·19 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 43·63 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 38·01 years. It will be noted that in

every case for fathers, the 1926 figure is appreciably greater than that for 1938. In other words, parents, generally speaking, are somewhat younger than in 1926, although for brief intervening periods the trend has been reversed.

5.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Married Fathers and Mothers, 1926, and 1936-38

Position in Array, by Age	Fathers				Mothers			
	1926	1936	1937	1938	1926	1936	1937	1938
	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years
First quartiles.....	28.35	27.89	27.85	27.73	24.43	24.10	24.00	23.95
Second quartiles.....	33.31	32.50	32.35	32.17	28.89	28.37	28.20	28.07
Third quartiles.....	39.01	38.39	38.05	37.97	34.26	33.60	33.38	33.19
First deciles.....	24.91	24.67	24.66	24.61	21.41	21.26	21.22	21.17
Second deciles.....	27.28	26.91	26.91	26.80	23.50	23.22	23.16	23.12
Third deciles.....	29.35	28.79	28.75	28.60	25.34	24.94	24.82	24.75
Fourth deciles.....	31.28	30.58	30.47	30.32	27.79	26.64	26.48	26.37
Fifth deciles.....	33.31	32.50	32.35	32.17	28.89	28.37	28.20	28.07
Sixth deciles.....	35.48	34.60	34.39	34.18	30.82	30.21	30.02	29.87
Seventh deciles.....	37.81	36.92	36.80	36.58	33.41	32.40	32.18	32.02
Eighth deciles.....	40.40	39.96	39.62	39.36	35.61	34.99	34.74	34.53
Ninth deciles.....	44.19	44.09	43.83	43.63	38.69	38.25	38.07	38.01

Birthplaces of Parents.—Table 6 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 1939 the percentage of births for which both parents were born in Canada rose from 61.4 in 1926 to 70.7 and 72.3 for 1938 and 1939, respectively.

6.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1938, and 1939

NOTE.—Comparable statistics for earlier years, from 1926, will be found in previous Year Books commencing with the 1929 edition.

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
		Canada.....	1926	159,438	166,999	142,882	68.5
	1938	174,394	194,323	162,223	76.0	84.7	70.7
	1939	177,479	196,974	165,824	77.3	85.8	72.3
England.....	1926	18,304	18,808	9,658	7.9	8.1	4.1
	1938	10,437	7,659	2,334	4.5	3.3	1.0
	1939	9,866	6,953	2,105	4.3	3.0	0.9
Ireland (Eire and N. Ireland).....	1926	2,540	2,195	873	1.1	0.9	0.4
	1938	1,848	1,249	405	0.8	0.5	0.2
	1939	1,680	1,149	359	0.7	0.5	0.2
Scotland.....	1926	6,635	7,165	3,318	2.9	3.1	1.4
	1938	4,166	3,475	965	1.8	1.5	0.4
	1939	3,967	3,321	858	1.7	1.4	0.4
Wales.....	1926	546	508	105	0.2	0.2	1
	1938	468	342	52	0.2	0.1	1
	1939	511	294	47	0.2	0.1	1

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 79.

6.—Numbers and Percentages of Births in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1926, 1938, and 1939—concluded

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
Other British Isles.....	1926 100	90	23	1	1	1
	1938 59	28	3	1	1	1
	1939 45	22	1	1	1	1
Newfoundland.....	1926 1,001	1,051	515	0.4	0.5	0.2
	1938 731	732	237	0.3	0.3	0.1
	1939 686	695	225	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other British Empire.....	1926 524	413	134	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1938 347	229	78	0.2	0.1	1
	1939 319	210	59	0.1	0.1	1
Austria.....	1926 3,473	2,938	2,371	1.5	1.3	1.0
	1938 1,647	912	629	0.7	0.4	0.3
	1939 1,389	754	515	0.6	0.3	0.2
Belgium.....	1926 531	472	307	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1938 425	286	163	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1939 375	253	139	0.2	0.1	0.1
Finland.....	1926 458	471	364	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1938 343	349	204	0.1	0.2	0.1
	1939 321	315	174	0.1	0.1	0.1
France.....	1926 512	464	194	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1938 254	155	44	0.1	0.1	1
	1939 236	149	31	0.1	0.1	1
Germany.....	1926 711	635	255	0.3	0.3	0.1
	1938 1,106	626	332	0.5	0.3	0.1
	1939 965	540	248	0.4	0.2	0.1
Hungary.....	1926 512	460	358	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1938 800	649	517	0.3	0.3	0.2
	1939 755	595	476	0.3	0.3	0.2
Italy.....	1926 2,599	1,946	1,870	1.1	0.8	0.8
	1938 1,330	749	649	0.6	0.3	0.3
	1939 1,179	643	542	0.5	0.3	0.2
Norway.....	1926 840	618	346	0.4	0.3	0.1
	1938 698	330	152	0.3	0.1	0.1
	1939 662	300	141	0.3	0.1	0.1
Poland.....	1926 4,249	3,714	3,053	1.8	1.6	1.3
	1938 4,389	3,379	2,476	1.9	1.5	1.1
	1939 4,095	3,110	2,253	1.8	1.4	1.0
Russia ²	1926 5,443	4,620	3,665	2.3	2.0	1.6
	1938 3,453	2,588	1,702	1.5	1.1	0.7
	1939 3,205	2,279	1,503	1.4	1.0	0.7
Sweden.....	1926 876	666	387	0.4	0.3	0.2
	1938 709	267	115	0.3	0.1	0.1
	1939 615	231	90	0.3	0.1	1
Other European countries.....	1926 3,474	2,556	1,909	1.5	1.1	0.8
	1938 3,511	2,139	1,574	1.5	0.9	0.7
	1939 3,418	2,059	1,534	1.5	0.9	0.7
China and Japan.....	1926 1,117	1,052	1,018	0.5	0.5	0.4
	1938 644	427	363	0.3	0.2	0.2
	1939 557	332	234	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Asiatic countries.....	1926 362	285	250	0.2	0.1	0.1
	1938 151	87	66	0.1	1	1
	1939 140	66	50	0.1	1	1
United States.....	1926 11,940	13,394	4,096	5.1	5.8	1.8
	1938 8,111	7,599	1,699	3.5	3.3	0.7
	1939 7,725	7,181	1,580	3.4	3.1	0.7
Country not specified.....	1926 6,565	1,230	204	2.8	0.5	0.1
	1938 9,425	867	52	4.1	0.4	1
	1939 9,278	1,043	49	4.0	0.5	1
Totals.....	1926 232,750	232,750	178,155³	100.0	100.0	76.5⁴
	1938 229,446	229,446	177,034³	100.0	100.0	77.2⁴
	1939 229,468	229,468	179,087³	100.0	100.0	78.0⁴

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

² Includes the Ukraine.

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 1926, 1938, and 1939, distributed by the principal origins.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1938, and 1939

Note.—Comparable statistics for earlier years, after 1926, will be found in previous Year Books, commencing with the 1929 edition.

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
English.....	1926 52,854 1938 45,864 1939 46,104	1926 55,908 1938 49,279 1939 48,620	1926 38,445 1938 29,134 1939 28,863	1926 22.7 1938 20.0 1939 20.1	1926 24.0 1938 21.5 1939 21.2	1926 16.5 1938 12.7 1939 12.6
Irish.....	1926 21,136 1938 20,612 1939 20,617	1926 20,071 1938 20,140 1939 20,080	1926 9,409 1938 7,501 1939 7,433	1926 9.1 1938 9.0 1939 9.0	1926 8.6 1938 8.8 1939 8.8	1926 4.0 1938 3.3 1939 3.2
Scottish.....	1926 23,120 1938 21,309 1939 21,246	1926 23,285 1938 21,064 1939 21,218	1926 11,158 1938 7,778 1939 7,624	1926 9.9 1938 9.3 1939 9.3	1926 10.0 1938 9.2 1939 9.2	1926 4.8 1938 3.4 1939 3.3
Welsh.....	1926 888 1938 991 1939 1,003	1926 775 1938 842 1939 825	1926 129 1938 78 1939 73	1926 0.4 1938 0.4 1939 0.4	1926 0.3 1938 0.3 1939 0.4	1926 0.1 1938 1 1939 1
French.....	1926 89,400 1938 87,341 1939 88,360	1926 92,425 1938 91,181 1939 92,710	1926 85,139 1938 81,886 1939 83,004	1926 38.4 1938 38.1 1939 38.5	1926 39.7 1938 39.7 1939 40.4	1926 36.6 1938 35.7 1939 36.2
German.....	1926 11,667 1938 9,487 1939 10,963	1926 12,352 1938 10,047 1939 11,459	1926 7,536 1938 6,951 1939 6,871	1926 5.1 1938 4.1 1939 4.8	1926 5.4 1938 4.3 1939 5.0	1926 3.3 1938 3.0 1939 3.3
Armenian.....	1926 76 1938 27 1939 28	1926 18 1938 18 1939 18	1926 69 1938 17 1939 17	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1
Austrian.....	1926 1,629 1938 559 1939 500	1926 1,778 1938 513 1939 502	1926 1,393 1938 261 1939 195	1926 0.7 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.8 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.6 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Belgian.....	1926 571 1938 609 1939 576	1926 551 1938 568 1939 532	1926 361 1938 264 1939 244	1926 0.2 1938 0.3 1939 0.3	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.2 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Bulgarian.....	1926 74 1938 41 1939 37	1926 24 1938 24 1939 24	1926 26 1938 20 1939 14	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1
Chinese.....	1926 326 1938 225 1939 217	1926 310 1938 167 1939 177	1926 309 1938 164 1939 170	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Czech and Slovak.....	1926 325 1938 843 1939 909	1926 368 1938 828 1939 878	1926 232 1938 619 1939 660	1926 0.1 1938 0.4 1939 0.4	1926 0.2 1938 0.4 1939 0.4	1926 0.1 1938 0.3 1939 0.3
Danish.....	1926 491 1938 781 1939 758	1926 409 1938 601 1939 538	1926 159 1938 193 1939 165	1926 0.2 1938 0.3 1939 0.3	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Dutch.....	1926 1,933 1938 2,735 1939 2,890	1926 1,890 1938 2,676 1939 2,812	1926 927 1938 1,254 1939 1,364	1926 0.8 1938 1.2 1939 1.3	1926 0.8 1938 1.2 1939 1.2	1926 0.4 1938 0.5 1939 0.5
Finnish.....	1926 498 1938 514 1939 517	1926 536 1938 718 1939 711	1926 449 1938 379 1939 364	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.3 1938 0.3 1939 0.3	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2
Greek.....	1926 290 1938 166 1939 189	1926 156 1938 147 1939 147	1926 115 1938 109 1939 109	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Hebrew.....	1926 2,043 1938 2,166 1939 2,148	1926 2,023 1938 2,146 1939 2,121	1926 1,977 1938 2,070 1939 2,040	1926 0.9 1938 0.9 1939 0.9	1926 0.9 1938 0.9 1939 0.9	1926 0.8 1938 0.9 1939 0.9
Hindu.....	1926 22 1938 45 1939 31	1926 20 1938 43 1939 30	1926 20 1938 41 1939 29	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1	1926 1 1938 1 1939 1
Hungarian.....	1926 474 1938 932 1939 899	1926 514 1938 961 1939 912	1926 410 1938 739 1939 670	1926 0.2 1938 0.4 1939 0.4	1926 0.2 1938 0.4 1939 0.4	1926 0.2 1938 0.3 1939 0.3
Islandic.....	1926 363 1938 358 1939 418	1926 427 1938 384 1939 389	1926 264 1938 165 1939 188	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.2 1938 0.2 1939 0.2	1926 0.1 1938 0.1 1939 0.1
Indian.....	1926 2,162 1938 3,859 1939 3,715	1926 2,499 1938 4,529 1939 4,520	1926 2,675 1938 3,539 1939 3,539	1926 0.9 1938 1.7 1939 1.6	1926 0.9 1938 1.1 1939 1.1	1926 0.9 1938 1.6 1939 1.5

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 81.

7.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1926, 1938 and 1939—concluded

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
Italian.....	1926	2,799	2,379	2,239	1.2	1.0	1.0
	1938	2,058	1,816	1,312	0.9	0.8	0.6
	1939	1,965	1,762	1,195	0.9	0.8	0.5
Japanese.....	1926	800	793	790	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1938	539	544	536	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939	472	472	467	0.2	0.2	0.2
Negro.....	1926	350	382	312	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1938	402	474	354	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1939	404	461	363	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norwegian.....	1926	1,696	1,789	911	0.7	0.8	0.4
	1938	1,890	1,906	614	0.8	0.8	0.3
	1939	1,860	1,933	588	0.8	0.8	0.3
Polish.....	1926	1,988	2,172	1,487	0.9	0.9	0.6
	1938	2,804	3,160	1,797	1.2	1.4	0.8
	1939	2,696	3,075	1,667	1.2	1.3	0.7
Roumanian.....	1926	707	601	479	0.3	0.3	0.2
	1938	428	424	225	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939	430	434	224	0.2	0.2	0.1
Russian.....	1926	2,210	2,041	1,636	0.9	0.9	0.7
	1938	1,282	1,323	825	0.6	0.6	0.4
	1939	1,353	1,322	831	0.6	0.6	0.4
Serbo-Croatian.....	1926	208	185	168	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1938	440	366	313	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1939	376	329	266	0.2	0.1	0.1
Swedish.....	1926	1,370	1,389	633	0.6	0.6	0.3
	1938	1,584	1,488	878	0.7	0.6	0.2
	1939	1,505	1,442	376	0.7	0.6	0.2
Swiss.....	1926	269	215	91	0.1	0.1	1
	1938	281	218	53	0.1	0.1	1
	1939	309	202	59	0.1	0.1	1
Syrian.....	1926	284	219	203	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1938	183	156	111	0.1	0.1	1
	1939	188	150	94	0.1	0.1	1
Ukrainian ²	1926	5,072	5,255	4,665	2.2	2.3	2.0
	1938	5,950	6,965	5,049	2.6	3.0	2.2
	1939	5,928	6,931	4,990	2.6	3.0	2.2
Other.....	1926	210	165	96	0.1	0.1	1
	1938	231	213	98	0.1	0.1	1
	1939	280	254	107	0.1	0.1	1
Origin not specified.....	1926	6,635	1,038	321	2.9	0.4	0.1
	1938	9,730	1,260	292	4.2	0.5	0.1
	1939	9,577	1,461	285	4.2	0.6	0.1
Totals.....	1926	232,750	232,750	174,065 ³	100.0	100.0	74.8 ⁴
	1938	229,446	229,446	155,846 ³	100.0	100.0	67.8 ⁴
	1939	229,468	229,468	155,148 ³	100.0	100.0	67.6 ⁴

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent. ² Including Galician and Bukovinian. ³ 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. ⁴ This excludes the percentage of mixed parentage, i.e., parents not of the same origin.

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries. The steady increase that is noticeable in recent years is due, probably, in some measure, to more complete data.

Out of 229,446 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1938, 9,228, or 4.02 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1939 show a total of 229,468 live births, of which 9,105, or 3.97 p.c. were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number, 4,628 were males and 4,477 females—a ratio of 1,034 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,084 males per 1,000 females in 1938, and a general 1939 rate for all live births of 1,051 males to 1,000 females. (See Table 8.)

8.—Illegitimate Live Births, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces, 1939, with Averages 1926-30 and 1931-35, Totals of Illegitimate Births, by Sex, 1937, 1938 and 1939, and Percentages to Total Live Births

Age Group of Mother and Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939										
Under 15 years of age.....	Nil	3	1	8	21	5	4	4	6	52
15-19	34	267	152	463	911	149	203	158	140	2,477
20-24	41	264	155	685	1,067	201	260	248	200	3,121
25-29	20	116	66	236	492	93	105	111	85	1,324
30-34	4	64	23	76	221	42	51	53	45	579
35-39	1	23	12	28	118	13	34	35	13	277
40-44	Nil	6	Nil	13	33	5	13	7	12	89
45 or over.....	"	1	"	4	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	9
Not given.....	"	Nil	"	1,155	20	Nil	1	1	"	1,177
Averages 1926-30.....	42	558	299	2,334	2,196	501	489	479	240	7,138
Averages 1931-35.....	74	652	373	2,431	2,707	501	651	613	330	8,332
Totals—										
1937.....	63	693	381	2,451	2,796	478	651	626	435	8,574
1938.....	88	782	435	2,525	3,061	503	641	683	516	9,228
1939.....	100	744	409	2,668	2,884	509	673	617	501	9,105
Male Illegitimate Births—										
1937.....	27	372	218	1,259	1,424	242	320	311	225	4,398
1938.....	37	402	230	1,330	1,583	270	334	366	247	4,799
1939.....	59	375	207	1,364	1,460	255	359	297	252	4,628
Female Illegitimate Births—										
1937.....	36	321	163	1,192	1,372	236	331	315	210	4,176
1938.....	51	380	205	1,195	1,478	233	307	317	263	4,429
1939.....	41	369	202	1,304	1,424	254	314	320	249	4,477
Percentages of Illegitimate to Total Live Births—										
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1937.....	3.0	6.0	3.6	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.89
1938.....	4.5	6.4	3.8	3.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.02
1939.....	4.7	6.3	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.97

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Stillbirths.—Stillbirths to unmarried mothers were 3.7 p.c. of total illegitimate births in 1939, whereas total stillbirths were only 2.7 p.c. of total births in the same year.

9.—Stillbirths, Classified by Age of Mother, by Provinces and Legitimacy of Child, 1939, with Averages 1926-30 and 1931-35, and Totals and Ratios of Stillbirths, to Totals, 1937-39

Age Group of Mother and Item	Born to All Mothers										Born to Unmarried Mothers
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939											
Under 15 years of age..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	4
15-19	5	26	35	89	143	15	32	17	10	372	89
20-24	15	89	73	486	414	57	69	76	49	1,328	117
25-29	20	77	57	644	493	91	84	77	68	1,611	41
30-34	6	73	52	491	413	71	71	76	50	1,303	23
35-39	5	63	40	382	315	59	69	47	42	1,022	19
40-44	5	31	31	245	151	28	36	39	19	585	10
45 or over.....	1	4	1	32	19	6	7	1	Nil	71	2
Not given.....	1	1	Nil	45	15	Nil	4	2	1	69	46
Averages 1926-30.....	43	365	283	2,212	2,761	479	551	467	297	7,458	356
Averages 1931-35.....	67	401	302	2,337	2,284	383	488	421	247	6,931	381
Totals—											
1937.....	63	294	273	2,312	1,988	345	398	355	247	6,275	331
1938.....	61	356	314	2,356	2,015	347	376	351	256	6,426	350
1939.....	58	364	289	2,415	1,965	328	372	335	239	6,365	351
Ratios to Total Births—											
1937.....	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.7
1938.....	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.7
1939.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.7

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

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 or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate	Country or Province	Year	Crude Birth Rate
Egypt.....	1937	43.5	Canada—concluded		
Costa Rica.....	1937	42.2	Saskatchewan.....	1939	19.0
Straits Settlements.....	1937	42.1	Manitoba.....	1939	18.7
Salvador.....	1936	41.2	Ontario.....	1939	17.1
Palestine.....	1938	39.9	British Columbia.....	1939	16.0
Panama.....	1937	36.0	Hungary.....	1937	20.2
Ceylon.....	1938	35.9	Uruguay.....	1937	19.9
British India.....	1937	34.5	Netherlands.....	1937	19.8
Chile.....	1938	33.4	Northern Ireland.....	1939	19.5
Jamaica.....	1937	32.1	Ireland (Eire).....	1939	19.1
Roumania.....	1937	30.8	Finland.....	1937	18.9
Japan.....	1937	30.6	Germany.....	1937	18.8
Greece.....	1937	26.4	Latvia.....	1938	18.4
Spain.....	1935	25.2	Denmark.....	1938	18.1
Union of South Africa (Whites)....	1938	25.0	New Zealand.....	1938	17.9
Poland.....	1937	24.9	Scotland.....	1938	17.7
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1938	24.8	Australia.....	1938	17.5
Bulgaria.....	1937	24.0	United States (reg. area).....	1939	17.3
Italy.....	1938	23.7	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	17.2
Lithuania.....	1939	22.4	Estonia.....	1937	16.1
Iceland.....	1937	20.4	Norway.....	1938	15.8
Canada.....	1939	20.3	British Isles.....	1938	15.7
New Brunswick.....	1939	25.0	Belgium.....	1937	15.4
Quebec.....	1939	24.8	Switzerland.....	1939	15.2
Prince Edward Island.....	1939	22.4	England and Wales.....	1938	15.1
Nova Scotia.....	1939	21.3	Sweden.....	1938	14.9
Alberta.....	1939	20.9	France.....	1938	14.6
			Austria.....	1937	12.8

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. 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 improvement continued from 1935 to 1939. This general trend for Canada as a whole was followed in the figures for most provinces. (See Table 12, p. 85 and Table 32, p. 106).

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1938 was 29.3 years and that of all brides 25.3 years. The average excess of the

bridegroom's age was thus 4.0 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 0.2 years younger than the brides, while the excess of the average bridegroom's age was 1.5 years in the group 20-24, and steadily increased for each quinquennial age group until it was 11.4 years for the bridegrooms 50 years or over in 1938. 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 1939, 949 were bachelors, 41 widowers, 10 divorced men; out of each 1,000 brides, 964 were spinsters, 27 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 2,082 divorces were granted in 1939, while 1,039 divorced males and 973 divorced females married again. This, of course, does not mean that these were the same persons as were divorced in 1939.

11.—Differences in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1938

Age Group of Bridegrooms	Average Age of Bridegrooms	Average Age of Brides	Excess of Average Age of Bridegrooms	Age Group of Brides	Average Age of Brides	Average Age of Bridegrooms	Excess of Average Age of Bridegrooms
All bridegrooms...	29.3	25.3	4.0	All brides.....	25.3	29.3	4.0
Under 20 years.....	19.1	19.3	-0.2	Under 20 years....	18.5	24.8	6.3
20-24 years.....	23.0	21.5	1.5	20-24 years.....	22.5	26.7	4.2
25-29 years.....	27.3	23.9	3.4	25-29 years.....	27.1	29.9	2.8
30-34 years.....	32.1	26.4	5.7	30-34 years.....	32.1	34.5	2.4
35-39 years.....	37.2	29.1	8.1	35-39 years.....	37.2	40.2	3.0
40-44 years.....	42.3	32.8	9.5	40-44 years.....	42.3	46.7	4.4
45-49 years.....	47.4	36.5	10.9	45-49 years.....	47.4	52.1	4.7
50 years or over....	59.8	48.4	11.4	50 years or over....	58.9	61.4	2.5

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 12.) 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, 85 p.c. of all grooms and 90 p.c. of all brides in 1939 were born in Canada; these are the highest percentages shown for the period covered by the statistics.

12.—Percentage Distribution by Nativity of Persons Married, by Provinces 1937, 1938, and 1939, 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. 163-164; for 1931-35, the 1936 Year Book, p. 164; and for 1934-36, the 1938 Year Book, p. 170.

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 Outside Canada	
				Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
		No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
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
	1937	584	6.3	87.8	91.6	5.5	4.8	6.7	3.6
	1938	591	6.3	87.1	94.1	7.6	4.1	5.2	1.9
	1939	641	6.7	90.2	93.6	6.2	3.9	3.6	2.5
Nova Scotia.....	Av. 1921-25	3,186	6.1	78.2	83.2	5.6	3.4	16.3	13.4 ¹
	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
	1937	4,337	8.0	84.4	88.9	5.3	4.3	10.3	6.8
	1938	4,089	7.5	82.9	88.7	6.6	4.7	10.5	6.6
	1939	5,024	9.1	82.5	87.2	8.8	6.2	8.7	6.7
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
	1937	3,671	8.3	82.0	86.9	9.2	7.4	8.8	5.7
	1938	3,371	7.6	81.6	86.4	9.5	7.3	8.9	6.3
	1939	3,726	8.3	82.3	87.3	8.7	7.2	9.0	5.5
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
	1937	24,876	7.9	86.5	90.0	4.5	4.1	8.9	5.9
	1938	25,044	7.9	86.7	90.0	4.9	4.6	8.4	5.5
	1939	28,911	9.0	87.1	90.1	4.9	4.9	7.9	5.0
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
	1937	29,393	8.1	80.1	82.6	4.7	5.5	15.3	11.9
	1938	30,080	8.1	81.1	83.8	5.1	5.6	13.9	10.6
	1939	34,657	9.2	81.8	84.2	5.5	5.9	12.7	9.9
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
	1937	6,113	8.5	58.1	71.6	13.2	11.3	28.7	17.1
	1938	6,262	8.7	60.7	73.1	13.2	11.8	26.1	15.0
	1939	7,676	10.6	62.8	74.0	15.1	12.7	22.0	13.2
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	5,080	6.1	36.7	59.5	20.4	15.0	42.9	25.5
	1937	5,790	6.2	51.5	73.9	17.4	11.8	31.1	14.3
	1938	5,893	6.3	56.6	76.0	16.3	10.8	27.0	13.2
	1939	7,323	7.7	61.0	77.8	16.2	10.5	22.8	11.6
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
	1937	6,345	8.2	40.3	59.4	21.2	18.4	38.6	22.2
	1938	6,973	8.9	43.6	61.4	21.6	19.0	34.7	19.6
	1939	7,838	9.9	48.1	62.2	21.9	19.8	30.0	18.0
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
	1937	6,191	8.2	33.0	43.3	29.9	33.1	37.2	23.7
	1938	6,135	8.1	33.6	43.0	31.7	34.1	34.7	22.9
	1939	7,862	10.2	36.9	43.8	32.6	35.1	30.5	21.1
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories).....	Av. 1926-30	71,885	7.3	54.9	61.4	10.4	9.2	34.8	29.1
	Av. 1931-35	68,596	6.4	60.9	69.8	9.9	9.4	29.1	20.8
	1937	87,800	7.9	72.6	79.4	9.3	8.8	18.1	11.8
	1938	88,438	7.9	73.5	80.1	9.7	9.1	16.7	10.8
	1939	103,658	9.2	74.6	80.2	10.4	9.8	15.0	10.0

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Marriages by Religious Denominations of Contracting Parties.—This analysis shows the very strong influence that the religious denominations of brides and grooms exerts in marriage. The 88,438 marriages that took place in 1938 are roughly divided among the various denominations in proportion as the total population is so divided. In all the denominations shown in Table 13, however, the ratio of grooms marrying brides of the same denominations is over 50 p.c. with the exception of Presbyterians when the percentage is 41·93. On such a percentage basis, the Jewish faith ranks first with 96·23 of the grooms marrying Jewish brides; the Roman Catholics are a close second with 92·06 p.c.; Greek Catholics and Protestant are in third and fourth places, each with between 70 and 75 p.c.; members of the United Church show slightly over 68 p.c., while Anglicans, Lutherans, and Baptists have each between 50 and 55 p.c.

13.—Marriages¹ Classified by Religious Denominations, 1937 and 1938

Denomination of Groom	Total Grooms	Denominations of Brides										
		Anglican	Baptist	Greek Catholic	Jewish	Lutheran	Presbyterian	Protestant	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Sects	Not Stated
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937												
Anglican.....	12,742	6,923	559	38	7	266	996	41	1,015	2,611	282	4
Baptist.....	4,136	555	2,085	9	1	83	248	11	195	794	153	2
Greek Catholic.....	1,343	18	8	1,016	2	17	9	10	171	23	67	2
Jewish.....	1,620	8	4	1	1,563	Nil	8	3	14	17	1	1
Lutheran.....	3,211	279	109	33	3	1,713	147	37	242	477	169	2
Presbyterian.....	6,668	1,297	329	21	4	150	2,764	40	520	1,372	170	1
Protestant ²	1,943	81	35	10	1	45	40	1,358	238	102	32	1
Roman Catholic.....	34,923	697	159	208	9	197	271	163	32,402	653	158	6
United Church.....	16,861	2,182	655	35	2	338	923	56	783	11,529	354	4
Other sects.....	4,305	265	137	72	1	112	124	14	216	362	3,000	2
Not stated.....	48	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	9	7	2	19
Totals.....	87,800	12,311	4,082	1,443	1,593	2,921	5,533	1,733	35,865	17,947	4,388	44
1938												
Anglican.....	12,743	6,813	602	29	6	264	957	57	1,052	2,684	276	3
Baptist.....	4,098	583	2,074	11	2	74	224	11	216	758	144	1
Greek Catholic.....	1,405	15	4	1,053	2	21	10	4	198	26	72	Nil
Jewish.....	1,565	13	2	Nil	1,506	4	8	5	16	7	3	1
Lutheran.....	3,279	320	100	30	Nil	1,695	138	44	275	487	188	2
Presbyterian.....	6,325	1,133	315	22	3	151	2,652	34	519	1,336	159	1
Protestant ²	2,219	87	25	11	2	45	41	1,584	259	121	44	Nil
Roman Catholic.....	34,597	758	174	218	7	212	276	205	31,849	690	203	5
United Church.....	17,731	2,265	715	39	10	355	896	60	918	12,079	387	7
Other sects.....	4,421	278	140	82	7	125	118	34	228	404	3,002	3
Not stated.....	55	6	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	11	11	5	17
Totals.....	88,438	12,271	4,155	1,495	1,545	2,946	5,321	2,038	35,541	18,603	4,483	40

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

² Reported as "Protestant" without further information.

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 or Province	Year	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	Country or Province	Year	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1938	11.0	Czechoslovakia	1937	8.3
United States	1937	11.0 ¹	Norway	1938	8.3
New Zealand	1938	10.1	Bulgaria	1937	8.1
Japan	1937	9.5	Chile	1938	8.1
Roumania	1937	9.5	Poland	1937	8.0
Canada	1939	9.2	Scotland	1938	7.8
Manitoba	1939	10.6	Belgium	1937	7.6
British Columbia	1939	10.2	Netherlands	1937	7.6
Alberta	1939	9.9	Lithuania	1939	7.5
Ontario	1939	9.2	Switzerland	1939	7.5
Nova Scotia	1939	9.1	Italy	1938	7.4
Quebec	1939	9.0	Newfoundland and Labrador	1938	7.3
New Brunswick	1939	8.3	Northern Ireland	1939	7.1
Saskatchewan	1939	7.7	Austria	1937	6.9
Prince Edward Island	1939	6.7	Uruguay	1937	6.7
Australia	1938	9.1	Greece	1937	6.6
Germany	1937	9.1	France	1938	6.5
Sweden	1938	9.0	Ceylon	1938	6.1
Denmark	1938	8.9	Spain	1935	6.1
Hungary	1937	8.9	Iceland	1937	5.5
England and Wales	1938	8.7	Ireland (Eire)	1939	5.2
Estonia	1937	8.5	Panama	1937	4.8
Finland	1937	8.5	Jamaica	1937	4.6
Latvia	1938	8.5	Salvador	1936	3.5
British Isles	1938	8.4			

¹ Estimated rate.

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 of 1914-18 was to increase divorce. The causes were 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; these grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 873 in 1930. These numbers are those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. In 1931 the number decreased to 696, this being due largely 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 200 p.c. in the total number of divorces granted. In 1938 the number passed the two-thousand mark for the first time, owing largely to the increases in Ontario and British Columbia. Since the publication of the 1940 edition of the Year Book, the statistics of Table

* 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.

15 have been extensively revised through the co-operation of the provincial authorities concerned.

15.—Divorces Granted in Canada, by Provinces, 1918-39

NOTE.—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. For divorces in each year prior to 1918, see the 1921 Year Book, p. 825.

Year	Granted by the Dominion Parliament			Granted by the Courts						Total for Canada
	P.E. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
1918.....	Nil	2	10	24	10	Nil	1 ¹	2 ¹	65	114
1919.....	"	4	46	36	13	88 ²	3	36 ²	147	373
1920.....	"	9	89	45	15	42	26	112 ³	136	474 ⁵
1921.....	"	10	96	41	13	122	50	89 ⁵	128	549 ⁵
1922.....	"	6	91	35	12	97	37	129	138	545
1923.....	"	10	102	22	19	81	41	88 ⁵	139 ²	502 ⁵
1924.....	"	13	113	42	15	77 ³	28	118	136 ²	542
1925.....	"	13	119	30	15	79	42	101	150	549
1926.....	"	10	111	19	12	85	48 ²	154	167	606
1927.....	"	13	181	29	17	101	60	148	197	746
1928.....	"	24	213	28	13	79	55	173 ⁵	203	788 ⁵
1929.....	"	30	207	30	21	89	69	147	222	815
1930.....	"	41	204	19	27	114	62	151	255	873
1931.....	1	38	91 ^{4,5}	36	20	94	51	157 ⁶	208	696 ⁵
1932.....	Nil	27	343 ^{4,5}	35	26	114	61	150 ⁵	245	1,001 ⁵
1933.....	"	24	307 ^{4,5}	27	12	116	48	138 ⁵	258	930 ⁵
1934.....	"	38	365 ^{4,5}	33	17	126	62	170 ⁵	306	1,117 ⁵
1935.....	2	28	491 ^{4,5}	52	36	145	60	225 ⁵	384	1,423 ⁵
1936.....	Nil	40	519 ^{4,5}	41	38	179	79	218 ⁵	462 ⁵	1,576 ⁵
1937.....	2	43	607 ^{4,5}	36	53 ⁵	200	109	259 ⁵	533 ⁵	1,842 ⁵
1938.....	2	83	824 ^{4,5}	51	39	205	122	271 ⁶	647 ⁵	2,244 ⁵
1939.....	Nil	50	747 ^{4,5}	64	40	181	132 ⁵	272 ⁵	602 ⁵	2,038 ⁵

¹ Granted by Parliament.

² One granted by Parliament.

³ Two granted by Parliament.

⁴ Granted by the courts.

⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Section 3.—Deaths

Disregarding the effects of wars and their aftermath, the past century has seen a decline in the death rate in countries of the white world. 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 11.5 in 1938.

Similarly, in England and Wales, the crude death rate, which was 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 11.6 in 1938. 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 12.6 in 1938.

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.

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 1933-36, although for 1937 the rate increased to 11.3; but for 1938 and

1939 it was 10·3 and 10·4, respectively. On the whole, however, improvement has been in evidence since 1926, and latterly Quebec has shown a lower rate than any of the provinces farther east.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality

As shown in Table 32, p. 106, the absolute number of deaths and the death rates for Canada were lower for 1938 than for either of the two previous years. The death rate was 9·5 for 1938 and 9·6 for 1939 which was a very definite improvement over the 10·2 of 1937. Compared with 1938, the death rate for 1939 shows an increase for each province except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The quartile and decile ages of decedents for the years 1926, 1937, and 1938 are given for the two sexes combined and for each sex 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 at p. 77 in connection with a similar one showing quartile and decile ages of married fathers and mothers.

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 constitution of a particular group is especially favourable to low mortality, for example among the selected lives of soldiers in peace time, the crude rate will naturally be lower than elsewhere.

16.—Distribution of Deaths in Canada, by Sex and Age Groups, 1938-39

Age Group	Numbers				Percentages			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Under 1 year of age.....	8,311	8,039	6,206	5,900	14·1	13·4	12·9	12·0
1.....	903	889	791	724	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5
2.....	506	398	407	340	0·9	0·7	0·8	0·7
3.....	338	307	265	273	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·6
4.....	282	259	244	202	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·4
Totals, Under 5 years of age...	10,340	9,892	7,913	7,439	17·6	16·5	16·5	15·2
5-9.....	985	915	836	717	1·7	1·5	1·7	1·5
10-14.....	831	735	657	606	1·4	1·2	1·4	1·2
15-19.....	1,127	1,112	912	913	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·9
20-24.....	1,285	1,217	1,186	1,063	2·2	2·0	2·5	2·2
25-29.....	1,261	1,232	1,215	1,215	2·1	2·1	2·5	2·5
30-34.....	1,230	1,176	1,199	1,191	2·1	2·0	2·5	2·4
35-39.....	1,380	1,402	1,317	1,309	2·3	2·3	2·7	2·7
40-44.....	1,736	1,668	1,492	1,384	3·0	2·8	3·1	2·8
45-49.....	2,383	2,240	1,694	1,716	4·1	3·7	3·5	3·5
50-54.....	3,241	3,271	2,155	2,276	5·5	5·5	4·5	4·6
55-59.....	3,912	4,123	2,674	2,714	6·7	6·9	5·6	5·5
60-64.....	4,589	4,826	3,140	3,371	7·8	8·1	6·5	6·9
65-69.....	5,236	5,600	3,868	4,095	8·9	9·4	8·1	8·4
70-74.....	5,925	6,136	4,761	4,918	10·1	10·3	9·9	10·0
75-79.....	5,766	6,077	5,056	5,279	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·8
80-89.....	6,595	7,172	6,628	7,427	11·2	12·0	13·8	15·1
90 or over.....	951	1,069	1,289	1,402	1·6	1·8	2·7	2·9
Totals Stated Ages.....	58,773	59,863	47,992	49,035	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated.....	44	44	8	9	-	-	-	-
Totals All Ages.....	58,817	59,907	48,000	49,044	-	-	-	-

17.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1937, and 1938

Position in Array, by Age	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	1926	1937	1938	1926	1937	1938	1926	1937	1938
First quartiles..... years of age	1.83	20.89	26.22	1.34	19.36	25.53	2.85	22.27	26.88
Second quartiles..... "	45.50	58.37	60.28	45.16	57.91	59.59	45.89	59.00	61.27
Third quartiles..... "	70.70	74.29	74.82	70.05	73.31	73.89	71.51	75.40	75.93
First deciles..... months of age	0.88	3.75	3.95	0.60	3.21	3.40	1.43	4.59	4.83
Second deciles..... years of age	0.71	6.44	14.35	0.55	4.96	12.69	0.98	8.63	16.20
Third deciles..... "	6.95	31.40	37.06	4.30	31.08	37.19	12.15	31.72	36.91
Fourth deciles..... "	28.77	48.49	51.78	26.47	48.71	51.64	30.61	48.24	51.95
Fifth deciles..... "	45.50	58.37	60.28	45.16	57.91	59.59	45.89	59.00	61.27
Sixth deciles..... "	58.40	65.65	67.00	57.73	64.72	65.94	59.13	67.01	68.27
Seventh deciles..... "	67.15	71.66	72.43	66.44	70.54	71.45	68.00	72.90	73.57
Eighth deciles..... "	74.05	76.77	77.20	73.28	75.92	76.27	74.00	77.82	78.31
Ninth deciles..... "	80.82	82.41	82.68	79.89	81.41	81.78	81.85	83.49	83.72

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 process that does not bring together and express completely 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 of age.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 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 process above described has been applied to the population of the eight provinces, the former registration area of Canada, for the years 1921-39 and to the population of Quebec for the years 1926-39 (see p. 124 of the 1940 Year Book). The rates for individual years have been calculated directly from the proportions shown in each sex and age group at the Census of 1931.

The crude and standardized rates given for recent years, especially 1937 and 1938, in Table 18 should be accepted with some qualification as the census data on which the calculations hinge are from six to eight years removed.

18.—Crude and Standardized Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1932-39, with Averages, 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35

Province	Averages			1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35								
P.E. Island—											
Crude.....	12.5	11.0	11.3	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.9
Standardized.....	9.3	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.4	7.4	¹
Nova Scotia—											
Crude.....	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.4
Standardized.....	10.4	10.0	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.4	¹
New Brunswick—											
Crude.....	13.1	12.5	11.2	11.0	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.3	11.0	11.3
Standardized.....	11.5	10.9	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.4	9.2	¹
Quebec—											
Crude.....	¹	13.5	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.3	10.4
Standardized.....	¹	13.1	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.1	11.1	10.1	¹
Ontario—											
Crude.....	11.3	11.2	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.0
Standardized.....	10.3	9.8	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.9	¹
Manitoba—											
Crude.....	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.5
Standardized.....	9.4	8.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.8	8.4	8.1	7.6	¹
Saskatchewan—											
Crude.....	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.4
Standardized.....	8.5	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.7	6.6	¹
Alberta—											
Crude.....	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3
Standardized.....	9.5	9.4	7.8	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.5	¹
British Columbia—											
Crude.....	8.7	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.7
Standardized.....	9.0	8.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.1	¹
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)—											
Crude.....	²	11.1	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.2	9.5	9.6
Standardized.....	²	10.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.8	-

¹ Not available.

² Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Causes of Death.—Nearly 87 p.c. of deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1935 to 1939 were due to the 32 specific causes named in Tables 19 and 20. In these tables and in the chart at p. 93 the groupings are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1929. This revision was applied to Canadian vital statistics commencing with the year 1931. Special difficulties in preserving continuity are introduced with each revision of the International List. In the chart at p. 93, for instance, it would be necessary to construct the graphs for diseases of the heart, arteries, and early infancy according to the revisions of 1920 if comparisons were to be made for the years after 1926. On the other hand, this would not give a true picture according to the most recent revision, and therefore the graphs have been constructed for the years 1931 to 1939 on the basis of the revision of 1929.

The changes made according to this revision are: (1) diseases of the coronary arteries, which were included with diseases of the arteries in the 1920 revision, are now included with diseases of the heart; (2) embolism and thrombosis of the coronary arteries, not included with either heart or arteries in 1920, are now included with diseases of the heart; (3) athrepsia was included with "diarrhoea and enteritis" in the 1920 revision, but these causes of death are now included with diseases of early infancy.

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 owing to the long-term influences of a falling birth rate, falling specific death rates, and very limited immigration. Since 1913 immi-

gration 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 that 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 crude 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 that affect older people and that have shown substantial increases.

* More accurate diagnosis should not be overlooked as a factor in changing death rates from these diseases.

19.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1935-39

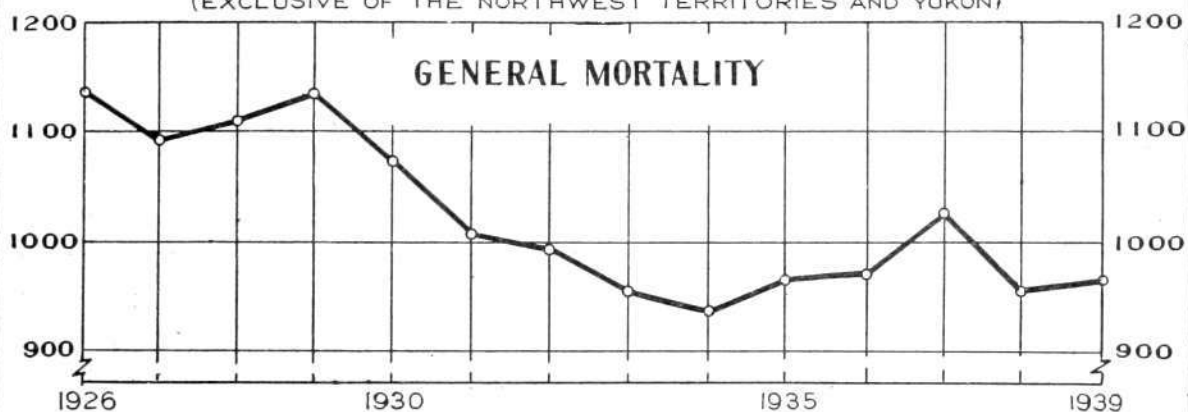
Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	273	256	330	207	180
7	Measles.....	490	376	837	250	197
8	Scarlet fever.....	242	244	269	202	167
9	Whooping-cough.....	892	594	763	496	541
10	Diphtheria.....	264	258	369	434	336
11	Influenza.....	3,392	3,113	5,260	2,362	3,955
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)....	64	97	200	83	56
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	54	52	50	45	47
18	Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	112	103	93	86	84
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system.....	5,466	5,528	5,497	5,057	4,944
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	1,131	1,235	1,172	1,069	1,033
45-53	Cancer.....	11,156	11,694	11,963	12,038	12,399
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	1,459	1,442	1,555	1,545	1,712
71	Anæmia.....	650	646	623	650	699
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism, or thrombosis	2,105	1,890	1,683	1,693	1,740
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	415	358	322	323	320
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	234	200	195	161	171
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	16,069	16,424	16,840	17,372	18,562
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	8,302	9,112	9,609	9,970	10,884
106	Bronchitis.....	363	342	328	325	311
107-109	Pneumonia.....	7,411	7,313	7,731	7,432	6,596
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	2,767	2,378	4,216	2,590	2,375
121	Appendicitis.....	1,491	1,428	1,410	1,297	1,208
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	1,121	1,050	1,074	1,065	1,016
130-132	Nephritis.....	6,176	6,402	6,530	6,492	6,538
137	Diseases of the prostate.....	1,089	1,157	1,255	1,297	1,298
140-150	Puerperal causes.....	1,093	1,233	1,071	968	967
157	Congenital malformations.....	1,423	1,439	1,474	1,445	1,530
158-161	Diseases of early infancy.....	6,880	6,605	6,644	6,598	6,174
162	Senility (old age).....	1,932	1,691	1,741	1,764	1,614
163-171	Suicides.....	905	928	978	948	978
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	5,993	6,535	6,380	6,258	6,195
	Other specified causes.....	13,391	14,216	14,589	13,683	13,528
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	104,805	106,339	113,051	106,205	108,355
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	762	711	773	612	596
	Totals.....	105,567	107,050	113,824	106,817	108,951

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.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN CANADA

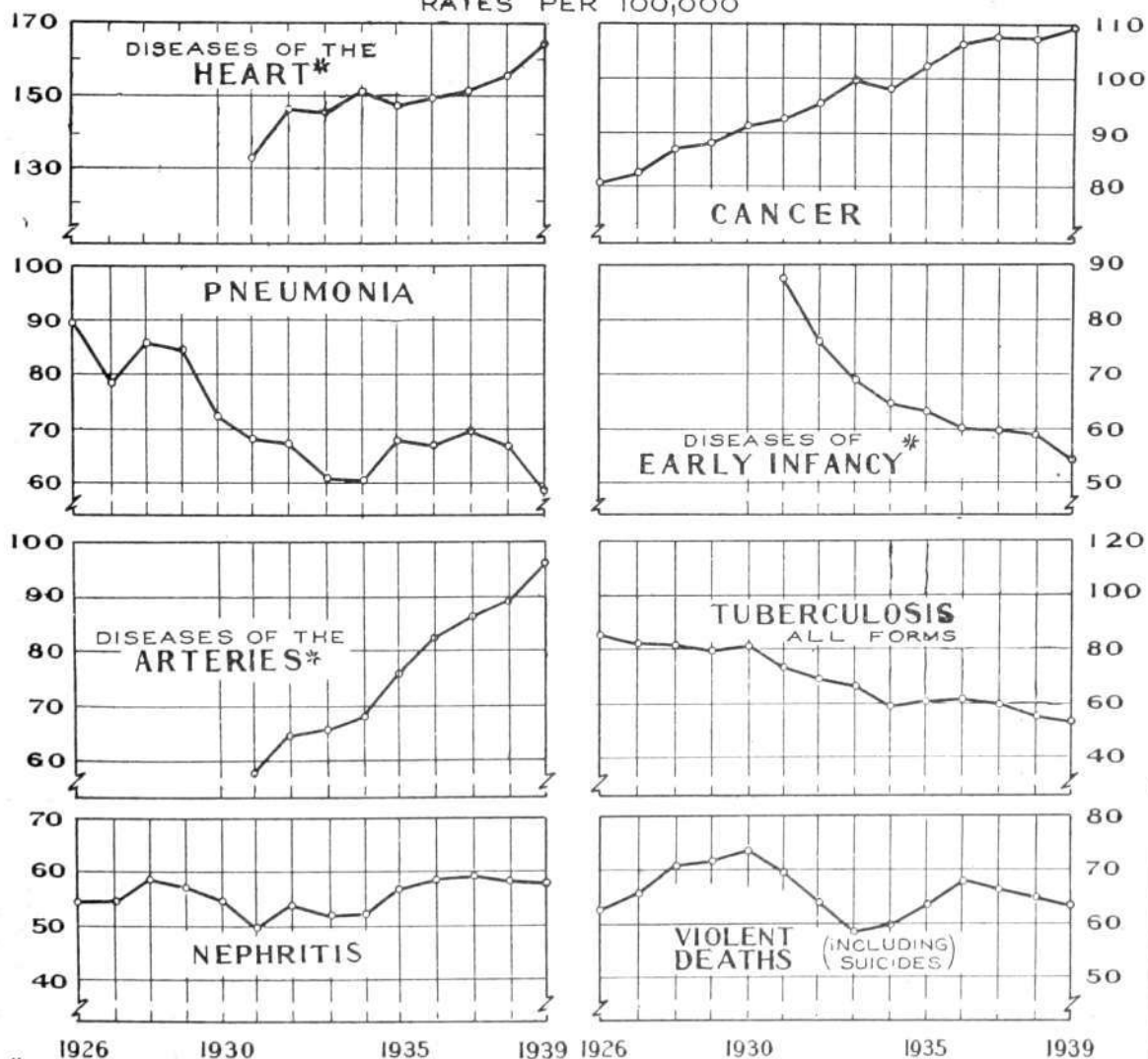
1926-1939

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON)



EIGHT IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH

RATES PER 100,000



*See text under "Causes of Death"

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 that 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.

* More accurate diagnosis should not be overlooked as a factor in changing death rates from these diseases.

20.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1935-39

Int. List No. ¹	Cause of Death	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1, 2	Typhoid fever.....	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.6
7	Measles.....	4.5	3.4	7.5	2.2	1.7
8	Scarlet fever.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5
9	Whooping-cough.....	8.2	5.4	6.9	4.4	4.8
10	Diphtheria.....	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.0
11	Influenza.....	31.1	28.3	47.4	21.1	35.0
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)....	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
18	Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system.....	50.1	50.2	49.5	45.2	43.7
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	10.4	11.2	10.6	9.5	9.1
45-53	Cancer.....	102.2	106.2	107.7	107.5	109.7
59	Diabetes mellitus.....	13.4	13.1	14.0	13.8	15.1
71	Anæmia.....	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.2
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism, or thrombosis	19.3	17.2	15.2	15.1	15.4
82d	Paralysis without specified cause.....	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	147.1	149.1	151.6	155.2	164.3
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	76.0	82.7	86.5	89.1	96.3
106	Bronchitis.....	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
107-109	Pneumonia.....	67.9	66.4	69.6	66.4	58.4
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	25.3	21.6	38.0	23.1	21.0
121	Appendicitis.....	13.7	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.7
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0
130-132	Nephritis.....	56.6	58.1	58.8	58.0	57.9
137	Diseases of the prostate.....	10.0	10.5	11.3	11.6	11.5
140-150	Puerperal causes.....	10.0	11.2	9.6	8.6	8.6
157	Congenital malformations.....	13.0	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.5
158-161	Diseases of early infancy.....	63.0	60.0	59.8	58.9	54.6
162	Senility (old age).....	17.7	15.4	15.7	15.8	14.3
163-171	Suicides.....	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.7
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	54.9	59.3	57.4	55.9	54.8
	Other specified causes.....	122.6	129.1	131.4	122.2	119.7
	Totals, Specified Causes.....	959.7	965.5	1,017.9	948.7	958.8
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases.....	7.0	6.5	7.0	5.5	5.3
	Totals, Death Rates per 100,000 Population.....	966.6	971.9	1,024.9	954.1	964.1

¹ For footnote, see end of Table 19, p. 92.

Deaths in Canadian Cities.—Deaths in Canada as a whole declined steadily for the period 1931-34, but for 1935, 1936, and 1937 there were substantial increases. The figure for the latter year was 113,824, over 9,000 more than for 1931. For 1938 there was a noticeable reduction to 106,817—only 2,300 more than for 1931—and for 1939 the figure was 108,951. The total deaths of the 67 cities listed in Table 21 show a slightly increased proportion to 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.

Deaths by Place of Residence.—The Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has published a report showing deaths by place of residence. (see page 72).

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1935-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30 and 1931-35

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
		1926-30	1931-35					
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown.....	12,361	264	262	170	168	193	179	218
Nova Scotia—								
Glace Bay.....	20,706	294	258	239	242	227	217	261
Halifax.....	59,275	884	898	747	705	731	694	728
Sydney.....	23,089	241	213	220	175	173	146	174
New Brunswick—								
Moncton.....	20,639	252	245	196	192	217	223	220
Saint John.....	47,514	712	667	558	618	645	601	630
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	228	224	164	182	184	180	193
Granby.....	10,587	115	115	138	156	113	132	130
Hull.....	29,433	354	360	362	293	343	297	332
Joliette.....	10,765	173	172	125	127	142	141	150
Lachine.....	18,630	214	186	180	167	179	194	202
Lévis.....	11,724	223	219	116	123	133	130	154
Montreal.....	818,577	11,260	9,808	9,297	9,042	9,813	9,206	9,251
Outremont.....	28,641	105	161	253	251	302	256	262
Quebec.....	130,594	2,269	1,991	1,770	1,831	2,093	1,948	1,962
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	288	293	221	242	283	278	242
St. Jean.....	11,256	120	125	111	132	141	117	123
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	199	157	163	158	171	142	164
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	450	443	347	347	340	322	326
Sorel.....	10,320	167	141	173	139	131	127	160
Thetford Mines.....	10,701	157	139	147	134	182	153	168
Three Rivers.....	35,450	556	610	567	585	643	509	500
Valleyfield.....	11,411	180	154	156	166	167	163	124
Verdun.....	60,745	398	460	476	481	508	459	509
Westmount.....	24,235	143	249	247	266	226	254	250
Ontario—								
Belleville.....	13,790	230	227	154	185	169	157	184
Brantford.....	30,107	382	362	322	376	374	385	400
Chatham.....	14,569	300	303	225	222	206	205	195
Cornwall.....	11,126	238	234	162	182	194	157	179
Fort William.....	26,277	215	203	193	190	209	169	199
Galt.....	14,006	172	187	167	144	150	174	170
Guelph.....	21,075	235	234	244	236	239	240	245
Hamilton.....	155,547	1,473	1,491	1,512	1,592	1,563	1,481	1,511
Kingston.....	23,439	476	476	361	346	324	372	353
Kitchener.....	30,793	303	347	298	300	311	276	306
London.....	71,148	1,039	1,020	813	873	851	861	903
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	215	200	169	179	184	224	199
North Bay.....	15,528	149	155	147	160	155	133	104
Oshawa.....	23,439	216	186	175	224	227	181	200
Ottawa.....	126,872	1,664	1,715	1,608	1,553	1,624	1,487	1,591
Owen Sound.....	12,839	163	181	157	161	164	170	173
Peterborough.....	22,327	308	324	274	317	301	304	280
Port Arthur.....	19,818	224	197	161	188	183	199	202
St. Catharines.....	24,753	317	283	273	264	253	288	270
St. Thomas.....	15,430	226	227	219	222	226	179	215
Sarnia.....	18,191	222	224	189	229	204	213	178
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	218	214	221	224	230	198	228
Stratford.....	17,742	200	199	202	185	188	211	204
Sudbury.....	18,518	215	235	189	254	262	240	236
Timmins.....	14,200	146	171	165	182	216	194	208
Toronto.....	631,207	6,735	6,546	6,276	6,607	6,540	6,417	6,534
Welland.....	10,709	162	138	111	93	115	101	100
Windsor ¹	98,179	965	838	787	799	861	770	789
Woodstock.....	11,395	173	177	138	152	149	137	154

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

21.—Deaths in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1935-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
		1926-30	1931-35					
Manitoba—								
Brandon.....	16,461 ¹	244	225	128	145	124	147	164
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ¹	482	417	156	192	164	189	138
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ¹	1,757	1,712	1,690	1,827	1,764	1,720	1,848
Saskatchewan—								
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ¹	226	196	136	138	184	152	146
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ¹	153	175	98	110	100	85	91
Regina.....	53,354 ¹	481	468	338	365	386	361	384
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ¹	485	450	255	284	313	284	296
Alberta—								
Calgary.....	83,407 ¹	756	730	691	751	692	716	710
Edmonton.....	85,774 ¹	862	884	656	714	686	722	638
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ¹	185	193	97	118	116	114	117
British Columbia—								
New Westminster.....	17,524	273	287	188	189	197	176	179
Vancouver.....	246,593	2,175	2,303	2,411	2,581	2,687	2,629	2,644
Victoria.....	39,082	552	561	470	521	521	550	540

¹ Census of 1936.

Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—The Netherlands, the Union of South Africa (Whites), Australia, Canada and New Zealand, 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 or Province	Year	Crude Death Rate	Country	Year	Crude Death Rate
Netherlands.....	1937	8·8	Scotland.....	1938	12·6
Union of South Africa (Whites)....	1938	9·5	Belgium.....	1937	13·2
Australia.....	1938	9·6	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	13·3
Canada	1939	9·6	Austria.....	1937	13·4
Saskatchewan.....	1939	6·4	Bulgaria.....	1937	13·5
Alberta.....	1939	7·3	Latvia.....	1938	13·5
Manitoba.....	1939	8·5	Northern Ireland.....	1939	13·5
British Columbia.....	1939	9·7	Lithuania.....	1939	13·6
Ontario.....	1939	10·0	Italy.....	1938	14·0
Quebec.....	1939	10·4	Poland.....	1937	14·0
New Brunswick.....	1939	11·3	Hungary.....	1937	14·2
Nova Scotia.....	1939	11·4	Ireland (Eire).....	1939	14·2
Prince Edward Island.....	1939	11·9	Estonia.....	1937	14·7
New Zealand.....	1938	9·7	Palestine.....	1938	15·0
Norway.....	1938	10·0	Greece.....	1937	15·2
Denmark.....	1938	10·3	Jamaica.....	1937	15·3
Uruguay.....	1937	10·4	Spain.....	1935	15·3
United States (reg. area).....	1939	10·6	France.....	1938	15·4
Iceland.....	1937	11·2	Japan.....	1937	17·0
Sweden.....	1938	11·5	Costa Rica.....	1937	18·2
England and Wales.....	1938	11·6	Roumania.....	1937	18·3
Germany.....	1937	11·7	Salvador.....	1936	20·1
Switzerland.....	1939	11·8	Ceylon.....	1938	21·0
British Isles.....	1938	11·9	British India.....	1937	22·4
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1938	12·1	Straits Settlements.....	1937	22·5
Finland.....	1937	12·3	Chile.....	1938	24·5
Panama.....	1937	12·4	Egypt.....	1937	27·2

Subsection 2.—Infantile 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, statistics show an improvement each year. For the years for which figures are available there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. Figures for 1939 show the lowest rate since the system was established, viz., 61 per thousand live births. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. Table 23 gives figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1932 to 1939 and averages for the five-year periods 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35. For 1939 Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick with rates of 79 are the two highest, Quebec is next in order with a rate of 78. A study of the Quebec rates shows that steady improvement has been made in the twelve-year period during which the Province has been included in the registration area and 1938 figures show a decrease of over 1,000 as compared with 1937, and 1939 another decrease of 276 as compared with 1938. In Canada as a whole over 9,000 infant lives were preserved in 1939 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.

23.—Infantile Mortality and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Provinces, 1932-39, with Averages, 1921-25, 1926-30, and 1931-35

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
INFANT DEATHS										
Averages, 1921-25.....	151	1,139	1,165	2	5,916	1,394	1,789	1,327	621	2
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
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
1936.....	137	781	806	6,220	3,416	779	1,030	940	465	14,574
1937.....	152	812	1,072	7,580	3,382	826	1,245	994	630	16,693
1938.....	114	754	859	6,486	3,245	750	941	812	556	14,517
1939.....	168	761	893	6,210	2,979	752	930	763	483	13,939
INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS										
Averages, 1921-25.....	77	94	105	2	83	84	83	86	61	2
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
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
1936.....	69	66	77	83	55	61	54	60	44	66
1937.....	73	70	101	100	55	64	67	63	56	76
1938.....	58	62	75	83	49	56	52	51	45	63
1939.....	79	64	79	78	46	55	51	46	39	61

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

² Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Twenty-one principal causes of death accounted in the years 1926 to 1939 for between 90 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 over 45 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1939. In 1926 the percentage was 41.4 and in 1930, 42.3, and, since the

decline in rate of infant deaths has decreased by 40 p.c. in the interval between 1926 and 1939, great improvement in the post-natal care of infants is indicated. In the years 1938 and 1939, 50.1 p.c. and 50.5 p.c., respectively, of all infants who died were less than one month old, and 37.4 p.c., and 37.3 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, 1938-39

NOTE.—Figures for the former registration area for the years 1921-25 will be found at pp. 182-183 of the 1927-28 Year Book and figures for the whole of Canada for years from 1926 in the corresponding tables of previous Year Books commencing with the 1932 edition.

International List No.	Cause of Death	Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
7	Measles.....	1926	141	122	263	118	108	113	1.1
		1938	53	38	91	45	34	40	0.6
		1939	30	39	69	26	35	30	0.5
8	Scarlet fever.....	1926	13	12	25	11	11	11	0.1
		1938	8	5	13	7	4	6	0.1
		1939	6	8	14	5	7	6	0.1
9	Whooping-cough.....	1926	358	415	773	299	368	332	3.3
		1938	154	180	334	131	161	146	2.3
		1939	200	182	382	170	163	166	2.7
10	Diphtheria.....	1926	24	23	47	20	20	20	0.2
		1938	15	5	20	13	4	9	0.1
		1939	11	20	31	9	18	14	0.2
11	Influenza ¹	1926	576	374	950	481	331	408	4.0
		1938	298	221	519	253	198	226	3.6
		1939	442	307	749	376	274	326	5.4
15	Erysipelas.....	1926	51	50	101	43	44	43	0.4
		1938	8	9	17	7	8	7	0.1
		1939	6	9	15	5	8	7	0.1
16	Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis (acute)...	1926	6	3	9	5	3	4	0.3
		1938	2	2	4	2	2	2	?
		1939	4	2	6	3	2	3	?
18	Epidemic cerebro- spinal meningitis.....	1926	33	24	57	28	21	24	0.2
		1938	12	9	21	10	8	9	0.1
		1939	9	10	19	8	9	8	0.1
23-32	Tuberculosis ¹	1926	131	102	233	109	90	100	1.0
		1938	85	59	144	72	53	63	1.0
		1939	52	56	108	44	50	47	0.8
34	Syphilis.....	1926	68	60	128	57	53	55	0.5
		1938	54	49	103	46	44	45	0.7
		1939	60	26	86	51	23	37	0.6
86	Convulsions.....	1926	263	177	440	219	157	189	1.9
		1938	82	58	140	70	52	61	1.0
		1939	80	58	138	68	52	60	1.0
106	Bronchitis.....	1926	90	60	150	75	53	64	0.6
		1938	40	27	67	34	24	29	0.5
		1939	36	14	50	31	13	22	0.4
107-109	Pneumonia.....	1926	1,410	1,077	2,487	1,176	954	1,069	10.5
		1938	1,078	765	1,843	915	686	803	12.7
		1939	1,024	729	1,753	871	652	764	12.6
116-118	Diseases of the stomach	1926	156	126	282	130	112	121	1.2
		1938	37	41	78	31	37	34	0.5
		1939	36	37	73	31	33	32	0.5
119	Diarrhoea and enteritis ¹	1926	2,451	1,867	4,318	2,045	1,654	1,855	18.2
		1938	1,009	742	1,751	856	665	763	12.1
		1939	948	642	1,590	806	574	693	11.4
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	1926	68	39	107	57	35	46	0.5
		1938	44	21	65	37	19	28	0.4
		1939	40	19	59	34	17	26	0.4
157	Congenital malformations.....	1926	777	635	1,412	648	563	607	6.0
		1938	679	619	1,298	576	555	566	8.9
		1939	742	583	1,325	631	521	577	9.5
158	Congenital debility....	1926	1,353	1,000	2,353	1,129	886	1,011	9.9
		1938	659	484	1,143	559	434	498	7.9
		1939	641	483	1,124	545	432	490	8.1
159	Premature birth.....	1926	2,936	2,147	5,083	2,449	1,902	2,184	21.5
		1938	1,895	1,405	3,300	1,608	1,259	1,438	22.7
		1939	1,680	1,322	3,002	1,429	1,182	1,308	21.5

¹ For this cause the comparability between the figure for the year 1926 and the figures for 1937 and 1938 is not exact, owing to changes in classification. ² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

24.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1938-39
—concluded

Inter-national List No.	Cause of Death	Year	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 Live Births			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
160	Injury at birth.....	1926	563	386	949	470	342	408	4.0
		1938	626	373	999	531	334	435	6.9
		1939	575	357	932	489	319	406	6.7
161	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ¹	1926	885	622	1,507	738	551	647	6.4
		1938	675	481	1,156	573	431	504	8.0
		1939	659	457	1,116	560	408	486	8.0
	Other specified causes ¹	1926	1,081	779	1,860	902	690	799	7.9
		1938	714	546	1,260	606	489	549	8.7
		1939	658	471	1,129	560	421	492	8.1
199, 200	Ill-defined causes.....	1926	103	55	158	86	49	68	0.7
		1938	84	67	151	71	60	66	1.0
		1939	100	69	169	85	62	74	1.2
		All Causes.....	1926	13,537	10,155	23,692	11,294	8,996	10,179
		1938	8,311	6,206	14,517	7,051	5,562	6,327	100.0
		1939	8,039	5,900	13,939	6,836	5,274	6,074	100.0

¹ For this cause the comparability between the figure for the year 1926 and the figures for 1937 and 1938 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, 1938-39

Age at Death	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹
1938										
Under 1 month.....	421	481	501	458	582	492	514	523	525	501
Under 1 day.....	96	150	143	154	256	187	171	197	218	183
1 day and under 1 week.....	219	208	206	170	216	179	210	195	210	191
1 week and under 2 weeks.....	44	44	72	57	45	55	74	50	50	55
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.....	18	41	30	39	39	43	30	43	16	37
3 weeks and under 1 month.....	44	38	49	38	25	29	29	38	31	34
1 month and under 2 months....	132	107	102	99	74	108	85	91	77	93
2 months and under 3 months....	114	95	81	95	68	85	85	59	74	84
3 months and under 4 months....	79	76	72	59	56	63	57	68	59	61
4 months and under 5 months....	44	61	51	53	38	64	54	58	38	50
5 months and under 6 months....	61	38	34	42	38	51	60	22	32	41
6 months and under 7 months....	44	33	37	42	31	35	36	36	41	38
7 months and under 8 months....	53	23	31	38	22	29	34	38	41	33
8 months and under 9 months....	9	23	20	34	29	24	23	32	27	30
9 months and under 10 months...	26	27	17	30	24	17	21	31	32	27
10 months and under 11 months...	9	17	28	26	18	17	16	23	25	23
11 months and under 1 year.....	9	19	24	24	20	15	14	18	27	21
Totals, 1938.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1939										
Under 1 month.....	494	457	466	465	597	520	522	498	565	505
Under 1 day.....	107	143	138	151	250	222	187	202	203	181
1 day and under 1 week.....	268	194	187	174	226	188	196	161	253	192
1 week and under 2 weeks.....	42	42	63	65	55	51	68	64	56	59
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.....	36	39	41	38	36	28	33	33	33	36
3 weeks and under 1 month.....	42	38	47	36	31	32	40	38	21	36
1 month and under 2 months....	77	106	102	107	85	90	94	104	58	98
2 months and under 3 months....	101	106	80	92	61	70	78	87	66	82
3 months and under 4 months....	71	91	90	71	50	60	63	60	56	67
4 months and under 5 months....	54	51	57	48	44	72	49	54	54	50
5 months and under 6 months....	30	46	45	43	36	32	29	46	46	40
6 months and under 7 months....	30	22	43	42	31	35	43	37	25	37
7 months and under 8 months....	54	37	32	32	27	27	35	24	27	31
8 months and under 9 months....	12	25	27	33	25	27	23	26	33	29
9 months and under 10 months...	30	22	19	31	17	21	32	25	29	26
10 months and under 11 months...	24	16	28	20	14	23	11	20	27	19
11 months and under 1 year.....	24	20	12	16	15	24	20	21	14	17
Totals, 1939.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities and Towns.—In interpreting the statistics of Table 26, it should be observed that a very low rate for any particular year means little, since wide fluctuations from year to year are the rule. Moreover, since maternity hospitals in many urban centres draw patients from surrounding districts, the rates based on place of occurrence are often quite different from rates based on place of residence. This is illustrated particularly in the case of Westmount, where the number of infant deaths under one year by place of occurrence in 1939 was 25, compared with 8 by place of residence. Vancouver has a splendid record among the large cities over the three years. Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec City, and Hull have all rates of over 100 for 1938, and most of them have high rates over the three-year period. Apart from Vancouver, already mentioned, among the large cities Montreal has recorded steady improvement over the period and Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates and good records.

26.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or Over, by Place of Residence, 1937-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30 and 1931-35

City or Town	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	1937	1938	1939	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	1937	1938	1939
Belleville, Ont.....	27	20	10	10	16	72	53	46	38	63
Brandon, Man.....	26	18	5	13	10	67	59	26	71	48
Brantford, Ont.....	52	34	23	25	29	76	54	44	50	57
Calgary, Alta.....	113	74	44	39	41	62	44	36	32	33
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	30	26	28	14	29	105	72	109	51	98
Chatham, Ont.....	38	33	15	22	15	78	68	50	64	45
Chicoutimi, Que.....	72	57	48	45	44	129	112	95	83	85
Cornwall, Ont.....	48	38	38	21	26	102	79	89	50	60
Edmonton, Alta.....	140	109	72	64	56	66	49	46	39	34
Fort William, Ont.....	46	32	15	17	16	73	57	36	39	36
Galt, Ont.....	16	15	3	13	7	57	51	13	52	32
Glace Bay, N.S.....	85	69	83	58	70	127	98	129	78	95
Granby, Que.....	29	28	17	22	25	96	79	54	67	73
Guelph, Ont.....	23	20	15	12	22	59	57	41	29	59
Halifax, N.S.....	127	119	91	85	74	87	73	70	66	58
Hamilton, Ont.....	200	167	91	94	75	66	56	38	37	31
Hull, Que.....	132	102	96	78	90	132	117	118	97	108
Joliette, Que.....	52	35	28	24	25	149	106	102	85	84
Kingston, Ont.....	59	38	21	31	31	99	58	45	64	62
Kitchener, Ont.....	43	35	25	29	19	58	47	44	50	34
Lachine, Que.....	49	29	24	16	20	111	73	66	41	64
Lethbridge, Alta.....	33	34	14	17	4	76	64	58	76	16
Lévis, Que.....	37	25	22	20	12	120	96	98	95	60
London, Ont.....	91	77	37	37	47	66	56	33	31	38
Moncton, N.B.....	40	24	31	23	21	76	49	83	60	50
Montreal, Que.....	2,735	1,862	1,489	1,270	1,179	135	98	87	75	71
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	39	24	21	12	8	62	52	63	37	27
New Westminster, B.C.....	27	24	13	11	10	51	43	38	28	25
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	31	21	10	14	13	66	50	32	40	42
North Bay, Ont.....	35	23	20	18	10	85	59	67	54	30
Oshawa, Ont.....	53	29	29	26	15	83	55	59	52	33
Ottawa, Ont.....	327	257	202	149	129	110	87	84	60	54
Outremont, Que.....	8	5	6	3	5	65	53	34	15	24
Owen Sound, Ont.....	15	16	10	11	12	46	50	40	42	47
Peterborough, Ont.....	39	35	20	22	26	67	61	41	42	52
Port Arthur, Ont.....	45	24	17	26	27	83	47	46	60	71
Prince Albert, Sask.....	34	27	14	15	13	102	68	57	65	55
Quebec, Que.....	727	538	530	450	415	166	130	139	121	108
Regina, Sask.....	92	61	48	37	44	67	48	51	40	46
St. Boniface, Man.....	59	46	11	7	8	70	43	41	25	28
St. Catharines, Ont.....	40	27	9	17	17	67	46	22	39	33
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	55	42	36	28	27	166	119	93	74	75
St. Jean, Que.....	26	19	14	17	15	79	64	52	62	53
St. Thomas, Ont.....	20	16	7	15	4	60	54	39	63	16
Saint John, N.B.....	113	91	66	60	49	99	76	69	65	50
Sarnia, Ont.....	32	22	16	15	13	74	53	52	41	38
Saskatoon, Sask.....	86	48	26	23	10	81	50	47	43	19
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	42	25	29	27	24	69	44	70	52	48
Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	103	53	47	37	34	157	93	98	72	64
Sherbrooke, Que.....	77	61	44	47	39	97	81	67	68	55
Sorel, Que.....	56	36	29	33	38	187	136	123	136	160
Stratford, Ont.....	21	19	15	14	12	55	56	64	56	54

26.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 or Over, by Place of Residence, 1937-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30 and 1931-35—concluded

City or Town	Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	1937	1938	1939	Average 1926-30	Average 1931-35	1937	1938	1939
Sudbury, Ont.....	54	66	58	54	60	108	83	63	50	54
Sydney, N.S.....	40	26	16	17	10	77	44	29	33	19
Thetford Mines, Que.....	52	32	37	27	23	113	91	110	76	70
Three Rivers, Que.....	228	237	312	199	138	171	200	292	174	118
Timmins, Ont.....	60	57	67	55	51	123	101	89	65	59
Toronto, Ont.....	914	673	357	387	322	75	59	42	44	38
Valleyfield, Que.....	40	31	17	23	17	126	87	53	76	52
Vancouver, B.C.....	173	117	107	114	92	46	35	32	32	26
Verdun, Que.....	91	68	67	65	53	86	67	59	54	47
Victoria, B.C.....	33	23	17	17	19	46	33	44	39	43
Welland, Ont.....	20	19	9	10	10	69	66	45	48	49
Westmount, Que.....	11	33	8	7	8	102	105	62	47	66
Windsor, Ont. ¹	203	106	86	64	58	73	52	47	33	33
Winnipeg, Man.....	277	170	120	103	87	61	43	43	37	31
Woodstock, Ont.....	14	12	12	10	10	58	51	63	52	56

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The low record of infantile mortality is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1938 the rate of infantile mortality was only 36 per 1,000 live births as compared with 68 in 1905. The Netherlands, Australia, Sweden, and Norway, with rates of 38, 38, 41, and 42 in their latest available years were next in respect of low infantile mortality (with the exception of Iceland).

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 53 in 1938, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 64 in 1937. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 38 in 1937.

27.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World and in the Provinces of Canada in Recent Years

Country or Province	Year	Rate of Infantile Mortality	Country	Year	Rate of Infantile Mortality
Iceland.....	1937	32	Scotland.....	1938	70
New Zealand.....	1938	36	Northern Ireland.....	1939	70
Australia.....	1938	38	Belgium.....	1937	83
Netherlands.....	1937	38	Austria.....	1937	90
Sweden.....	1938	41	Estonia.....	1937	91
Norway.....	1937	42	Uruguay.....	1936	92
Switzerland.....	1939	43	Newfoundland and Labrador...	1938	93
United States (reg. area).....	1939	48	Panama.....	1934	95
Union of South Africa (Whites)...	1938	52	Italy.....	1938	106
England and Wales.....	1938	53	Japan.....	1937	106
British Isles.....	1938	56	Spain.....	1935	109
Denmark.....	1938	59	Palestine.....	1938	112
Canada.....	1939	61	Jamaica.....	1937	119
British Columbia.....	1939	39	Salvador.....	1936	120
Alberta.....	1939	46	Czechoslovakia.....	1937	122
Ontario.....	1939	46	Greece.....	1937	122
Saskatchewan.....	1939	51	Lithuania.....	1939	122
Manitoba.....	1939	55	Hungary.....	1937	134
Nova Scotia.....	1939	64	Poland.....	1937	136
Quebec.....	1939	78	Costa Rica.....	1937	142
New Brunswick.....	1939	79	Bulgaria.....	1937	150
Prince Edward Island.....	1939	79	Straits Settlements.....	1937	156
Germany.....	1937	64	Ceylon.....	1938	161
France.....	1938	65	British India.....	1937	162
Ireland (Eire).....	1939	65	Egypt.....	1937	165
Latvia.....	1938	68	Roumania.....	1937	178
Finland.....	1937	69	Chile.....	1938	236

Infantile Mortality in Certain Cities of the World.—It is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is, 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 38 per 1,000 live births in 1939, as against a rate of 57 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. In 1937, Berlin had an infantile mortality rate of 61 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 65 for Germany; Paris had a rate of 59 in 1937, compared with a rate of 65 for France and, in 1938, London had a rate of 50 compared with 53 for England and Wales.

In Canada, Montreal had, in 1939, an infantile mortality of 70 per 1,000 live births as compared with 78 for the Province of Quebec. Toronto had, in 1939, an infantile mortality rate of 43 per 1,000 live births as against 46 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 1938

City	Country	Rate of Infantile Mortality	City	Country	Rate of Infantile Mortality
Oslo.....	Norway.....	25 ¹	Sheffield.....	England.....	50
Victoria.....	Canada.....	29	Frankfort-on-		
Calgary.....	Canada.....	30	Main.....	Germany.....	51 ²
Adelaide.....	Australia.....	31 ¹	Copenhagen.....	Denmark.....	53 ¹
Amsterdam.....	Netherlands.....	32 ¹	Johannesburg....	Union of South Africa	56
Vancouver.....	Canada.....	33	Hamburg.....	Germany.....	56 ¹
Chicago.....	United States.....	34	Leipzig.....	Germany.....	56 ²
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	34 ¹	Moncton.....	Canada.....	59
Auckland.....	New Zealand.....	35	Paris.....	France.....	59 ¹
Windsor.....	Canada.....	36	Breslau.....	Germany.....	60 ¹
Hamilton.....	Canada.....	37	Berlin.....	Germany.....	61 ¹
Melbourne.....	Australia.....	37 ¹	Birmingham....	England.....	61
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	37	Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	61
Saskatoon.....	Canada.....	37	Ottawa.....	Canada.....	61
New York.....	United States.....	38	Saint John.....	Canada.....	62
Wellington.....	New Zealand.....	38	Halifax.....	Canada.....	63
Sydney.....	Australia.....	39 ¹	Antwerp.....	Belgium.....	66 ¹
Brisbane.....	Australia.....	40 ¹	Cologne.....	Germany.....	66 ¹
Edmonton.....	Canada.....	40	Munich.....	Germany.....	66 ¹
Regina.....	Canada.....	41	Manchester.....	England.....	69
Perth.....	Australia.....	42 ¹	Verdun.....	Canada.....	69
Capetown.....	Union of South Africa	44	Montreal.....	Canada.....	73
Hobart.....	Tasmania.....	45 ¹	Liverpool.....	England.....	74
London.....	Canada.....	45	Cork.....	Ireland (Eire).....	76
Dresden.....	Germany.....	48 ¹	Glasgow.....	Scotland.....	87
Toronto.....	Canada.....	48	Brandon.....	Canada.....	95
Washington.....	United States.....	48	Quebec.....	Canada.....	122
London.....	England.....	50	Bombay.....	India.....	161 ¹
			Madras.....	British India.....	170 ¹

¹ 1937 rate.

² 1936 rate.

Subsection 3.—Maternal Mortality

Of cognate interest with infantile mortality is the important subject of maternal mortality arising out of pregnancy and child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Tables 29 and 30 to be at its lowest among mothers under twenty-five years of age.

29.—Maternal Deaths in Canada and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Age Groups, 1936-39, with Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1926-32 will be found at p. 208 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and for 1933-35 at p. 186 of the 1937 Year Book.

Age Group	Year	Live Births	Maternal Deaths		Age Group	Year	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	
			No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Under 20 years..	1936	13,576	59	4.3	30-39.....	1936	75,311	515	6.8
	1937	13,795	56	4.1		1937	73,996	454	6.1
	1938	14,837	45	3.0		1938	75,720	440	5.8
	1939	15,178	63	4.2		1939	75,668	402	5.3
20-24.....	1936	56,627	230	4.1	40 or over.....	1936	12,888	157	12.2
	1937	57,818	177	3.1		1937	12,391	140	11.3
	1938	60,995	133	2.2		1938	12,207	134	11.0
	1939	60,137	158	2.6		1939	11,686	129	11.0
25-29.....	1936	61,969	272	4.4	Averages.....	1926-30	236,520	1,339	5.7
		62,335	244	3.9	Averages.....	1931-35	228,352	1,154	5.1
	1937	65,687	216	3.3	Totals.....	1936	220,371	1,233	5.6
		66,799	215	3.2	Totals.....	1937	220,235	1,071	4.9
	1938	65,687	216	3.3	Totals.....	1938	229,446	968	4.2
		66,799	215	3.2	Totals.....	1939	229,468	967	4.2

30.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province by Age Groups, 1939, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1936-39, and Averages, 1926-30 and 1931-35

NOTE.—For totals 1926-30, see p. 183 of the Canada Year Book, 1933, for totals 1931-34, p. 182 of the 1936 edition and for 1935, p. 187 of the 1937 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, 1936.....	11	51	69	450	355	70	86	91	50	1,233
Totals, 1937.....	12	35	39	397	319	55	86	77	51	1,071
Totals, 1938.....	5	51	52	408	251	39	46	68	48	968
Totals, 1939.....	16	49	54	369	276	47	59	59	38	967
Age Group, 1939										
Under 20 years.....	1	3	9	14	20	2	4	3	7	63
20-24.....	1	9	12	50	51	7	13	10	5	158
25-29.....	3	12	5	93	55	12	8	14	13	215
30-39.....	8	21	23	155	120	18	23	24	10	402
40 or over.....	3	4	5	57	30	8	11	8	3	129
Age not stated.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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, 1936.....	5.6	4.3	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.5	5.8	4.7	5.6
Totals, 1937.....	5.7	3.0	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.9
Totals, 1938.....	2.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	3.8	2.9	2.5	4.3	3.8	4.2
Totals, 1939.....	7.5	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.2

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

31.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Death, 1939

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.....	Nil	6	7	18	42	5	5	13	12	108
	(a) Abortion.....	"	5	6	16	24	5	2	10	8	76
	(b) Self-induced abortion	"	1	1	2	18	Nil	3	3	4	32
141	Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included).....	1	1	1	10	10	1	2	2	4	32
	(a) Abortion.....	1	1	Nil	10	6	1	2	1	4	26
	(b) Self-induced abortion	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	6
142	Ectopic gestation.....	Nil	2	2	2	11	1	4	1	2	25
	(a) With septic conditions	"	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	5
	(b) Without mention of septic conditions.....	"	1	1	2	10	1	3	Nil	2	20
143	Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded).....	1	1	Nil	6	4	Nil	Nil	1	1	14
144	Puerperal hæmorrhage....	3	9	11	67	38	9	5	11	7	160
	(a) Placenta prævia....	1	3	1	12	11	1	2	1	Nil	32
	(b) Other hæmorrhages.	2	6	10	55	27	8	3	10	7	128
145	Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as due to abortion).....	2	4	8	100	50	8	15	7	3	197
	(a) Puerperal septicæmia and pyæmia.....	2	4	8	100	50	8	15	7	3	197
	(b) Puerperal tetanus....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
146	Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	3	13	10	81	42	11	15	7	2	184
147	Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	3	5	5	12	13	3	Nil	5	2	48
148	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism, or sudden death (not specified as septic).....	2	2	6	28	44	3	9	6	1	101
	(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis..	Nil	2	Nil	4	8	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	16
	(b) Embolism.....	1	Nil	6	13	25	1	5	2	1	54
	(c) Sudden death.....	1	"	Nil	11	11	2	2	4	Nil	31
149	Other accidents of childbirth.....	1	4	4	43	21	4	4	5	2	88
	(a) Cæsarean operation..	Nil	2	1	5	10	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	19
	(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	2	2	2	"	10
	(c) Dystocia.....	1	"	1	17	5	1	Nil	2	"	27
	(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition.....	Nil	1	Nil	6	3	1	1	Nil	"	12
	(e) Others under this title	"	1	2	11	3	Nil	Nil	1	2	20
150	Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state.....	Nil	2	Nil	2	1	2	Nil	1	2	10
	(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	"	1	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	1
	(b) Others under this title	"	1	"	2	1	2	"	1	2	9
	Totals.....	16	49	54	369	27	47	59	59	38	967

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 4.—Natural Increase

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 the rates for 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939—10·6, 10·3, 9·6, 11·0, and 10·7, respectively—irregularly continued the downward trend. Among the provinces the trends generally

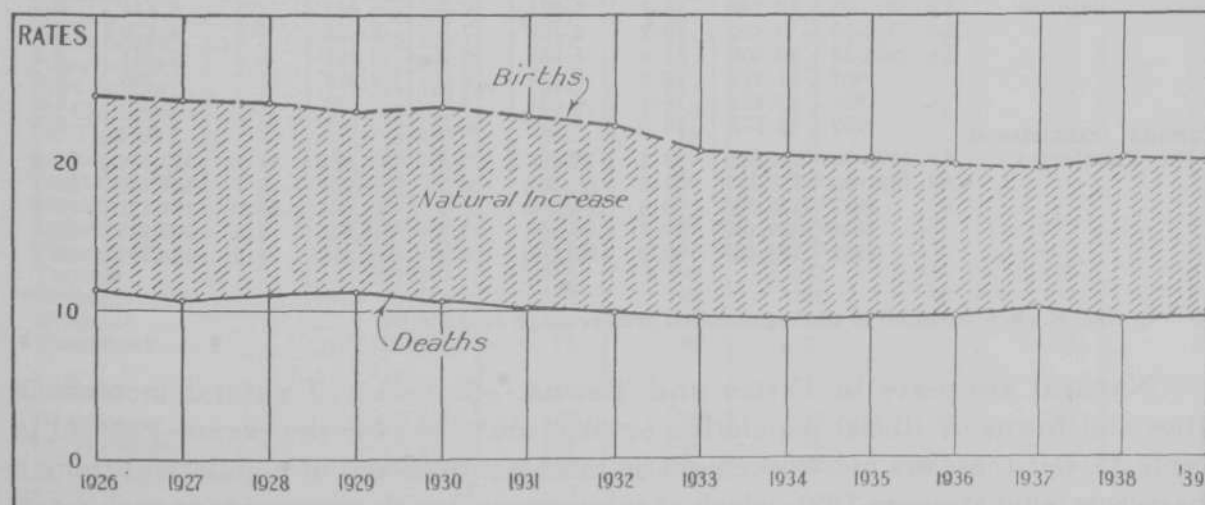
follow that of Canada as a whole, except in the Maritime Provinces, for each of which the trend is not so regularly downward and was, in fact, upward between 1934 and 1938. For 1939 the only provinces showing increases are Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Alberta. Quebec shows the greatest improvement in death rate for the period since 1926. The rate of 10·3 for 1936 was the lowest for the period 1926-39. In 1938 the rate was 10·4. The birth rate is declining here as elsewhere and the rate of natural increase has shown a definitely downward trend, although not so markedly as that of Saskatchewan.

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 for Quebec was 17·1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience, it stood at 14·4 in 1939. Saskatchewan has usually approached Quebec in the matter of natural increase and for the years 1934 and 1935 the rates for this prairie province actually exceeded those for Quebec, although for later years they have been lower. Alberta followed Saskatchewan in order. 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. The high rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 10·6 in 1935, 10·3 in 1936, 9·6 in 1937, 11·0 in 1938, and 10·7 in 1939, in spite of the fact that the rate for British Columbia, which has always been low, was only 4·4 in 1937, 6·6 in 1938, and 6·3 in 1939. The rate of natural increase in 1938 was 15·5 per 1,000 in the Union of South Africa (Whites), 8·2 in New Zealand, 7·9 in Australia, 5·7 in Ireland (Eire), 6·3 in Northern Ireland, 5·1 in Scotland, and 3·5 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 for 1937 (the latest uniform year) are: Netherlands, 11·0; Japan, 13·6; Italy, 8·7; Denmark, 7·2; Germany, 7·1; United States, 5·8; Finland, 6·6; Switzerland, 3·7; Norway, 4·7; Belgium, 2·2; Sweden, 2·3; France, - 0·3.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE IN CANADA

1926 - 1939
RATES PER 1000 POPULATION
(Exclusive of the Northwest Territories and Yukon)



32.—Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, 1937-39, with Averages 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. 70). 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; for 1931-33 at p. 147 of the 1936 edition; and for 1934-36 at p. 191 of the 1938 Year Book.

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	
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
	1937	2,093	22.5	584	6.3	1,146	12.3	947	10.2
	1938	1,974	21.0	591	6.3	1,030	11.0	944	10.0
Nova Scotia.....	1939	2,128	22.4	641	6.7	1,133	11.9	995	10.5
	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
	1937	11,572	21.4	4,337	8.0	6,083	11.2	5,489	10.1
New Brunswick.....	1938	12,241	22.3	4,089	7.5	6,087	11.1	6,154	11.2
	1939	11,825	21.3	5,024	9.1	6,324	11.4	5,501	9.9
	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
Quebec ¹	1937	10,580	24.0	3,671	8.3	5,433	12.3	5,147	11.7
	1938	11,447	25.7	3,371	7.6	4,898	11.0	6,549	14.7
	1939	11,286	25.0	3,726	8.3	5,082	11.3	6,204	13.7
	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
Ontario.....	1937	75,635	24.1	24,876	7.9	35,456	11.3	40,179	12.8
	1938	78,145	24.6	25,044	7.9	32,609	10.3	45,536	14.3
	1939	79,621	24.8	28,911	9.0	33,888	10.4	46,233	14.4
	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
Manitoba.....	Av. 1931-35	65,000	18.3	24,260	6.8	35,782	10.1	29,218	8.2
	1937	61,645	16.6	29,893	8.1	38,475	10.4	23,170	6.2
	1938	65,564	17.6	30,080	8.1	36,890	9.9	28,674	7.7
	1939	64,123	17.1	34,657	9.2	37,530	10.0	26,593	7.1
	Av. 1921-25	16,590	26.8	4,634	7.5	5,348	8.6	11,242	18.2
Saskatchewan.....	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
	1937	12,888	18.0	6,113	8.5	6,070	8.5	6,818	9.5
	1938	13,478	18.7	6,262	8.7	5,893	8.2	7,585	10.5
	1939	13,583	18.7	7,676	10.6	6,157	8.5	7,426	10.2
Alberta.....	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
	1937	18,640	19.9	5,790	6.2	6,927	7.4	11,713	12.5
	1938	18,230	19.4	5,893	6.3	6,079	6.5	12,151	12.9
British Columbia....	1939	18,059	19.0	7,323	7.7	6,031	6.4	12,028	12.6
	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
	1937	15,903	20.4	6,345	8.2	6,261	8.0	9,642	12.4
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories)....	1938	15,891	20.3	6,973	8.9	5,871	7.5	10,020	12.8
	1939	16,470	20.9	7,838	9.9	5,789	7.3	10,681	13.6
	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
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories)....	1937	11,279	15.0	6,191	8.2	7,973	10.6	3,306	4.4
	1938	12,476	16.4	6,135	8.1	7,460	9.8	5,016	6.6
	1939	12,373	16.0	7,862	10.2	7,517	9.7	4,856	6.3
	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
Canada ¹ (exclusive of the Territories)....	1937	220,235	19.8	87,800	7.9	113,824	10.2	106,411	9.6
	1938	229,446	20.5	88,438	7.9	106,817	9.5	122,629	11.0
	1939	229,468	20.3	103,658	9.2	108,951	9.6	120,517	10.7

¹ Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Natural Increase in Cities and Towns.—Statistics of natural increase in cities and towns of 10,000 population or over are given for the period 1926-39 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.

33.—Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1936-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30, and 1931-35

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages		1936	1937	1938	1939
		1926-30	1931-35				
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	12,361	23	99	110	63	96	78
Nova Scotia—							
Glace Bay.....	20,706	378	445	419	418	530	478
Halifax.....	59,275	573	732	738	563	601	537
Sydney.....	23,089	270	374	378	381	373	342
New Brunswick—							
Moncton.....	20,689	266	249	195	157	161	196
Saint John.....	47,514	432	536	327	307	322	341
Quebec—							
Chicoutimi.....	11,877	325	284	318	319	365	325
Granby.....	10,587	183	239	153	204	194	212
Hull.....	29,433	647	515	529	474	511	501
Joliette.....	10,765	174	157	155	133	140	147
Lachine.....	18,630	228	212	161	182	194	109
Lévis.....	11,724	84	42	82	92	81	45
Montreal.....	818,577	8,945	9,194	7,778	7,269	7,689	7,304
Outremont.....	28,641	19	-66	-70	-124	-54	-52
Quebec.....	130,594	2,110	2,146	1,933	1,732	1,781	1,863
St. Hyacinthe.....	13,448	45	59	126	104	99	119
St. Jean.....	11,256	204	170	157	129	156	160
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,345	459	413	363	309	369	370
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	336	310	335	312	368	382
Sorel.....	10,320	130	124	106	105	116	78
Theftord Mines.....	10,701	308	212	158	155	204	159
Three Rivers.....	35,450	773	577	528	427	637	665
Valleyfield.....	11,411	137	204	172	156	139	201
Verdun.....	60,745	659	561	717	632	736	624
Westmount.....	24,235	-33	64	-140	-96	-106	-129
Ontario—							
Belleville.....	13,790	140	149	75	50	109	68
Brantford.....	30,107	300	265	182	144	112	109
Chatbam.....	14,569	185	181	51	95	138	140
Cornwall.....	11,126	230	243	243	235	262	257
Fort William.....	26,277	420	355	225	207	268	241
Galt.....	14,006	105	109	56	85	75	50
Guelph.....	21,075	160	117	155	127	176	131
Hamilton.....	155,547	1,568	1,467	829	835	1,073	941
Kingston.....	23,439	119	181	104	143	115	151
Kitchener.....	30,793	451	405	302	256	300	254
London.....	71,148	292	359	235	274	342	325
Niagara Falls.....	19,046	251	221	135	129	127	113
North Bay.....	15,528	268	235	157	143	199	231
Oshawa.....	23,439	429	339	273	266	322	252
Ottawa.....	126,872	1,301	1,247	946	790	1,016	798
Owen Sound.....	12,839	171	138	76	83	89	80
Peterborough.....	22,327	271	253	157	185	216	217
Port Arthur.....	19,818	318	314	151	183	232	179
St. Catharines.....	24,753	279	306	155	154	153	251
St. Thomas.....	15,430	100	69	-19	-46	61	43
Sarnia.....	18,191	209	189	115	103	155	165
Sault Ste. Marie.....	23,082	395	360	237	186	317	273
Stratford.....	17,742	184	141	68	45	40	17
Sudbury.....	18,518	283	562	519	658	840	882
Timmins.....	14,200	345	392	457	538	648	662
Toronto.....	631,207	5,475	4,890	2,377	1,950	2,412	1,870
Welland.....	10,709	126	148	108	85	108	106
Windsor ¹	98,179	1,826	1,200	1,134	958	1,178	992
Woodstock.....	11,395	73	60	23	41	57	24
Manitoba—							
Brandon.....	16,461 ²	146	78	56	72	36	46
St. Boniface.....	16,275 ²	361	647	73	103	95	149
Winnipeg.....	215,814 ²	2,770	2,232	886	1,024	1,044	958

¹ Includes East Windsor, Sandwich, and Walkerville.

² Census of 1936.

33.—Natural Increase in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population or Over, by Place of Residence, 1936-39, with Averages, by Place of Occurrence, 1926-30, and 1931-35—concluded

Province and City or Town	Census Population, 1931	Averages		1936	1937	1938	1939
		1926-30	1931-35				
Saskatchewan—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,805 ¹	397	268	163	151	171	145
Prince Albert.....	11,049 ¹	181	223	104	145	146	144
Regina.....	53,354 ¹	887	802	472	551	573	571
Saskatoon.....	41,734 ¹	573	505	302	238	245	243
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	83,407 ¹	1,050	965	534	525	505	530
Edmonton.....	85,774 ¹	1,260	1,362	731	890	910	993
Lethbridge.....	13,523 ¹	251	338	121	127	111	131
British Columbia—							
New Westminster.....	17,524	252	271	145	141	224	218
Vancouver.....	246,593	1,601	1,056	416	617	914	876
Victoria.....	39,082	165	136	-135	-131	-111	-93

¹ Census of 1936.

Natural Increase, by Sex.—In Table 34 the relationship of births to deaths is shown by sex from 1926 to 1939 for Canada and for 1939 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 Province and Sex, 1939, with Totals, 1933-39, 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
Canada¹ Av. 1926-30...	121,552	58,351	63,201	114,968	50,573	64,395	127,586
Av. 1931-35...	117,142	55,967	61,175	111,210	47,635	63,575	124,750
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
Totals, 1936...	113,289	57,728	55,561	107,082	49,322	57,760	113,321
Totals, 1937...	113,143	62,109	51,034	107,092	51,715	55,377	106,411
Totals, 1938...	117,862	58,817	59,045	111,584	48,000	63,584	122,629
Totals, 1939...	117,594	59,907	57,687	111,874	49,044	62,830	120,517
Province, 1939							
Prince Edward Island..	1,127	578	549	1,001	555	446	995
Nova Scotia.....	5,919	3,387	2,532	5,906	2,937	2,969	5,501
New Brunswick.....	5,813	2,781	3,032	5,473	2,301	3,172	6,204
Quebec.....	40,795	17,545	23,250	38,826	15,843	22,983	46,233
Ontario.....	32,935	20,310	12,625	31,188	17,220	13,968	26,593
Manitoba.....	6,978	3,531	3,447	6,605	2,626	3,979	7,426
Saskatchewan.....	9,249	3,593	5,656	8,810	2,438	6,372	12,028
Alberta.....	8,420	3,468	4,952	8,050	2,321	5,729	10,681
British Columbia.....	6,358	4,714	1,644	6,015	2,803	3,212	4,856

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—General Information

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 1,107,914 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement, but the War of 1914-18 dried up the sources of 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 1917 numbered only about 3,000, as compared with 157,000 in 1913; immigrant arrivals from other countries, except the United States, numbered less than 3,000 in 1915, as compared with approximately 146,000 in 1913. Since the War of 1914-18, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Assimilation of Immigrants.—Statistics of the cumulative effect of immigration on the racial composition of the population, showing the percentages of each origin born in Canada and in other countries and also the leading races with which the males have intermarried, as found at the Census of 1931, were presented at pp. 159-160 of the 1939 Year Book and at pp. 144-146 of the 1940 edition. The information was summarized from Census Monograph No. 4 "Racial Origins and

* Revised under the direction of F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Nativity of the Canadian People", copies of which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for 35 cents each.

Expenditures on Immigration.—From Confederation to Mar. 31, 1940, Canada has spent \$66,280,935 on the encouragement and control of immigration, over 68 p.c. of which was spent in the three decades 1901-1930. Expenditures for the five latest years will be found in the Public Finance chapter of this volume, while yearly details may be obtained from the "Public Accounts", published annually by the Department of Finance.

Section 2.—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 they know at home rather than take the risks of a new adventure at a distance. Indeed, the depression that 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 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 that would be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation was an important factor in reducing immigration during the depression years. 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.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Immigration since Confederation

The wide fluctuations in the immigration movement since the middle of the nineteenth century are shown in Table 1. The period of heavy movement between 1902 and 1914 was cut down severely between 1915 and 1918. Since 1929 the figures have been the lowest on record for any decade.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, Calendar Years 1852-1940

Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1852..	29,307	1867..	14,666	1882..	112,458	1897..	21,716	1912..	375,756	1927..	158,886
1853..	29,464	1868..	12,765	1883..	133,624	1898..	31,900	1913..	400,870	1928..	166,783
1854..	37,263	1869..	18,630	1884..	103,824	1899..	44,543	1914..	150,484	1929..	164,993
1855..	25,296	1870..	24,706	1885..	79,169	1900..	41,681	1915..	36,665	1930..	104,806
1856..	22,544	1871..	27,773	1886..	69,152	1901..	55,747	1916..	55,914	1931..	27,530
1857..	33,854	1872..	36,578	1887..	84,526	1902..	89,102	1917..	72,910	1932..	20,591
1858..	12,339	1873..	50,050	1888..	88,766	1903..	138,660	1918..	41,845	1933..	14,382
1859..	6,300	1874..	39,373	1889..	91,600	1904..	131,252	1919..	107,698	1934..	12,476
1860..	6,276	1875..	27,382	1890..	75,067	1905..	141,465	1920..	138,824	1935..	11,277
1861..	13,589	1876..	25,633	1891..	82,165	1906..	211,653	1921..	91,728	1936..	11,643
1862..	18,294	1877..	27,082	1892..	30,996	1907..	272,409	1922..	64,224	1937..	15,101
1863..	21,000	1878..	29,807	1893..	29,633	1908..	143,326	1923..	133,729	1938..	17,244
1864..	24,779	1879..	40,492	1894..	20,829	1909..	173,694	1924..	124,164	1939..	16,994
1865..	18,958	1880..	38,505	1895..	18,790	1910..	286,839	1925..	84,907	1940..	11,324
1866..	11,427	1881..	47,991	1896..	16,835	1911..	331,288	1926..	135,982		

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Other Countries, Calendar Years 1908-40

NOTE.—The 1936 edition of the Year Book shows 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	1925.....	35,362	17,717	31,828	84,907
1909.....	52,344	80,409	40,941	173,694	1926.....	48,819	20,944	66,219	135,982
1910.....	112,638	108,350	65,851	286,839	1927.....	52,940	23,818	82,128	158,886
1911.....	144,076	112,028	75,184	331,288	1928.....	55,848	29,933	81,002	166,783
1912.....	145,859	120,095	109,802	375,756	1929.....	66,801	31,852	66,340	164,993
1913.....	156,984	97,783	146,103	400,870	1930.....	31,709	25,632	47,465	104,806
1914.....	49,879	50,213	50,392	150,484	1931.....	7,678	15,195	4,657	27,530
1915.....	9,606	24,297	2,762	36,665	1932.....	3,327	13,709	3,555	20,591
1916.....	8,596	41,779	5,539	55,914	1933.....	2,304	8,500	3,578	14,382
1917.....	2,632	65,737	4,541	72,910	1934.....	2,166	6,071	4,239	12,476
1918.....	4,484	31,769	5,592	41,845	1935.....	2,103	5,291	3,883	11,277
1919.....	57,251	42,129	8,318	107,698	1936.....	2,197	4,876	4,570	11,643
1920.....	75,804	40,188	22,832	138,824	1937.....	2,859	5,555	6,687	15,101
1921.....	43,772	23,888	24,068	91,728	1938.....	3,389	5,833	8,022	17,244
1922.....	31,005	17,534	15,685	64,224	1939.....	3,544	5,649	7,801	16,994
1923.....	70,110	16,716	46,903	133,729	1940.....	3,021	7,134	1,169	11,324
1924.....	57,612	16,042	50,510	124,164					

Subsection 2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 3, of the 16,994 immigrants who came to Canada in the calendar year 1939, males constituted only 45.2 p.c. of the total, as compared with 43.0 p.c. in 1938. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females, as shown at p. 213 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book, where figures for the fiscal years 1911-34 will be found.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrant Arrivals, by Age Groups, Calendar Years 1938 and 1939

Year and Age Group	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1938										
0-14 years of age	2,682	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,682	2,457	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,457
15-19.....	807	3	"	"	810	828	133	"	1	962
20-24.....	414	77	"	"	491	482	458	"	2	942
25-29.....	373	328	1	2	704	348	775	10	10	1,143
30-39.....	242	970	16	15	1,243	324	1,810	49	33	2,216
40-49.....	91	598	13	10	712	156	756	101	22	1,035
50 or over.....	76	562	125	11	774	118	483	458	14	1,073
Totals, 1938....	4,685	2,538	155	38	7,416	4,713	4,415	618	82	9,828
1939										
0-14 years of age	2,284	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,284	2,027	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,027
15-19.....	812	3	"	"	815	757	96	1	"	854
20-24.....	443	68	"	"	511	422	466	1	2	891
25-29.....	383	325	1	3	712	330	734	8	14	1,086
30-39.....	339	1,024	7	15	1,385	320	1,651	33	24	2,028
40-49.....	122	848	21	17	1,008	147	875	101	23	1,146
50 or over.....	96	718	137	15	966	174	524	550	33	1,281
Totals, 1939....	4,479	2,986	166	50	7,631	4,177	4,346	694	96	9,313

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females, and Children, Calendar Years 1929-39

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
1936.....	2,691	4,830	2,127	1,995	11,643
1937.....	3,573	6,126	2,727	2,675	15,101
1938.....	4,142	6,800	3,274	3,028	17,244
1939.....	4,866	6,820	2,815	2,493	16,994

Subsection 3.—Languages and Racial Origins of Immigrants

Languages of Immigrants.—At the Census of 1931, only 1.82 p.c. of the population of ten years of age or over was unable to speak either English or French, but the percentages, by racial origins, of those speaking neither official language varied greatly. A short discussion of this subject will be found at p. 150 of the 1940 Year Book.

English-speaking immigrants constituted 51.9 p.c. of the total in 1939 and French-speaking immigrants 3.9 p.c. Of the immigrants speaking neither of the official languages, German-speaking persons constituted 13.6 p.c. and those speaking Polish 8.4 p.c.

5.—Languages of Immigrants, Ten Years of Age or Over, Calendar Years 1932-39

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub item.

Language	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
English.....	11,037	7,524	6,059	5,367	5,397	6,643	7,142	7,431
French.....	992	562	467	507	485	478	623	559
German.....	506	378	370	274	282	511	571	1,944
Norwegian.....	74	34	33	29	36	25	20	43
Swedish.....	65	21	23	18	15	41	28	14
Danish.....	45	44	19	21	19	38	36	73
Icelandic.....	6	5	4	2	-	-	1	-
Flemish.....	36	23	45	53	43	62	131	90
Dutch.....	33	21	36	26	53	58	95	190
Finnish.....	34	36	44	37	36	65	56	60
Estonian.....	3	1	1	3	3	-	8	5
Lettish.....	2	4	-	-	3	7	4	3
Lithuanian.....	30	29	24	22	38	43	40	50
Russian.....	36	50	54	32	36	42	29	88
Hebrew ¹	215	223	137	158	197	110	93	197
Ruthenian.....								
Russniak.....	164	149	205	184	266	401	728	665
Ukrainian.....								
Polish.....	390	505	688	707	793	1,215	1,440	1,198
Roumainian.....	32	29	45	64	65	103	142	90
Slovenian.....	-	3	-	-	3	2	1	-
Czech (Bohemian).....	192	269	433	356	490	989	1,389	673
Croatian (Serbian).....	120	114	189	214	305	438	460	185
Hungarian (Magyar).....	211	314	290	234	265	436	507	383
Italian.....	273	227	261	265	245	367	337	183
Spanish.....	24	19	6	7	9	11	7	8
Portuguese.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greek.....	49	42	42	44	56	76	106	103
Albanian.....	-	-	1	1	3	7	5	5
Turkish.....	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1
Bulgarian.....	11	10	6	10	13	27	20	13
Chinese.....	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Japanese.....	112	104	117	66	96	130	52	40
East Indian.....	48	30	29	21	10	8	8	16
Armenian (Aramaic).....	10	3	1	1	5	3	1	2
Syrian (Arabic).....	20	16	10	13	15	16	18	13
Totals.....	14,772	10,791	9,640	8,736	9,286	12,354	14,099	14,326

¹ Includes those speaking Yiddish.

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 learn English readily and have some acquaintance 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 closely related to the British, though for some years there was an increasing immigration of Slavs. In the latest year the British races contributed 40.3 p.c. of the immigrants and the French 5.5 p.c.

6.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1936-39

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub items. Statistics for 1926 will be found at pp. 158-159 of the 1939 Year Book and for 1927-35 at p. 152 of the 1940 Year Book.

Racial Origin	1936	1937	1938	1939	Racial Origin	1936	1937	1938	1939
British—					Continental European—				
English.....	3,049	3,736	4,163	4,261	concluded				
Irish.....	854	1,017	1,130	1,071	Ruthenian.....	815	1,215	1,905	1,766
Scottish.....	1,133	1,314	1,365	1,384	Scandinavian—				
Welsh.....	105	102	130	127	Danish.....	63	81	80	112
Totals, British.....	5,141	6,169	6,788	6,843	Icelandic.....	4	6	10	4
Continental European—					Norwegian.....	101	113	119	121
Albanian.....	4	9	10	4	Swedish.....	81	138	116	90
Belgian.....	94	111	199	172	Serbian.....	40	80	71	33
Bohemian.....	13	12	10	342	Slovak.....	571	1,173	1,523	291
Bulgarian.....	23	32	26	23	Spanish.....	22	16	9	13
Croatian.....	232	262	287	130	Spanish American.....	-	4	-	1
Czech.....	124	182	172	317	Swiss.....	60	110	58	114
Dalmatian.....	1	-	1	-	Turkish.....	1	1	-	-
Dutch.....	211	221	336	460	Yugoslavic.....	109	130	225	103
Estonian.....	5	3	9	7	Totals, Continental				
Finnish.....	61	94	81	82	European.....	6,333	8,702	10,313	10,018
French.....	833	871	1,049	930	Non-European—				
German.....	792	1,137	1,102	1,586	Arabian.....	-	3	5	2
Greek.....	92	110	130	140	Armenian.....	6	6	6	3
Herzegovinian.....	-	-	-	-	Chinese.....	-	1	-	-
Italian.....	349	481	428	262	East Indian.....	13	11	9	19
Jewish.....	659	559	748	1,763	Indian (American).....	2	11	9	7
Lettish.....	5	10	6	2	Japanese.....	103	146	57	44
Lithuanian.....	51	44	47	56	Korean.....	-	-	-	-
Magyar.....	334	573	617	401	Negro.....	18	27	27	29
Maltese.....	4	3	6	-	Persian.....	1	3	-	-
Mexican.....	6	1	2	-	Syrian.....	26	22	30	29
Montenegrin.....	-	2	8	-	Totals,				
Moravian.....	-	3	9	52	Non-European.....	169	230	143	133
Polish.....	414	675	633	439	Grand Totals...	11,643	15,101	17,244	16,994
Portuguese.....	4	5	3	3					
Roumanian.....	61	91	113	29					
Russian.....	94	144	165	170					

Subsection 4.—Countries of Birth and Nationalities of Immigrants

Countries of Birth of Immigrants.—The figures of Table 7 show that the United States (with 4,216) was the birthplace of more of the 1939 immigrants than any other single country. This has been the case since 1930. In 1939 Poland came second with 2,682, England third with 2,322, and Czechoslovakia fourth with 1,828.

7.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1936-39

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub item. Statistics for 1930 will be found at p. 191 of the 1936 Year Book and for 1931-35 at p. 153 of the 1940 Year Book.

Country of Birth	1936	1937	1938	1939	Country of Birth	1936	1937	1938	1939
Africa (British).....	23	30	21	36	Korea.....	2	-	2	4
Africa (not British).....	1	3	2	2	Latvia.....	6	13	15	11
Albania.....	4	9	7	5	Lesser British Isles.....	8	8	16	13
Argentina.....	2	3	4	12	Lithuania.....	72	56	60	96
Armenia.....	-	1	1	2	Malta.....	-	2	6	-
Asia.....	9	13	20	24	Mexico.....	76	66	125	70
Australia.....	24	35	30	61	Newfoundland.....	393	566	553	418
Austria.....	47	50	78	102	New Zealand.....	12	11	19	26
Belgium.....	101	122	215	196	Norway.....	46	42	35	52
Brazil.....	3	4	11	4	Persia.....	1	2	-	4
Bulgaria.....	18	27	18	15	Poland.....	1,599	2,095	2,635	2,682
Canada.....	553	546	657	540	Portugal.....	-	-	3	-
Central America.....	4	8	7	-	Roumania.....	171	307	362	184
Chile.....	1	2	1	1	Russia.....	78	91	104	89
China.....	29	37	36	44	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	12	7	4	1
Czechoslovakia.....	760	1,456	2,040	1,828	Scotland.....	569	642	680	688
Danzig.....	-	1	-	4	South America.....	5	17	17	19
Denmark.....	27	41	44	77	Spain.....	8	7	3	7
Egypt.....	-	4	4	5	Sweden.....	22	35	25	21
England.....	1,289	1,603	1,951	2,322	Switzerland.....	67	200	106	106
Estonia.....	3	2	6	7	Syria.....	23	16	24	16
Finland.....	52	104	73	65	Turkey.....	16	9	7	5
France.....	100	102	118	137	Ukraine.....	3	2	1	2
Germany.....	114	214	211	801	United States.....	3,591	4,180	4,474	4,213
Greece.....	83	106	126	127	Wales.....	64	71	81	93
Guiana (British).....	7	2	3	4	West Indies (British).....	27	36	28	55
Holland.....	73	66	129	268	West Indies (not British).....	6	6	11	6
Hungary.....	262	412	426	400	Yugoslavia.....	446	627	717	284
Iceland.....	1	4	3	-	Other European countries.....	-	-	3	2
India (British).....	42	40	55	71	Other countries (British).....	6	11	12	14
Ireland (Eire).....	127	135	145	147	Other countries (not British).....	3	11	7	8
Ireland (Northern).....	130	184	208	184	Born at sea.....	4	3	1	1
Italy.....	314	433	387	233					
Japan.....	104	163	71	77					
					Totals.....	11,643	15,101	17,244	16,994

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the calendar year 1939 the percentage of total immigrants into Canada who were British subjects, was 30·2, while that of United States citizens was 26·0. In 1930, when total immigration was over six 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 15·2 p.c. in 1939.

8.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1936-39

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub item. Statistics for 1930 will be found at p. 190 of the 1936 Year Book and for 1931-35 at p. 154 of the 1940 Year Book.

Nationality	1936	1937	1938	1939	Nationality	1936	1937	1938	1939
African (not British).....	-	1	-	-	Danish.....	18	37	35	67
Albanian.....	4	8	6	2	Danziger.....	-	1	-	12
Arabian.....	-	-	-	-	Dominican.....	-	-	-	-
Argentinian.....	-	1	-	-	Dutch.....	60	63	125	281
Armenian.....	-	-	-	2	Ecuadorian.....	1	-	-	-
Austrian.....	40	40	37	2	Egyptian.....	-	1	-	-
Belgian.....	93	103	193	170	Estonian.....	5	2	7	5
Brazilian.....	-	2	-	-	Finnish.....	49	96	66	60
British.....	3,171	4,020	4,775	5,125	French.....	96	88	99	99
Bulgarian.....	15	30	20	14	German.....	72	155	192	708
Chilean.....	-	-	-	-	Greek.....	77	91	114	120
Chinese.....	-	1	-	-	Guatemalan.....	-	-	-	-
Colombian.....	-	-	-	-	Haitian.....	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican.....	-	-	-	-	Honduran.....	-	2	-	-
Cuban.....	7	1	2	3	Hungarian.....	247	391	405	393
Czechoslovakian.....	771	1,469	2,026	1,984	Icelandic.....	37	-	-	-

8.—Nationalities of Immigrants into Canada, Calendar Years 1936-39—concluded

Nationality	1936	1937	1938	1939	Nationality	1936	1937	1938	1939
Iraqi.....	-	-	-	1	South American.....	-	-	-	9
Italian.....	281	348	305	180	Spanish.....	10	7	2	6
Japanese.....	78	111	39	25	Swedish.....	11	18	11	13
Korean.....	-	-	-	-	Swiss.....	65	202	116	104
Latvian.....	2	10	11	4	Syrian.....	12	10	22	4
Lithuanian.....	73	44	52	98	Turkish.....	3	3	1	2
Luxemburger.....	-	-	2	-	Ukrainian.....	-	-	-	2
Mexican.....	49	25	41	1	United States.....	4,122	4,699	4,877	4,412
Norwegian.....	-	22	12	27	Uruguayan.....	-	-	-	-
Panamanian.....	1	-	-	-	Venezuelan.....	-	-	-	-
Paraguayan.....	-	-	-	-	West Indian (not British).....	-	-	-	-
Persian.....	-	-	-	-	Yugoslavic.....	423	610	703	268
Peruvian.....	-	2	-	-					
Polish.....	1,552	2,070	2,574	2,591	Totals.....	11,643	15,101	17,244	16,994
Roumanian.....	168	295	355	186					
Russian.....	30	17	19	14					

Subsection 5.—Ports of Arrival, Destinations and Occupations of Immigrants

Ports of Arrival of Immigrants.—Throughout the greater part of Canada's history, Quebec has been the port at which the greatest number of immigrants have landed. Of recent years there has been a tendency for a larger percentage of immigrants to arrive 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. Arrivals for the calendar years 1931-37 are given at p. 164 of the 1939 Year Book. Statistics on a fiscal-year basis will be found in the Report of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Destinations of Immigrants.—Table 9 shows that in each of the calendar years shown, 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 nine latest years Quebec stood second as the immediate destination of new arrivals.

9.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, Calendar Years 1929-40

Note.—The 1934-35 edition of the Year Book gives similar information, by fiscal years, from 1901 to 1934.

Year	Mari- time Prov- inces	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia and Yukon	N.W.T.	Not Given	Total
1929.....	4,961	23,952	61,684	38,340	11,336	15,300	9,417	2	1	164,993
1930.....	4,060	18,405	37,851	23,837	6,435	7,812	6,395	9	2	104,806
1931.....	2,547	5,452	12,316	1,056	1,352	2,213	2,583	11	Nil	27,530
1932.....	1,762	4,134	9,312	757	971	1,692	1,960	3	"	20,591
1933.....	1,281	2,755	6,210	558	727	1,296	1,552	2	1	14,382
1934.....	1,027	2,456	5,582	390	519	1,098	1,402	2	Nil	12,476
1935.....	1,060	2,258	4,786	708	408	735	1,315	7	"	11,277
1936.....	981	1,995	4,913	938	523	917	1,366	5	"	11,643
1937.....	1,136	2,611	6,463	1,430	616	1,175	1,667	3	"	15,101
1938.....	1,270	3,301	7,107	1,673	684	1,648	1,557	4	"	17,244
1939.....	1,167	3,433	5,957	1,316	1,227	1,695	2,190	9	"	16,994
1940.....	1,642	2,556	4,447	314	250	458	1,653	4	"	11,324

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—The specific classes of immigrants most universally acceptable to Canada are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service.

10.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, Calendar Year 1939

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no immigrants were reported for the corresponding stub item. For earlier figures for calendar years see previous editions of the Year Book, commencing with the 1936 edition.

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.....	67	9	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	61	9	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	747	50	30	22	22	78	8	3	1	26	10	1	3
Via ocean ports.....	479	28	19	15	21	72	6	2	1	17	9	1	2
From the United States.....	268	22	11	7	1	6	2	1	-	9	1	-	1
New Brunswick.....	353	34	12	11	7	15	4	1	2	4	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	49	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
From the United States.....	304	29	11	9	6	14	4	1	2	2	-	-	-
Quebec.....	3,433	241	140	113	79	83	13	18	8	163	61	18	10
Via ocean ports.....	2,165	210	128	103	71	51	10	13	3	89	37	12	7
From the United States.....	1,268	31	12	10	8	32	3	5	5	74	24	6	3
Ontario.....	5,957	422	219	216	116	98	24	26	12	322	152	53	52
Via ocean ports.....	3,575	340	183	189	102	54	14	14	4	156	81	28	24
From the United States.....	2,382	82	36	27	14	44	10	12	8	166	71	25	28
Manitoba.....	1,316	256	166	214	162	4	2	-	2	14	6	1	3
Via ocean ports.....	1,114	240	157	203	146	3	1	-	1	7	3	-	1
From the United States.....	202	16	9	11	16	1	1	-	1	7	3	1	2
Saskatchewan.....	1,227	339	241	177	155	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	1,071	307	226	171	153	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
From the United States.....	156	32	15	6	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Alberta.....	1,695	335	228	268	192	6	2	1	1	21	12	5	2
Via ocean ports.....	1,308	259	199	255	183	1	-	1	1	5	2	-	-
From the United States.....	387	76	29	13	9	5	2	-	-	16	10	5	2
British Columbia.....	2,183	308	196	102	92	31	10	6	3	46	27	6	4
Via ocean ports.....	1,567	279	184	93	86	15	4	5	2	25	15	3	4
From the United States.....	616	29	12	9	6	16	6	1	1	21	12	3	-
Yukon.....	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	16,994	1,996	1,236	1,127	826	317	63	55	29	600	271	84	74
Via Ocean Ports.....	11,345	1,669	1,097	1,031	763	198	35	35	12	302	148	44	38
From the United States.....	5,649	327	139	96	63	119	28	20	17	298	123	40	36

10.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, Classified by Occupation and Sex, According to Destination, Calendar Year 1939—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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	24	8	9
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
From the United States.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	21	7	9
Nova Scotia.....	22	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	109	25	54	146	50	74
Via ocean ports.....	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	103	25	25	64	26	28
From the United States.....	11	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	29	82	24	46
New Brunswick.....	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	23	108	68	50
Via ocean ports.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	18	2	7
From the United States.....	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	90	66	43
Quebec.....	261	152	47	37	3	-	-	-	167	12	349	925	272	261
Via ocean ports.....	164	105	35	28	2	-	-	-	140	11	201	464	143	138
From the United States.....	97	47	12	9	1	-	-	-	27	1	148	461	129	123
Ontario.....	289	181	43	50	14	4	2	-	232	31	414	1,710	661	614
Via ocean ports.....	122	87	24	34	5	3	2	-	191	30	198	924	392	374
From the United States.....	167	94	19	16	9	1	-	-	41	1	216	786	269	240
Manitoba.....	17	9	5	2	-	1	-	-	36	15	51	195	84	71
Via ocean ports.....	9	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	34	15	38	129	64	52
From the United States.....	8	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	13	66	20	19
Saskatchewan.....	7	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	9	43	133	39	49
Via ocean ports.....	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	30	88	26	39
From the United States.....	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	45	13	10
Alberta.....	14	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	30	14	47	323	105	79
Via ocean ports.....	8	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	20	14	18	206	75	53
From the United States.....	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	29	117	30	26
British Columbia.....	96	69	15	12	14	3	-	-	63	10	213	577	145	135
Via ocean ports.....	48	42	11	10	4	1	-	-	54	10	133	368	84	87
From the United States.....	48	27	4	2	10	2	-	-	9	-	80	209	61	48
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the United States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Northwest Territories.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-
Via ocean ports.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-
From the United States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	712	437	114	105	34	8	2	-	662	116	1,207	4,143	1,433	1,343
Via Ocean Ports.....	363	249	78	75	14	4	2	-	563	113	656	2,265	813	778
From the United States.....	349	188	36	36	20	4	-	-	99	3	551	1,878	620	565

It will be noted that the "Other Classes" group is now much the largest of the seven divisions, this being accounted for by the fact that women and minor children now comprise over half of the immigrants coming into Canada. This has been the case since 1930, the women and children now entering the Dominion being chiefly the wives and children of former immigrants, who, if they had entered at the same time as the family head, would have been classified under one of the other divisions of Table 10.

The percentage division of immigrants entering Canada in 1939 was: farming class, 30.5; labouring class, 2.7; mechanics, 6.1; trading and clerical class, 8.0; mining class, 0.3; female domestics, 4.6; and other classes, 47.8. The farming class accounted for over half of the total immigration from 1925 to 1928, reaching 56.9 p.c. in the fiscal year 1927; in the fiscal year 1935 it accounted for only 11.9 p.c. of the total. In the fiscal year 1920, the percentage was 26.7 and in the calendar year 1939 it was 30.5.

Persons classified as belonging to the labouring class have not accounted for more than about 7 p.c. in the past 20 years, the 1920 fiscal-year figure being 5.3 p.c. as compared with 2.7 p.c. in the calendar year 1939. The mechanics (skilled tradesman) class has fluctuated between 16.1 p.c. and 5.1 p.c. in the past 20 years, but the percentage has dwindled steadily since 1929. The trading and clerical class reached its highest percentage for the past 20 years in the fiscal year 1934, when the figure stood at 9.7 p.c. In the fiscal year 1920 it was only 3.2 p.c. The mining class has never amounted to more than 2.3 p.c. in the period under discussion.

The female domestic servant class, which now accounts for between 4 and 5 p.c. of the total immigration, showed a percentage of 12.3 in the fiscal year 1931.

Statistics of immigration are now compiled on a calendar-year basis, but the series does not extend far enough back to ascertain trends, and the above comparisons are made on the basis of the fiscal years 1920-39.

Subsection 6.—Rejections of Immigrants

Prohibited Immigrants.—The immigration of certain classes of persons to Canada is prohibited. These classes include persons who are physically or mentally unable to earn a living, criminals, beggars, persons who believe in the overthrow of government by revolutionary influence, etc. The particular subsection of the Act defining this class is worded as follows:—

- (a) 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.

Section 3 of the Immigration Act (R.S.C. 1927, c.93), dealing with prohibited immigrants, was quoted *in extenso* in the editions of the Year Book published between 1934 and 1940.

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.

11.—Rejections of Prospective Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, Calendar Years 1931-39

NOTE.—Comparable figures covering the period 1903-34 on a fiscal-year basis will be found at p. 222 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Total, 1931-39
Causes—										
Medical.....	23	17	14	13	13	10	9	9	9	117
Civil.....	286	244	160	224	192	213	217	166	168	1,870
Totals.....	309	261	174	237	205	223	226	175	177	1,987
Nationalities—										
British.....	171	144	101	167	133	128	94	90	120	1,148
United States..	5	13	9	14	6	9	4	7	4	71
Other.....	133	104	64	56	66	86	128	78	53	768

Statistics of the numbers of persons deported, formerly compiled upon a fiscal-year basis, have now been made available by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, and are presented for the first time on a calendar-year basis, in Table 12.

12.—Deportations of Immigrants, Including Accompanying Persons, After Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, Calendar Years 1930-39

NOTE.—Statistics for the fiscal years 1903-39 will be found at p. 160 of the 1940 Year Book.

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Total, 1930-39
CAUSES											
Medical.....	765	730	560	316	181	90	52	44	38	33	2,809
Public charges....	1,806	4,084	5,217	3,541	880	133	135	51	45	29	15,921
Criminality.....	772	1,022	909	584	288	251	124	106	101	113	4,270
Other causes.....	172	261	290	238	196	168	238	187	243	233	2,226
Accompanying de- ported persons...	510	486	671	459	156	33	56	33	12	5	2,421
Totals.....	4,025	6,583	7,647	5,138	1,701	675	605	421	439	413	27,647
NATIONALITIES											
British.....	2,899	4,289	4,563	3,029	805	157	210	140	139	123	16,354
United States....	237	263	367	308	216	157	176	124	144	162	2,154
Polish.....	156	335	622	332	118	57	42	22	14	4	1,702
Finnish.....	85	221	319	274	46	23	8	4	7	6	993
Others.....	648	1,475	1,776	1,195	516	281	169	131	135	118	6,444

Subsection 7.—Juvenile Immigration

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 the auspices of provincial or approved societies. 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.

Evacuated or guest children, temporarily resident in Canada as a result of war conditions in the United Kingdom, are not included in the statistics of this section.

13.—British Juvenile Immigrants, Fiscal Years 1901-40

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are, of course, included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants	Year	Juvenile Immigrants
1901.....	977	1915.....	1,899	1929.....	3,036
1902.....	1,540	1916.....	821	1930.....	4,281
1903.....	1,979	1917.....	251	1931.....	2,190
1904.....	2,212	1918.....	Nil	1932.....	478
1905.....	2,814	1919.....	"	1933.....	172
1906.....	3,258	1920.....	155	1934.....	6
1907 (9 months).....	1,455	1921.....	1,426	1935.....	6
1908.....	2,375	1922.....	1,211	1936.....	4
1909.....	2,424	1923.....	1,184	1937.....	10
1910.....	2,422	1924.....	2,080	1938.....	44
1911.....	2,524	1925.....	2,000	1939.....	120
1912.....	2,689	1926.....	1,862	1940.....	49
1913.....	2,642	1927.....	1,741		
1914.....	2,318	1928.....	2,070		

Subsection 8.—Oriental Immigration

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 that are nearest to the Orient and the classes that feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given at p. 161 of the 1940 Year Book, on a fiscal-year basis, and

Table 14 gives the same information from 1929, the first year for which these statistics were compiled on the basis of the calendar year.

14.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, Calendar Years, 1929-39

Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indians	Total
1929.....	1	180	49	230
1930.....	Nil	218	80	298
1931.....	"	174	52	226
1932.....	1	119	61	181
1933.....	1	106	36	143
1934.....	1	126	33	160
1935.....	Nil	70	26	96
1936.....	"	103	13	116
1937.....	1	146	11	158
1938.....	Nil	57	9	66
1939.....	"	44	19	63

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, 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 last 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.

15.—Totals of Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, 1886-1900, by Decades 1901-30, and Fiscal Years, 1931-40

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 1910, inclusive).....	20,645	2,850	12.13	25,453	3,885,204
Totals (1911 to 1920, inclusive).....	29,476	2,763	8.58	38,899	15,198,518
Totals (1921 to 1930, inclusive).....	3,623	1,949	33.00	58,857	2,422,705
1931.....	Nil	Nil	-	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.....	"	Nil	-	2,103	6,506
1936.....	"	"	-	2,138	6,501
1937.....	"	1	100.00	2,059	9,893
1938.....	"	Nil	-	792	2,359
1939.....	"	"	-	817	2,959
1940.....	"	"	-	933	4,066

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38)* limited 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.

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 36 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1940.

East Indian Immigrants.—The immigration of East Indians, like Japanese, did not become active until the fiscal years 1906-08, when 5,134 arrived (see Table 15, p. 206 of the 1938 Year Book). 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

* R.S.C. 1927, c. 95.

wives and minor children. In the ten fiscal years 1931-40 only 329 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Section 3.—Emigration and Returning Canadians

Emigration from Canada is an important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past and the movement from Canada to the United States has 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 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.

Another circumstance that has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has 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 16 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 Apr. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1940.

16.—Canadians Returned from the United States, Calendar Years 1924-40

Year	Canadian-Born Citizens	British Born Who Had Acquired Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadian Citizens	Total	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	1933....	9,330	457	422	10,209
1925.....	33,774	3,658	2,555	39,987	1934....	5,926	739	607	7,272
1926.....	53,736	5,792	2,765	62,293	1935....	4,961	632	785	6,378
1927.....	36,838	3,560	1,680	42,078	1936....	4,649	297	222	5,168
1928.....	30,436	2,674	1,010	34,120	1937....	4,443	377	347	5,167
1929.....	27,328	2,265	886	30,479	1938....	4,016	333	310	4,659
1930.....	28,230	2,176	1,202	31,608	1939....	3,572	565	473	4,610
1931.....	18,503	1,135	714	20,352	1940....	4,705	207	78	4,990
1932.....	16,801	809	610	18,220					

¹ Nine months.

A question of considerable interest to Canadians is that of the permanent movement of population between Canada and the United States. In view of the lack of Canadian statistics on emigration, the following table has been compiled from figures supplied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor. As not all of the statistics are available by months, it has

not been possible to present the figures on a calendar-year basis, and they are, therefore, shown on that of the United States fiscal year, July 1-June 30. The column headed "Deportable Aliens Destined to Canada" covers persons permitted to return to Canada in lieu of deportation proceedings.

17.—Presumed Permanent Movement of Population Between Canada and the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1933-40

Year Ended June 30	From United States to Canada				Total
	U.S. Citizens Entering Canada	Aliens Entering Canada	Aliens Deported to Canada	Deportable Aliens Destined to Canada	
1933.....	5,967	1,705	2,216	1,750	11,638
1934.....	3,702	1,529	1,577	2,387	9,195
1935.....	3,049	1,324	1,554	2,471	8,398
1936.....	2,872	1,272	1,784	2,721	8,649
1937.....	2,862	1,027	1,833	3,463	9,185
1938.....	2,306	1,018	1,941	3,695	8,960
1939.....	2,933	965	1,915	3,604	9,417
1940.....	2,695	769	1,503	3,981	8,948
	From Canada to United States				Net Movement into (+) or from (-) Canada
	Immigrant Aliens for Canada	U.S. Citizens Returning from Canada	Persons Deported from Canada	Total	
1933.....	6,135	3,818	462	10,415	+1,233
1934.....	7,873	5,976	245	14,094	-4,899
1935.....	7,695	4,453	224	12,372	-3,974
1936.....	8,018	4,524	206	12,748	-4,099
1937.....	11,799	5,211	214	17,224	-8,039
1938.....	14,070	5,032	153	19,255	-10,295
1939.....	10,501	4,233	153	14,887	-5,470
1940.....	10,806	4,264	113	15,183	-6,235

Since 1931 there has also been considerable emigration from Canada to the British Isles. Table 18, 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 1939. 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.

18.—Persons of British Nationality Changing Their Permanent Residence Between the United Kingdom and British North America, Calendar Years 1924-39

(From the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*)

Year	Leaving U.K. for B.N.A.	Leaving B.N.A. for U.K.	Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) of Population to Canada	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	1932.....	3,104	21,187	-18,083
1925.....	38,662	13,939	+24,723	1933.....	2,243	16,371	-14,128
1926.....	49,632	10,481	+39,151	1934.....	2,167	12,128	-9,961
1927.....	52,916	12,570	+40,346	1935.....	2,175	9,712	-7,537
1928.....	54,709	15,804	+38,905	1936.....	2,281	10,107	-7,826
1929.....	65,558	12,294	+53,264	1937.....	2,850	8,970	-6,120
1930.....	31,074	15,830	+15,254	1938.....	3,367	7,341	-3,974
1931.....	7,620	17,864	-10,244	1939 ¹	1,848	2,159	-311

¹ Six months.

In connection with the annual estimates of population, a study of the movement of population has been made from available data. The results of this study are summarized at pp. 69-70 of this volume.

The classification of returning Canadians shown at p. 174 of the 1939 Year Book was replaced by the one shown below on Apr. 1, 1938, with the result that comparable figures on the old basis are not available for the calendar year 1938. Statistics, by class of travel for the total number of passengers, other than immigrants, are, however, available for that year, and totals have been included in Table 19.

19.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, Calendar Year 1940, with Totals 1930-40

NOTE.—Figures in this table cover transoceanic passengers only. Totals for 1926 to 1934, on a fiscal-year basis, will be found at p. 228 of the 1934-35 Year Book. The figures of this table do not include the 7,756 evacuees, of whom 6,056 travelled at their own expense, 1,532 at the expense of the British Government, while 168 were listed as Canadians returning.

Year and Item	Transoceanic Passengers			
	Saloon	Cabin	Third	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	27,235	41,932
Totals, 1933.....	4,965	8,447	23,644	37,056
Totals, 1934.....	6,103	9,119	23,928	39,150
Totals, 1935.....	5,780	9,981	24,618	40,379
Totals, 1936.....	4,391	12,356	30,076	46,823
Totals, 1937.....	4,489	13,810	29,375	47,674
	Cabin	Tourist	Third	Total
Totals, 1938.....	14,459	11,899	16,858	43,216
Totals, 1939.....	11,687	8,877	13,590	34,154
Totals, 1940.....	5,547	4,148	6,167	15,874 ¹
Details, 1940				
Returned Canadians (after an absence of more than 1 year).....	675	870	1,400	2,945
Canadian born.....	505	623	802	1,930
British born outside Canada.....	124	207	477	808
Naturalized Canadians with domicile.....	40	35	74	149
Aliens with domicile.....	6	5	47	58
Tourists, etc.....	3,436	1,868	1,598	6,914 ¹
Persons returning (less than 1 year).....	761	540	1,769	3,070

¹ Includes 12 "not given".

Commencing on Apr. 1, 1938, an enumeration was made of returning Canadians and other non-immigrants entering the Dominion from Newfoundland. Such persons are not included in the figures of Table 19 nor have they been included in similar previously published tables. In the calendar year 1940 Canadians returning after an absence of more than one year numbered 153 of whom 123 were Canadian born, 25 were born in other British countries, 2 were naturalized with Canadian domicile and 3 were aliens with Canadian domicile. Tourists, etc., numbered 8,060 and Canadians returning after an absence of less than one year numbered 2,723, the total of all classes amounting to 10,936 persons.

Section 4.—Colonization Activities

Information on this subject is given at pp. 201-202 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book.

CHAPTER VII.—SURVEY OF PRODUCTION*

CONSPECTUS

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The net value of commodities produced in 1938 by the nine main industrial groups amounted to \$2,974,700,000 compared with a revised figure of \$2,992,300,000 in 1937; this was the second largest figure of value registered since 1930. The index of wholesale commodity prices was 7 p.c. lower in 1938, dropping from 84.5 to 78.6 and, therefore, it is evident that the volume of production was considerably higher than in 1937.

While 1937 had been a particularly discouraging year for the agricultural industry, the return to average crops in 1938 re-established the former relationship of the leading industries, particularly in the western provinces. However, gains in agriculture, fisheries, electric power, mining, construction, and custom and repair were not quite sufficient to counterbalance declines in manufactures, forestry, and trapping.

Preliminary figures for 1939 indicate that the trend of Canadian production was upward during the year, particularly in the last four months when war demands acted as a strong stimulant. The net value of agricultural production in 1939 is placed at nearly \$816,000,000, the highest since 1930; volume was also highest since 1931. Products of the mining industry reached the highest net value on record, at \$470,000,000, a gain of 10 p.c. over 1938. During 1939, the official index of industrial production averaged 125.6 as compared with 114.7 in 1938.

The net figure of production as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics represents an estimate of the amount contributed to the national economy by the nine leading industrial groups covered by the annual survey of production. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication that the latter includes.

An explanation of the general method used in computing the statistics shown in this chapter is given in corresponding sections of previous Year Books and also at pp. 11-13 of "Survey of Production in Canada, 1938", an annual bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 1.—Leading Branches of Production in 1938

In net value of commodities produced in 1938, six of the nine divisions of industry showed increases over 1937 figures. The exceptions to the general expansion were manufactures, forestry, and trapping, which showed recessions because of decreased external demand for such commodities as newsprint, lumber, non-ferrous metals, and furs.

Agriculture, as stated above, registered a gain of \$63,000,000 or 9.3 p.c. over 1937; this gain was largely because of lower seed and feed costs. Field crops, dairy

* Revised by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

products, fruits and vegetables, poultry, and tobacco were sold in much greater volume. While grain prices naturally were lower with a much larger crop, the recovery staged by agriculture in Saskatchewan was particularly gratifying, the net value of agricultural production in that province having increased by \$60,000,000, a gain of 156 p.c. from 1937. There was an improvement in the returns from agriculture in the Maritime Provinces also.

Mining production continued to expand and a new record in the net value of output was established for the fourth consecutive year. It should be noted that since the end of the War of 1914-18, the mining industry has tripled its annual contribution to the net value of Canada's production. In 1938 a gain of \$1,600,000 was shown as compared with 1937. So great is the total production in this group that this expansion expressed as a percentage amounted to only 0.4 p.c. The volume of gold production was more than double that of 1930 and the price has shown an almost equal advance.

Operations in the forestry group were curtailed. A recession in United States business activity was reflected in reduced demand for Canadian newsprint and lumber, while competition from Scandinavian countries was strong. Consequently, there was a decline of 14 p.c. in the net value of forestry production during 1938.

An increase in the net value of production of the fisheries was shown in 1938, the advance having been 3.3 p.c. The salmon catch in British Columbia was one of the largest in years and prices were well maintained; good catches were obtained in the Maritimes also but demand from European countries decreased.

The demand for fur products, which are essentially luxury goods, decreased as European countries strove to build up their supplies of necessary commodities in anticipation of war. As Canada's fur production is largely exported, the result was a decrease of over 37 p.c. in the value of products of the fur trade. While this percentage decrease is very high, the trapping industry contributed only 0.22 p.c. of the total net production and, therefore, the effect on this total figure was insignificant.

The electric power industry continued to establish new records, a gain of 1 p.c. being shown over the preceding year. Increased consumption by domestic users and in the mining districts more than compensated for smaller demand from the pulp and paper, textile, and other manufacturing industries.

The net value of construction work completed in 1938 showed a minor gain of 0.4 p.c. over the level of 1937. There is still a large deficiency in dwelling units and Government housing financing is being resorted to more extensively. The recent trend has been toward more apartment buildings.

In the analysis of Table 1, "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work", are shown with custom and repair, and not, as formerly, with manufacturing; this vitiates a fair comparison with the 1937 figures for this group.

While the 1938 figures for manufacturing were adversely affected by the transfer of "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" to custom and repair, the decline of 5.3 p.c. in the group as compared with 1937 is due primarily to a falling off in manufacturing operations generally. Decreases of 2.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed and 2.2 p.c. in the amount of salaries and wages paid were experienced. Textile products, wood and paper, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals were mainly responsible.

Comparing the relationship of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 1.5 p.c. in 1938 over 1937, whereas secondary production decreased by 4.5 p.c. Price indexes of producer

goods and consumer goods were brought into closer parity in 1938 than existed in 1937; this was a constructive influence on the national economy.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1937 and 1938

NOTE.—Net production represents total value under a particular heading, less the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, and process supplies consumed in the production process.

Division of Industry	1937		1938		Percentage Change in Net Value, 1938 from 1937	Percentage of Net Value by Industry to Total Net Production 1938
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	1,039,492,000	678,953,000	1,062,645,000	742,020,000	+ 9.3	24.94
Forestry.....	494,344,383 ¹	284,492,827 ¹	425,019,266	244,564,571	-14.0	8.22
Fisheries.....	51,155,513	34,439,481	53,182,700	35,593,009	+ 3.3	1.20
Trapping.....	10,477,096	10,477,096	6,572,824	6,572,824	-37.3	0.22
Mining.....	662,630,976	372,796,027	653,781,836 ²	374,415,674	+ 0.4	12.59
Electric power.....	143,546,643	140,963,914	144,331,627	142,320,725	+ 1.0	4.78
Totals, Primary Production.....	2,401,646,611¹	1,522,122,345¹	2,345,533,253	1,545,486,803	+ 1.5	51.95
Construction.....	351,874,114	176,029,679	353,223,285	176,661,077	+ 0.4	5.94
Custom and repair..	145,511,833 ¹	98,484,982 ¹	146,399,500	99,086,100	+ 0.6	3.33
Manufactures ³	3,625,459,500 ¹	1,508,924,867 ¹	3,337,681,366	1,428,286,778	- 5.3	48.01
Totals, Secondary Production⁴.....	4,122,845,447¹	1,783,439,528¹	3,837,304,151	1,704,033,955	- 4.5	57.28
Grand Totals.....	5,693,610,700¹	2,992,336,288¹	5,431,756,699	2,974,673,454	- 0.6	100.00

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ² Comprises mineral production, as shown in Chapter XII, Table 1, plus the value of ores and other raw materials of the smelting industry. ³ Includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing, and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1937 to a gross of \$830,881,358 and a net of \$313,225,585 and in 1938 to a gross of \$751,080,705 and a net of \$274,847,304, is eliminated from the grand total. ⁴ Includes duplication mentioned in footnote 3. The percentage of the net manufactures, *n.e.s.*, to the total net production in 1937 was 40.17 and in 1938 was 38.78.

2.—Detailed Statement of the Net Value of Production in Canada, 1937 and 1938 (Duplications Eliminated)

Classification	1937	1938
	\$	\$
PRIMARY PRODUCTION		
Agricultural Production.....	678,953,000	742,020,000
Forestry—		
Logs and bolts.....	58,004,070	52,759,660
Pulpwood.....	63,057,205	53,761,999
Hewn railway ties.....	3,129,207	2,222,509
Firewood.....	32,457,629	32,740,566
All other forest products.....	6,601,776	6,781,123
Less supplies.....	-31,486,379	-32,000,000
Totals, Woods Operations.....	131,763,508	116,265,857
Sawmill products.....	46,727,302	39,264,528
Pulp and paper mill products.....	106,002,017 ¹	89,034,186
Totals, Milling Operations.....	152,729,319¹	128,298,714
Totals, Forestry Production.....	284,492,827¹	244,564,571
Fisheries—		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen.....	11,013,868	10,239,825
Sales to canning and curing establishments.....	12,179,219	12,589,724
Values added domestically.....	1,873,801	2,303,943
Fish-canning and-curing establishments (values added).....	13,909,406	15,359,484
Less fuel, electricity, and supplies.....	-4,536,813	-4,899,967
Totals, Fisheries Production.....	34,439,481	35,593,009

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

**2.—Detailed Statement of the Net Value of Production in Canada, 1937 and 1938
(Duplications Eliminated)—concluded**

Classification	1937	1938
	\$	\$
Trapping— Fur production (wild life).....	10,477,096	6,572,824
Mineral Production.....	372,796,027	374,415,674
Electric Light and Power.....	140,963,914	142,320,725
TOTALS, PRIMARY PRODUCTION.....	1,522,122,345¹	1,545,486,803
SECONDARY PRODUCTION		
Construction.....	176,029,679	176,661,077
Custom and Repair.....	98,484,982 ¹	99,086,100
Manufactures—		
Vegetable products.....	266,869,693	267,471,208
Animal products.....	118,117,971	118,950,278
Textiles.....	174,076,945	159,978,801
Wood and paper.....	306,961,553	277,002,267
Iron and steel.....	280,165,582 ¹	261,639,134
Non-ferrous metals.....	182,968,223	164,692,324
Non-metallic minerals.....	77,667,225	74,967,075
Chemicals.....	79,290,240	80,506,965
Miscellaneous.....	22,807,435	23,078,726
Totals, Manufactures².....	1,508,924,867¹	1,428,286,778
TOTALS, SECONDARY PRODUCTION.....	1,783,439,528¹	1,704,033,955
Less duplications in manufactures ²	313,225,585	274,847,304
Grand Totals.....	2,992,336,288¹	2,974,673,454

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ² The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts that were deducted in computing total production. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries that may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.—Owing to the improved crops of 1938 and a decline in the net value of manufacturing, the relative importance of the latter as Canada's leading industry was lessened somewhat during the year. Agricultural production in 1938 represented one-fourth of the net output of all industries, while the manufacturing group accounted for 48 p.c. of the total net production. Eliminating the duplicated items, which are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, the output of manufacturing not elsewhere stated was 38.8 p.c. of the net total compared with 40 p.c. in 1937. Mining retained third place, contributing 12.6 p.c. of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 8.2 p.c. of the net revenue, while construction and electric power contributed 5.9 and 4.8 p.c., respectively, unchanged from the preceding year. Custom and repair, fisheries, and trapping followed in order of importance.

Section 2.—Provincial Distribution of Production, 1938, as Compared with 1937

Three of the nine provinces registered gains in net production in 1938 as compared with 1937. Although there was an encouraging advance in Prince Edward Island, the net total for the Maritimes declined 1.3 p.c. The level of production in the Province of Quebec was well maintained, gains in agriculture and mining offsetting losses in forestry and manufactures. The decline of nearly 3 p.c. in Ontario was attributable to manufactures, forestry, and other groups with the exception of agriculture, construction, and custom and repair. The trend in the Prairie Provinces was uneven. Manitoba registered a decline of 18 p.c. because of

lower prices for agricultural products. Saskatchewan, however, forged ahead for a record improvement of more than 80 p.c., with agricultural net revenue alone up \$60,000,000 over the low level of 1937. Construction was also much more active. In Alberta, productivity was well maintained, with mining and manufacturing offsetting minor declines in other industries. Forestry and manufacturing were responsible for the decline of 3.3 p.c. in the net value of the output for the British Columbia-Yukon area; other industrial groups were well maintained and the coast fisheries were more productive.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1938.—In Table 3, net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth produced by capital and labour and, as such, measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources, and on the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from, and must not be confused with, the national income, which includes, in addition to net commodity production, the value of services and the utilities of time, place, and possession, which, although somewhat intangible, have a distinct value in the economic sense in the same manner as commodities produced.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1937 and 1938

Province	1937 ¹				1938			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ²		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ²
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	
P.E.I.....	18,480,008	9,429,799	0.32	101.40	20,458,390	11,832,958	0.40	125.88
N.S.....	182,212,155	102,891,083	3.44	189.84	168,300,064	99,158,589	3.33	180.95
N.B.....	136,595,211	71,136,855	2.38	161.67	126,852,056	70,047,728	2.35	157.41
Que.....	1,507,712,591	764,517,559	25.55	243.87	1,450,142,356	764,189,933	25.69	240.92
Ont.....	2,595,646,912	1,329,953,078	44.44	358.38	2,429,302,024	1,292,574,329	43.46	347.29
Man.....	303,844,094	176,680,688	5.90	246.42	263,484,363	145,101,719	4.88	201.53
Sask.....	178,407,583	75,836,421	2.53	80.76	231,430,092	136,980,819	4.60	145.57
Alta.....	311,106,844	206,987,784	6.92	266.05	308,419,193	208,382,832	7.01	266.13
B.C. and Yukon ³ ..	459,605,302	254,903,021	8.52	333.21	433,368,161	246,404,547	8.28	317.94
Totals.....	5,693,610,700	2,992,336,288	100.00	269.09	5,431,756,699	2,974,673,454	100.00	265.38

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ² Based on estimates of population made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. ³ The value of production in Yukon, mainly in mining and trapping (including similar industries of the N.W.T.) was \$5,453,393 gross and \$4,155,941 net in 1937 and \$6,157,950 gross and \$4,172,627 net in 1938.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in Each Province, 1938 Compared with 1937

Maritime Provinces.—Net production in the Maritime Provinces in 1938 decreased only slightly more than 1 p.c. from the preceding year. Increases were shown in agriculture, trapping, electric power, and custom and repair. The greatest relative decline was shown in forestry, while the net production of manufactures receded from \$63,000,000 to \$56,400,000.

Quebec.—Manufacturing was again the principal industry in Quebec, contributing, without duplication, over 45 p.c. of the net value of provincial production. In comparison, agriculture was only 17.2 p.c. and forestry 10.8 p.c. of the total net. Mining registered an encouraging gain, increasing from 7.9 to 9.1 p.c., while construction increased only slightly from 6.7 to 6.8 p.c. of the provincial total.

Ontario.—The net value of manufacturing held the leading position in this Province in 1938, constituting nearly half of the provincial total. Agriculture

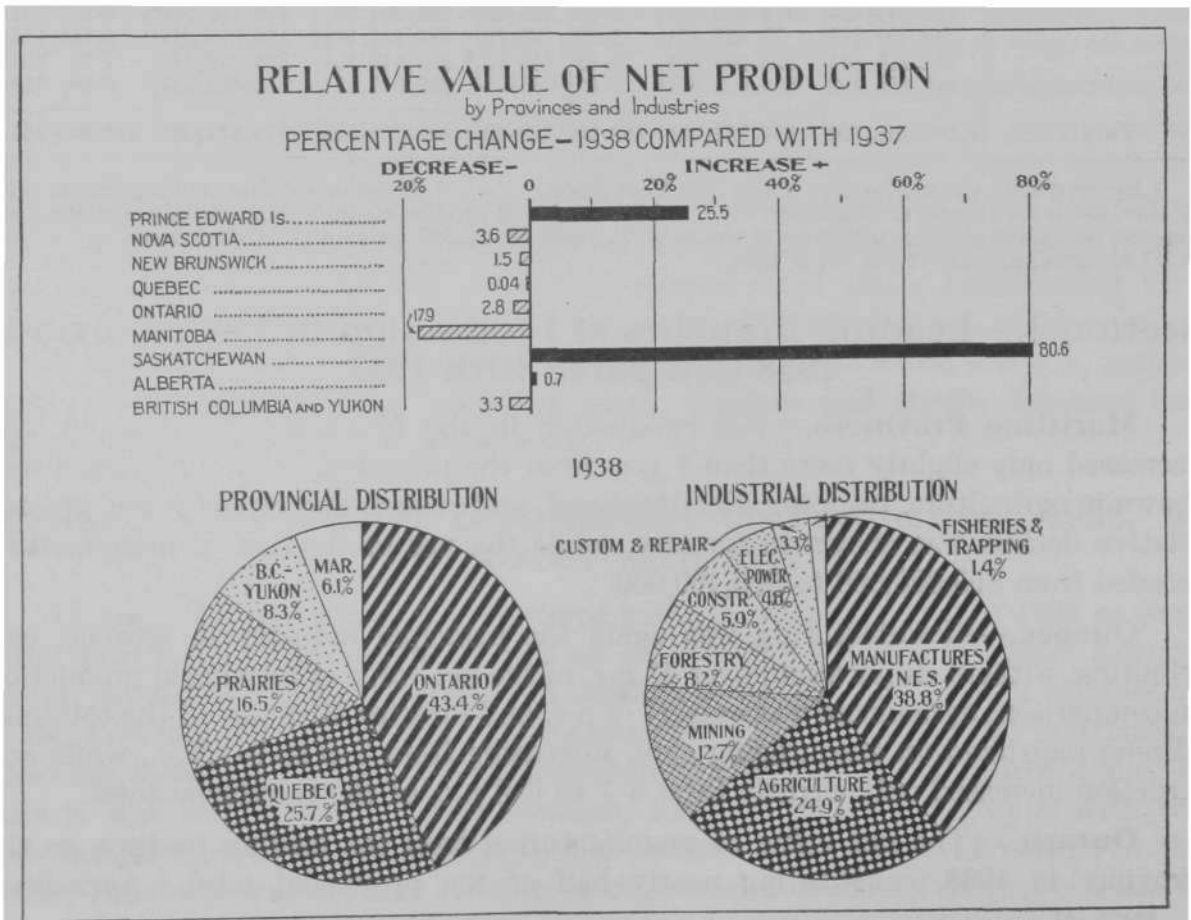
accounted for only 18.5 p.c., while mining was almost unchanged at 14.1 p.c. as compared with 14.3 p.c. in 1937.

Prairie Provinces.—Agriculture naturally predominated in the Prairie Provinces, contributing about 60.0 p.c. of the net production in 1938; the increase over 1937 was 8.7 p.c., the marked gain in Saskatchewan counterbalancing the declines in Manitoba and Alberta. Manufacturing accounted for almost one-fifth of the regional output—a remarkable development of the last quarter century in a region that is considered predominantly agricultural. Mining continued to advance, supplying over 9 p.c. of the net total.

British Columbia and Yukon.—The net output from forestry in British Columbia during 1938 was \$60,707,000 or nearly one-quarter of the provincial production. Mining contributed the second highest proportion, viz., 21 p.c., while manufactures, eliminating duplication, comprised 19 p.c. of the net. Agriculture was responsible for nearly 13 p.c. and fisheries accounted for only 6 p.c.

As shown in Table 4, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island agriculture ranks in first place in net production, total manufactures surpassing this primary industry in the other five provinces. Table 5 presents some very interesting comparisons. In Nova Scotia, in 1937 and 1938, mining was more productive in net value than agriculture, while in New Brunswick forestry ranked above agriculture in the addition of new wealth. In British Columbia-Yukon, the products of forestry, of mining, and of manufacturing, ranked above agriculture.

On a provincial percentage basis, mining is very much more important in Nova Scotia than it is in the premier mining province of Ontario. Likewise, the generation of electric power is relatively a more important industry in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia than it is in Ontario. Manufacturing is of first importance in Ontario and Quebec, and also in Nova Scotia.



4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1937 and 1938

NOTE.—Gross and net figures for 1937 have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION 1937 AND 1938

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1937					
Agriculture.....	12,867,000	28,561,000	26,632,000	188,844,000	343,137,000
Forestry.....	700,892	15,581,950	40,937,863	184,574,481	128,261,976
Fisheries.....	1,284,907	12,623,335	5,493,413	2,281,651	3,615,666
Trapping.....	7,620	504,530	86,862	1,428,020	2,022,835
Mining.....	-	28,673,800	2,735,968	128,596,331	336,278,376
Electric power.....	301,841	5,690,004	3,633,004	50,535,737	52,752,388
Construction.....	754,448	20,180,404	17,557,146	101,460,731	148,352,327
Custom and repair.....	509,293	4,263,497	2,982,993	39,360,950	57,375,315
Manufactures ¹	3,566,991	84,393,656	69,479,207	1,046,470,796	1,880,388,188
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-1,512,984	-18,260,021	-32,943,245	-235,840,106	-356,537,159
Totals.....	18,480,008	182,212,155	136,595,211	1,507,712,591	2,595,646,912

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1937				
Agriculture.....	121,029,000	92,309,000	181,274,000	44,839,000
Forestry.....	7,018,321	2,880,892	4,911,455	109,476,553
Fisheries.....	1,796,012	527,199	433,354	23,099,976
Trapping.....	1,161,247	1,031,252	1,482,708	2,752,022
Mining.....	27,708,927	15,602,580	23,808,597	99,226,397
Electric power.....	7,679,888	4,665,244	5,147,308	13,141,229
Construction.....	12,475,326	8,436,495	11,198,894	31,458,343
Custom and repair.....	9,923,907	7,057,324	8,206,867	15,831,687
Manufactures ¹	140,805,451	62,205,884	86,225,069	251,924,258
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-25,753,985	-16,308,287	-11,581,408	-132,144,163
Totals.....	303,844,094	178,407,583	311,106,844	459,605,302

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938					
Agriculture.....	14,350,000	30,621,000	29,676,000	197,747,000	341,309,000
Forestry.....	640,691	15,969,645	32,382,183	151,060,149	110,175,793
Fisheries.....	1,312,368	12,316,472	4,773,409	2,406,750	3,353,775
Trapping.....	5,740	267,250	603,121	1,058,752	824,412
Mining.....	-	25,482,903	3,780,228	148,819,998	318,041,840
Electric power.....	313,187	5,330,038	3,562,746	52,962,073	49,988,137
Construction.....	1,331,442	18,038,687	14,974,820	100,830,603	151,435,842
Custom and repair.....	512,400	4,289,500	3,001,200	39,601,000	57,725,300
Manufactures ¹	3,570,667	74,860,605	58,570,952	983,123,599	1,712,496,421
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-1,578,105	-18,876,036	-24,472,603	-227,467,568	-316,048,496
Totals.....	20,458,390	168,300,064	126,852,056	1,450,142,356	2,429,302,024

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 135.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1937 and 1938—continued

GROSS PRODUCTION 1937 AND 1938—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938				
Agriculture.....	87,632,000	144,559,000	173,520,000	43,231,000
Forestry.....	5,111,243	2,904,224	4,889,559	101,885,779
Fisheries.....	1,811,124	468,646	492,943	26,247,213
Trapping.....	509,496	537,516	506,066	2,260,471
Mining.....	29,623,498	12,375,136	27,898,325	87,759,908
Electric power.....	7,926,813	4,787,862	5,546,544	13,914,227
Construction.....	14,247,661	11,020,224	13,166,662	28,177,344
Custom and repair.....	9,984,500	7,100,400	8,256,900	15,928,300
Manufactures ¹	131,770,280	61,027,853	86,675,500	225,585,489
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-25,132,252	-13,350,769	-12,533,306	-111,621,570
Totals.....	263,484,363	231,430,092	308,419,193	433,368,161

NET PRODUCTION 1937 AND 1938

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1937					
Agriculture.....	6,367,450	16,380,450	12,508,480	110,218,770	230,788,370
Forestry.....	507,861	10,010,920	23,041,300	103,858,192	72,380,504
Fisheries.....	798,425	8,494,245	3,555,251	1,818,548	3,615,666
Trapping.....	7,620	504,530	86,862	1,428,020	2,022,835
Mining.....	-	22,597,547	2,442,101	60,872,828	190,447,576
Electric power.....	250,174	4,622,539	3,425,423	50,511,494	52,701,707
Construction.....	376,055	11,995,103	9,610,497	51,464,002	71,502,421
Custom and repair.....	344,697	2,885,610	2,018,942	26,640,188	38,832,628
Manufactures ¹	1,117,298	33,146,796	28,770,727	445,885,666	804,703,114
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-339,781	-7,746,657	-14,322,728	-88,180,149	-137,041,743
Totals.....	9,429,799	102,891,083	71,136,855	764,517,559	1,329,953,078

Industry	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1937				
Agriculture.....	93,241,760	38,282,070	139,195,510	31,970,140
Forestry.....	4,402,136	2,199,340	3,612,734	64,479,840
Fisheries.....	1,796,012	527,199	433,354	13,400,781
Trapping.....	1,161,247	1,031,252	1,482,708	2,752,022
Mining.....	13,415,841	8,226,326	20,988,638	53,805,170
Electric power.....	7,607,513	3,903,680	4,860,043	13,081,341
Construction.....	5,755,079	4,973,840	6,045,285	14,307,397
Custom and repair.....	6,716,676	4,776,522	5,554,553	10,715,166
Manufactures ¹	49,950,465	17,068,655	28,923,095	99,359,051
Duplications in manufactures ¹	-7,366,041	-5,152,463	-4,108,136	-48,967,887
Totals.....	176,680,688	75,836,421	206,987,784	254,903,021

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production, Classified for Each Province, by Industries, 1937 and 1938—concluded

NET PRODUCTION 1937 AND 1938—concluded

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938					
Agriculture.....	8,450,500	19,559,430	17,043,360	131,569,970	239,382,400
Forestry.....	465,676	10,237,628	18,276,104	82,579,127	63,302,933
Fisheries.....	847,789	8,060,634	3,113,855	1,876,531	3,353,775
Trapping.....	5,740	267,250	603,121	1,058,752	824,412
Mining.....	—	20,224,347	3,506,250	69,593,807	181,897,886
Electric power.....	259,793	4,854,842	3,356,595	52,930,122	49,952,866
Construction.....	675,142	9,705,582	8,177,241	52,157,674	73,036,721
Custom and repair.....	346,800	2,903,200	2,031,300	26,802,800	39,069,600
Manufactures ¹	1,131,902	31,375,251	23,865,877	428,614,079	757,620,632
Duplications in manufactures ¹	—350,384	—8,029,575	—9,925,975	—82,992,929	—115,866,896
Totals.....	11,832,958	99,158,589	70,047,728	764,189,933	1,292,574,329

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938				
Agriculture.....	61,340,800	98,164,500	134,788,440	31,720,600
Forestry.....	3,324,964	2,161,347	3,509,608	60,707,184
Fisheries.....	1,811,124	468,646	492,943	15,567,712
Trapping.....	509,496	537,516	506,066	2,260,471
Mining.....	15,144,672	7,029,842	24,931,056	52,087,814
Electric power.....	7,850,699	4,019,721	5,253,250	13,842,837
Construction.....	6,230,265	7,208,193	7,011,373	12,458,886
Custom and repair.....	6,757,700	4,805,700	5,588,400	10,780,600
Manufactures ¹	48,308,248	16,143,335	30,755,626	90,471,828
Duplications in manufactures ¹	—6,176,249	—3,557,981	—4,453,930	—43,493,385
Totals.....	145,101,719	136,980,819	208,382,832	246,404,547

¹ The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts that were deducted in computing the total production for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries that may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. ² Value of production in Yukon, mainly in the mining and trapping industries (including similar industries of the N.W.T.) was \$5,453,393 gross and \$4,155,941 net in 1937 and \$6,157,950 gross and \$4,172,627 net in 1938.

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production for Each of the Provinces, 1937 and 1938

Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1937					
Agriculture.....	67.5	15.9	17.6	14.4	17.4
Forestry.....	5.4	9.7	32.4	13.6	5.4
Fisheries.....	8.5	8.3	5.0	0.2	0.3
Trapping.....	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mining.....	—	22.0	3.4	8.0	14.3
Electric power.....	2.7	4.5	4.8	6.6	4.0
Construction.....	4.0	11.7	13.5	6.7	5.4
Custom and repair.....	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.8
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	8.2	24.6	20.4	46.8	50.2
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	11.8	32.2	40.4	58.3	60.5

5.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in Each Industry to the Total Net Production for Each of the Provinces, 1937 and 1938—concluded

Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon	Canada
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1937					
Agriculture.....	52.8	50.5	67.3	12.5	22.69
Forestry.....	2.5	2.9	1.7	25.3	9.51
Fisheries.....	1.0	0.7	0.2	5.3	1.15
Trapping.....	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1 ¹	0.35
Mining.....	7.6	10.8	10.2	21.1 ¹	12.46
Electric power.....	4.3	5.1	2.3	5.1	4.71
Construction.....	3.3	6.6	2.9	5.6	5.88
Custom and repair.....	3.8	6.3	2.7	4.2	3.29
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	24.0	15.7	12.0	19.8	39.96
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	28.3	22.5	14.0	39.0	50.43
Industry	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1938					
Agriculture.....	71.4	19.7	24.3	17.2	18.5
Forestry.....	3.9	10.3	26.1	10.8	4.9
Fisheries.....	7.2	8.2	4.4	0.2	0.3
Trapping.....	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
Mining.....	—	20.4	5.0	9.1	14.1
Electric power.....	2.2	4.9	4.8	6.9	3.9
Construction.....	5.7	9.8	11.7	6.8	5.6
Custom and repair.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.0
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	6.6	23.5	19.9	45.3	49.6
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	9.6	31.6	34.1	56.1	58.6
Industry	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon	Canada
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1938					
Agriculture.....	42.3	71.7	64.7	12.9	24.94
Forestry.....	2.3	1.6	1.7	24.6	8.22
Fisheries.....	1.2	0.3	0.2	6.3	1.20
Trapping.....	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9 ¹	0.22
Mining.....	10.4	5.1	12.0	21.2 ¹	12.59
Electric power.....	5.4	2.9	2.5	5.6	4.78
Construction.....	4.3	5.3	3.4	5.1	5.94
Custom and repair.....	4.7	3.5	2.7	4.4	3.33
Manufactures, <i>n.e.s.</i>	29.0	9.2	12.6	19.0	38.78
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)....	33.3	11.8	14.8	36.7	48.01

¹ Includes the trapping and mining industries of the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE

CONSPECTUS

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Agriculture, including stock raising and horticulture, is the most important 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. 8 of this volume.

An introductory outline of the historical background of Canadian agriculture is given at pp. 187-190 of the 1939 Year Book. As now presented this chapter treats of current governmental activities—Dominion, in as much detail as space will permit (to utilize such space to the best advantage, the system of special articles not repeated from year to year has been adopted) and Provincial, by outlines and references to provincial sources of information. Comprehensive statistics of agriculture, collected and compiled by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and covering Canada as a whole, close the chapter. These include data on values of agricultural production and farm capital, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, dairying, fruit, special crops, prices and miscellaneous statistics. The usual review of world statistics, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, has not been included in this edition of the Year Book, owing to the fact that these statistics are not available because of war conditions.

Section 1.—Government in Relation to Agriculture

It is provided in Sect. 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, in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in each of two provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister.

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Government

Subjects already dealt with in previous editions of the Year Book under this heading are: the Functions of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; the Dominion Experimental Farms System; the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program; the Historical Background of Canadian Agriculture; Noxious Forest Insects and Their Control and Agricultural Marketing Legislation, 1939. See list of special articles at the front of this edition.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CANADIAN AGRICULTURE*

At the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, Canada's position with respect to agricultural supplies that might be needed for war purposes was much more favourable than it had been at the beginning of the War of 1914-18. To take only two examples: the area devoted to wheat production, which, under stimulus of active war demand for the product, had expanded from 10,300,000 acres in 1914 to 17,300,000 in 1918, stood at 26,700,000 in 1939; the hog population, almost exactly the same at the beginning of 1939 as it had been at the end of 1918, expanded so rapidly during the year, because of plentiful feed supplies, that increase in numbers during 1939 equalled the total increase in the four years of the War of 1914-18.

Only in the acreages devoted to such relatively minor crops as peas, beans, buckwheat and flaxseed was marked reduction apparent as compared with 1918; only in the cases of bacon, dairy products and fibre flax did it appear that larger quantities than had normally been taken would be required by the United Kingdom; on the other hand, the increased production of tobacco and apples as compared with that of 1918 presented problems in disposal of surpluses rather than problems of supply.

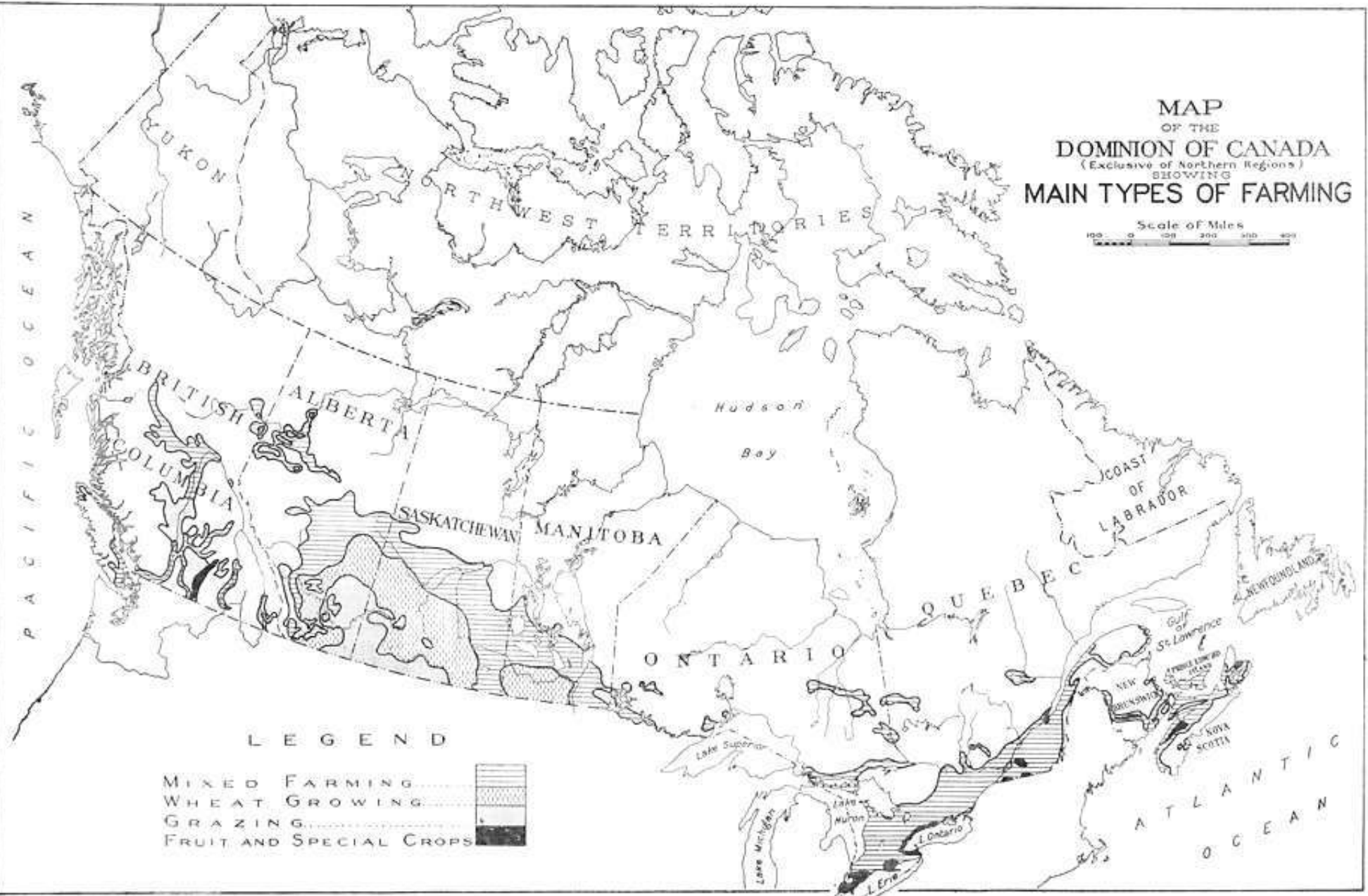
It soon became apparent, then, that the danger of scarcity during the present war was less than that of having to deal with large agricultural surpluses at the end of the War; hence, when machinery was set up to give direction in Canada's war-time agricultural program, the aim was also to minimize the problems of post-war agricultural adjustment.

With this latter point in mind, it was decided to use, as far as possible, the regular services of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, enlisting as well the co-operation of producer and trade representatives. An Agricultural Supplies Board composed of the seven senior officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was established, therefore, to act as the central directive agency of Canada's war-time agricultural program, with power to appoint advisory committees representative of producers and the trade; while in each province, production committees, made up of producer representatives, provincial officials and Dominion fieldmen, were set up to collaborate with the Board and to implement its suggestions. The central Board was given power, among other things, to buy, sell, store, distribute or regulate the distribution of supplies for use in agricultural production, and to recommend the withholding of licences for the export of such supplies, while sub-committees were appointed to assist the Board in matters pertaining to supplies of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and to aid in the disposal of surplus fruits and vegetables.

*Prepared under the direction of G. S. H. Barton, C.M.G., B.S.A., D.Sc.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MAP
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
(Exclusive of Northern Regions)
SHOWING
MAIN TYPES OF FARMING

Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400



LEGEND

- MIXED FARMING
- WHEAT GROWING
- GRAZING
- FRUIT AND SPECIAL CROPS

Effect on Movement of Important Commodities

That the view taken in the early days of the War has been justified by events is seen in the fact that, after eighteen months at war, Canada was still in the position of having a large supply of agricultural products either on hand or in prospect. The United Kingdom had, by the end of 1940, expressed a desire for only a few Canadian farm products in excess of shipments then being made, viz., cheese, evaporated milk and flax fibre. Canada is able to supply the United Kingdom with a greater quantity of bacon (see below under "Live Stock") and cheese than was called for in the 1939-40 Agreement; eggs were being shipped in larger numbers than usual, but more of certain grades could at that time have been sent if needed. The United Kingdom is not prepared to take Canadian tobacco, apples and other fresh fruits; she is ready, however, to handle canned tomatoes, dried and canned apples, fruit pulp, fruit pectin and honey.

Live Stock and Live-Stock Products

One effect of the War on the live-stock industry in general has been a sharp curtailment in the imports of purebred stock. This, in turn, has stimulated the use of home-raised breeding stock with certain classes of animals. Lack of export markets for surplus grain and shortage of experienced farm help are other factors that are certain to influence the trend of stock raising.

Bacon.—Bacon hogs represent the only class of live stock to be much affected by war demands. To ensure ample war-time supplies of bacon, the United Kingdom Government negotiated an Agreement for delivery by the Canadian Government of a minimum of 5,600,000 lb. of the product weekly, up to Oct. 31, 1940, at a price of \$18.01 per 100 lb. f.o.b. Canadian seaboard. The volume exported has been in excess of the 280,000,000 lb. maximum annual export provided for under the Ottawa Agreement, and the price has been attractive in relation to feed costs. The effect has been to accelerate an already upward trend in hog production, setting an all-time record in the number of pigs on feed.

European competition has disappeared, and Canada is now the sole supplier of imported wiltshire bacon to the United Kingdom, and is in a position to make an even greater contribution than in 1939-40.

Under a new Agreement, 425,000,000 lb. of wiltshire sides and cuts will be shipped to the United Kingdom between Nov. 1, 1940, and Oct. 31, 1941. This represents about 95,000,000 lb. more than was exported under the 1939-40 contract. The net return under the Agreement will be \$67,300,000. In addition, livers, kidneys, tongues, bladders and casings having a net value of about \$2,000,000 will be supplied. Prices for the various selections of wiltshire sides range from a top of \$16.10 per 100 lb. delivered at Canadian seaboard for Grade A, No. 1 Sizeable, to \$12.75 for Grade B, No. 3, weighing 70-80 lb. per side.

The strong demand of the United Kingdom for volume with quality has given impetus to further improvement in every phase of marketing and production. Under the Agreements, the Government, through the Canadian Bacon Board, has been the sole agency for delivery to the British Ministry of Food. This has resulted in strict regulation of volume and quality, a close relation between hog and bacon prices and elimination of wide price fluctuations in the hog market.

Beef.—War has had little effect on the market for beef cattle. At the outbreak of war, the movement of Canada's surplus was almost entirely to the United

States market, and has since continued in that direction. During the first year of the War a sharp increase in the purchasing power of labour maintained good prices for all classes of meat, particularly beef, and exports to the United States were restricted only by the comparatively high prices prevailing in the domestic market.

Owing to the necessity of conserving shipping for war-time essentials, experimental shipments of fresh young beef to the United Kingdom were discontinued but this has not materially affected the market. Similarly, Canada's dairy cattle trade with the United Kingdom was suspended at the outbreak of war; the trade in dairy cattle with the United States, however, has not been affected.

Wool.—Except for the stimulating effect on wool production, war has brought no important change in the sheep industry. Production of lamb and mutton in Canada does not meet domestic requirements and imports exceed exports.

Returns for wool, however, have been higher than they were before the outbreak of war. Prior to the War the outlet for Canadian wool was world wide, and much of the fine wool was exported to England and the Continent. Under present war and insurance risks, it would not be practicable to export overseas any part of the 1940 clip. British requirements are taken care of amply through control of the entire clips of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. The Wool Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been vested with power to retain in Canada all the home-grown product suitable for war purposes. Under permit from the Wool Administrator, some exports have been made to the United States, but sales have been confined mainly to the home market

Dairy Products

Cheddar cheese and evaporated milk are the only Canadian dairy products that the United Kingdom has requested in greater than peace-time quantities; and, largely as a result of a favourable season for dairying throughout the Dominion, a substantially increased production of both of these has been possible without interfering with the normal production of other products.

Butter and Cheese.—Under an Agreement concluded on May 28, 1940, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada, the British Ministry of Food arranged for the purchase of 35,000 long tons of Canadian cheddar cheese during the production period ended Nov. 30, 1940, on a price basis of 14 cents per lb., No. 1 Grade, f.o.b. ship or railway car at Montreal. This was followed immediately by a request from the British Ministry that Canada ship any cheddar cheese that might become available over and above the amount specified. An assured market for the season's cheese output and butter stocks greater than those of the previous year had a somewhat depressing influence on butter prices but stimulated cheese production, with the result that exports of cheese made through the Dairy Products Board to Nov. 30 reached 39,895 long tons.

The Dairy Products Board, set up as the sole agency for delivery to the British Ministry of Food, found it necessary to curtail cheese exports to non-Empire countries in order to conserve the maximum amount for the United Kingdom. This was done by prohibiting the export of the regular sizes and shapes of cheddar cheese manufactured since Apr. 1, 1940, and by confining the shipments of matured cheddar cheese and other types of cheese eligible for export to firms established previous to the outbreak of war:

Under a new Agreement with the British Government 50,000 long tons (and any additional quantities available within the limit of British requirements) of Canadian cheese will be shipped to the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending Mar. 31, 1942. Prices were set at 14·4 cents per lb. f.o.b. ship or railway car at Montreal for No. 1 Grade, 13·9 cents for No. 2 Grade and 13·4 cents for No. 3 Grade.

During the twelve months previous to the outbreak of war, Canada's exports of butter to the United Kingdom were greater than usual owing to heavy stocks in Canada and a favourable market in the United Kingdom. When war was declared, exports from Canada to that market ceased because of decreased demand and of a controlled price in the United Kingdom lower than the domestic price in Canada.

Evaporated Milk.—Another dairy product being exported to the United Kingdom under Agreement is evaporated milk. Largely on the basis of past exports to that market, an Agreement was entered into for the export of 300,000 cases at \$3·75 per case, f.o.b. steamer, Canadian ports, for the season ended Dec. 31, 1940; this was later increased by an additional 150,000 cases. Inquiries were subsequently made concerning the availability of additional quantities for shipment up to Mar. 31, 1941. Canada has been able to meet the United Kingdom's requirements for evaporated milk without neglecting other established markets in Empire and non-Empire countries.

Eggs and Poultry

Immediately following the outbreak of war, the tendency of the United Kingdom was to increase the purchases of eggs from European countries adjacent to enemy countries, and it was not until these sources of supply had been cut off that purchases in Canada were sharply increased. Exports of eggs to the United Kingdom during the first ten months of 1940 amounted to over 320,000 cases, as compared with some 30,000 to 40,000 cases in the previous year. At present there is no indication of the volume of eggs that will be required by the United Kingdom in 1941, but it seems reasonable to expect some increase over 1940.

The placing of poultry on the semi-luxury list by the Government of the United Kingdom has resulted in decreased shipments from Canada. In the shipping season ended May, 1940, the quota allowed was one-half the quantity of chickens that had been shipped during the previous year, and no turkeys. There is no indication that imports of chickens will be permitted in the 1941 shipping season; however, increased domestic consumption and exports to the United States are likely to take care of surplus Canadian poultry.

Live Stock and Poultry Feeds

It appears likely that feed supplies of coarse grains for the winter of 1940-41 will be adequate and those of hay and fodder well above the average for the country as a whole. Special action was taken to have supplies of Western coarse grains moved to storage points in the East before the close of inland navigation, with a view to reducing transportation costs and ensuring feed supplies in feed-deficiency areas. The cutting off, by war developments, of normal supplies of British and Norwegian cod-liver oil used widely by Canadian poultrymen led to measures designed to promote increased production of feeding oils in Canada, and to provisions

for the licensing of exports to conserve supplies. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has set up a laboratory for assaying the vitamin content of these oils.

Field Crops

The chief effect of war with respect to Canada's field crops was to close European export outlets, apart from the United Kingdom. Areas devoted to wheat production in Canada, which amounted to 10,300,000 acres in 1914, 17,300,000 in 1918 and 26,700,000 in 1939, rose to 28,200,000 acres in 1940. A large 1940 crop, added to a considerable carryover, has given the Department of Trade and Commerce difficult problems of marketing and storage, despite the fact that wheat exports during 1939-40 were in largest volume since the 1935-36 crop year.

Fibre flax has been in greater demand since the outbreak of war. The United Kingdom's supplies normally come largely from Russia, the Baltic countries and Belgium and, with the disappearance of these sources, Canada was asked to increase supplies of line fibre and tow, and to make available to the Government of Northern Ireland whatever seed supplies of fibre flax were surplus to Canada's needs. Acreage devoted to fibre flax in Canada was stepped up from 8,000 in 1939 to more than 21,000 in 1940, and it is expected that a further substantial increase in production will be recorded for the spring of 1941. The export of line fibre and tow was licensed, to make sure that all available supplies would go to the United Kingdom. Supplies of these products of 1940 production ran to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons as compared with 1,300 tons in 1939. The Agricultural Supplies Board, through its Seed Supply Committee, purchased or controlled all available seed of fibre flax of 1939 production and had authority to purchase seed produced in 1940. After Canadian requirements had been met, almost 18,000 bu. were sent to the Government of Northern Ireland during the winter of 1939-40, and it is expected that 25,000 bu. will be available to Northern Ireland during the winter of 1940-41.

Increased production of flaxseed has been suggested to make Canada less dependent on imported supplies for the oil industry and thus help conserve exchange.

Other field crops have not been greatly affected by the War.

Fruits, Vegetables and Honey

The apple industry is among the outstanding casualties of the War, since approximately one-half the commercial pack of Canadian apples is normally exported. Of the Nova Scotia crop, 80 p.c., or more, normally moves to the British Isles and the Continent; with respect to Nova Scotia apples of the 1939 crop, the surplus from curtailed export was absorbed largely through the processing of 1,224,795 bbl. under an agreement whereby the Dominion Government guaranteed stated prices for apples delivered for canning and drying. Improvements in processing techniques, as developed in the laboratories of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have contributed largely to the successful disposal of much of the surplus. In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, whose total of export is less than the total of receipts from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, it was sufficient to stiffen the grade requirements, impose certain zoning restrictions, and conduct a vigorous advertising campaign throughout the Dominion which naturally bore best results in the centres of consumption. British Columbia apples gained an abnormal share of the curtailed export to the United Kingdom because of more plentiful space offerings than were available for Nova Scotia apples out of Halifax; domestic marketing also was aided by an advertising campaign.

Agreements have been entered into between the Dominion Government and the chief export provinces with respect to apples of the 1940 crop. With the Govern-

ment guaranteeing certain fixed prices for apples that would normally move into export, it is hoped that increased domestic consumption of both fresh and processed apples will be sufficient to dispose of surplus stocks, particularly in view of the smaller crop in 1940.

The canning industry also was affected by curtailed export. Heavy buying of tomato products previous to the United Kingdom's ban on imports of these goods reduced stocks to a minimum, and unfavourable crop conditions since then have prevented any undue surplus accumulating. Meanwhile the restriction on the import of canned tomatoes has been changed as referred to at p. 139. Stocks of other processed fruits and vegetables have been slightly above normal, but domestic demand can be stimulated to absorb the surplus.

No restriction was placed on the import of honey by the United Kingdom, and heavy buying cleared all available stocks. Adverse exchange conditions and higher duties on the importation of package bees have had the indirect effect of stimulating interest in better wintering methods.

Tobacco and Furs

Tobacco and furs, both of which find market outlets in the United Kingdom in normal times, were seriously affected following the outbreak of war.

Tobacco.—Exports of tobacco to the British market in 1939 reached a figure of almost 40,000,000 lb. This fell off sharply in 1940 to slightly less than 10,000,000 lb.; for 1941 it is not expected that the United Kingdom will take any Canadian tobacco. A comparatively small export movement to Australia and New Zealand in 1941 represents the opening up of a new outlet. In view of the serious disruption of the British market, a sharp reduction, amounting to 26 p.c., in the acreage of this crop planted took place in 1940. The largest decrease in acreage occurred in the flue-cured tobacco district of Ontario and extensive frost damage in certain sections of this area resulted in still further reductions in output. A total Canadian crop of 60,300,000 lb. was recorded for 1940 compared with the 107,700,000 lb. produced in 1939. This reduction, coupled with the fact that the carryover of more than 30,000,000 lb. from 1939 has been removed from the market, may improve conditions for growers in the 1941 buying season despite the unsettled export situation.

Furs.—In the past, the bulk of Canadian ranches silver-fox and mink pelts were marketed in the United Kingdom but, as a result of the War, this market was transferred to the United States. Fearing a flooding of this market, the latter country established an import quota that allowed only 58,300 silver-fox fur units to be imported from Canada; this was later raised to 70,000 units in the Trade Agreement of 1940. Because of these factors, the situation at the close of 1939 was discouraging. However, subsequent heavy buying by United States dealers for foreign account, together with improved demand in Canada and a rigorous culling by ranchers resulted in a cleaning up of available stocks at enhanced prices by the end of 1940. Mink prices also declined sharply following the loss of the United Kingdom market, although there were no restrictions on export of mink pelts to the United States. The improved demand both there and in Canada has taken up much of the slack and the outlook for 1941 is good for both mink and fox ranchers.

Matters Affecting General Policy

The Ensuring of Supplies Needed in Production.—An effect of the War has been to cut off certain supplies needed in production. Considerable quantities of sugar-beet seed, for example, normally come from European sources, and the same applies to mangel and swede seed and to various vegetable seeds. A national effort

is being made to stimulate home production and to have sufficient quantities of these seeds produced in Canada to replace European supplies that are no longer available. Foundation stocks supplied by Government Experimental Farms have furnished the bases of much of this seed-growing development. Also, special committees have acted to ensure supplies of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, ingredients for many of which normally come from European sources. Though some substitutions will have to be made, it is believed that supplies available in Canada or from the United States will be adequate.

With the cutting off of European supplies of vells (calves' stomachs) suitable for use in the preparation of rennet for cheese making, the export from Canada of vells was prohibited, as was also the export of rennet itself. With a view to avoiding waste of food commodities increased attention is being given to the control of insect pests in grains and other stored products.

The Domestic Demand Situation.—Effects of increased industrial activity with the consequent increase in employment and in non-farm income have been favourable to agriculture in those areas producing largely for the home market, such as Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and, to a lesser extent, the Maritime Provinces. Income from truck crops, dairy products, beef cattle and certain fruits has been considerably increased. On the other hand, other products, produced normally for export, especially grains, apples and tobacco, have been affected adversely, and income of producers may possibly be lower than it was a year ago. In spite of greatly increased production, hog prices have been well maintained and, with the increased volume, income to hog producers is much larger than it was a year ago.

THE CANADIAN FARM LOAN BOARD*

This Board was appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Act (c. 66, R.S.C. 1927, as amended by c. 46, Statutes of 1934 and c. 16, Statutes of 1935) and, as an agency of the Crown in the right of the Dominion, administers a system of long-term mortgage credit for farmers throughout Canada.

The Board is empowered to loan money to farmers for the payment of debts, for the purchase of farm equipment and live stock, to assist in the purchase of farm lands, for farm improvements or for any other purpose considered as improving the value of the land for agricultural purposes.

Loans may be granted on the security of first mortgages on farm lands actually operated by the borrower up to an amount not exceeding 50 p.c. of the appraised value of such farm lands, but, in any event, not in excess of \$5,000 and such loans are repayable on an amortized plan of repayment over a period not exceeding 25 years.

In virtue of amendments to the Act, enacted in 1935, the Board is also empowered to make additional advances to farmers, who, having obtained a first-mortgage loan from the Board, require additional funds, the amount of such additional advance not to exceed 50 p.c. of the amount of the first-mortgage loan, nor the aggregate of first- and second-mortgage loans to exceed two-thirds of the appraised value of the farm lands mortgaged as security for the loan, nor in any event an aggregate amount of \$6,000.

Particulars regarding the capital requirements of the Board, rates of interest charged and other details appear at p. 185 of the 1940 Year Book.

The current rate of interest on loans made by the Board is 5 p.c. on first-mortgage loans and 6 p.c. on second-mortgage loans and operations are now carried on in all provinces of Canada.

* Revised by A. H. Brown, Secretary, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa.

1.—Applications for Farm Loans Received, Loans Approved and Loans Disbursed, Fiscal Years 1931-40

Year	Applications Received		Loans Approved				Loans Paid Out			
	No.	Amount	First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	First Mortgage	Second Mortgage	Total
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1931.....	3,372	8,650,182	1,458	3,212,400	Nil	-	3,212,400	3,517,489	Nil	3,517,489
1932.....	4,803	12,370,399	1,049	2,025,400	"	-	2,025,400	1,996,344	"	1,996,344
1933.....	1,776	3,939,393	536	982,600	"	-	982,600	1,276,114	"	1,276,114
1934.....	1,207	2,306,934	287	490,800	"	-	490,800	558,630	"	558,630
1935.....	2,456	5,496,817	532	880,900	72	44,600	925,500	537,974	9,233	547,207
1936.....	21,698	50,152,821	5,109	8,906,680	3,236	2,051,725	10,958,405	6,191,609	1,232,170	7,423,779
1937.....	9,821	21,872,723	5,099	9,004,850	2,835	1,504,150	10,509,000	9,269,188	1,804,968	11,074,156
1938.....	3,924	8,254,401	1,913	3,473,000	776	368,575	3,841,575	4,652,397	611,910	5,264,307
1939.....	4,723	9,688,427	2,267	4,076,800	560	269,250	4,346,050	4,041,395	297,448	4,338,843
1940.....	4,666	8,941,899	2,380	4,149,400	464	199,550	4,348,950	4,130,765	211,897	4,342,662

2.—Farm Loans Approved, with Details of Appraised Values of Security, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

Year and Province	Loans Approved					Appraised Value of Security at Time of Loan		
	First Mortgage		Second Mortgage		Total Amount	Land	Buildings	Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
1939								
Prince Edward Island.	128	181,950	15	7,400	189,350	315,455	142,656	458,111
Nova Scotia.....	150	217,600	7	3,600	221,200	398,222	202,964	601,186
New Brunswick.....	33	38,400	12	4,150	42,550	59,501	38,285	97,786
Quebec.....	398	840,350	61	26,300	866,650	1,286,533	755,684	2,042,217
Ontario.....	413	806,100	97	46,500	852,600	1,261,886	665,233	1,927,119
Manitoba.....	276	504,450	117	64,950	569,400	1,110,513	348,785	1,459,298
Saskatchewan.....	381	626,500	146	64,050	690,550	1,583,766	468,021	2,051,787
Alberta.....	363	615,800	89	41,200	657,000	1,423,681	323,835	1,747,516
British Columbia.....	125	245,650	16	11,100	256,750	495,658	238,975	734,633
Totals, 1939.....	2,267	4,076,800	560	269,250	4,346,050	7,935,215	3,184,438	11,119,653
1940								
Prince Edward Island.	116	155,150	4	1,700	156,850	266,915	124,520	391,435
Nova Scotia.....	131	192,600	1	300	192,900	343,840	167,226	511,066
New Brunswick.....	54	55,900	5	1,850	57,750	82,312	54,909	137,221
Quebec.....	401	790,650	22	7,750	798,400	1,238,406	708,203	1,946,609
Ontario.....	437	889,150	99	45,250	934,400	1,369,469	763,141	2,132,610
Manitoba.....	249	440,750	65	30,000	470,750	992,026	326,088	1,318,114
Saskatchewan.....	391	624,500	171	63,550	688,050	1,522,463	429,274	1,951,737
Alberta.....	493	807,800	97	49,150	856,950	2,037,390	453,686	2,491,076
British Columbia.....	108	192,900	Nil	-	192,900	451,763	189,052	640,815
Totals, 1940.....	2,380	4,149,400	464	199,550	4,348,950	8,304,584	3,216,099	11,520,683

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 and live-stock superintendent, a superintendent of women's institutes, a dairy superintendent, three field promoters and a field man for the fox industry. Assistance is given in co-operative marketing, promotion of the live-stock industry, encouragement of exhibitions, the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and the welfare of agriculture generally.

Nova Scotia.—Provincial agricultural policies in Nova Scotia are administered by the Department of Agriculture and Marketing, with the Minister's Office and those of the Director of Marketing, the Land Settlement Board, Statistician and Superintendent of Immigration, Publicity Representative, Forest Products Representative and Provincial Exhibition Commission, situated in Halifax. Many of the technical officials are located at the Agricultural College and Farm, Truro. Divisions of the Department include: extension service, agricultural societies, associations and exhibitions; dairying; poultry; live stock; entomology and botany; apiculture; animal pathology; agricultural engineering; and women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The divisions of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: live-stock and agricultural societies; dairying; herd improvement; soils and crops; poultry; horticulture; women's institutes; extension; industry, immigration and farm settlement; field husbandry; beekeeping; fur; and credit unions and co-operatives.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture includes the following branches: horticulture; field husbandry; extension; animal husbandry; rural economics; and rural engineering. Each branch is divided into sections dealing with particular problems. There are also many other activities such as the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau; Agricultural Merit Competition; Provincial Dairy School; Provincial School of Handicrafts; and Provincial Farm School. The Department is responsible for the administration of many agricultural schools, 132 agricultural representatives throughout the Province, a staff of specialists, co-operative associations and women's organizations. There is, therefore, an administrative service from which accurate information may be obtained for every kind of agricultural activity.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches: statistics and publications; agricultural and horticultural societies; live stock; women's institutes; dairy; fruit; agricultural representatives; crops, seeds and weeds; co-operation and markets, including administration of the Act re credit unions; and the Milk Control Board. 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 serves through the following branches: agricultural extension, dairy, publications, live stock, the Debt Adjustment Board and the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory.

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

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. The Publications Branch publishes and distributes agricultural literature and also is in charge of agricultural statistics. The Debt Adjustment Board, operating by authority of provincial legislation, seeks to avoid needless insolvency among farmers. The Provincial Veterinary Laboratory offers diagnostic, consultation and advisory services for veterinary surgeons and live-stock and poultry breeders.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Agriculture includes branches with duties as follows: the Live Stock Branch examines and licenses stallions, safeguards the health of live stock, encourages the use of suitable animals for breeding purposes in the purebred-sire areas, arranges for exhibits of live stock and registers brands; maintains flock-culling and turkey-grading services and administers an approved hatchery policy. The Field Crops Branch promotes good cropping and tillage practices; encourages the use of good quality seed and distributes such under a seed exchange policy; and provides measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The Dairy Branch licenses creamery operators, cream graders and testers; bonds creameries; and promotes herd improvement through cow testing. The Statistics Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers data respecting crops and live stock. The Co-operation and Markets Branch administers legislation governing co-operative organizations including credit unions, promotes co-operative activities; provides an economic research and inspection service for co-operatives; and publishes bulletins, reports, and a news letter. Under the Agricultural Representative Service the Province is divided into districts where qualified men carry on promotional and educational work. The Apiary Division registers beekeepers, inspects apiaries and promotes better management practices. Grants to agricultural societies are paid through the Department but activities are directed by the College of Agriculture. The Land Utilization Board, composed of representatives of several interested departments of government, endeavours to bring about the withdrawal from arable farming of lands unsuitable for such use.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department of Agriculture serves agriculture and the people of rural Alberta through its nine branches, each concerned with a particular phase of the industry.

Among the important services is the extension program conducted by the Extension Branch in co-operation with other branches. Through District Agriculturists located in sixteen districts, short courses, field days and lecture demonstrations, the Department of Agriculture endeavours to carry practical up-to-date information to rural areas. The interests of rural women are served through a program of lectures, demonstrations and correspondence courses. Publications

dealing with agriculture and home economics are issued and distributed free of charge. Statistical information is available on request.

Two schools of agriculture, at Olds and Vermilion, enroll about 350 students annually, who receive practical instruction in agriculture and home economics. Connected with each agricultural school is a large demonstration farm on which are maintained high-quality herds of purebred live stock. The Department also operates the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks, where suitable hardy varieties of nursery stock are tested and propagated.

A Junior Club program consisting of 175 clubs, seeks to meet the needs of rural young people, while 91 school fairs encourage the study of agriculture by younger children. The Department has co-operated in the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme and has extended the program this year to include rural mechanical courses for farm boys.

The Live Stock Branch recently inaugurated a new improvement policy to provide for the placing of purebred rams in farmers' flocks. Other important policies include the Bull Exchange Policy, the Boar Exchange Policy, the Sow Distribution Policy and the Stallion Club Policy. The Branch has also increased the feeding of beef cattle through its Livestock Feeder Associations Policy. To provide further aid to the live-stock producers, an animal pathologist was appointed and an up-to-date veterinary laboratory was opened in January, 1940.

Advancement in field crops was made by the formation of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association to co-ordinate the efforts of those interested in the production and distribution of high-quality grain.

The Dairy Branch serves the dairy industry and has increased its efforts in that respect by paying greater attention to the improvement of dairy cattle.

Through its various policies, the Poultry Branch serves the poultry industry and provides much assistance to poultry producers.

The Fish and Game Branch is charged with the conservation of wild life and enforcement of provincial regulations. Restocking of streams and lakes and instruction to fur farmers are among its important activities.

The Apiculture Branch serves nearly 1,600 beekeepers; and the Relief Branch administers the Land Settlement Policy.

Since the beginning of the War the Department of Agriculture has directed its main efforts towards the solution of some of the problems arising therefrom.

British Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture consists of three main divisions: (1) The Administrative Division is responsible for the general direction of agricultural policies; administration of legislation affecting agriculture; supervision of extension programs; collection of agricultural statistics; compilation of reports and publications; preparation of material for agricultural exhibitions; supervision of Farmers' and Women's Institutes; direction of Junior Club Projects and markets extension. (2) The Animal Industry Division supervises live-stock work including: promotion and improvement of animal production; brand inspection;

inspection of beef grading; control of contagious diseases of animals; eradication of insect pests detrimental to live stock; and field extension connected with animal nutritional work. This Division consists of general live-stock, veterinary, dairy, and poultry branches. (3) The Plant Industry Division includes: horticulture, field crop, plant pathology, entomology and apiculture branches; fruit, vegetable and seed production and surveys dealing with orchards, small fruits, flowering bulbs and greenhouse areas are supervised; suppression of insect pests and plant diseases inspection with control of noxious weeds and general promotion of crop production is under this Division.

Extension officials of the Department are located in sixteen agricultural centres of the Province.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Schools

A recently revised treatment of this subject appears at pp. 190-197 of the 1940 Year Book.

Section 2.—Statistics of Agriculture*

Crop-Reporting Service.—Through the voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion are published; up to the entry of Italy into the War, periodic reports were made to the International 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 that 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 beginning of September, while the reports on a Dominion-wide basis are issued every two weeks during the same period. The program of reports for 1941-42 is given in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January, 1941, and is also issued as a special leaflet.

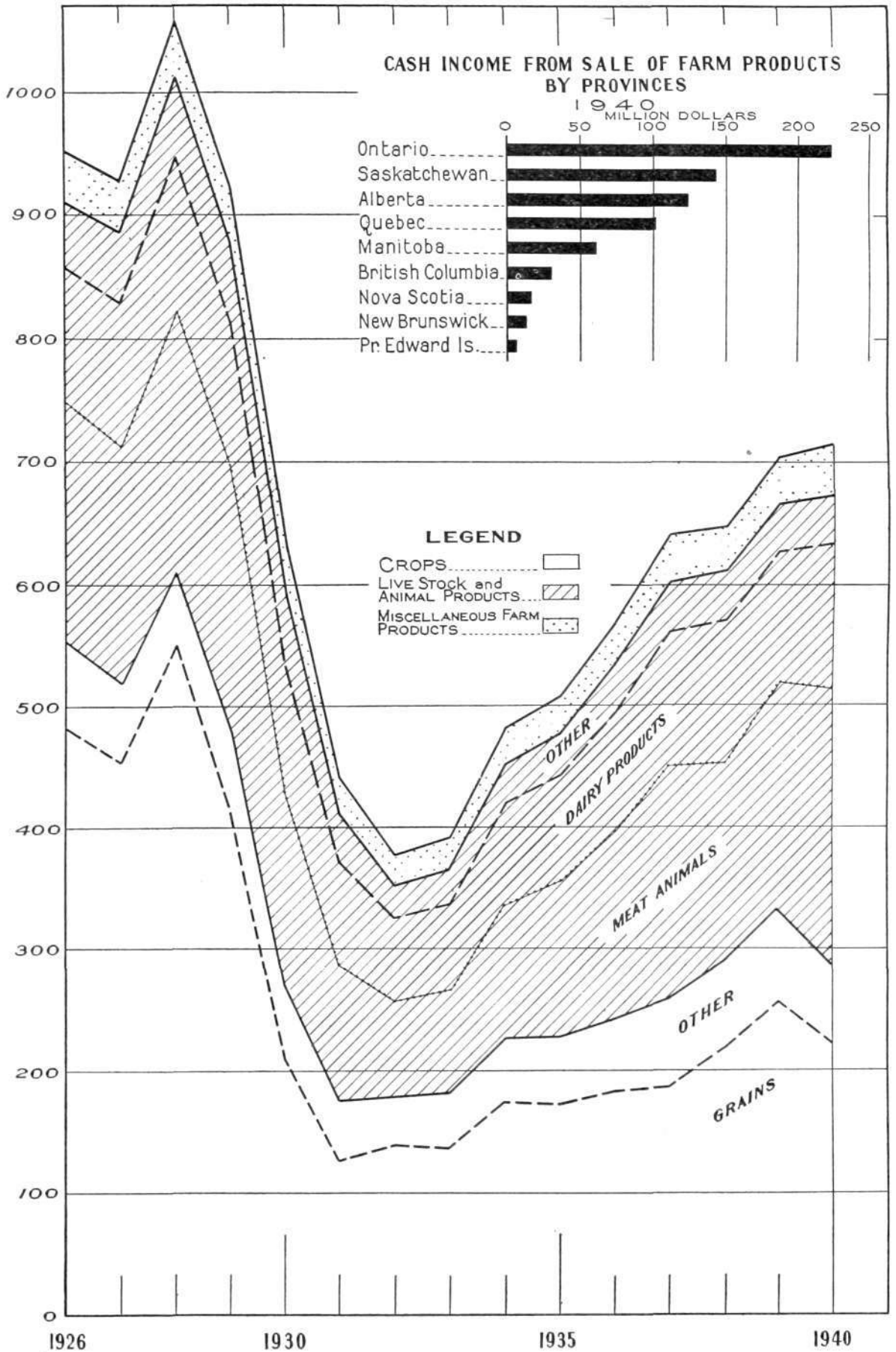
Annual Statistics.—In addition to the crop-reporting service, statistics of the areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock are collected. This work has been conducted since 1918 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. The statistics are obtained from schedules that 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 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.

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is 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, dairying, milling, and sugar industries and cold-storage holdings. A list of the publications of this Branch is given in Chapter XXVIII, Sect. 1, under "Production".

GROSS CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

1926 - 1940

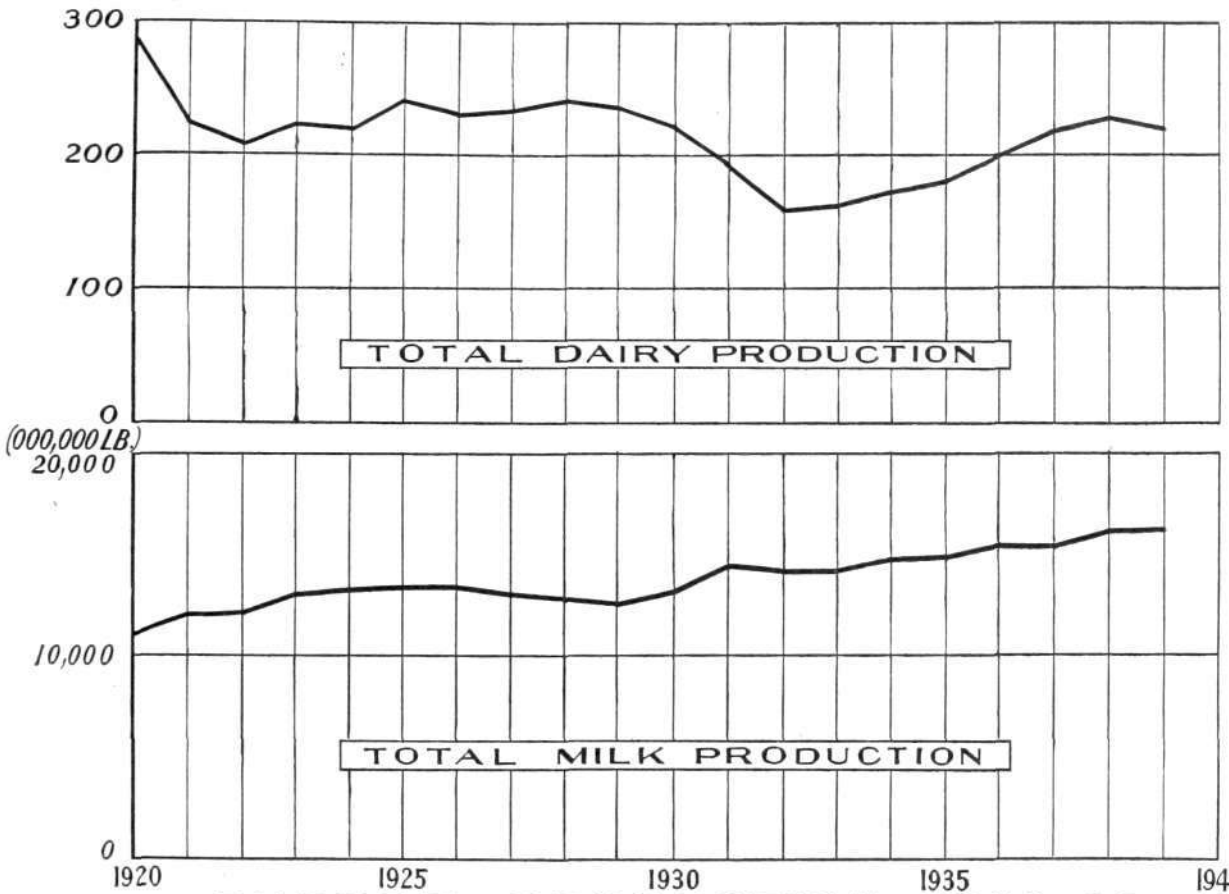
MILLION DOLLARS



DAIRY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

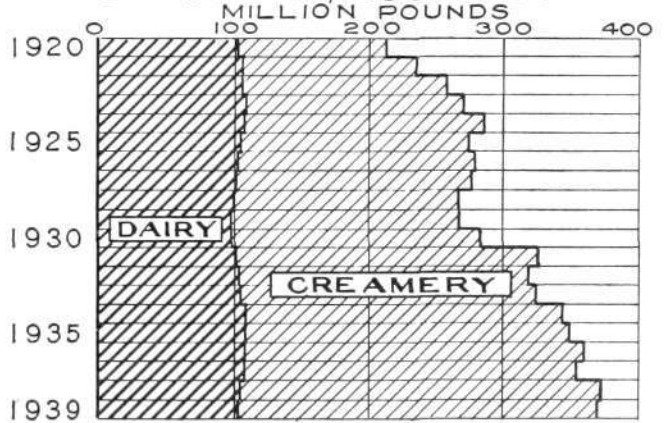
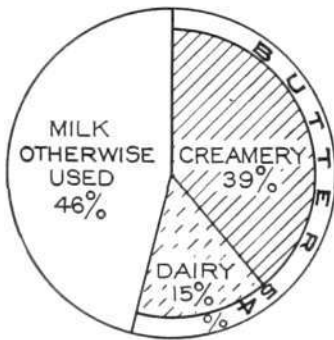
MILLION DOLLARS

1920 - 1939



BUTTER PRODUCTION, 1920-39

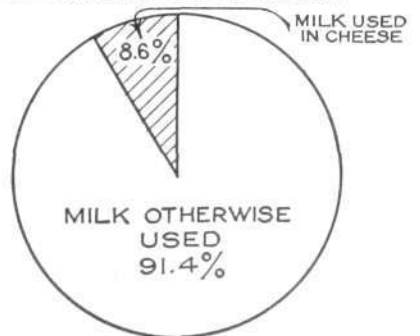
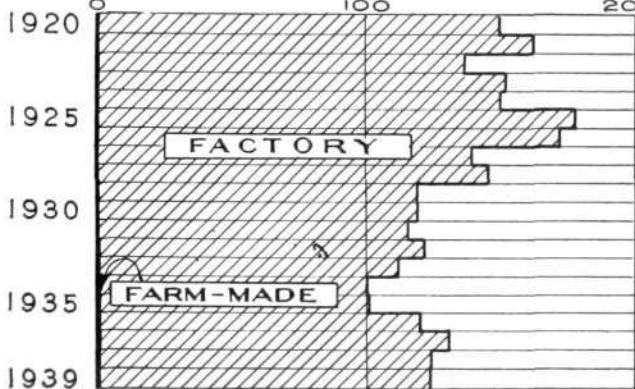
PROPORTION OF MILK USED IN BUTTER TO TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION



CHEESE PRODUCTION, 1920-39

MILLION POUNDS

PROPORTION OF MILK USED IN CHEESE TO TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION



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.

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—This publication was originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly", but changed to its present title in April, 1917. It is the official organ not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, eggs, 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.

Census Statistics.—In addition to the statistics collected annually, which are the subject of this section, valuable information is published following each decennial census of the Dominion and each quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces. The total number of farms, their tenure, acreage, value, mortgage debt, farm population, farm machinery and facilities, etc., are treated at pp. 295-301 of the 1934-35 Year Book. A summary presentation of agricultural development since 1871 is given at pp. 270-273 of the 1936 Year Book.

In the 1937 edition statistics are presented at pp. 270-273 that show, for the Prairie Provinces, comparative figures of population, farm holdings, areas, and values, the condition of farm land, the numbers of live stock and the acreages of the principal crops, for each of the census years 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1936. In the Year Book for 1938, a summary table is given showing, by provinces, the part-time farm operators classified by the other occupations that are followed by some or all of the members of families, especially on small farms of insufficient size to furnish a livelihood. The 1940 edition contains a survey of types of farms in the Prairie Provinces made from data collected at the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces for 1936.

Subsection 1.—Value of Agricultural Production and of Farm Capital

Value of Agricultural Production.—It is important to note that the figures of value of commodities produced on Canadian farms, shown in Table 3, 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 1939 shows an increase of 10.2 p.c. as compared with 1938, which is accounted for largely by increases in the value of field crops and farm animals.

3.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production in Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1937-39

NOTE.—Figures subject to revision. Preliminary figures for 1940 and revised figures for 1936-39 will be found in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", March, 1941.

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	Province and Item	1937	1938	1939
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Canada—				Canada—concluded			
Field crops.....	556,222	550,069	634,130	Maple products.....	2,245	3,850	3,444
Farm animals.....	140,989	136,846	170,837	Tobacco.....	17,140	20,270	19,248
Wool.....	2,049	1,565	1,688	Flax fibre.....	332	519	1,249
Dairy products.....	215,623	226,155	217,716	Clover and grass seed...	2,344	2,996	2,683
Fruits and vegetables...	41,816	57,095	55,911	Honey and wax.....	2,164	3,057	2,726
Poultry products.....	51,766	53,747	55,483				
Fur farming.....	6,802	6,476	5,828	Totals, Canada.....	1,039,492	1,062,645	1,170,943

3.—Estimated Gross Values of Agricultural Production in Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1937-39—concluded

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	Province and Item	1937	1938	1939
Prince Edward Island—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	Ontario—concluded	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Field crops.....	7,706	9,113	10,634	Fruits and vegetables...	13,003	20,926	21,468
Farm animals.....	1,452	1,591	1,819	Poultry products.....	21,659	22,329	22,875
Wool.....	36	26	26	Fur farming.....	1,351	1,136	1,022
Dairy products.....	1,758	1,908	1,571	Maple products.....	880	853	751
Fruits and vegetables...	190	165	166	Tobacco.....	15,965	19,058	17,546
Poultry products.....	762	817	713	Flax fibre.....	133	120	358
Fur farming.....	946	722	650	Clover and grass seed...	1,168	1,689	1,381
Clover and grass seed...	15	7	10	Honey and wax.....	753	1,190	1,075
Honey and wax.....	2	1	1	Totals, Ontario.....	343,137	341,309	365,614
Totals, Prince Edward Island	12,867	14,350	15,590	Manitoba—			
Nova Scotia—				Field crops.....	90,112	54,208	58,640
Field crops.....	10,811	11,129	12,659	Farm animals.....	9,797	10,146	13,401
Farm animals.....	3,079	2,835	3,049	Wool.....	94	75	82
Wool.....	88	72	64	Dairy products.....	14,083	15,347	15,093
Dairy products.....	7,675	8,175	6,989	Fruits and vegetables...	1,662	1,883	2,139
Fruits and vegetables...	5,237	6,793	4,426	Poultry products.....	3,643	4,159	4,161
Poultry products.....	1,120	1,137	1,190	Fur farming.....	664	821	739
Fur farming.....	517	446	401	Clover and grass seed...	457	354	378
Maple products.....	26	24	15	Honey and wax.....	517	639	419
Clover and grass seed...	Nil	Nil	1	Totals, Manitoba....	121,029	87,632	95,052
Honey and wax.....	8	10	9	Saskatchewan—			
Totals, Nova Scotia..	28,561	30,621	28,803	Field crops.....	51,850	104,752	166,633
New Brunswick—				Farm animals.....	15,691	12,662	19,393
Field crops.....	14,149	17,064	19,961	Wool.....	181	149	153
Farm animals.....	3,688	3,385	3,690	Dairy products.....	17,132	16,541	15,998
Wool.....	81	77	75	Fruits and vegetables...	322	3,375	3,894
Dairy products.....	5,387	5,892	5,160	Poultry products.....	6,319	5,872	6,152
Fruits and vegetables...	1,317	1,246	1,287	Fur farming.....	378	445	401
Poultry products.....	1,247	1,297	1,277	Clover and grass seed...	329	514	412
Fur farming.....	707	632	569	Honey and wax.....	107	249	376
Maple products.....	32	63	35	Totals, Saskatchewan.	92,309	144,559	213,412
Clover and grass seed...	12	9	11	Alberta—			
Honey and wax.....	12	11	11	Field crops.....	134,429	122,148	113,190
Totals, New Brunswick	26,632	29,676	32,076	Farm animals.....	22,585	23,257	32,523
Quebec—				Wool.....	478	344	366
Field crops.....	81,629	86,477	88,376	Dairy products.....	17,211	19,223	17,815
Farm animals.....	29,673	27,894	31,591	Fruits and vegetables...	1,207	3,026	3,543
Wool.....	394	363	396	Poultry products.....	4,229	4,325	4,559
Dairy products.....	55,711	57,990	56,578	Fur farming.....	784	749	674
Fruits and vegetables...	8,724	9,841	9,927	Clover and grass seed...	180	270	285
Poultry products.....	8,428	8,829	9,667	Honey and wax.....	171	178	184
Fur farming.....	1,249	1,266	1,139	Totals, Alberta.....	181,274	173,520	173,139
Maple products.....	1,308	2,910	2,643	British Columbia—			
Tobacco.....	1,098	1,157	1,656	Field crops.....	16,436	13,609	14,365
Flax fibre.....	199	399	891	Farm animals.....	4,139	3,981	4,175
Clover and grass seed...	57	87	68	Wool.....	103	83	77
Honey and wax.....	374	534	497	Dairy products.....	9,019	10,111	10,691
Totals, Quebec.....	188,844	197,747	203,429	Fruits and vegetables...	10,154	9,840	9,061
Ontario—				Poultry products.....	4,359	4,982	4,889
Field crops.....	149,100	131,569	149,672	Fur farming.....	206	259	233
Farm animals.....	50,885	51,095	61,196	Tobacco.....	77	55	46
Wool.....	593	376	449	Clover and grass seed...	126	66	137
Dairy products.....	87,647	90,968	87,821	Honey and wax.....	220	245	154
				Totals, British Columbia.....	41,839	43,231	43,828

Value of Farm Capital.—The items included in the term “farm capital” as used in Table 4 are: lands and buildings; implements and machinery, including motor trucks and automobiles; and live stock, including poultry and animals on fur farms. The 1931 values of lands, buildings, implements and machinery were reported by decennial census taken at June 1, in that year. Changes in the total value of lands and buildings for the years 1932 to 1939 have been based on the value of occupied farm lands reported annually by crop correspondents, while those in the annual values of farm implements and machinery have been estimated on the basis of sales

reported each year: in the case of the Prairie Provinces, data are based on the Quinquennial Census of 1936.

4.—Current Value of Farm Capital in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Province	1938 ¹				1939			
	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock	Total	Lands and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Live Stock	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
P.E. Island.....	45,445	6,142	7,766	59,353	44,183	5,962	7,998	58,143
Nova Scotia.....	91,084	7,934	14,847	113,865	97,366	7,699	15,419	120,484
New Brunswick....	80,025	9,828	15,764	105,617	85,953	9,504	17,035	112,492
Quebec.....	684,131	72,345	115,226	871,702	709,786	69,912	121,753	901,451
Ontario.....	1,049,524	118,521	198,876	1,366,921	1,072,847	116,827	219,225	1,408,899
Manitoba.....	212,356	43,370	51,631	307,357	225,628	46,499	57,724	329,851
Saskatchewan.....	629,838	119,844	80,461	830,143	629,838	115,673	95,670	841,181
Alberta.....	387,752	86,284	86,992	561,028	413,602	86,800	99,063	599,465
British Columbia..	91,815	10,722	22,569	125,106	91,815	10,411	23,590	125,816
Canada.....	3,271,970	474,990	594,132	4,341,092	3,371,018	469,287	657,477	4,497,782

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

The preliminary estimate of the current value of farm capital in Canada for 1939 is \$4,497,782,000 as compared with the revised estimates of \$4,341,092,000 for 1938; \$4,720,751,000 for 1937; \$4,626,161,000 for 1936; \$4,712,391,000 for 1935; \$4,464,147,000 for 1934 and \$4,443,159,000 for 1933.

Average Values of Farm Lands.—The average values per acre of farm lands 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.

5.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands¹ in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1923-40

Province	1910	1920	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.....	31	49	51	40	45	46	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34	31	31	34	36	35	32
N.S.....	25	43	31	33	37	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27	31	35	32	29	33	28
N.B.....	19	28	32	27	34	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24	25	28	26	27	29	24
Que.....	43	70	56	53	54	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34	41	38	40	40	44	44
Ont.....	48	70	64	65	67	62	65	62	60	52	46	38	38	41	42	44	46	45	46	46
Man.....	29	39	28	28	29	29	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	16
Sask.....	22	32	24	24	24	25	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16	17	15	15	15	15	15
Alta.....	24	32	24	25	26	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16
B.C.....	74	175	100	96	88	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60	58	60	58	60	60	58
Canada...	33	48	37	37	38	37	38	38	37	32	28	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	25	24

¹ Orchards and fruit lands, 1940, with 1939 in parentheses: Nova Scotia \$78 (\$76); Ontario \$99 (\$99); British Columbia \$267 (\$263).

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops

Chief Field Crops of the Latest Ten Years.—During the latest ten years acreages sown to oats have been relatively stable but wheat acreages have shown considerable variation, ranging from 24,000,000 acres in 1934 to a record area of 28,700,000 acres in 1940. Fluctuations in the areas devoted to barley, rye and flax have been quite marked as changes in the prices of these crops encouraged or discouraged production. Hay and clover acreage has shown a tendency to decline, but an upward trend in alfalfa acreage has occurred, owing to the development of seed-producing areas in Western Canada. Successive droughts in the West considerably reduced production of the principal grain crops from 1933 to 1938, but in 1939 and 1940 the average yield of wheat exceeded the long-time average.

6.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1931-40, with Long-Time Averages

NOTE.—Comparative figures for the years 1908-28 are given in the Canada Year Book, 1929, pp. 230-232 and for 1929-30 in the Canada Year Book, 1939, pp. 203-204. The total value for wheat for 1912, as shown in the 1929 Year Book, should be \$139,090,000 instead of \$19,090,000. For certain figures for earlier years on acreage, production and value, see Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada at the beginning of this volume. For the majority of crops, the long-time average covers the years 1908-30.

Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Pro-duction	Average Price	Total Value	Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Pro-duction	Average Price	Total Value
	'000 acres	bu.	'000 bu.	\$ per bu.	\$'000		'000 acres	bu.	'000 bu.	\$ per bu.	\$'000
Wheat—						Rye—					
Long-time average..	17,244	17.1	295,929	1.02	302,751	Long-time average..	650	16.1	10,042	0.78	7,791
1931.....	26,355	12.2	321,325	0.38	123,550	1931.....	799	6.7	5,322	0.28	1,476
1932.....	27,182	16.3	443,061	0.35	154,760	1932.....	774	10.9	8,470	0.27	2,284
1933.....	25,991	10.8	281,892	0.49	136,958	1933.....	583	7.2	4,177	0.38	1,603
1934.....	23,985	11.5	275,849	0.61	169,631	1934.....	685	6.9	4,706	0.49	2,325
1935.....	24,116	11.7	281,935	0.61	173,065	1935.....	720	13.4	9,606	0.27	2,634
1936.....	25,605	8.6	219,218	0.94	205,327	1936.....	625	6.8	4,281	0.70	2,980
1937.....	25,570	7.0	180,210	1.02	184,651	1937.....	894	6.5	5,771	0.72	4,152
1938.....	25,931	13.9	360,010	0.59	211,265	1938.....	741	14.8	10,988	0.29	3,147
1939.....	26,757	18.3	520,623 ¹	0.54 ¹	282,151 ¹	1939.....	1,102	13.9	15,307	0.42 ¹	6,423 ¹
1940.....	28,726	19.2	551,390	0.51	283,269	1940.....	1,035	13.5	13,994	0.30	4,184
Oats—						Buckwheat—					
Long-time average..	12,401	32.3	401,083	0.46	183,042	Long-time average..	412	22.4	9,245	0.91	8,377
1931.....	12,838	25.6	328,278	0.24	77,970	1931.....	336	20.6	6,917	0.50	3,454
1932.....	13,148	29.8	391,561	0.19	75,988	1932.....	368	22.9	8,424	0.43	3,585
1933.....	13,529	22.7	307,478	0.26	79,818	1933.....	398	21.3	8,483	0.50	4,233
1934.....	13,731	23.4	321,120	0.32	103,124	1934.....	407	21.2	8,635	0.53	4,572
1935.....	14,096	28.0	394,348	0.24	93,409	1935.....	380	20.9	7,949	0.51	4,017
1936.....	13,288	20.5	271,778	0.43	116,267	1936.....	397	21.7	8,596	0.71	6,088
1937.....	13,049	20.6	268,442	0.43	114,093	1937.....	396	19.6	7,745	0.72	5,592
1938.....	13,010	28.5	371,382	0.24	89,335	1938.....	376	18.8	7,079	0.58	4,098
1939.....	12,790	30.1	384,407	0.30 ¹	114,843 ¹	1939.....	335	20.4	6,848	0.60	4,103 ¹
1940.....	12,298	30.9	380,526	0.26	98,800	1940.....	326	20.5	6,692	0.54	3,586
Barley—						Flaxseed—					
Long-time average..	2,783	25.2	70,152	0.59	41,499	Long-time average..	822	8.8	7,300	1.63	11,891
1931.....	3,791	17.8	67,383	0.26	17,465	1931.....	648	3.8	2,465	0.79	1,944
1932.....	3,758	21.5	80,773	0.23	18,855	1932.....	462	5.9	2,719	0.62	1,682
1933.....	3,658	17.3	63,359	0.30	18,954	1933.....	244	2.6	632	1.20	756
1934.....	3,613	17.6	63,742	0.47	29,975	1934.....	227	4.0	910	1.15	1,049
1935.....	3,887	21.6	83,975	0.29	24,465	1935.....	307	5.4	1,667	1.19	1,991
1936.....	4,438	16.2	71,922	0.69	49,512	1936.....	477	3.8	1,795	1.44	2,588
1937.....	4,331	19.2	83,124	0.51	42,020	1937.....	241	3.2	775	1.48	1,148
1938.....	4,454	23.0	102,242	0.28	28,446	1938.....	210	6.0	1,259	1.13	1,420
1939.....	4,347	23.7	103,147	0.34 ¹	35,424 ¹	1939.....	298	6.9	2,044	1.41 ¹	2,886 ¹
1940.....	4,342	24.0	104,256	0.30	30,952	1940.....	397	8.0	3,189	1.11	3,525

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

6.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1931-40, with Long-Time Averages—concluded

Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Pro-duction	Aver- age Price	Total Value	Crop and Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Pro- duction	Aver- age Price	Total Value
Potatoes— Long-time average..	574	89.0	51,042	1.16	59,347	Hay and Clover— concluded					
1931.....	592	88.0	52,305	0.43	22,359	1935.....	8,698	1.62	14,060	7.62	107,133
1932.....	522	76.0	39,416	0.63	24,920	1936.....	8,784	1.57	13,803	7.66	105,703
1933.....	528	81.0	42,745	0.77	33,092	1937.....	8,693	1.50	13,030	7.53	98,136
1934.....	569	84.0	48,095	0.50	23,822	1938.....	8,820	1.56	13,798	7.58	104,529
1935.....	507	76.0	38,670	0.80	30,854	1939.....	8,837	1.51	13,377	8.40 ¹	112,305 ¹
1936.....	502	79.0	39,614	1.14	45,125	1940.....	8,811	1.60	14,070	7.84	110,287
1937.....	531	80.0	42,547	0.63	26,650	Alfalfa— Long-time average..	363	2.40	879	13.27	11,664
1938.....	522	69.0	35,938	0.92	33,093	1931.....	568	2.45	1,388	10.36	14,381
1939.....	518	70.0	36,390	1.13 ¹	41,065 ¹	1932.....	666	2.65	1,764	8.58	15,131
1940.....	545	78.0	42,300	0.79	33,555	1933.....	722	2.29	1,652	9.25	15,279
Hay and Clover— Long-time average..	9,313	1.50	13,703	13.07	179,150	1934.....	679	1.96	1,328	12.67	16,822
1931.....	9,114	1.60	14,540	7.57	110,110	1935.....	762	2.57	1,959	8.04	15,743
1932.....	8,812	1.54	13,559	7.13	96,654	1936.....	854	2.30	1,966	9.19	18,077
1933.....	8,876	1.29	11,443	8.77	100,306	1937.....	849	2.48	2,107	8.06	16,986
1934.....	8,881	1.26	11,174	11.75	131,295	1938.....	859	2.40	2,061	7.88	16,249
						1939.....	947	2.29	2,167	8.70 ¹	18,854 ¹
						1940.....	1,032	2.51	2,588	7.54	19,524

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Acreages and Values.—In the latest year the acreages under field crops increased by 2.8 p.c. and the value of the crops decreased by 5.3 p.c., as indicated by the figures of Table 7.

The statistics of the principal field crops, shown in Table 8, have been augmented by the addition of a five-year average covering the years 1934-38. For the Dominion as a whole, peas are the only crop showing a production under the average.

7.—Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1935-40

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume.

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 ¹	1940
Acreages—	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island.....	472,900	483,200	490,300	484,400	479,300	505,500
Nova Scotia.....	558,700	551,400	548,100	549,200	551,900	556,700
New Brunswick.....	913,900	921,300	907,300	903,600	901,600	908,000
Quebec.....	5,912,800	6,018,400	6,042,300	6,103,300	6,142,100	6,104,000
Ontario.....	9,104,800	9,118,900	9,037,000	9,077,300	9,084,500	9,156,800
Manitoba.....	5,962,000	6,081,100	6,421,600	6,897,500	6,863,300	6,997,600
Saskatchewan.....	20,176,210	21,757,350	20,483,600	19,960,300	20,749,200	21,919,700
Alberta.....	13,451,450	12,743,150	13,409,000	13,582,500	13,942,600	14,238,700
British Columbia.....	463,700	472,050	487,700	501,400	510,100	520,500
Totals, Acreages.....	57,016,466	58,146,850	57,826,900	58,059,500	59,224,600	60,907,500
Values—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	8,561,000	10,693,000	7,706,000	9,113,000	10,798,000	8,290,000
Nova Scotia.....	11,748,000	13,593,000	10,811,000	11,129,000	13,145,000	13,347,000
New Brunswick.....	14,542,000	18,396,000	14,149,000	17,064,000	20,641,000	18,446,000
Quebec.....	83,616,000	91,276,000	81,629,000	86,477,000	92,740,000	89,531,000
Ontario.....	132,086,000	166,284,000	149,100,000	131,569,000	156,115,000	140,680,000
Manitoba.....	34,944,000	50,401,000	90,112,000	54,208,000	60,283,000	59,800,000
Saskatchewan.....	119,643,600	141,793,400	51,850,000	104,752,000	190,827,000	172,979,000
Alberta.....	93,687,000	103,603,000	134,429,000	122,148,000	126,947,000	133,734,000
British Columbia.....	13,045,300	16,261,000	16,436,000	13,609,000	14,343,000	14,421,000
Totals, Values.....	511,872,900	612,300,400	556,222,000	550,069,000	685,839,000	651,228,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

8.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada by Provinces, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1934-38

NOTE.—The figures for 1939 differ, in many cases, from those appearing in the 1940 Year Book owing to revisions in the estimates. Those for 1940 are subject to revision. Comparable figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of earlier editions of the Year Book.

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 tons	\$'000
Canada—					Canada—concl.				
Fall wheat. Av.	1934-38	590	14,061	11,869	Alfalfa.... Av.	1934-38	801	1,884	16,775
	1939	735	22,271	14,699		1939	947	2,167	18,854
	1940	775	22,099	13,922		1940	1,032	2,588	19,524
Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	24,451	249,385	176,918	Fodder corn Av.	1934-38	457	3,873	12,870
	1939	26,022	498,352	267,452		1939	495	4,514	13,666
	1940	27,951	529,291	269,347		1940	496	4,155	12,235
All wheat... Av.	1934-38	25,041	263,446	188,787	Grain hay. Av.	1934-38	1,099	1,636	9,545
	1939	26,757	520,623	282,151		1939	1,000	1,538	6,717
	1940	28,726	551,390	283,269		1940	1,052	1,916	8,186
Oats..... Av.	1934-38	13,435	325,413	103,245	Sugar beets Av.	1934-38	51	487	2,872
	1939	12,790	384,407	114,843		1939	60	586	4,417
	1940	12,298	380,526	98,800		1940	78	830	4,619
Barley.... Av.	1934-38	4,145	81,001	34,884	P.E. Island—			'000 bu.	
	1939	4,347	103,147	35,424	Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	23	311	316
	1940	4,342	104,256	30,952		1939	10	165	165
Fall rye... Av.	1934-38	565	5,474	2,344		1940	13	238	209
	1939	892	12,178	5,103	Oats..... Av.	1934-38	151	4,760	2,083
	1940	786	10,357	3,143		1939	146	4,868	2,191
Spring rye. Av.	1934-38	169	1,597	705		1940	143	4,998	1,499
	1939	210	3,129	1,320	Barley.... Av.	1934-38	5	133	88
	1940	250	3,637	1,041		1939	9	252	189
All rye.... Av.	1934-38	734	7,071	3,049		1940	13	397	238
	1939	1,102	15,307	6,423	Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	3	62	41
	1940	1,036	13,994	4,184		1939	4	66	46
Peas..... Av.	1934-38	89	1,400	1,909		1940	4	74	45
	1939	76	1,307	2,350	Mixed grains Av.	1934-38	27	900	465
	1940	82	1,355	2,652		1939	37	1,270	635
Beans.... Av.	1934-38	65	1,141	1,578		1940	43	1,505	602
	1939	73	1,527	3,138				'000 cwt.	
	1940	97	1,477	2,721	Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	35	3,825	2,257
Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	391	8,001	4,874		1939	37	4,440	3,907
	1939	335	6,848	4,103		1940	42	4,579	1,923
	1940	326	6,692	3,586	Turnips, etc. Av.	1934-38	11	2,851	749
Mixed grains Av.	1934-38	1,154	37,277	16,415		1939	11	2,430	851
	1939	1,218	44,072	18,917		1940	11	2,549	663
	1940	1,220	43,133	16,919				'000 tons	
Flaxseed... Av.	1934-38	293	1,281	1,639	Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	225	307	3,013
	1939	298	2,044	2,886		1939	226	294	2,793
	1940	397	3,189	3,525		1940	237	344	3,096
Corn for husking... Av.	1934-38	168	6,750	3,850	Fodder corn Av.	1934-38	0.4	3	14
	1939	183	8,097	4,453		1939	0.4	3	21
	1940	186	6,956	3,826		1940	0.4	3	15
Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	526	40,973	31,909	Nova Scotia—			'000 bu.	
	1939	518	36,390	41,065	Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	4	62	71
	1940	545	42,300	33,555		1939	3	45	45
Turnips.... Av.	1934-38	186	37,665	12,349		1940	3	55	55
	1939	190	37,636	14,127	Oats..... Av.	1934-38	92	2,921	1,666
	1940	186	39,016	12,388		1939	91	3,325	1,995
Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	8,775	13,174	109,359		1940	91	3,265	1,828
	1939	8,837	13,377	112,305					
	1940	8,811	14,070	110,287					

8.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1934-38—continued

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 tons	\$'000
Nova Scotia—concluded					New Brunswick—concluded				
Barley.... Av.	1934-38	9	223	178	Fodder corn	1934-38	1	6	25
	1939	10	297	238	Av.	1939	1	9	40
	1940	12	351	263		1940	0.8	5	20
Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	5	98	84					
	1939	4	80	67	Quebec—			'000	
	1940	4	84	67	Spring wheat	1934-38	57	989	1,040
Mixed grains	1934-38	6	187	124	Av.	1939	34	577	508
Av.	1939	6	214	150		1940	30	522	473
	1940	6	204	133					
Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	21	1,981	1,726	Oats..... Av.	1934-38	1,670	42,939	20,950
	1939	21	2,033	2,399		1939	1,717	45,293	21,741
	1940	23	2,313	2,082		1940	1,664	44,290	19,254
Turnips, etc.	1934-38	12	3,227	1,323	Barley.... Av.	1934-38	155	3,723	2,491
Av.	1939	12	3,000	1,560		1939	168	4,055	2,555
	1940	12	3,511	1,756		1940	160	3,888	2,219
Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	403	649	6,859	Spring rye. Av.	1934-38	6	102	83
	1939	404	605	6,655		1939	7	111	91
	1940	406	649	7,139		1940	6	103	84
Fodder corn	1934-38	1	6	24	Peas..... Av.	1934-38	19	286	527
Av.	1939	0.6	6	36		1939	18	290	612
	1940	0.8	6	24		1940	20	318	794
New Brunswick					Beans..... Av.	1934-38	6	98	193
Spring wheat	1934-38	15	256	287		1939	8	126	260
Av.	1939	8	140	147		1940	9	153	375
	1940	8	176	185	Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	149	3,171	2,137
Oats..... Av.	1934-38	213	6,188	3,099		1939	122	2,483	1,607
	1939	215	6,671	3,469		1940	105	2,144	1,278
	1940	210	6,507	3,254	Mixed grains	1934-38	129	3,391	2,111
Barley.... Av.	1934-38	13	326	224	Av.	1939	168	4,763	2,861
	1939	17	459	358		1940	163	4,502	2,373
	1940	19	521	375	Flaxseed... Av.	1934-38	3	26	46
Beans..... Av.	1934-38	1	18	36		1939	3	32	64
	1939	1	21	63		1940	16	140	347
	1940	1	21	59				'000	
Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	33	681	476	Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	137	12,067	9,632
	1939	30	548	466		1939	138	10,737	12,348
	1940	26	537	419		1940	150	13,125	10,416
Mixed grains	1934-38	3	92	53	Turnips, etc.	1934-38	38	7,638	3,221
Av.	1939	4	110	73	Av.	1939	38	6,197	3,099
	1940	4	128	77		1940	36	5,975	2,455
Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	49	5,370	3,793				'000	
	1939	51	5,039	5,694	Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	3,573	5,106	43,633
	1940	54	6,896	3,448		1939	3,646	4,917	44,253
Turnips, etc.	1934-38	12	2,599	958		1940	3,661	5,223	46,373
Av.	1939	13	2,772	1,469	Alfalfa.... Av.	1934-38	13	31	294
	1940	13	3,340	1,169		1939	18	43	452
Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	570	771	6,872		1940	22	57	618
	1939	563	844	8,862	Fodder corn	1934-38	50	481	1,902
	1940	572	944	9,440	Av.	1939	56	559	2,289
						1940	62	552	2,472

8.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1934-38—continued

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000
Ontario—					Manitoba—				
Fall wheat Av.	1934-38	590	14,061	11,869	Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	2,746	36,290	27,692
	1939	735	22,271	14,699		1939	3,201	61,300	33,715
	1940	775	22,099	13,922		1940	3,512	66,000	34,980
Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	95	1,721	1,477	Oats..... Av.	1934-38	1,444	32,385	9,060
	1939	82	1,550	1,054		1939	1,377	34,500	8,280
	1940	69	1,301	846		1940	1,293	33,000	6,930
All wheat.. Av.	1934-38	685	15,782	13,346	Barley.... Av.	1934-38	1,284	25,038	10,143
	1939	817	23,821	15,753		1939	1,344	28,000	8,400
	1940	844	23,400	14,768		1940	1,256	27,500	7,425
Oats..... Av.	1934-38	2,328	77,979	28,312	Fall rye... Av.	1934-38	108	1,697	745
	1939	2,274	86,639	30,324		1939	152	1,600	624
	1940	2,254	86,554	27,697		1940	133	1,900	570
Barley.... Av.	1934-38	525	15,651	8,352	Spring rye. Av.	1934-38	17	223	96
	1939	522	16,600	7,802		1939	26	400	156
	1940	499	15,519	6,828		1940	27	350	105
Fall rye... Av.	1934-38	63	1,107	663	All rye.... Av.	1934-38	125	1,920	841
	1939	76	1,378	799		1939	178	2,000	780
	1940	82	1,557	779		1940	160	2,250	675
Peas..... Av.	1934-38	63	961	1,181	Peas..... Av.	1934-38	2	34	41
	1939	52	887	1,570		1939	2	29	38
	1940	55	894	1,672		1940	2	23	28
Beans.... Av.	1934-38	56	988	1,285	Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	6	91	54
	1939	62	1,338	2,743		1939	7	101	61
	1940	85	1,264	2,212		1940	5	57	31
Buckwheat Av.	1934-38	195	3,898	2,082	Mixed grains Av.	1934-38	22	445	152
	1939	168	3,570	1,856		1939	27	619	180
	1940	182	3,796	1,746		1940	26	501	125
Mixed grains Av.	1934-38	920	31,431	13,232	Flaxseed... Av.	1934-38	43	285	374
	1939	914	35,662	14,621		1939	71	425	595
	1940	915	34,770	13,213		1940	89	800	840
Flaxseed... Av.	1934-38	6	52	71	Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	35	2,058	1,284
	1939	6	58	92		1939	36	2,016	1,935
	1940	18	170	226		1940	34	1,784	1,606
Corn for husking.. Av.	1934-38	168	6,750	3,850	Turnips, etc. Av.	1934-38	5	544	258
	1939	183	8,097	4,453		1939	6	637	350
	1940	186	6,956	3,826		1940	6	437	227
Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	151	9,307	8,064				'000 cwt.	
	1939	142	7,247	8,696	Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	468	805	4,386
	1940	147	6,753	7,496		1939	471	706	3,777
Turnips, etc. Av.	1934-38	98	19,232	4,919		1940	421	581	3,486
	1939	98	21,036	5,890	Alfalfa.... Av.	1934-38	33	69	492
	1940	98	21,528	5,167		1939	72	132	957
Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	2,848	4,554	36,278		1940	105	170	1,360
	1939	2,722	4,682	36,286	Fodder corn Av.	1934-38	61	250	1,109
	1940	2,699	5,021	31,733		1939	73	270	1,215
Alfalfa.... Av.	1934-38	609	1,432	12,125		1940	74	358	1,611
	1939	673	1,568	13,328	Sugar beets....	1940	16	95	476
	1940	715	1,895	13,511				'000 bu.	
Fodder corn Av.	1934-38	319	3,010	9,185	Saskatchewan—				
	1939	336	3,545	9,430	Spring wheat Av.	1934-38	13,780	108,040	74,781
	1940	339	3,112	7,500		1939	14,233	271,300	146,502
Sugar beets Av.	1934-38	34	287	1,610		1940	15,571	272,000	141,440
	1939	38	324	2,472					
	1940	38	401	2,306					

8.—Acreages, Production and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1934-38—continued

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000
Saskatchewan—concluded					Alberta—concluded				
Oats.....Av.	1934-38	4,561	74,808	17,118	All rye....Av.	1934-38	161	1,491	590
	1939	4,144	112,000	25,760		1939	189	2,400	960
	1940	3,880	93,000	17,670		1940	177	3,000	730
Barley....Av.	1934-38	1,183	15,539	5,893	Peas.....Av.	1934-38	1	15	20
	1939	1,149	26,000	7,800		1939	1	19	27
	1940	1,251	23,500	5,640		1940	1	23	32
Fall rye...Av.	1934-38	292	1,680	561	Beans.....Av.	1934-38	1	13	23
	1939	537	7,600	3,040		1939	1	14	22
	1940	471	5,300	1,378		1940	1	10	20
Spring rye.Av.	1934-38	82	682	252	Mixed grains				
	1939	110	1,700	680	Av.	1934-38	20	407	125
	1940	136	1,700	442		1939	23	557	139
All rye....Av.	1934-38	374	2,362	813		1940	29	800	184
	1939	647	9,300	3,720	Flaxseed...Av.	1934-38	18	124	152
	1940	607	7,000	1,820		1939	31	275	380
Peas.....Av.	1934-38	0.5	4	5		1940	42	425	425
Beans.....Av.	1934-38	0.3	2	3	Potatoes...Av.	1934-38	30	2,087	1,541
Mixed grains						1939	26	1,219	1,889
Av.	1934-38	23	270	73		1940	26	1,862	1,490
	1939	34	710	178	Turnips, etc.				
	1940	29	540	124	Av.	1934-38	2	216	129
Flaxseed...Av.	1934-38	223	791	992		1939	3	270	162
	1939	187	1,250	1,750		1940	3	266	138
	1940	232	1,650	1,683					
Potatoes...Av.	1934-38	49	2,239	1,509	Hay and clover...Av.	1934-38	333	449	3,178
	1939	48	1,721	2,065		1939	392	569	3,585
	1940	49	2,548	2,166		1940	399	638	3,637
Turnips, etc.					Alfalfa....Av.	1934-38	78	172	1,604
Av.	1934-38	2	112	62		1939	103	207	1,604
	1939	3	174	96		1940	109	261	1,958
	1940	2	178	98	Fodder corn				
Hay and clover...Av.	1934-38	202	227	1,281	Av.	1934-38	4	20	123
	1939	257	445	2,314		1939	3	14	76
	1940	257	337	1,803		1940	2	11	53
Alfalfa....Av.	1934-38	19	25	218	Grain hay.Av.	1934-38	1,052	1,528	8,513
	1939	29	57	433		1939	950	1,425	5,700
	1940	30	48	350		1940	1,000	1,800	7,200
Fodder corn					Sugar beets				
Av.	1934-38	15	27	155	Av.	1934-38	17	200	1,262
	1939	18	38	209		1939	22	262	1,945
	1940	11	37	185		1940	24	334	1,837
Alberta—					British Columbia—				
Spring wheat					Columbia—				
Av.	1934-38	7,668	100,210	69,863	Spring wheat				
	1939	8,379	161,400	83,928	Av.	1934-38	63	1,506	1,391
	1940	8,667	187,000	89,760		1939	72	1,875	1,388
Oats.....Av.	1934-38	2,869	78,241	18,600		1940	78	1,999	1,399
	1939	2,706	85,000	18,700	Oats.....Av.	1934-38	107	5,142	2,357
	1940	2,645	103,000	18,540		1939	120	6,111	2,383
Barley....Av.	1934-38	958	19,913	7,259		1940	118	5,912	2,128
	1939	1,114	27,000	7,830	Barley....Av.	1934-38	13	425	256
	1940	1,115	32,000	7,680		1939	14	484	252
Fall rye...Av.	1934-38	102	990	375		1940	17	580	284
	1939	127	1,600	640	Spring rye.Av.	1934-38	5	89	59
	1940	100	1,600	416		1939	5	118	73
Spring rye.Av.	1934-38	59	501	215		1940	4	84	46
	1939	62	800	320	Peas.....Av.	1934-38	4	100	135
	1940	77	1,400	364		1939	3	82	103
						1940	4	97	126
					Beans.....Av.	1934-38	1	22	38
						1939	1	28	50
						1940	1	29	55

8.—Averages, Production and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940, with Five-Year Averages, 1934-38—concluded

Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value	Province and Field Crop	Year	Area	Total Production	Gross Farm Value
		'000 acres	'000 bu.	\$'000			'000 acres	'000 tons	\$'000
British Columbia—continued					British Columbia—concluded				
Mixed grains Av.	1934-38	4	154	80	Hay and clover... Av.	1934-38	153	306	3,859
	1939	5	167	80		1939	156	315	3,780
	1940	5	183	88		1940	159	333	3,580
Flaxseed... Av.	1934-38	0.3	3	4	Alfalfa.... Av.	1934-38	49	155	2,042
	1939	0.3	4	5		1939	52	160	2,080
	1940	0.3	4	4		1940	51	157	1,727
Potatoes... Av.	1934-38	19	2,039	2,013	Fodder corn Av.	1934-38	6	70	333
	1939	19	1,938	2,132		1939	7	70	350
	1940	20	2,440	2,928		1940	6	71	355
Turnips, etc. Av.	1934-38	6	1,246	730	Grain hay Av.	1934-38	47	108	1,032
	1939	6	1,120	650		1939	50	113	1,017
	1940	5	1,232	715		1940	52	116	986

Grain Production of the Prairie Provinces.—Estimates of the acreages and production of the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), totalled from Table 6, are given for 1938-40 in Table 9.

9.—Acreages and Production of Grain in the Prairie Provinces, 1938-40

Kind of Grain	Areas			Production		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	acres	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat.....	24,946,000	25,813,000	27,750,000	336,000,000	494,000,000 ¹	525,000,000
Oats.....	8,518,000	8,227,000	7,818,000	232,000,000	231,500,000	229,000,000
Barley.....	3,687,000	3,607,000	3,622,000	80,200,000	81,000,000	83,000,000
Rye.....	655,000	1,014,100	943,000	9,340,000	13,700,000	12,250,000
Flaxseed.....	201,700	288,500 ¹	363,700	1,185,000	1,950,000 ¹	2,875,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 10 shows the quantities of grain on farms at July 31, 1940, as compared with July 31, 1939 and 1938. Table 11 shows the total quantities of grain on farms at the end of the crop years 1931-40. The distribution of these crops will be found in the section of the chapter on internal trade that deals with the grain trade of Canada.

10.—Stocks of Grain on Farms in Canada, as at July 31, 1938-40, with Totals of Production of the Previous Year

Kind of Grain	Total Production in 1937	On Farms, July 31, 1938		Total Production in 1938	On Farms, July 31, 1939		Total Production in 1939	On Farms, July 31, 1940	
	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	'000 bu.	p.c.	bu.
	Wheat.....	180,210	2.81	5,061,000	360,010 ¹	1.3	4,682,000	520,623	3.3
Oats.....	268,442	6.01	16,120,000	371,382	10.7	39,654,000	384,407	10.3	39,781,000
Barley.....	83,124	3.82	3,177,500	102,242	7.2	7,346,700	103,147	6.9	7,075,000
Rye.....	5,771	1.35	78,000	10,988	3.5	380,000	15,307	4.0	619,000
Flaxseed.....	775	0.23	1,800	1,259 ¹	0.4	4,900	2,044	1.5	26,800

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

11.—Stocks of Grain on Farms in Canada, as at July 31, 1931-40

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1931.....	19,459,400	52,603,500	17,618,400	1,403,600	35,800
1932.....	7,495,800	22,823,000	3,477,000	146,000	7,100
1933.....	12,340,000	27,701,000	3,102,000	156,600	17,700
1934.....	8,733,000	19,333,000	1,839,000	37,000	3,400
1935.....	7,861,200	20,071,000	2,022,000	77,900	4,200
1936.....	5,520,000	31,186,000	4,199,200	270,600	7,600
1937.....	3,999,300	15,231,000	1,476,400	78,400	9,800
1938.....	5,061,000	16,120,000	3,177,500	78,000	1,800
1939.....	4,682,000	39,654,000	7,346,700	380,000	4,900
1940.....	17,286,000	39,781,000	7,075,000	619,000	26,800

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 form in Table 12.

12.—Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in Canada, Censuses of 1871-1931

Item	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921 ¹	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
Milk cows ²	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,595,255	3,324,653	3,371,923
Other cattle.....	1,373,081	1,838,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	3,930,828	5,194,831	4,601,108
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
Poultry—							
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	595,997	629,524	603,728	902,251
Totals—							
Poultry.....	³	³	14,105,102 ⁴	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	65,184,689 ⁴
Hives of bees.....	144,791	³	199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530	215,349

¹ 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. ² From 1921, "Cows in milk or in calf". ³ Not reported for this Census. ⁴ Includes 91,994 unspecified in 1891 and 32,082 unspecified in 1931.

In Table 13 indexes are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1926 to 1940, expressed as percentages of the average numbers on farms during the period 1926 to 1930.

13.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, 1926-40

(Average 1926-30=100)

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1926.....	100.7	101.7	93.2	91.6	99.4
1927.....	101.4	102.9	103.7	95.1	107.0
1928.....	100.1	100.2	98.3	99.6	102.5
1929.....	100.1	97.6	101.3	106.0	99.9
1930.....	97.7	97.6	103.5	107.7	91.2
1931.....	92.3	89.3	90.6	105.7	107.1
1932.....	91.6	95.2	96.9	106.2	105.8
1933.....	88.5	97.9	102.1	98.7	86.6
1934.....	87.0	102.4	100.2	99.7	83.3
1935.....	86.9	102.0	97.9	99.1	80.9
1936.....	85.7	102.9	97.6	97.0	94.5
1937.....	85.5	104.4	96.5	97.4	90.3
1938.....	83.6	102.6	91.4	99.5	79.5
1939.....	83.7	102.6	90.6	98.1	97.9
1940.....	84.7	103.2	92.0	100.6	134.1

The numbers of live stock and of poultry on farms, which were formerly shown in separate tables on a three- and two-year basis, respectively, and for the 10 years 1930-39 at p. 212 of the 1940 Year Book, are now shown on a five-year basis in Table 14, while average values per head are shown for the five latest years in Table 15. Statistics for total cattle, geese and ducks, together with total values for each kind of live stock, are given in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for February, 1941.

14.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-40

Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Canada—						Ontario—					
Horses.....	2,892	2,883	2,821	2,824	2,858	Horses.....	563	558	561	559	560
Milk cows.....	3,885	3,940	3,874	3,873	3,894	Milk cows.....	1,181	1,176	1,174	1,183	1,195
Other cattle.....	4,955	4,900	4,637	4,601	4,670	Other cattle....	1,293	1,278	1,318	1,305	1,323
Sheep.....	3,327	3,340	3,415	3,366	3,452	Sheep.....	886	875	858	847	819
Swine.....	4,145	3,963	3,487	4,294	5,882	Swine.....	1,408	1,488	1,430	1,546	1,998
Hens and chickens....	55,769	53,983	53,775	58,510	60,201	Hens and chickens....	21,724	21,314	21,189	21,618	21,693
Turkeys.....	2,045	1,998	2,040	2,476	2,508	Turkeys.....	428	425	446	453	450
All poultry ¹	59,339	57,510	57,237	62,405	64,143	All poultry ¹	22,958	22,536	22,420	22,841	22,901
P. E. Island—						Manitoba—					
Horses.....	28	29	29	29	29	Horses.....	305	325	325	315	323
Milk cows.....	46	46	46	46	44	Milk cows.....	328	390	384	366	350
Other cattle.....	47	53	54	53	49	Other cattle....	419	457	458	421	422
Sheep.....	49	50	49	46	44	Sheep.....	208	216	231	230	234
Swine.....	42	44	44	48	53	Swine.....	270	229	219	311	499
Hens and chickens....	852	826	830	829	806	Hens and chickens....	4,255	3,832	4,512	5,278	5,640
Turkeys.....	12	12	11	12	17	Turkeys.....	380	393	451	551	580
All poultry ¹	907	878	873	871	851	All poultry ¹	4,729	4,333	5,081	5,951	6,351
Nova Scotia—						Saskatchewan—					
Horses.....	40	42	43	44	44	Horses.....	898	874	806	800	813
Milk cows.....	114	116	115	118	114	Milk cows.....	591	564	497	490	503
Other cattle.....	100	113	121	122	115	Other cattle....	944	877	632	680	747
Sheep.....	135	138	146	144	143	Sheep.....	342	345	337	341	399
Swine.....	43	50	44	45	53	Swine.....	667	454	268	470	791
Hens and chickens....	1,235	1,212	1,225	1,226	1,308	Hens and chickens....	8,862	8,116	7,283	8,651	9,298
Turkeys.....	15	16	15	17	18	Turkeys.....	587	524	485	724	780
All poultry ¹	1,268	1,244	1,255	1,256	1,336	All poultry ¹	9,635	8,825	7,890	9,512	10,251
New Brunswick—						Alberta—					
Horses.....	50	52	52	53	55	Horses.....	677	661	649	659	658
Milk cows.....	110	111	113	114	113	Milk cows.....	458	454	441	429	417
Other cattle.....	89	103	104	107	101	Other cattle....	1,096	1,004	921	908	949
Sheep.....	109	107	110	108	107	Sheep.....	766	768	834	834	883
Swine.....	82	95	82	87	97	Swine.....	878	774	707	993	1,371
Hens and chickens....	1,315	1,290	1,261	1,285	1,227	Hens and chickens....	6,307	6,161	6,325	7,068	7,103
Turkeys.....	29	27	25	36	30	Turkeys.....	430	444	445	495	443
All poultry ¹	1,367	1,339	1,306	1,340	1,274	All poultry ¹	6,899	6,794	6,921	7,723	7,698
Quebec—						British Columbia					
Horses.....	270	280	289	297	305	Horses.....	61	62	67	68	71
Milk cows.....	939	962	982	1,002	1,029	Milk cows.....	118	121	122	125	129
Other cattle.....	757	802	827	815	766	Other cattle....	210	213	202	190	198
Sheep.....	654	658	670	647	648	Sheep.....	178	183	180	169	175
Swine.....	704	774	645	744	937	Swine.....	51	55	48	50	83
Hens and chickens....	7,460	7,362	7,234	7,871	8,407	Hens and chickens....	3,759	3,870	3,916	4,684	4,719
Turkeys.....	128	111	112	133	134	Turkeys.....	36	46	50	55	56
All poultry ¹	7,740	7,603	7,485	8,128	8,661	All poultry ¹	3,836	3,958	4,006	4,783	4,820

¹ Includes ducks and geese.

15.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock and Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-40

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-34 will be found at pp. 272-273 of the 1934-35 Year Book and for 1935 at p. 214 of the 1940 Year Book.

Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Province and Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—						Ontario—					
Horses.....	72	72	71	67	63	Horses.....	105	103	102	92	80
Milk cows.....	37	40	40	46	51	Milk cows.....	46	48	47	56	59
Other cattle....	23	25	27	33	37	Other cattle....	30	32	31	40	42
All cattle.....	29	32	33	39	43	All cattle.....	38	40	39	48	50
Sheep.....	5.42	5.61	5.79	6.69	6.90	Sheep.....	7.00	6.96	7.42	8.13	8.21
Swine.....	10.98	12.31	13.21	13.79	11.81	Swine.....	11.63	12.40	13.15	14.02	11.18
Hens and chickens.....	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.70	73	Hens and chickens.....	0.74	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.83
Turkeys.....	1.77	1.90	1.89	1.76	1.97	Turkeys.....	2.31	2.42	2.40	2.27	2.50
P.E. Island—						Manitoba—					
Horses.....	90	91	94	96	87	Horses.....	62	64	58	56	50
Milk cows.....	35	37	36	37	38	Milk cows.....	29	32	33	43	48
Other cattle....	24	24	24	25	25	Other cattle....	21	24	25	32	36
All cattle.....	29	30	30	31	31	All cattle.....	24	28	29	37	41
Sheep.....	5.08	5.55	5.53	6.47	6.48	Sheep.....	4.89	5.07	5.23	6.27	6.61
Swine.....	11.50	10.55	12.75	14.24	10.89	Swine.....	11.18	12.00	12.99	13.60	12.37
Hens and chickens.....	0.68	0.72	0.77	0.72	0.80	Hens and chickens.....	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.57
Turkeys.....	1.83	1.89	1.86	1.94	1.97	Turkeys.....	1.69	1.86	1.71	1.65	1.81
Nova Scotia—						Saskatchewan—					
Horses.....	94	102	100	102	96	Horses.....	56	53	50	50	45
Milk cows.....	38	42	41	41	44	Milk cows.....	27	28	31	41	47
Other cattle....	24	28	26	27	30	Other cattle....	18	20	24	31	36
All cattle.....	31	35	33	34	37	All cattle.....	21	23	27	35	40
Sheep.....	4.70	5.22	5.15	5.60	5.61	Sheep.....	4.38	4.72	4.90	6.50	6.60
Swine.....	14.10	14.30	13.97	14.60	13.81	Swine.....	10.29	11.09	12.60	13.00	11.40
Hens and chickens.....	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.77	0.81	Hens and chickens.....	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.50	0.50
Turkeys.....	2.38	2.23	2.32	2.25	2.28	Turkeys.....	1.51	1.56	1.63	1.52	1.68
New Brunswick—						Alberta—					
Horses.....	111	114	114	118	110	Horses.....	50	49	49	45	43
Milk cows.....	36	36	37	40	43	Milk cows.....	26	30	33	40	49
Other cattle....	21	21	22	24	24	Other cattle....	18	22	25	32	39
All cattle.....	29	29	30	32	34	All cattle.....	20	24	28	35	42
Sheep.....	4.98	5.23	5.11	6.06	6.25	Sheep.....	4.51	4.64	4.97	6.21	6.53
Swine.....	15.86	15.03	14.90	15.07	13.51	Swine.....	9.86	10.87	11.81	12.74	10.93
Hens and chickens.....	0.77	0.83	0.78	0.85	0.87	Hens and chickens.....	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.53
Turkeys.....	2.60	2.52	2.72	2.55	2.65	Turkeys.....	1.40	1.60	1.61	1.45	1.85
Quebec—						British Columbia					
Horses.....	112	117	114	109	117	Horses.....	65	70	73	75	76
Milk cows.....	38	43	41	43	46	Milk cows.....	51	51	50	51	54
Other cattle....	22	24	24	27	28	Other cattle....	28	30	31	32	38
All cattle.....	31	34	33	36	38	All cattle.....	36	38	38	40	44
Sheep.....	5.24	5.57	5.58	6.04	6.37	Sheep.....	5.90	6.25	5.92	6.64	7.21
Swine.....	10.70	14.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	Swine.....	12.73	12.84	13.12	14.73	14.50
Hens and chickens.....	0.66	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.95	Hens and chickens.....	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.77
Turkeys.....	2.20	2.46	2.35	2.30	2.47	Turkeys.....	2.50	2.60	2.51	2.56	2.61

Wool Production.—Shorn-wool production in Canada for 1940 totalled 13,822,000 lb. with a value of \$2,626,000. This was the highest production since 1932 and the increase in price due to the war resulted in a total value well above any in the previous ten years. Pulled wool production amounted to 4,305,000 lb., making total wool production in Canada 18,127,000 lb.

Canadian wool imports during 1940, on a greasy basis, are estimated at 86,170,000 lb. The exceptionally high imports, as well as the greater production, resulted in an apparent consumption of 101,616,000 lb., which far exceeds that of any of the previous ten years. The much higher consumption was due to the extensive use of wool in manufacturing uniforms for the armed services.

16.—Estimated Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption of Wool in Canada, 1930 to 1940¹

NOTE.—Comparable statistics of production for the years 1920–29 are given at p. 219 of the 1939 Year Book

Year	Shorn				Pulled	Total Production	Exports ¹	Imports ¹	Apparent Consumption
	Yield per Fleece	Total Yield Shorn	Price per lb.	Total Value Shorn					
	lb.	'000 lb.	cts.	\$	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1930.....	7.0	12,800	11	1,392,000	3,852	16,652	4,424	24,093	36,321
1931.....	7.0	13,575	8	1,050,000	4,250	17,825	4,805	29,339	42,359
1932.....	7.1	14,027	5	722,000	4,087	18,114	3,769	30,599	44,944
1933.....	7.1	13,308	10	1,364,000	4,511	17,819	11,671	42,682	48,830
1934.....	6.9	13,135	10	1,255,000	4,443	17,578	4,295	41,800	55,083
1935.....	7.1	13,320	11	1,492,000	4,499	17,819	8,755	47,551	56,615
1936.....	7.2	13,057	14	1,861,000	4,374	17,431	9,775	59,128	66,784
1937.....	7.2	13,271	15	2,049,000	4,358	17,629	5,093	60,375	72,911
1938.....	7.3	13,386	11	1,565,000	4,309	17,695	4,398	45,101	58,398
1939.....	7.5	13,569 ²	13 ²	1,764,000 ²	4,277	17,846 ²	4,879	51,933	64,900
1940 ³	7.4	13,822	19	2,626,000	4,305	18,127	2,681	86,170	101,616

¹ All estimates are on a 'greasy' basis. The exports and imports shown in previous Year Books were only partly on a 'greasy' basis. ² Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ³ Subject to revision.

Production of Farm Eggs.—The estimated increase in production of farm eggs in 1939 was 8,338,000 doz., or 3.9 p.c., as compared with 1938. The total value of the egg production of Canada registered an increase of 0.9 p.c. as compared with the previous year. Complete data by provinces for 1937 and 1938 are given at p. 220 of the 1939 Year Book.

17.—Estimated Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1930-39

Year	Laying Hens	Average Production Per Hen	Total Egg Production	Price Per Dozen	Total Value
	No.	No.	doz.	cts.	\$
Totals, 1930.....	29,052,600	95	230,000,000	27	62,100,000
Totals, 1931.....	25,407,000	112	237,131,000	17	40,312,000
Totals, 1932.....	21,806,600	111	229,461,000	13	29,830,000
Totals, 1933.....	24,922,000	107	222,254,000	12	27,577,000
Totals, 1934.....	24,688,000	108	223,272,000	15	34,454,000
Totals, 1935.....	24,594,000	109	223,540,000	17	37,763,000
Totals, 1936.....	23,798,000	111	219,494,000	18.5	40,776,000
Totals, 1937.....	23,861,000	110	219,443,000	17.5	38,480,000
Totals, 1938.....	23,089,000	111	213,399,000	19	40,653,000

17.—Estimated Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1930-39—concluded

Province	Laying Hens	Average Production Per Hen	Total Egg Production	Price Per Dozen	Total Value
1939	No.	No.	doz.	cts.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	395,000	91	2,995,000	17	509,000
Nova Scotia.....	502,000	94	3,932,000	23	904,000
New Brunswick.....	554,000	94	4,340,000	21	911,000
Quebec.....	3,437,000	116	33,224,000	22	7,309,000
Ontario.....	7,912,000	119	78,461,000	22	17,261,000
Manitoba.....	2,370,000	104	20,540,000	13	2,670,000
Saskatchewan.....	4,266,000	100	35,550,000	12	4,266,000
Alberta.....	2,915,000	100	24,292,000	13	3,158,000
British Columbia.....	1,673,000	132	18,403,000	22	4,049,000
Totals, 1939.....	24,024,000	111	221,737,000	18.5	41,037,000

The export movement of eggs to British Empire markets has increased considerably in recent years. In 1939, 1,024,070 doz. eggs were shipped to the United Kingdom, out of a total export of 1,274,327 doz. Imports have continued at a low level since 1930, when 2,908,340 doz. eggs in shell were imported into the Dominion. In 1935 the imports amounted to only 26,842 doz. and in 1939 they increased to 56,947 doz.

Eggs have always been a relatively popular diet with the Canadian people. In 1939 the disappearance of eggs in the Dominion amounted to 240,844,596 doz. representing a per capita consumption of 21.29 doz. These calculations are made by adding the estimated production of farm eggs, eggs elsewhere produced, imports, and stocks at the first of January, and deducting therefrom the exports during the year, and stocks on hand at the end of the year.

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics

There has been a steady increase in dairying in Canada in each decade of this century. In the present edition of the Year Book, statistics for the Dominion as a whole are given for the years 1935-39 and statistics for the provinces for the years 1938-39. Revised Dominion figures for 1930-34 appear at pp. 217-219 of the 1940 Year Book. Revised figures by provinces, covering the years 1935-39, will be found in "Dairying Statistics for Canada, 1939" (the 1938 edition of the same publication carries the revision back to 1934). A supplementary statement issued in September, 1939, gives revised figures by provinces for the years 1930-33, and, at the time of going to press, a further revision back to 1920, which will be published in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" in the course of the year 1941, was in course of preparation.

Milk Production.—In 1900 the estimate of milk production was 7,000,000,000 lb.; this increased to over 9,750,000,000 lb. in 1910. Ten years later, in 1920, the revised estimate amounted to 10,976,000,000 lb., and in 1930 the figures were 13,000,000,000 lb., while the increase during the present decade has been steady, with the exception, in 1939, of a very slight decrease, 0.2 p.c., from the 1938 revised data.

Of the total quantity of milk manufactured in 1939, 59.4 p.c. was used in the production of creamery butter, 23.0 p.c. in dairy butter, 13.0 p.c. in cheese, and 4.6 p.c. in concentrated milk products, ice cream and farm-made cheese.

18.—Total Milk Production of Canada and Daily Consumption Per Capita, 1935-39, and by Provinces, 1938-39

NOTE.—Statistics for 1930-34 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 Year Book. Many of the figures for 1936-38 have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Manufactured		Milk Otherwise Used				Total Milk Production	Daily Consumption Per Capita
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm Consumed	Fed on Farms			
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	pt.	
Totals, 1935	2,569,285,400	7,054,895,900	2,773,175,000	1,655,801,000	794,600,000	14,847,814,300	0.83	
Totals, 1936	2,566,072,400	7,525,268,100	2,828,751,000	1,697,646,000	812,320,000	15,430,057,500	0.84	
Totals, 1937	2,544,045,400	7,650,571,200	2,774,427,000	1,676,374,000	801,480,000	15,446,897,600	0.82	
1938								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	36,499,400	65,601,500	14,725,000	28,201,000	8,960,000	153,996,900	0.93	
Nova Scotia	152,969,000	172,424,600	102,433,000	64,219,000	18,360,000	510,405,600	0.62	
New Brunswick	153,485,000	115,609,800	63,570,000	78,462,000	17,760,000	428,876,800	0.65	
Quebec	307,904,000	2,211,976,700	1,013,027,000	404,071,000	156,920,000	4,093,898,700	0.92	
Ontario	581,581,000	3,341,669,000	1,169,659,000	487,950,000	224,920,000	5,805,779,000	0.91	
Manitoba	252,572,000	647,763,500	141,413,000	149,710,000	75,280,000	1,266,738,500	0.83	
Saskatchewan	547,922,000	561,507,400	127,078,000	306,370,000	118,120,000	1,660,997,400	0.94	
Alberta	367,996,000	772,678,700	189,635,000	233,960,000	135,600,000	1,699,869,700	1.10	
British Columbia	71,238,000	192,953,400	191,720,000	36,978,000	20,400,000	513,289,400	0.62	
Totals, 1938	2,472,166,400	8,082,194,600	3,013,270,000	1,789,911,000	776,320,000	16,133,852,000	0.88	
1939								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	37,599,400	50,988,900	12,842,000	24,576,000	8,200,000	134,206,300	0.80	
Nova Scotia	134,541,000	148,774,600	89,811,000	56,306,000	18,080,000	447,512,600	0.54	
New Brunswick	147,352,000	102,878,200	59,461,000	73,379,000	18,080,000	401,150,200	0.60	
Quebec	286,510,000	2,188,326,000	993,074,000	396,112,000	149,240,000	4,013,262,000	0.89	
Ontario	571,283,000	3,389,628,900	1,180,393,000	492,429,000	225,320,000	5,859,063,900	0.91	
Manitoba	255,711,000	670,699,600	145,158,000	153,675,000	75,040,000	1,300,283,600	0.84	
Saskatchewan	564,208,000	605,388,100	132,555,000	321,985,000	120,520,000	1,745,656,100	0.98	
Alberta	375,020,000	735,666,500	185,738,000	229,152,000	139,360,000	1,664,936,500	1.07	
British Columbia	67,614,000	212,226,600	202,585,000	39,074,000	20,880,000	542,379,600	0.64	
Totals, 1939	2,499,846,400	8,104,577,400	3,002,617,000	1,786,688,000	774,720,000	16,108,450,800	0.87	

Farm Value of Milk Production.—Total value of milk production in 1939 amounted to \$150,667,000, while cash income from milk was \$121,000,000, or 80·3 p.c. of the total farm value of milk production.

19.—Farm Value of Milk Production of Canada, 1935-39, and by Provinces, 1938-39

NOTE.—The data in this table are based on the values of whole milk on farms, the haulage costs for milk and cream being deducted from the plant values to obtain the figures shown. Statistics for 1920-34 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 Year Book. Many of the figures for 1936-38 have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Manufactured		Milk Otherwise Used			Total Value
	On Farms	In Factories	Fluid Sales	Farm Consumed	Fed on Farms	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1935	17,452,000	55,451,000	37,412,000	11,330,000	5,345,000	126,990,000
Totals, 1936	18,310,000	61,249,000	40,334,000	12,160,000	5,716,000	137,769,000
Totals, 1937	19,387,000	66,134,000	40,474,000	12,807,000	6,058,000	144,866,000
1938						
PROVINCE						
Prince Edward Island.....	367,000	586,000	205,000	237,000	75,000	1,410,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,484,000	1,811,000	1,758,000	623,000	178,000	5,854,000
New Brunswick.....	1,366,000	1,127,000	1,055,000	698,000	158,000	4,404,000
Quebec.....	2,463,000	19,284,000	14,689,000	3,233,000	1,255,000	40,924,000
Ontario.....	4,943,000	29,740,000	17,545,000	4,148,000	1,912,000	58,288,000
Manitoba.....	1,642,000	5,373,000	2,051,000	973,000	489,000	10,528,000
Saskatchewan.....	3,726,000	4,627,000	1,856,000	2,083,000	803,000	13,095,000
Alberta.....	2,502,000	6,240,000	2,763,000	1,591,000	922,000	14,018,000
British Columbia.....	655,000	1,913,000	2,933,000	340,000	188,000	6,029,000
Totals, 1938	19,088,000	70,701,000	44,855,000	13,926,000	5,980,000	154,550,000
1939						
PROVINCE						
Prince Edward Island.....	271,000	395,000 ¹	189,000	177,000	59,000	1,091,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,318,000	1,577,000 ¹	1,632,000	552,000	177,000	5,256,000
New Brunswick.....	1,032,000	809,000 ¹	1,034,000	514,000	127,000	3,516,000
Quebec.....	2,206,000	18,417,000 ¹	15,393,000	3,050,000	1,149,000	40,215,000
Ontario.....	4,856,000	30,166,000 ¹	17,942,000	4,186,000	1,915,000	59,065,000
Manitoba.....	1,585,000	5,360,000 ¹	2,163,000	953,000	465,000	10,526,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,821,000	3,899,000 ¹	1,948,000	1,610,000	603,000	10,881,000
Alberta.....	2,513,000	5,867,000 ¹	2,691,000	1,535,000	934,000	13,540,000
British Columbia.....	642,000	2,165,000 ¹	3,201,000	371,000	198,000	6,577,000
Totals, 1939	17,244,000	68,655,000¹	46,193,000	12,948,000	5,627,000	150,667,000

¹ Subject to revision.

Butter and Cheese.—In 1939 creamery butter recorded an increase in quantity of 265,275 lb. as compared with 1938 and dairy butter a decrease of 1·3 p.c. The total cheese output showed an increase of 1·2 p.c. as compared with 1938 and was 26·0 p.c. greater than the total for 1934, the low point of this decade. The chart at p. 151 shows production of butter and cheese for the years 1920-39. Prior to 1907 such production figures were available from the decennial census at 10-year periods only and were not so dependable as the annual data now compiled.

20.—Production and Per Capita Consumption of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1935-39, and Production by Provinces, 1938-39

NOTE.—Statistics for 1930-34 appear at p. 217 of the 1940 Year Book. Many of the figures for 1936-38 have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Butter			Cheese		
	Dairy	Creamery	Total	Farm-made	Factory	Total
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1935						
Totals, Production	109,161,999	240,918,799	350,080,798	1,232,148	100,427,390	101,659,538
Per Capita Consumption ..	1	1	31.33	1	1	3.64
1936						
Totals, Production	109,026,000	250,931,777	359,957,777	1,229,300	119,123,483	120,352,783
Per Capita Consumption ..	1	1	31.82	1	1	3.65
1937						
Totals, Production	108,084,000	247,056,746	355,140,746	1,232,300	130,625,838	131,858,138
Per Capita Consumption ..	1	1	32.31	1	1	3.58
1938						
PROVINCE						
Prince Edward Island.....	1,559,000	2,557,447	4,116,447	300	449,957	450,257
Nova Scotia.....	6,520,000	6,716,643	13,236,643	30,000	Nil	30,000
New Brunswick.....	6,554,000	4,521,525	11,075,525	5,000	552,589	557,589
Quebec.....	13,045,000	79,758,453	92,803,453	225,000	28,569,124	28,794,124
Ontario.....	24,783,000	87,754,385	112,537,385	126,000	87,593,430	87,719,430
Manitoba.....	10,710,000	25,703,684	36,413,684	165,000	3,344,202	3,509,202
Saskatchewan.....	23,305,000	23,524,260	46,829,260	210,000	419,404	629,404
Alberta.....	15,600,000	31,242,357	46,842,357	250,000	2,451,821	2,701,821
British Columbia.....	3,000,000	5,568,517	8,568,517	90,000	590,781	680,781
Totals, Production, 1938 ...	105,076,000	267,347,271	372,423,271	1,101,300	123,971,308	125,072,608
Per Capita Consumption ..	1	1	31.86	1	1	3.80
1939						
PROVINCE						
Prince Edward Island.....	1,606,000	1,937,272	3,543,272	300	459,748	460,048
Nova Scotia.....	5,738,000	5,681,607	11,419,607	20,000	Nil	20,000
New Brunswick.....	6,292,000	3,987,318	10,279,318	5,000	557,388	562,388
Quebec.....	12,132,000	80,235,791	92,367,791	223,000	27,526,828	27,749,828
Ontario.....	24,344,000	88,010,276	112,354,276	125,000	89,968,073	90,193,073
Manitoba.....	10,844,000	26,524,240	37,368,240	165,000	3,492,958	3,657,958
Saskatchewan.....	24,004,000	25,400,005	49,404,005	203,000	345,902	548,902
Alberta.....	15,912,000	29,749,958	45,661,958	225,000	2,196,157	2,421,157
British Columbia.....	2,850,000	6,086,079	8,936,079	80,000	928,305	1,008,305
Totals, 1939	103,722,000	267,612,546	371,334,546	1,046,300	125,475,359	126,621,659
Per Capita Consumption ..	1	1	32.00	1	1	3.53

¹ Not available.

Total Value of Dairy Production.—The decrease in the 1939 value of dairy production amounted to \$7,023,086, a decline of 3.1 p.c. as compared with 1938. Creamery butter accounted for 28.2 p.c. of the total value in 1939; miscellaneous factory products 12.0 p.c.; dairy butter, 8.7 p.c.; factory cheese, 7.0 p.c.; skim milk and buttermilk, 4.5 p.c.; and farm-made cheese, 0.1 p.c. Milk otherwise used, while the largest item, is made up of the milk sold as fluid and milk used on farms including milk fed to live stock. The percentages of the total were 31.3, 5.9 and 2.6 respectively.

Of the \$26,220,000 shown in Table 21 as the value of miscellaneous factory products, ice cream accounts for 39.6 p.c. and concentrated whole milk products for another 38.7 p.c. Statistics of quantities and values for each of the products included under this head are given for the years 1935-39, at pp. 11 and 12 of "Dairying Statistics for Canada, 1939", which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

21.—Total Value of the Dairy Production of Canada, 1935-39 and by Provinces, 1938-39

NOTE.—Statistics for 1930-34 appear at p. 218 of the 1940 Year Book. Many of the figures for 1936-38 have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Butter		Cheese		Miscellaneous Factory Products	Milk Otherwise Used ¹	Total, All Products ²
	Dairy	Creamery	Farm- Made	Factory			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1935.....	18,392,000	52,228,133	133,023	10,570,309	16,705,958	74,265,000	180,756,423
Totals, 1936.....	20,006,000	57,662,160	162,028	15,565,813	18,070,763	78,808,000	199,878,764
Totals, 1937.....	22,622,000	64,217,332	174,027	17,965,123	22,743,780	79,562,000	217,098,262
1938							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	359,000	656,774	21	62,528	61,904	622,000	1,908,233
Nova Scotia.....	1,695,000	1,864,848	4,000	Nil	872,494	3,293,000	8,175,342
New Brunswick.....	1,639,000	1,161,741	1,000	76,415	257,992	2,383,000	5,892,148
Quebec.....	2,740,000	19,577,024	31,000	3,822,843	2,941,167	26,597,000	57,990,034
Ontario.....	5,328,000	23,125,733	16,000	11,899,714	15,875,096	31,938,000	90,967,543
Manitoba.....	2,088,000	6,165,637	21,000	448,123	706,392	4,690,000	15,347,152
Saskatchewan.....	3,729,000	5,321,115	26,000	59,973	587,459	5,659,000	16,540,547
Alberta.....	2,839,000	7,157,624	30,000	348,404	932,937	6,652,000	19,222,965
British Columbia....	540,000	1,504,072	22,000	91,861	2,664,399	4,904,000	10,111,332
Totals, 1938.....	20,957,000	66,534,568	151,027	16,809,861	24,899,840	86,738,000	226,155,296
1939							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island	353,000	459,534	29	55,740	63,000	516,000	1,574,303
Nova Scotia.....	1,320,000	1,487,902	2,000	Nil	880,000	3,003,000	7,000,902
New Brunswick.....	1,384,000	954,682	1,000	66,147	305,000	2,117,000	5,173,829
Quebec.....	2,426,000	18,815,509	28,000	3,257,348	3,080,000	26,867,000	56,746,857
Ontario.....	4,869,000	21,121,703	14,000	11,090,497	16,599,000	32,453,000	88,930,200
Manitoba.....	1,952,000	5,702,713	18,000	407,278	963,000	4,790,000	15,092,991
Saskatchewan.....	3,721,000	5,333,053	23,000	42,526	657,000	5,128,000	16,125,579
Alberta.....	2,546,000	6,281,521	25,000	263,508	976,000	6,504,000	17,827,029
British Columbia....	527,000	1,591,782	20,000	128,738	2,697,000	5,294,000	10,660,520
Totals, 1939.....	19,098,000	61,748,399	131,029	15,311,782	26,220,000	86,672,000	219,132,210

¹ Consists of milk sold for domestic use as valued at plants, and milk consumed and milk fed as valued at farms. ² The data in this column include the total value of skim milk and buttermilk. For all Canada this amounted to \$9,951,000 in 1939, \$10,035,000 in 1938, \$3,814,000 in 1937, \$9,604,000 in 1936 and \$8,462,000 in 1935.

Consumption of Dairy Products.—The consumption of butter in Canada in 1939 amounted to 362,118,703 lb., or 97.6 p.c. of the total butter production, and that of cheese was 39,997,839 lb., or 32.3 p.c. of the total cheese production. The domestic consumption of all concentrated milk products was 84.5 p.c. of the total production.

The consumption of fresh milk, together with cream expressed as milk, reached a total of 4,609,892,000 lb., or 3,580,499,000 pints in 1939. This represented a daily consumption for the whole of Canada of 0·87 pint per person. It is important to observe that the milk producers supplying their own homes consumed 1·25 pints per day while those required to purchase their supply averaged only 0·74 pint per day.

On a per capita basis, the annual consumption of the various dairy products in 1939 was; milk and cream, 407·9 lb.; butter, 32·0 lb.; cheese, 3·5 lb.; evaporated milk, 8·4 lb.; condensed milk, 0·94 lb.; powdered milk, 2·4 lb.; and ice cream, 0·75 gal.

Exports and Imports of Butter and Cheese.—Butter exports and imports vary from year to year. The year 1939 shows butter exports of approximately 12,400,000 lb. This quantity is the highest since 1925, when there were the highest recorded exports of 26,500,000 lb. Imports of butter in 1939 were less than 6,000 lb. as compared with 5,200,000 lb. the previous year, when large quantities were imported from the Antipodes.

Most of Canada's production of cheese is exported. The highest export movement was in 1917 when 176,250,000 lb. were shipped. In 1939, 90,900,000 lb. were exported, this quantity representing 74·1 p.c. of the factory-cheese production of that year. Imports of cheese are small and chiefly cover special kinds for special tastes.

Subsection 5.—Horticulture

The annual statistics of commercial horticulture are confined to the production and value of fruits, flowers and nursery stock. While no attempt is at present made to estimate the annual production of vegetables, the Agriculture Volume of the 1931 Census shows in detail the production, acreage and value of the most common vegetable crops. The processing of fruits and vegetables is closely allied to the production industry. In 1939, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the total value of processed fruit (including wine) and vegetables was \$57,824,000.

Fruit Production.—Apple growing is the mainstay of the fruit industry in Canada, the value of commercial production averaging about \$10,000,000 annually. 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.

Statistics by provinces will be found in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" for January, 1941, and in the "Annual Statistics of Fruit, Nursery Stock and Floriculture, 1940" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

22.—Estimated Commercial Production and Shipping-Point Values of Fruits in Canada, 1937-40, with Five-Year Averages, 1927-31 and 1932-36

Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Average	Total Value	Kind of Fruit and Year	Quantity	Average	Total Value
		Value per Unit				Value per Unit	
	bbl.	\$	\$		bu.	\$	\$
Apples.. Av. 1927-31	3,571,200	2.96	10,570,200	Apricots Av. 1927-31	27,300	3.07	83,700
Av. 1932-36	4,637,000	2.15	9,978,000	Av. 1932-36	45,100	2.55	115,200
1937	5,057,300	2.17	10,957,300	1937	52,700	2.31	122,000
1938	5,222,400	2.41	12,569,100	1938	62,700	2.48	155,400
1939	5,476,300 ¹	1.85 ¹	10,138,100 ¹	1939	59,000 ¹	2.54 ¹	149,700 ¹
1940	4,101,300	2.11	8,653,700	1940	64,000	2.55	163,300
	bu.			Cherries Av. 1927-31	232,700	3.30	768,100
Pears... Av. 1927-31	359,100	1.61	579,900	Av. 1932-36	221,500	2.36	522,100
Av. 1932-36	456,000	1.19	544,300	1937	153,000	3.36	513,600
1937	457,700	1.39	634,500	1938	210,000	3.11	653,600
1938	653,400	1.05	688,100	1939	223,000 ¹	2.60 ¹	580,200 ¹
1939	577,100 ¹	1.17 ¹	675,300 ¹	1940	148,800	3.94	586,600
1940	572,900	1.22	698,900	Strawberries	qt.		
Plums and prunes,				Av. 1927-31	12,811,200	0.13	1,623,400
Av. 1927-31	290,200	1.55	449,300	Av. 1932-36	22,237,500	0.09	1,921,800
Av. 1932-36	230,400	1.27	293,500	1937	23,424,100	0.09	2,170,500
1937	199,400	1.42	283,200	1938	24,145,600	0.08	1,996,300
1938	238,000	1.44	342,700	1939	28,290,400 ¹	0.07	2,119,600 ¹
1939	268,100 ¹	1.07 ¹	287,800 ¹	1940	26,303,200	0.08	2,182,200
1940	236,000	1.36	321,100	Raspberries			
Peaches. Av. 1927-31	645,700	1.94	1,255,300	Av. 1927-31	4,886,300	0.17	833,800
Av. 1932-36	630,000	1.58	995,700	Av. 1932-36	6,648,300	0.12	821,400
1937	664,800	1.56	1,035,900	1937	8,589,800	0.11	957,200
1938	700,000	1.42	992,200	1938	11,059,300	0.09	996,600
1939	935,000 ¹	1.22 ¹	1,142,900 ¹	1939	11,094,200 ¹	0.10	1,078,400 ¹
1940	788,300	1.50	1,189,300	1940	11,785,900	0.11	1,276,600
	lb.			Loganberries	lb.		
Grapes.. Av. 1927-31	49,714,600	0.03	1,680,200	Av. 1927-31	1,690,400	0.07	122,900
Av. 1932-36	41,321,200	0.02	699,100	Av. 1932-36	1,966,300	0.05	90,200
1937	54,384,800	0.02	1,120,400	1937	1,540,000	0.06	97,500
1938	35,973,600	0.02	782,600	1938	2,326,600	0.06	143,300
1939	55,595,900 ¹	0.02	908,900 ¹	1939	2,061,100 ¹	0.04 ¹	83,700 ¹
1940	52,339,500	0.02	996,900	1940	2,311,500	0.03	69,300

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Statistics of the total value of commercial fruit production are given below. The 1940 figures indicate a reduction of 4.8 p.c. in value as compared with 1939.

23.—Total Value of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for 1926-30 appear at p. 222 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931.....	3,124,500	206,000	911,600	5,894,000	4,773,700	14,909,800
1932.....	2,297,800	165,400	1,198,000	3,957,500	5,074,700	12,693,400
1933.....	4,262,500	199,000	1,421,000	5,353,000	5,807,900	17,043,400
1934.....	3,810,000	159,500	1,257,000	4,967,100	6,523,900	16,717,500
1935.....	4,419,400	213,600	1,743,000	5,439,900	6,502,100	18,318,000
1936.....	2,953,100	196,500	1,352,700	4,721,000	5,912,700	15,136,000
1937.....	3,600,200	259,800	1,684,700	4,891,500	7,455,900	17,892,100
1938.....	5,399,400	275,700	1,357,900	4,933,400	7,353,500	19,319,900
1939.....	2,722,000 ¹	296,900	1,455,300 ¹	4,783,500 ¹	7,906,900 ¹	17,164,600 ¹
1940.....	2,077,300	257,200	1,416,600	4,981,000	7,405,800	16,137,900

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

The Fruit Nursery Industry.—The first commercial nursery in Canada was established near Fonthill, Ont., 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 fruit stock output, there are nurseries distributed through all the provinces. The wholesale value of the product sold during the year ended May 31, 1940, showed a decrease of 22.8 p.c. as compared with the previous year.

24.—Numbers and Wholesale Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, Years Ended May 31, 1937-40

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant	Sold by Nurserymen				Values			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apple—								
Early.....	68,725	64,376	80,447	59,452	26,422	24,978	23,912	16,252
Fall.....	70,963	74,679	92,972	71,523	27,915	29,975	29,893	20,870
Winter.....	257,615	285,907	270,228	239,029	96,682	107,599	77,254	59,156
Crab.....	15,675	16,225	29,878	22,154	4,682	4,566	8,453	5,577
Totals, Apple..	412,978	441,187	473,525	392,158	155,701	167,118	139,512	101,855
Crab seedlings...	1	6,000	Nil	7,308	-	120	-	75
Root grafts.....	22,000	35,000	50,000	Nil	1	1,225	1,750	-
Pear.....	84,357	96,276	87,981	81,474	34,529	37,159	29,172	22,512
Pear grafts.....	3,500	2,500	2,000	Nil	1	100	80	-
Plum.....	76,974	97,369	78,833	73,653	28,984	34,088	27,429	23,262
Plum seedlings..	1	16,000	Nil	4,127	-	515	-	71
Peach.....	201,271	159,295	187,929	180,028	48,220	35,414	36,785	28,980
Cherry.....	71,230	70,975	93,058	93,994	30,564	28,057	31,768	29,367
Cherry seedlings	1	2,000	1,760	500	-	120	138	15
Apricot.....	4,724	5,532	5,972	7,927	1,478	1,592	1,817	2,087
Nectarine.....	47	70	144	57	17	25	45	18
Quince.....	283	383	350	552	136	169	136	202
Blackberry.....	19,601	24,428	31,975	35,241	802	1,227	944	1,081
Currant.....	74,554	85,882	97,809	66,230	6,395	7,116	7,054	4,487
Grape.....	174,036	168,187	197,615	170,732	13,611	13,817	14,902	10,625
Gooseberry.....	39,467	40,562	41,455	31,600	4,996	4,894	4,792	3,087
Raspberry.....	826,189	765,741	693,404	669,676	26,115	21,890	15,823	13,665
Loganberry.....	805	1,637	5,695	1,459	48	128	392	160
Strawberry.....	3,315,142	2,381,494	1,990,167	1,641,833	21,406	14,684	12,226	9,012
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	373,002 ²	369,458	324,765	250,561

¹ Not available.

² Does not include values of 22,000 root grafts and 3,500 pear grafts, which are not available.

Vegetable Production.—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 at pp. 254-255 of the 1936 Year Book.

Floriculture.—For the four years prior to 1939 statistics of sales of floricultural and ornamental nursery stock were somewhat incomparable, owing to the fact that the list of firms included in the survey was extended during the period. This qualification also applies to the 1940 figures, although in lesser degree.

25.—Quantities and Wholesale Values of Floricultural and Ornamental Nursery Stock Grown in Canada and Sold, Years Ended May 31, 1939 and 1940

Description	1939		1940	
	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value	Quantity Sold	Total Wholesale Value
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Rose bushes, outdoor.....	573,899 ¹	98,217 ¹	552,477	92,702
Ornamental shrubs, outdoor.....	1,064,566	107,058	807,499	111,764
Ornamental trees, deciduous.....	199,002	66,067	125,787	51,771
Ornamental trees, evergreen.....	107,683	101,567	142,906	137,096
Ornamental climbers, outdoor.....	36,571	8,601	33,844	8,475
Herbaceous perennials.....	588,115	60,228	482,296	48,438
Herbaceous biennials.....	36,999	2,947	27,153	2,031
Bedding plants.....	8,387,079	196,158	9,453,339	201,104
Flowering plants for indoor use.....	714,259	337,779	795,343	330,527
Foliage and decorative plants for indoor use.....	267,608	64,998	255,752	69,044
Flowering bulbs.....	2,427,183	53,265	2,764,502	67,378
Cut flowers, grown inside.....	50,545,601 ¹	2,088,167 ¹	52,956,525	2,132,875
Cut flowers, grown outdoors.....	4,538,081	75,931	5,441,945	70,990
Totals.....	-	3,260,983 ¹	-	3,324,195

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 6.—Special Agricultural Crops

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contains at pp. 247-248 a description of the process of making maple sugar.

Table 26 shows that in 1940 for the whole of Canada there were estimated increases of 537,300 lb. of maple sugar and 453,000 gal. of maple syrup, while the combined value of the two products showed an increase of \$765,400 or 22.2 p.c. as compared with the previous year.

26.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-40

Province and Year	Maple Sugar			Maple Syrup			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup
	Quantity	Average Price per Pound	Value	Quantity	Average Price per Gallon	Value	
	lb.	cts.	\$	gal.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.... 1938	44,600	23	10,300	7,400	1.81	13,400	23,700
1939	36,200	23	8,300	4,000	1.76	7,000	15,300
1940	41,700	23	9,600	8,000	1.78	14,300	23,900
New Brunswick. 1938	118,200	21	24,800	23,300	1.63	37,900	62,700
1939	82,400	23	19,000	8,800	1.76	15,500	34,500
1940	94,100	23	21,600	16,800	1.85	31,200	52,800
Quebec..... 1938	3,212,100	10	321,200	2,353,800	1.10	2,589,100	2,910,300
1939	2,715,400	14	380,200	1,810,400	1.25	2,263,000	2,643,200
1940	3,251,700	15	487,800	2,211,000	1.27	2,808,000	3,295,800
Ontario..... 1938	79,000	18	14,200	570,800	1.47	839,000	853,200
1939	66,200	20	13,200	479,000	1.54	737,700	750,900
1940	50,000	22	11,000	519,400	1.59	825,800	836,800
Canada..... 1938	3,453,900	11	370,500	2,955,300	1.18	3,479,400	3,849,900
1939	2,900,200	14.5	420,700	2,302,200	1.31	3,023,200	3,443,900
1940	3,437,500	15	530,000	2,755,200	1.34	3,679,300	4,209,300

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, Ont. and the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., with plants at Raymond and Picture Butte, Alta.

27.—Acreages, Yields, and Values of Sugar Beets Grown in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1930-39

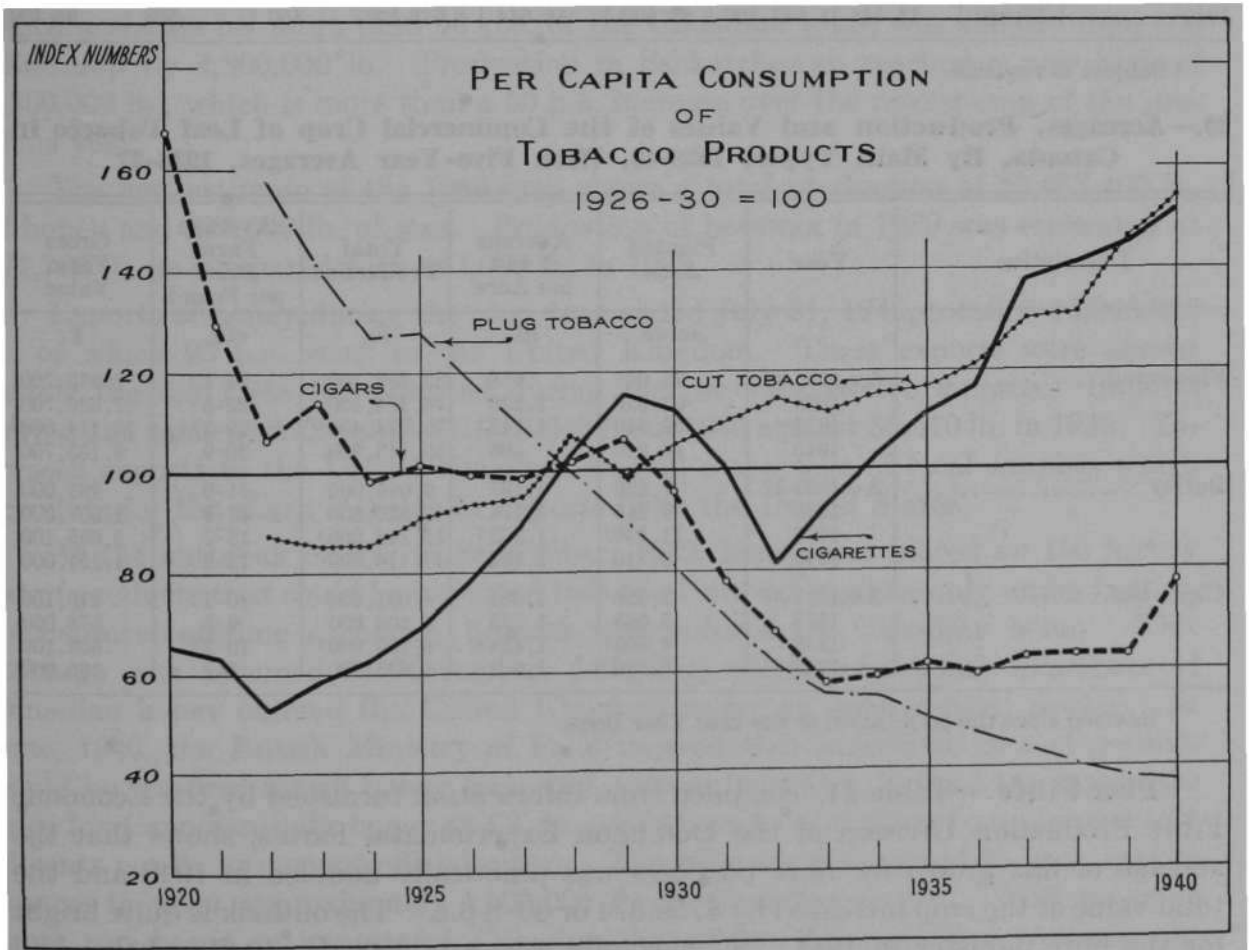
NOTE.—For the years 1911-20, see the 1932 Year Book, p. 1057; for 1921-29, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 257.

Year	Sugar Beets					Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced		
	Area Grown	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price per Ton	Total Value	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound
	acres	tons	tons	\$	\$	lb.	\$	cts.
1930.....	40,532	9.80	397,576	8.25	3,278,625	94,624,700	4,529,944	4.8
1931.....	43,337	10.06	435,992	7.32	3,190,198	107,139,129	4,794,551	4.5
1932.....	44,817	11.28	505,671	6.16	3,113,942	132,016,859	5,789,205	4.4
1933.....	43,807	10.10	442,391	6.31	2,790,929	131,392,501	5,713,181	4.4
1934.....	38,495	10.72	412,672	6.30	2,599,982	114,002,950	4,714,625	4.1
1935.....	51,985	8.83	459,223	6.27	2,881,098	119,857,668	4,617,733	3.9
1936.....	52,748	10.54	555,969	6.31	3,510,922	156,066,242	6,103,264	3.9
1937.....	46,669	9.05	422,152	6.69	2,825,006	120,440,235	5,230,971	4.3
1938.....	45,322	11.00	498,102	6.83	3,403,635	143,013,847	6,001,380	4.2
1939.....	59,603	9.84	586,444	7.53	4,417,372	169,320,343	8,063,332	4.8

The production in 1936-37 of raw beet sugar in the principal beet-growing countries, in thousands of short tons, was as follows: U.S.S.R., 2,203; Germany, 1,992; United States, 1,396; France, 960; Czechoslovakia, 801; United Kingdom, 650; Poland, 505; Italy, 380; Sweden, 330; Belgium, 266; Netherlands, 259; Denmark, 249; Spain, 249; Austria, 161; Hungary, 158; Yugoslavia, 110; Ireland (Eire), 107. Owing to the situation caused by the War, no later statistics are available.

Tobacco.—The 1940 commercial crop of Canadian leaf tobacco, estimated at 60,296,100 lb., represents a decrease of 44·0 p.c. in production and 26·4 p.c. in acreage from the record crop produced in 1939, and reverses the trend in tobacco production which had been sharply upward during the previous three years. However, production in 1940 exceeds the average of the ten-year period 1929-38 by 7,250,000 lb. or 13·7 p.c.

Estimates of gross farm values are based on average farm prices. As a result of unfavourable marketing conditions and a sharp break in prices in 1931, values reached very low levels in 1932. Prices rose steadily over the next five years, partly as the result of increased prices for all types of tobacco but particularly because of the rapid expansion in the production of flue-cured tobacco, which commands a higher price than other types. Owing to the very large crops in 1938 and 1939, large stocks on hand, a fall in the sterling rate of exchange and heavy restrictions on buying for export markets, the price paid for the 1940 crop continued the downward trend established in 1938, although the 1940 flue-cured crop commanded slightly higher prices than were paid for the crop of the previous year.



28.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for representative years 1900-28 are given at p. 228 of the 1939 Year Book, and for 1929 and 1930 at p. 225 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Planted Area	Average Yield per Acre	Total Production	Average Farm Price per Pound	Gross Farm Value
	acres	lb.	lb.	cts.	\$
1931.....	54,936	933	51,248,400	13·9	7,105,200
1932.....	53,966	1,000	53,987,000	11·5	6,178,200
1933.....	46,898	957	44,904,200	14·5	6,524,600
1934.....	40,962	946	38,734,900	18·6	7,218,300
1935.....	47,117	1,177	55,470,400	19·6	10,870,100
1936.....	54,993	839	46,116,300	20·3	9,374,100
1937.....	69,028	1,044	72,093,400	23·8	17,140,200
1938.....	83,575	1,213	101,394,600	20·0	20,269,700
1939.....	92,300	1,157	107,703,400	18·1	19,443,800
1940 ¹	67,900	888	60,296,100	17·2	10,385,900

¹ Subject to revision.

29.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1936-40

Year	Quebec			Ontario			British Columbia		
	Planted Area	Pro-duction	Value	Planted Area	Pro-duction	Value	Planted Area	Pro-duction	Value
	acres	'000 lb.	\$	acres	'000 lb.	\$	acres	'000 lb.	\$
1936.....	8,678	9,111	844,800	46,191	36,883	8,504,900	124	122	24,300
1937.....	7,734	8,678	1,098,500	60,819	63,026	15,964,700	475	389	77,000
1938.....	9,980	10,900	1,157,000	73,215	90,099	19,057,400	380	395	55,300
1939.....	14,330	13,221	1,655,500	77,660	94,162	17,741,900	310	320	46,400
1940 ¹	13,980	13,144	1,643,100	53,500	46,644	8,646,400	450	508	96,400

¹ Subject to revision.

30.—Acreages, Production and Values of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, By Main Types, 1938-40, With Five-Year Averages, 1933-37

Description	Year	Planted Area	Average Yield per Acre	Total Production	Average Farm Price per Pound	Gross Farm Value
		acres	lb.	lb.	cts.	\$
Flue-cured.....	Av.1933-37	35,084	938	32,897,100	24·1	7,933,700
	1938	63,530	1,230	78,174,100	22·5	17,620,700
	1939	69,840 ¹	1,142 ¹	79,734,400 ¹	20·2 ¹	16,114,000 ¹
	1940	48,610	805	39,143,900	20·9	8,165,700
Burley.....	Av.1933-37	7,626	1,187	9,049,900	11·0	993,000
	1938	9,215	1,174	10,820,500	13·9	1,507,000
	1939	11,190 ¹	1,363 ¹	15,248,000 ¹	13·7	2,095,100
	1940	9,710	1,144	11,110,300	12·2	1,351,000
Cigar leaf.....	Av.1933-37	3,856	1,061	4,091,600	10·2	419,100
	1938	5,065	1,225	6,200,000	9·3	578,000
	1939	4,600 ¹	1,128 ¹	5,190,000 ¹	10·2 ¹	529,100
	1940	4,370	1,074	4,693,800	8·7	406,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Flax Fibre.—Table 31, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows that the acreage of flax grown for fibre purposes was practically doubled in 1940 and the total value of the crop increased by \$759,374 or 60·8 p.c. The outlook is quite bright for the fibre industry in 1941. Six new mills were established in 1940 and they will be able to extend their operations in 1941. At least five new mills are to be estab-

lished in Quebec and three in Ontario in the latter year. The probable acreage in 1941 will be double that of 1940, that is, approximately 40,000 acres of fibre flax will be grown. Great Britain requires all the flax that Canada has for export.

31.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flaxseed, Fibre and Tow in Canada, 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1915-30 will be found at p. 284 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Year	Area acres	Production			Values			
		Seed	Fibre	Tow	Seed	Fibre	Tow	Total
		bu.	lb.	tons	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	Nil	3,055	65,227	Nil	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
1937.....	7,907	39,535	1,368,600	2,654	40,220	211,880	79,620	331,720
1938.....	10,225	77,992	2,662,000	2,246	189,752	241,850	87,000	518,602
1939.....	10,536	63,216	4,079,640	2,230	245,667	914,084	89,200	1,248,951
1940 ¹	20,275	79,300	3,965,000	1,027	376,675	1,570,050 ²	61,600	2,008,325

¹ Subject to revision.

² Fibre and turbine tow.

Apiculture.—The revised estimate of the 1939 honey crop shows a production of 28,856,100 lb. While this crop was smaller by 9,053,800 lb. or 24 p.c. than the record crop of 37,909,900 lb. in 1938, it was somewhat larger than the average production of 26,860,000 lb. during the previous five years 1933-37. Numbers of beekeepers and colonies of bees were greater in 1939, but a drop of 25 lb. in the average yield per hive reduced the total output below that of 1938. The Ontario crop, which accounts for more than 40 p.c. of the Canadian total, was smaller than the 1938 crop by 4,800,000 lb. Production in Saskatchewan reached a new high of 4,300,000 lb., which is more than a 50 p.c. increase over the record crop of the previous year.

The first estimate of the 1940 crop shows a total production of 22,633,400 lb. of honey and 271,600 lb. of wax. Production of beeswax in 1939 was estimated at 371,700 lb. as compared with 463,000 lb. in 1938.

Exports of honey during the crop year ended July 31, 1940, totalled 10,046,022 lb. of which 93 p.c. went to the United Kingdom. These exports were almost double the 5,511,988 lb. exported during the previous twelve months. Imports during the same periods totalled 1,335,043 lb. in 1940 against 35,510 lb. in 1939. Increased exports to the United Kingdom created a shortage of local supplies which accounts for the sharp increase in imports from the United States.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, honey was placed on the luxury list of products that could be imported into the United Kingdom only under licence. To conserve sterling exchange, licences were refused for Canadian honey. This embargo was removed in November, following which substantial shipments of Canadian honey entered the United Kingdom under an open general licence. In June, 1940, the British Ministry of Food decreed that individual import permits would be required for all honey imported, and as from Oct. 7, fixed the maximum price for Canadian bulk honey at £3 5s. per cwt. *c.i.f.* (equivalent to approximately 13 cents per lb. at current official rates). The Ministry also agreed to issue import licences to cover approximately 4,500,000 lb. of Canadian honey. This generous quota was based on imports of Canadian honey for the crop year immediately preceding the War, that is, the year ended Aug. 31, 1939.

32.—Beekeepers and Colonies, Production of Honey and Values of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, 1930-39

NOTE.—Statistics by provinces are shown in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", March, 1940, pp. 125-126. Dominion totals for 1924-29 are given at p. 227 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Honey				Value of Honey and Wax
			Average Production per Hive	Total Production	Average Price per Pound to Producers	Total Value	
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cts.	\$	\$
1930.....	24,200	362,100	68	24,486,500	8.3	2,037,600	2,133,600
1931.....	24,000	350,500	72	25,106,400	8.0	2,000,900	2,095,200
1932.....	24,600	349,300	61	21,169,300	7.5	1,588,400	1,663,200
1933.....	23,100	328,200	77	25,287,800	8.6	2,165,500	2,256,900
1934.....	24,300	328,400	82	27,062,800	9.2	2,479,700	2,574,700
1935.....	24,800	357,000	75	26,814,800	8.3	2,228,500	2,337,500
1936.....	26,300	370,800	86	31,938,100	8.5	2,701,200	2,822,900
1937.....	27,900	386,400	60	23,196,600	9.0	2,067,700	2,163,700
1938.....	27,300 ¹	394,000 ¹	96 ¹	37,909,900 ¹	7.8	2,942,500 ¹	3,057,200 ¹
1939.....	28,000	406,000	71	28,856,100	9.1	2,630,400	2,726,700

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

33.—Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1935-39

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island.....	9,500	14,000	16,200	11,300	12,400
Nova Scotia.....	47,100	60,000	46,100	64,100 ¹	60,000
New Brunswick.....	42,000	42,000	67,000	90,100 ¹	82,800
Quebec.....	4,013,600	5,395,600	3,588,700	5,108,200	4,355,400
Ontario.....	14,282,000	12,675,000	8,000,000	16,300,000 ¹	11,500,000
Manitoba.....	4,978,000	8,135,500	6,748,600	9,539,900	5,400,000
Saskatchewan.....	1,051,400	2,636,300	1,142,500	2,794,200	4,262,600
Alberta.....	1,100,000	1,850,000	2,160,000	2,418,000	2,178,000
British Columbia.....	1,291,200	1,129,700	1,427,500	1,584,100	1,004,900
Totals.....	26,814,800	31,938,100	23,196,600	37,909,900¹	28,856,100

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 7.—Prices of Agricultural Produce

Weekly and monthly prices of grain and monthly prices of live stock are shown in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics".

34.—Yearly Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Cereals—Basis, in Store at Fort William and Port Arthur—Crop Years Ended July 31, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for 1926-30 are given at p. 228 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Rye, No. 1 C.W.	Flaxseed, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1931.....	64.2	29.9	28.4	34.7	114.1
1932.....	59.8	31.4	37.3	40.0	93.7
1933.....	54.3	26.4	32.3	37.8	90.6
1934.....	68.1	33.9	38.8	47.5	148.0
1935.....	81.9	42.8	48.2	52.9	138.6
1936.....	84.6	34.5	37.0	42.7	147.6
1937.....	122.7	53.0	70.9	98.8	171.2
1938.....	131.6	50.4	57.7	72.4	164.3
1939.....	62.0	29.0	36.1	40.7	143.6
1940.....	76.6	35.5	45.0	59.7	172.3

35.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1936-40

Item	Toronto					Montreal				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good.....	5.04	6.72	5.97	6.77	7.68	5.64	7.62	6.41	7.17	7.90
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium.....	4.59	6.17	5.46	6.38	7.20	4.80	6.16	5.54	6.37	7.07
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common.....	3.75	4.91	4.72	5.71	6.46	3.85	4.52	4.51	5.26	5.66
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good.....	5.41	7.40	6.27	6.89	7.83	5.67	7.61	6.53	7.15	7.97
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium.....	5.05	7.05	5.73	6.44	7.33	4.81	6.22	5.54	6.27	7.09
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common.....	4.53	6.33	5.12	5.97	6.85	3.89	4.78	4.55	5.25	5.15
Heifers, good.....	5.01	6.47	5.78	6.74	7.66	4.66	5.79	5.26	6.14	6.65
Heifers, medium.....	4.59	5.92	5.36	6.36	7.23	3.78	4.81	4.52	5.25	5.66
Calves, fed, good.....	6.26	7.63	7.09	7.82	8.64	6.23	7.87	7.57	8.00	8.67
Calves, fed, medium.....	5.63	6.73	6.34	7.22	8.01	5.12	6.39	5.90	6.51	7.36
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	8.30	9.07	9.08	9.26	10.56	7.38	8.55	8.10	8.55	9.09
Calves, veal, common and medium...	6.53	6.99	6.98	7.42	8.23	5.78	6.09	6.21	6.18	7.11
Cows, good.....	3.54	4.64	4.33	4.86	5.41	3.61	4.67	4.59	5.26	5.66
Cows, medium.....	3.07	4.08	3.82	4.29	4.82	3.21	3.95	3.89	4.48	4.92
Bulls, good.....	3.52	4.33	4.22	5.11	5.48	3.87	4.56	4.54	5.11	5.49
Stocker and feeder steers, good.....	3.95	5.34	5.14	6.10	7.10	1	1	1	1	1
Stocker and feeder steers, common...	3.38	4.35	4.57	5.62	6.29	1	1	1	1	1
Stock cows and heifers, good.....	3.00	3.80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stock cows and heifers, common.....	1.68	3.06	1	1	4.25	1	1	1	1	1
Hogs, select bacon.....	8.94	9.45	9.99	9.43		9.30	9.71	10.17	9.67	
Hogs, bacon.....	8.43	8.92	9.45	8.91		8.81	9.21	9.66	9.17	
Hogs, butchers.....	2	2	2	2	8.57 ⁴	8.36	8.76	9.24	5	8.76 ⁴
Hogs, heavies.....	2	6	7	6		8.46	8.71	9.48	9	
Hogs, lights and feeders.....	2	10	3	7		8.40	8.48	9.82	9.29	
Lambs, good handy weights.....	8.77	9.32	8.77	9.47	10.14	7.80	8.42	8.36	9.37	9.38
Lambs, common, all weights.....	6.56	7.44	7.19	7.58	8.15	6.28	7.02	6.69	7.49	7.53
Sheep, good handy weights.....	3.98	4.22	4.16	4.49	5.33	4.02	3.95	4.07	4.48	5.19

Item	Winnipeg					Edmonton				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good.....	4.49	6.12	5.25	6.18	6.87	4.10	6.50	5.37	5.72	6.55
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium.....	3.67	4.85	4.42	5.41	6.24	3.52	5.30	4.37	5.22	5.94
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common.....	2.69	3.61	3.62	4.59	5.38	2.62	3.47	3.37	4.17	4.94
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good.....	4.54	6.25	5.29	6.19	6.92	4.14	6.41	5.28	5.60	6.42
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium.....	3.71	4.92	4.48	5.39	6.26	3.63	5.16	4.39	5.16	5.90
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common.....	2.81	3.74	3.80	4.62	5.38	2.54	3.61	3.34	4.14	5.09
Heifers, good.....	3.77	4.73	4.61	5.58	6.24	3.39	4.77	4.53	5.43	6.19
Heifers, medium.....	2.98	3.69	3.86	4.80	5.36	2.81	3.73	3.75	4.78	5.70
Calves, fed, good.....	5.28	7.00	6.21	6.63	7.41	4.26	6.56	5.43	5.70	6.94
Calves, fed, medium.....	4.05	5.54	5.07	5.75	6.54	3.50	4.55	4.41	4.93	6.40
Calves, veal, good and choice.....	5.68	6.21	6.97	7.32	8.10	4.27	5.73	6.02	6.39	7.69
Calves, veal, common and medium...	3.76	4.13	4.81	5.39	6.02	3.05	4.03	4.34	5.27	6.08
Cows, good.....	2.85	3.98	3.73	4.57	4.88	2.34	3.32	3.17	4.05	4.43
Cows, medium.....	2.27	3.08	3.06	3.84	4.12	1.78	2.62	2.71	3.52	3.82
Bulls, good.....	2.48	3.20	3.49	4.36	4.69	2.12	2.74	2.96	3.69	4.23
Stocker and feeder steers, good.....	3.27	4.33	4.31	5.45	6.13	2.89	3.68	3.58	4.90	5.59
Stocker and feeder steers, common...	2.00	2.71	3.21	4.25	4.80	2.01	2.61	2.70	4.08	4.53
Stock cows and heifers, good.....	2.36	3.00	3.40	4.30	4.71	1.99	2.59	2.98	3.73	4.50
Stock cows and heifers, common.....	1.60	2.13	2.57	3.19	3.50	1.44	1.90	2.22	2.94	3.34
Hogs, select bacon.....	8.38	8.67	9.38	8.97		8.16	8.51	9.15	8.57	
Hogs, bacon.....	7.87	8.15	8.88	8.45		7.65	8.02	8.60	8.05	
Hogs, butchers.....	7.37	7.68	8.56	7.65	7.89 ⁴	7.22	7.51	8.16	7.09	7.62 ⁴
Hogs, heavies.....	7.65	7.78	8.59	7.20		6.77	7.02	7.63	6.21	
Hogs, lights and feeders.....	7.34	7.03	9.00	8.65		6.93	6.11	6.98	6.06	
Lambs, good handy weights.....	6.86	7.23	7.19	8.03	8.17	6.23	6.60	6.26	7.05	7.76
Lambs, common, all weights.....	4.86	5.27	5.65	6.31	6.75	4.26	4.53	4.37	5.51	5.66
Sheep, good handy weights.....	2.42	2.87	3.54	3.85	4.08	3.35	3.30	3.32	4.14	4.87

¹ No sales reported. ² Bacon price less \$1 per head. ³ Bacon price less \$2 per head.
⁴ Yearly average price for all hogs on live basis. For January to September hogs were graded on live basis and for October to December on a dressed basis. ⁵ Bacon price less \$1.25 per head. ⁶ Bacon price less \$1 per head January to November, and less \$1.50 per head for December. ⁷ Bacon price less \$1.50 per head. ⁸ Bacon price less \$3 per head. ⁹ Bacon price less \$2.50 per head.
¹⁰ Bacon price less \$1 per head for January, \$2 for February to May, \$1 for June, and \$2 for July to December.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Index numbers of prices of field crops, based on the five-year pre-war average (1935-39) prices, are shown for the years 1909-10 to 1940-41 in Table 36. For comparative purposes, index numbers on the 1913-14 base are also shown for the crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41. The series relates to average prices received by farmers during the crop-marketing season Aug. 1 to July 31 of the following year.

In addition to the price indexes shown here, index numbers of the yields of the various crops have also been calculated. The combined data on prices and production have also been used to calculate a series of weighted index numbers of the values of the individual crops, and of all field crops. Index numbers of prices, yields and values in detail by provinces will be found in the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January, 1941.

In previous issues of the Year Book, index numbers have been published on the 1926-27 base. Since the average of the five-year period 1935 to 1939 has been adopted as a base for index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, index numbers of prices, yields and values are given on the new base, and the 1926-27 crop year as a base has been discontinued.

36.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices¹ of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1910-41

NOTE.—For the formulæ used in the calculation and for index numbers by Provinces, see "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics", January, 1941. Indexes for the years 1931-32 to 1939-40 based on average prices, 1926-27, are given at p. 230 of the 1940 Year Book.

Field Crop	Average Price 1935-39 ¹	Index Numbers (1935-36 to 1939-40=100)										
		1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	\$											
Wheat.....	0.68	125.0	116.2	94.1	91.2	98.5	144.1	133.8	192.6	285.3	297.1	348.5
Oats.....	0.31	112.9	112.9	116.1	103.2	103.2	154.8	116.1	164.5	222.6	251.6	258.1
Barley.....	0.40	115.0	127.5	140.0	112.5	105.0	150.0	130.0	205.0	270.0	250.0	307.5
Rye.....	0.42	173.8	159.5	181.0	171.4	157.1	197.6	183.3	264.3	385.7	354.8	333.3
Peas.....	1.52	58.6	57.9	67.1	82.9	73.0	96.1	108.6	146.1	232.9	196.7	188.2
Beans.....	1.55	91.6	99.4	124.5	140.6	121.3	149.0	196.8	348.4	480.6	349.0	289.0
Buckwheat.....	0.63	92.1	90.5	101.6	98.4	101.6	114.3	119.0	169.8	231.7	250.8	238.1
Mixed grains.....	0.44	127.3	109.1	138.6	131.8	125.0	150.0	129.5	200.0	263.6	259.1	309.1
Flaxseed.....	1.33	94.0	157.1	112.8	67.7	72.9	77.4	113.5	153.4	199.2	235.3	310.5
Corn for husking.....	0.55	120.0	72.7	116.4	112.7	116.4	129.1	129.1	194.5	334.5	318.2	243.6
Potatoes.....	0.92	66.3	89.1	107.6	79.3	89.1	89.1	108.7	146.7	183.7	177.2	171.7
Turnips, etc.....	0.34	100.0	64.7	138.2	141.2	164.7	158.8	141.2	229.4	270.6	250.0	288.2
Hay and clover.....	7.75	143.7	111.7	150.1	143.1	148.1	183.6	185.4	149.7	133.3	209.7	267.4
Grain hay.....	5.26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	551.3
Alfalfa.....	8.37	2	121.7	137.9	143.4	141.6	169.3	151.5	127.7	138.5	213.1	261.1
Fodder corn.....	3.10	175.2	104.5	157.1	159.0	154.2	158.4	158.4	158.7	165.8	198.4	223.2
Sugar beets.....	6.31	92.1	92.4	104.4	79.2	97.0	94.9	87.2	98.3	107.0	162.4	172.1
All Field Crops.....	-	116.6	110.3	116.3	108.0	111.8	149.0	137.3	173.4	227.2	251.0	295.9

¹ For footnotes, see end of table, p. 181.

36.—Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Field Crops, for Canada, Crop Years ended July 31, 1910-41—concluded

Field Crop	Index Numbers (1935-36 to 1939-40=100)											
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Wheat.....	238.2	119.1	125.0	98.5	179.4	180.9	160.3	147.1	117.6	154.4	72.1	55.9
Oats.....	171.0	109.7	122.6	106.5	158.1	135.5	154.8	164.5	151.6	190.3	77.4	77.4
Barley.....	207.5	117.5	115.0	105.0	175.0	132.5	130.0	165.0	140.0	147.5	50.0	65.0
Rye.....	316.7	171.4	138.1	116.7	235.7	183.3	183.3	195.2	188.1	200.0	47.6	66.7
Peas.....	159.2	128.9	121.1	113.2	115.1	108.6	115.1	115.8	121.7	135.5	96.7	55.9
Beans.....	250.3	187.1	183.9	171.6	178.7	166.5	170.3	149.7	230.3	212.9	146.5	46.4
Buckwheat.....	203.2	141.3	133.3	133.3	141.3	134.9	138.1	141.3	147.6	149.2	103.2	79.4
Mixed grains.....	204.5	140.9	136.4	134.1	161.4	147.7	150.0	163.6	161.4	172.7	95.4	84.1
Flaxseed.....	145.9	108.3	129.3	133.1	145.9	139.1	121.8	116.5	119.5	178.9	70.7	59.4
Corn for husking.....	210.9	150.9	150.9	167.3	216.4	170.9	181.8	180.0	203.6	192.7	158.2	76.4
Potatoes.....	176.1	139.1	97.8	110.9	92.4	223.9	159.8	127.2	88.0	172.8	90.2	46.7
Turnips, etc.....	244.1	197.1	158.8	173.5	129.4	164.7	176.5	135.3	138.2	155.9	129.4	82.4
Hay and clover.....	336.8	304.0	173.7	141.5	142.8	133.5	156.5	134.3	133.8	150.3	126.8	97.7
Grain hay.....	629.7	384.0	244.7	66.0	175.9	175.9	192.2	192.2	191.6	229.1	127.9	116.5
Alfalfa.....	284.2	238.4	152.6	138.4	139.8	152.0	158.9	143.7	137.5	150.9	144.8	123.8
Fodder corn.....	250.0	227.4	160.3	149.0	165.2	130.0	157.4	144.2	151.3	148.1	159.0	127.7
Sugar beets.....	202.9	103.0	124.9	102.7	107.6	96.4	102.2	123.4	114.9	108.6	108.9	96.8
All Field Crops.....	243.9	164.8	136.0	114.6	159.8	159.2	156.7	148.6	132.0	162.7	90.6	73.7
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41 ⁴	Average Price 1913-14 ¹	Index Numbers (1913-14=100)	
											1939-40 ²	1940-41 ⁴
										\$		
Wheat.....	51.5	72.1	89.7	89.7	138.2	150.0	86.8	79.4	75.0	0.67	80.6	76.1
Oats.....	61.3	83.9	103.2	77.4	138.7	138.7	77.4	96.8	83.9	0.32	93.8	81.2
Barley.....	57.5	75.0	117.5	72.5	172.5	127.5	70.0	85.0	75.0	0.42	81.0	71.4
Rye.....	64.3	90.5	116.7	64.3	166.7	171.4	69.0	100.0	71.4	0.66	63.6	45.5
Peas.....	55.9	65.8	69.1	71.7	106.6	110.5	102.0	118.4	128.9	1.11	162.2	176.6
Beans.....	35.5	63.9	85.8	94.2	131.6	79.4	71.6	132.9	118.7	1.88	109.6	97.9
Buckwheat.....	68.3	79.4	84.1	81.0	112.7	114.3	92.1	95.2	85.7	0.64	93.8	84.4
Mixed grains.....	75.0	90.9	93.2	81.8	127.3	115.9	88.6	97.7	88.6	0.55	78.2	70.9
Flaxseed.....	46.6	90.2	86.5	89.5	108.3	111.3	85.0	106.0	83.4	0.97	145.4	114.4
Corn for husking.....	81.8	107.3	118.2	81.8	127.3	116.4	85.5	100.0	100.0	0.64	85.9	85.9
Potatoes.....	68.5	83.7	54.3	87.0	123.9	68.5	100.0	122.8	85.9	0.82	137.8	96.3
Turnips, etc.....	79.4	100.0	91.2	94.1	102.9	94.1	97.0	111.8	94.1	0.56	67.9	57.1
Hay and clover.....	92.0	113.2	151.6	98.3	98.8	97.2	97.8	108.4	101.2	11.48	73.2	68.3
Grain hay.....	115.6	125.1	135.4	99.6	121.9	118.4	83.1	83.1	81.2	2	2	2
Alfalfa.....	102.5	110.5	151.4	96.1	109.8	96.3	94.1	103.9	90.1	11.85	73.4	63.6
Fodder corn.....	88.7	105.8	132.9	107.1	109.0	99.4	90.6	97.7	94.8	4.78	63.4	61.5
Sugar beets.....	98.7	95.7	89.4	86.2	91.0	94.9	104.4	119.5	88.1	6.12	123.2	90.8
All Field Crops....	67.1	86.8	106.6	88.0	129.0	125.6	87.4	94.2	84.4	-	123.8	117.6

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. ² Not available. ³ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ⁴ Subject to revision.

Subsection 8.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census

A summary of the more important agricultural statistics compiled from the Census of 1931 is published at pp. 295-301 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. The review includes statistics of: tenure of farms; farm values; mortgage indebtedness; farm expenditures; farm population; farm workers; and cost of labour, farm machinery and facilities. In the 1937 edition of the Year Book, further statistics are presented at pp. 270-273 that show, for the Prairie Provinces, comparative figures of population, farm holdings, areas and values, the condition of farm land, the numbers of live stock and the acreages of the principal crops, for each of the census years 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1936. In the Year Book for 1939, p. 237, a summary table is given showing, by provinces, the part-time farm operators classified by the other occupations that are followed by some or all of the members of families, especially on small farms of insufficient size to furnish a livelihood. In the 1940 Year Book, at pp. 230-234, a survey of types of farms in the Prairie Provinces is made from data collected at the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces for 1936.

Subsection 9.—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, water power and other purposes, and the granting of licences for such purposes, are dealt with by that Office. The Director of Water Resources at Edmonton is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (c. 114, R.S.A., 1922) 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.

37.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1938 and 1939

Project	Source of Supply	1938			1939		
		Irrigable Area	Length of Canals	Area Irrigated	Irrigable Area	Length of Canals	Area Irrigated
		acres	miles	acres	acres	miles	acres
C.P.R. Western.....	Bow River.....	218,980	964	35,775	218,980	964	11,647
C.P.R. Lethbridge.....	St. Mary River.....	100,000	219	75,749	100,000	219	76,492
Canada Land.....	Bow River.....	130,000	469	30,326	130,000	469	31,616
Taber.....	St. Mary River.....	21,499	102	20,880	21,499	102	18,485
Lethbridge Northern...	Oldman River..	95,664	600	73,297	95,482	600	56,712
United.....	Belly River.....	34,166	175	10,000	34,166	175	10,000
New West.....	Bow River.....	4,564	24	3,000	4,564	24	3,368
Magrath.....	St. Mary River.....	6,975	90	4,000	6,975	90	3,700
Raymond.....	St. Mary River.....	15,130	16	12,000	15,130	16	12,000
Mountain View.....	Belly River.....	3,500	25	3,500	3,500	25	3,200
Little Bow.....	Highwood River.....	3,093	2.5	20	3,093	2.5	15
Eastern.....	Bow River.....	281,500	992	133,928	281,500	992	141,688

The Canadian Pacific Railway 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 C.P.R. in the Eastern project were transferred to the water-contract holders, who are now operating under

* Revised by P. M. Sauder, Director of Water Resources, Edmonton, Alta.

the name of the Eastern Irrigation District. By agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Taber, Magrath and Raymond irrigation districts procure their water supply from the main canal of the Lethbridge section, a further 43,604 acres being served by the canals of these districts.

The total irrigable area served by the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's project is 130,000 acres, while the New West Irrigation District, by agreement with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, received a water supply for a further irrigable area of 4,564 acres.

In addition to the irrigated tracts enumerated in the foregoing table, there are approximately 586 privately owned projects in Alberta, with a possible irrigable area of 68,137 acres.

*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. Under the provisions of the Water Act, 1909, the Board of Investigation or, as it was later known, the Water Board, was authorized to re-define the water records issued since 1858. Additional authority was given to the Board in administrative matters in later years, but owing to the enactment of the Provincial Public Utilities Act and to the fact that the re-definition of the more than 8,000 water records issued before the year 1909 had been completed, the Water Board ceased to exist with the enactment of the Water Act, 1939. It is interesting to note that of the orders of the Board re-defining the old records, only six were the subject of appeals to the Court of Appeal.

There are several forms of organization operating irrigation systems in British Columbia, and statistics of the larger irrigation projects in operation are given at p. 236 of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 10.—International Agricultural Statistics

Owing to the unavailability of the compilations of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the statistics of world production of cereals and potatoes, trade in wheat and flour and numbers of live stock in principal countries, which formerly appeared under this heading, cannot be brought up to date.

* Revised by E. Davis, Comptroller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY*

CONSPECTUS

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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. 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 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.

There is a general coniferous character to the Region, especially in the northern parts of New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island. Mixed forests, interspersed with so-called "hardwood ridges", are common, however, occurring more frequently in the southern parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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

* Material in this chapter, has been revised by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc. F., Chief of the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources. Section 1 is based on Dominion Forest Service Bulletin No. 89, "A Forest Classification for Canada", by W. E. D. Halliday. The Forestry Branch of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four 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 XXVIII.

been much more important in former 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, wire birch and poplar are found in association with the coniferous species. Among the other hardwoods are oak, butternut, basswood, ash and elm.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region.—This forest, centring 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 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, associated with the maples, yellow birch and, in some sections, beech and 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, bur, red and white oak, ironwood and butternut. The pine forests of the Ottawa Valley and Algonquin Park 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 that 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 red 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 that 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 unbrokenly 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 amounts 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 is 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 of stunted growth because of 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 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, basswood and ash occur singly or in small groups in river beds. 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 eastern slopes of the Rockies to timber-line. This same type of forest reappears in a narrow strip extending northwesterly from the International Boundary between the plateaux 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, alpine fir and lodgepole pine. 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 that 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 that 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 actually should 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 facing p. 188.

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 Englemann 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 fire. 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 temperatures. The driest conditions are found in the lower river valleys; here the forest gives way to open grassland.

The principal tree species are ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and aspen. Towards the northern half of the Region ponderosa pine disappears and associations of Douglas fir and lodgepole pine become dominant. Towards the north and east, stands of Englemann spruce and alpine fir grade into the forests of the Sub-Alpine and Columbia Regions. Aspen is an 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 200 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 that 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 over 130 distinct species of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers or softwoods, but they comprise over 80 p.c. of the standing timber and 70 p.c. of the wood utilized for all purposes. Of the deciduous-leaved or hardwood species, only about a dozen are of commercial importance as compared with twice that number of conifers.

A short description of the individual tree species is given at pp. 247-249 of the Canada Year Book, 1940. More detailed information on this subject is given at pp. 283-286 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book and in the Dominion Forest Service Bulletin No. 61, "Native Trees of Canada", published by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Section 3.—Forest Resources

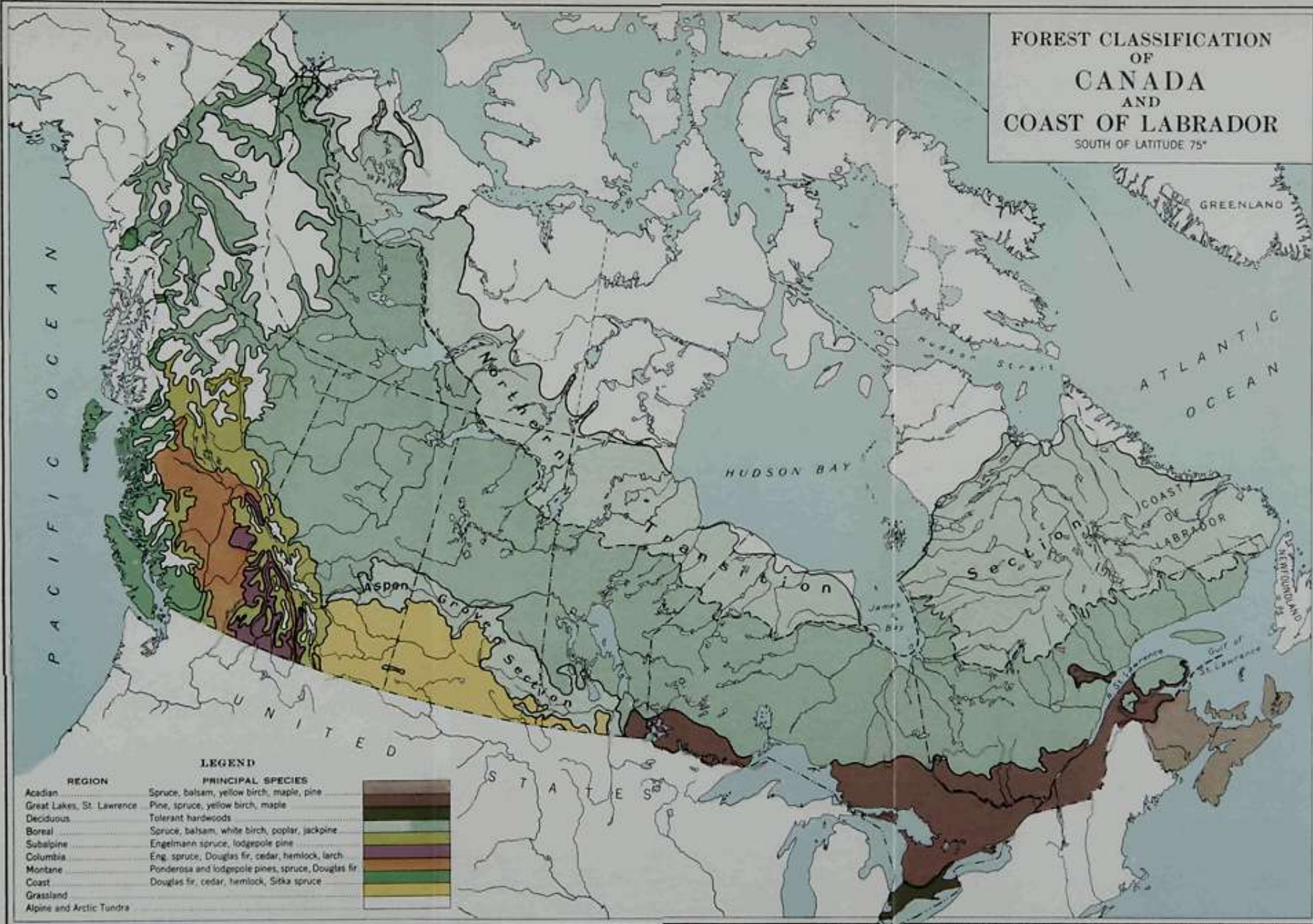
Canada has 1,223,522 sq. miles of forested land comprising more than 35 p.c. of the total land area. By way of comparison, only about 15.8 p.c. of the total land area is considered to be of value for agriculture, and only about 6.1 p.c. is now classed as "improved and pasture". It is thought that perhaps 252,000 sq. miles now forested may have agricultural potentialities, but the best use to which about 971,522 sq. miles can be devoted is the growing of forests. Not all of this forested area is capable of producing wood for commercial purposes; about 454,000 sq. miles being situated in sub-arctic, sub-alpine or other unfavourable sites that preclude profitable timber growth or industrial utilization. These "unproductive" forests, however, have important influences on the climate and on the control of water supplies; they provide optimum natural habitats for wild life and wood for fuel and building material for the use of the local inhabitants, white and native.

About 769,463 sq. miles are considered accessible and capable of producing continuous crops of timber for domestic and industrial purposes. Of this productive forest area it is estimated that 47 p.c. carries timber of merchantable size, that is, large enough to be used now as pulpwood, cordwood or sawlogs. On the remaining 53 p.c. there is young growth of various ages, kinds and degrees of stocking that has become established by natural reproduction on areas that have been either cut-over or burned-over or both.

The total stand of timber of merchantable size is estimated to amount to 274,000 million cu. ft., of which 170,000 million is considered accessible. Of the accessible timber about one-third (245,000 million bd. ft.) is large enough for saw material and two-thirds (1,107 million cords) is suitable for pulpwood, fuel-wood, posts, mining timber, etc. Much of this smaller material will attain saw-timber size if allowed to grow another 30 to 50 years but there are some stands growing on poor sites that cannot be expected to produce sawlogs.

A national survey of the forest resources of Canada is being conducted by the Dominion and provincial authorities. The inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed by the Dominion Forest Service and that of Nova Scotia is now in progress. Publications describing the forest resources of Ontario and British Columbia have been issued by the forest authorities of those provinces.

FOREST CLASSIFICATION
OF
CANADA
AND
COAST OF LABRADOR
SOUTH OF LATITUDE 75°



1.—Estimate of Total Stand of Timber in Canada, by Type and Size, and by Provinces and Regions.

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
Accessible	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.
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	54,177
Ontario.....	23,620	251,175	34,560	9,840	105,820	12,163	33,260	356,995	46,724
TOTALS, EASTERN PROVINCES.....	86,406	600,427	89,173	23,339	216,212	25,651	109,746	816,639	114,824
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	30,123	405	790	143	116,913	92,260	30,266
Totals, Accessible.....	215,044	788,807	133,291	30,269	318,372	36,853	245,313	1,107,179	170,144
Totals, Inaccessible...	171,673	503,268	88,785	8,264	136,192	14,727	179,937	639,460	103,512
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 Depletion and Increment

Depletion.—The forestry situation in Canada is now distinctly promising in spite of the wasteful methods of exploitation of the past.

During the ten years 1929-38, the average annual cut of timber for domestic and industrial use was equivalent to about 2,546,000,000 cu. ft. of standing timber. About 34.1 p.c. of the annual cut was used for fuel, amounting to about eight-tenths of a cord per capita and equivalent to approximately 6,500,000 tons of anthracite coal. About 32.0 p.c. was used for the manufacture of sawmill products, including lumber, lath, shingles, etc., and 27.6 p.c. went into the manufacture of pulp and paper. The remaining 6.3 p.c. included hewn ties, posts, rails, mining timber, poles and numerous other products. Only about 9 p.c. of this timber was exported in raw or unmanufactured state and 91 p.c. was either used for domestic requirements or was further manufactured before export.

The average annual loss from fire during these ten years is placed at 391,000,000 cu. ft. of merchantable timber and the equivalent of practically the same amount

of young growth. The annual loss due to insects and disease is estimated roughly at 700,000,000 cu. ft., making a total annual depletion of 3,986,000,000 cu. ft. of standing timber.

Increment.—Investigations conducted in the various forest regions indicate that the natural reproduction of the principal species, both softwood and hardwood, is adequate to establish new stands, unless the forest has been subjected to very severe and repeated fires. Fire or the exclusive exploitation of one or more species may alter the composition of the stand temporarily and may cause local shortages of those species for a time, but natural reproduction can be depended on to replace them over a period, provided seed trees are left. Artificial reforestation by seeding or planting has a definite, if limited, place in Canadian forestry in the rehabilitation of badly devastated areas, in the afforestation of lands mistakenly cleared for agriculture and in the establishment and improvement of farmers' woodlots and shelterbelts.

It would therefore appear that there is sufficient timber of merchantable size to maintain the present annual cut and a reasonable amount of depletion from other causes until sufficient young growth attains merchantable size to meet the requirements. However, it must be remembered that it is necessary to have supplies of the kind of timber that industries require, located where they can be cut and delivered to the manufacturing plants at a cost that will enable products to be sold at a profit in the markets of the world. Then, too, the timber should be distributed in succeeding age-classes so that there will be a continuous accretion of merchantable timber.

Influences Operating Toward a Sustained Yield Basis.—During the past two decades public education in fire prevention has made great progress and the efficiency of the fire control conducted by governmental and private protective organizations has increased to such an extent that annual losses from fire have been greatly reduced in spite of increasing hazards. That there is still room for great improvement in fire protection is evidenced by the fact that during the ten years 1929-38 the records show that the average annual area of forest burned over amounted to 1,716,000 acres, including 551,000 acres of merchantable timber and 1,165,000 acres of young growth and cut-over land, involving the destruction of 833,000,000 ft. b.m. of saw timber and over 2,000,000 cords of other timber.

Another strong influence is the growing recognition of the importance of the young growth. Many stands of "second growth" that have come up after cutting or fire are now reaching merchantable size and are beginning to attract attention. Anticipating the need for practical guidance in the management of these accessible young forests, the Dominion Forest Service is devoting the major efforts of various forest experiment stations to the improvement of the quality and the acceleration of the growth of young stands that nature has established. Operators, too, are showing more interest in putting their operations on a self-sustaining basis and working plans are being developed with this in view.

Changes of great significance are taking place in the uses of wood that permit of the utilization of sizes and qualities that are unmerchantable for sawn lumber.

The phenomenal development of the pulp and paper industry has provided a market for vast quantities of wood for which there was no demand twenty-five years ago and the development of the cellulose industry in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane and numerous other products, is rapidly extending the use of wood. Plastic wood products, fibre board and laminated wood will undoubtedly provide an increasing demand for these so-called "inferior" classes of wood so that more complete utilization of the forest resources and the elimination of much of the waste that now occurs can be expected. Though there may be a decrease in lumber production, owing partly to a decrease in high-grade timber and partly to the competition of other materials, there is every reason to expect that the demand for wood will be maintained if not increased.

Section 5.—Forest Administration

Subsection 1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber-Lands

Although the forest resources are, generally speaking, under the control of the provinces, forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon are administered by the Dominion Government.

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 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.

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island practically all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 87 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick over 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, exclusive of National Parks and Indian reserves, is as follows: Quebec, 8 p.c.; Ontario, 3.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 9.1 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 7.6 p.c.; Alberta, 7.7 p.c. and British Columbia, 8.4 p.c. With the exception of relatively small areas owned by the Dominion Government, the Crown lands and the timber on them are administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Land suitable only for forest is 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. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis.

2.—Forest Reserves and Parks in Canada, 1941

Province	Under Dominion Administration		Under Provincial Administration	
	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	National Parks	Provincial Forest Reserves	Provincial Parks
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	7.00	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	"	390.00	"	"
New Brunswick.....	35.00	0.10	92.18	"
Quebec.....	7.25	Nil	32,115.00	5,160.00
Ontario.....	97.10	11.69	19,606.00	4,248.00
Manitoba.....	25.25	1,148.04	3,775.14	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	1,869.00	10,222.70	1,146.38 ¹
Alberta.....	62.60	7,262.20	14,315.76	2.27
British Columbia.....	Nil	1,715.00	28,400.00	8,133.93
Totals.....	227.20	12,403.03²	106,526.78	18,690.58¹

¹ In addition, 532.82 sq. miles of Provincial Forest Reserves in Saskatchewan are administered under provincial park regulations. ² Not including Wood Buffalo Park, comprising 17,300 sq. miles, which is partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories, and is administered by the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.

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 11,159 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 32,115 square miles and provincial parks 5,160 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 and size 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 used mainly for purposes of forest fire protection. Six forest reserves, containing 3,775 square miles, are reserved permanently 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. 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 10,223 square miles and provincial parks 1,146 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 14,316 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 that 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 28,400 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. Provincial parks extend over 8,134 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 15,000 square miles of timber-land are privately owned.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection

The Dominion Government (see p. 191) administers the forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon and is, therefore, responsible for fire protection measures therein. 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 close 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.

One of the most important single developments of recent 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 constructed 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. 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. Nevertheless, a large ground staff with its equipment stored at strategic points will always be necessary for the fighting of large fires and for the maintenance in the forest of fire lanes, fireguards, and systems of communication and transportation.

Portable gasoline pumps, which weigh from 45 to a little over 100 pounds each, are important equipment. These pumps can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor-boat, automobile, aircraft, pack-saddle or back-pack and 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 close 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.

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. 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, to anticipate the trend one or two days in advance and so regulate their activities to meet hazardous conditions as they develop.

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.

Subsection 3.—Scientific Forestry

The great forestry problem is the management of Crown forests, first under provisional and later under more intensive working plans, so as to ensure a sustained yield. Forest research activities in this direction are now assuming great importance. The Dominion Forest Service operates 5 forest experiment stations with a total area of 227 sq. miles. Here investigations of the underlying principles governing the growth of forests are made and practical methods of management are tested.

About 400 technically trained foresters are employed by the Dominion or provincial forest services or by paper and lumber companies. A considerable number of foresters are actively engaged in commercial logging operations. 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. An outstanding development of recent years has been the extensive use of aerial photography for forest surveys. With the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Topographical Survey, the Dominion Forest Service has taken a leading part in the development of means for the interpretation of the photographs for forestry purposes, but most of the provincial forest services and many of the timber-owning companies make extensive use of aerial photographs. It is now possible not only to map the areas covered by the various forest types but to estimate the volume of standing timber with an accuracy that compares favourably with ground surveys. Over 950,000 square miles have now been photographed in Canada and of this area forest maps have been prepared for 110,000 square miles.

Research Work in Forestry.—In a special article on Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada, which appears at pp. 979-1012 of the 1940 Canada Year Book, a comprehensive review of all phases of scientific research work being undertaken by the various Government Departments is given. Specifically at pp. 993-995 research in forest economics, silviculture, forest fire protection and forest products appears. It is not possible to spare space in each Year Book to reproduce this material and the reader is referred to that article for current information. As soon as progress makes it advisable, this article will be revised.

Section 6.—Forest Utilization

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. Connected systems of lakes and streams make 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 by logging railways or motor trucks. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet and are carried on in most cases throughout the 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, that all go to swell the total.

The imports and exports of forest products in the years 1936-39, are shown in Tables 16 and 17 of the chapter on External Trade.

3.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1934-38¹

Product	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Logs and bolts.....	29,115,515	34,077,938	44,827,957	58,004,070	52,759,660
Pulpwood.....	38,302,807	41,195,871	48,680,200	63,057,205	53,761,999
Firewood.....	31,489,524	31,864,500	32,167,410	32,457,629	32,740,566
Hewn railway ties.....	1,541,901	3,188,651	3,190,052	3,129,207	2,222,509
Poles.....	1,091,046	1,359,736	1,563,681	2,455,345	2,824,512
Round mining timber.....	954,059	997,357	1,102,255	1,262,658	1,297,993
Fence-posts.....	988,884	976,402	1,008,178	992,610	978,679
Wood for distillation.....	286,847	274,797	274,077	309,892	298,110
Fence rails.....	262,519	266,253	273,282	262,160	264,480
Miscellaneous products.....	1,506,630	1,260,274	1,717,136	1,319,111	1,117,349
Totals.....	105,539,732	115,461,779	134,804,228	163,249,887	148,265,857

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1939 was \$157,747,398.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1938 involved the investment of over \$185,000,000, gave employment during the logging season to more than 264,000 people and distributed over \$74,000,000 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.

4.—Wood Cut in Operations in the Woods, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1938,¹ with Comparative Totals, 1928-37

NOTE.—The first statistics in this series are those for 1922, published in the 1924 Year Book.

Product	Quantity Reported or Estimated	Converting Factor	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber	Total Value
			'000 cu. ft.	\$
Totals, 1928	-	-	2,988,038	212,950,799
Totals, 1929	-	-	3,090,615	219,570,129
Totals, 1930	-	-	3,056,930	206,853,494
Totals, 1931	-	-	2,306,144	141,123,930
Totals, 1932	-	-	1,882,228	92,106,252
Totals, 1933	-	-	2,027,714	93,773,142
Totals, 1934	-	-	2,299,547	105,539,732
Totals, 1935	-	-	2,440,809	115,461,779
Totals, 1936	-	-	2,702,766	134,804,228
Totals, 1937	-	-	2,996,633	163,249,887
1938				
Logs and bolts..... M ft. b.m.	4,208,753	219	921,718	52,759,660
Pulpwood..... cord	6,306,747	117	737,889	53,761,999
Firewood..... "	9,026,080	95	857,478	32,740,566
Hewn ties..... No.	3,892,992	12	46,716	2,222,509
Poles..... "	635,395	13	8,260	2,824,512
Round mining timber..... cu. ft.	6,924,534	1.3	9,002	1,297,993
Posts..... No.	14,196,910	2	28,394	978,679
Wood for distillation..... cord	64,374	123	7,918	298,110
Fence-rails..... No.	4,880,300	3	14,641	264,480
Miscellaneous products..... cord	176,766	-	20,682	1,117,349
Totals, 1938	-	-	2,652,698	148,265,857

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1939 was \$157,747,398.

5.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1937 and 1938¹

Province	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber		Values of Products	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
	'000 cu. ft.	'000 cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	12,882	12,526	548,074	524,511
Nova Scotia.....	137,823	132,938	7,399,065	7,475,334
New Brunswick.....	217,098	190,511	13,157,666	12,670,798
Quebec.....	1,050,087	890,590	58,577,529	42,182,132
Ontario.....	629,826	576,278	37,668,861	34,797,120
Manitoba.....	73,897	65,380	2,812,234	2,299,214
Saskatchewan.....	79,627	81,443	2,099,475	2,252,936
Alberta.....	105,646	104,630	3,196,988	3,169,009
British Columbia.....	689,747	598,402	37,789,995	42,894,803
Totals	2,996,633	2,652,698	163,249,887	148,265,857

¹ The total value of woods operations in 1939 was \$157,747,398.

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry

Canada's important place in the manufacture of newsprint and paper, generally, is a growth of the present century. In 1917 paper production was valued at \$58,750,341. The gross output of the industry increased steadily until the boom years following the War of 1914-18, when it jumped to a peak of over \$132,000,000 in 1920. This was followed by a drop in 1921, after 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 annual increases up to 1937, with a decrease in 1938 and an increase in 1939.

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 at pp. 204-205.

There are, to-day, three classes of mills in the industry. These, in 1939, numbered 27 mills making pulp only, 49 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. 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.

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 that is exported to the United States, therefore, is cut largely from private lands. 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, and is now even less.

6.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, 1930-39

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

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	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity	P.C. of Total Production	Quantity	P.C. of Total Production
	cords	\$	\$	cords		cords		cords	
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
1936....	7,002,057	48,680,200	6.95	5,766,303	82.3	1,235,754	17.6	9,591	0.1
1937....	8,298,165	63,057,205	7.60	6,593,134	79.5	1,705,031	20.5	20,505	0.2
1938....	6,438,344 ²	53,761,999	8.35 ²	4,686,085 ²	72.8 ²	1,752,259	27.2 ²	33,668	0.5
1939....	6,899,986	58,302,668	8.45	5,360,546	76.6	1,539,440	22.3	25,694	0.4

¹ Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1940 were 1,551,429 cords. Publication of the 1940 Year Book.

² Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

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. Different species of wood were tried, and finally spruce supplemented by balsam fir was 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 are given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-291.

Pulp Production.—Growth was steady up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced. With the exception of 1921 and 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 were recorded, resulting in 1937, in a new record of 5,141,504 tons.

7.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, 1930-39

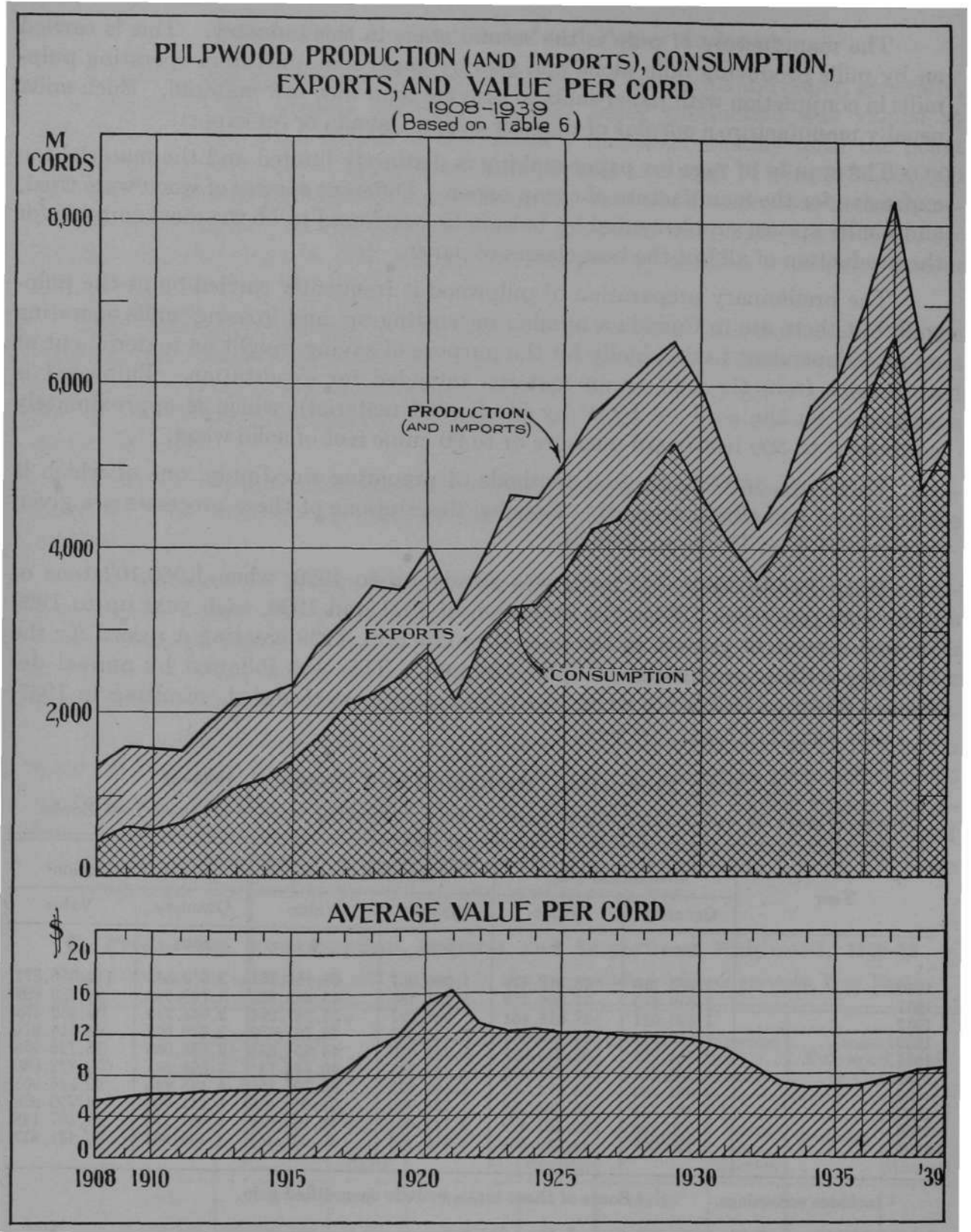
NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Year	Mechanical Pulp ¹		Chemical Fibre ¹		Total Production ²	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1930.....	2,283,130	48,317,494	1,265,057	63,156,351	3,619,345	112,355,872
1931.....	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,151,480	46,998,938	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932.....	1,696,021	28,018,451	967,227	35,987,294	2,663,248	64,412,453
1933.....	1,859,049	25,332,444	1,120,513	38,781,630	2,979,562	64,114,074
1934.....	2,394,765	30,875,323	1,241,570	44,851,635	3,636,335	75,726,958
1935.....	2,563,711	32,323,820	1,283,743	46,444,144	3,868,341	79,722,039
1936.....	2,984,282	38,674,492	1,480,925	52,701,156	4,485,445	92,336,953
1937.....	3,384,744	46,663,759	1,756,760	70,065,469	5,141,504	116,729,228
1938.....	2,520,738	39,707,479	1,147,051	48,189,669	3,667,789	87,897,148
1939.....	2,796,093	43,530,366	1,370,208	43,601,451	4,166,301	97,131,817

¹ Includes screenings.

² Some of these totals include unspecified pulp.

During 1939 there were 27 mills manufacturing pulp only and 49 combined pulp and paper mills. These 76 establishments turned out 4,166,301 tons of pulp, valued at \$97,131,817, as compared with 3,667,789 tons of pulp, valued at \$87,897,148 in 1938. Of the 1939 total for pulp, 3,277,651 tons, valued at \$60,390,253, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 170,264 tons, valued at \$6,565,356, were made for sale in Canada, while 718,386 tons, valued at \$30,176,208 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 65 p.c. of the production in 1939 was groundwood pulp and almost 15 p.c. unbleached sulphite fibre, these two being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate, soda fibre and groundwood and chemical screenings made up the remainder. A considerable market has developed for screenings in connection with the manufacture of rigid insulating boards.

The manufacture of the 4,166,301 tons of pulp produced in 1939 entailed the use of 5,386,240 rough cords of pulpwood valued at \$46,558,645 and the total value of materials used in the manufacture of pulp was \$57,157,070.

8.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1930-39

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Year	Quebec		Ontario		Canada ¹	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
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
1936.....	2,236,376	44,071,292	1,257,060	27,005,484	4,485,445	92,336,953
1937.....	2,551,546	55,277,014	1,466,555	33,964,784	5,141,504	116,729,228
1938.....	1,858,971	44,220,224	1,057,984	25,821,023	3,667,789	87,897,148
1939.....	2,119,183	49,026,966	1,158,576	27,631,051	4,166,301	97,131,817

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 in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available. The outbreak of war in September, 1939, accounts for the incompleteness of the 1939 figures. Figures for 1913, the year immediately preceding the War of 1914-18, are shown for comparison. Figures of the exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the years 1936-39, will be found in Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade. In the calendar year 1940 the exports of wood-pulp from Canada were 1,068,517 tons. The total exports of the ten principal pulp-exporting countries of the world in 1938 were 5,558,145 short tons, of which Canada contributed almost 10 p.c.

9.—Exports of Wood-Pulp from Principal Wood-Pulp Producing Countries, 1913, 1938 and 1939

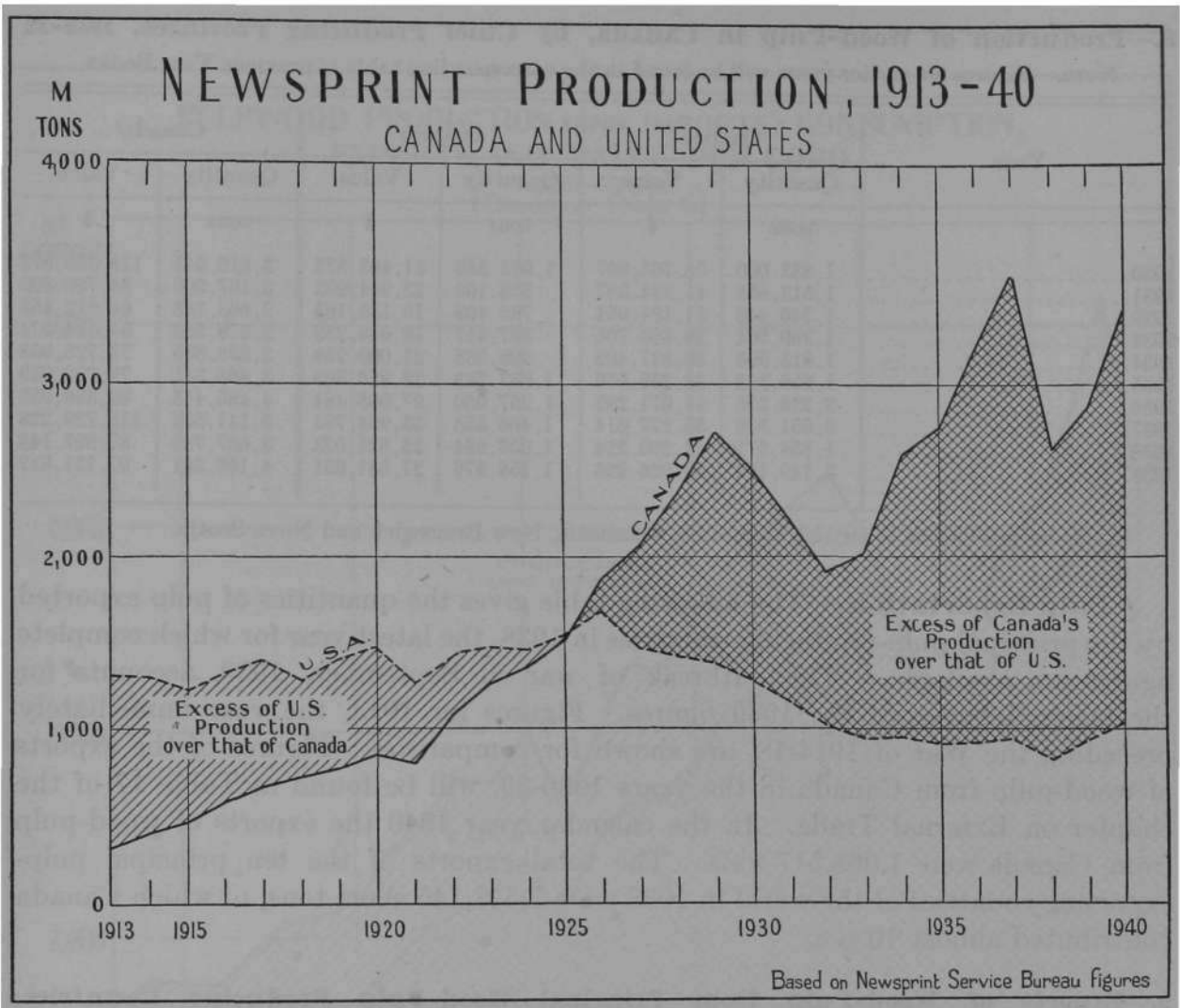
Country	Totals, Exports			Proportions, 1939	
	1913	1938	1939	Chemical	Mechanical
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sweden.....	1,112,313	2,528,489	1,700,606 ¹	1,449,240 ¹	251,366 ¹
Finland.....	132,674	1,373,448	2	2	2
Norway.....	779,025	857,710	876,214	372,664	503,549
Canada.....	298,169	554,037	705,515	527,805	177,710
United States.....	19,776	140,484	139,504	116,403	23,101
Germany.....	206,042	81,952	110,068 ³	106,515 ³	3,553 ³
Austria.....	112,714	13,284	2	2	2
Switzerland.....	7,328	6,639	4,956	4,330	627
Poland.....	Nil	2,102	1,159 ³	1,159 ³	Nil
Czechoslovakia.....	23,935	2	2	2	2

¹ Nine months.

² Not available.

³ Six months.

Paper Production.—During 1939 there were 49 combined pulp and paper mills and 24 mills making paper only. These 73 establishments produced 3,600,502 tons of paper, with a total value of \$170,776,062, as compared to 3,249,358 tons, valued at \$151,650,065 in 1938. Newsprint paper now forms 81 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1939, the production was 2,926,597 tons, valued at \$120,858,583, an increase of 9.7 p.c. in tonnage and 12.9 p.c. in value over 1938. The remainder of the production was divided as follows: 11.5 p.c. paper boards, 3.0 p.c. wrapping paper, 2.5 p.c. book and writing paper and about 1.7 p.c. tissue and miscellaneous papers. The preliminary estimate of newsprint paper for 1940 is 3,418,803 tons.



10.—Paper Production in Canada, 1930-39

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

Year	Newsprint Paper		Book and Writing Paper		Wrapping Paper	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
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
1936	3,225,386	105,214,533	74,940	10,866,346	95,916	8,761,356
1937	3,673,886	126,424,303	84,168	12,620,507	108,734	10,237,823
1938	2,668,913	107,051,202	73,975	11,112,042	90,879	9,069,298
1939	2,926,597	120,858,583	90,253	12,785,567	109,907	10,712,394
	Paper Boards		Tissue and Miscellaneous Paper		Totals, Paper	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
1930	233,217	12,193,829	47,830	4,788,279	2,926,787	173,626,383 ¹
1931	202,854	10,225,732	44,545	4,350,356	2,611,225	143,957,264 ¹
1932	209,938	9,621,041	35,825	3,735,042	2,290,767	114,115,570 ¹
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
1936	363,778	17,531,451	47,309	4,058,248	3,807,329	147,854,652 ¹
1937	422,710	21,719,730	55,863	4,883,060	4,345,361	175,885,423
1938	356,891	19,288,172	58,700	5,129,351	3,249,358	151,650,065
1939	413,687	21,359,828	60,058	5,059,690	3,600,502	170,776,062

¹ Includes some unspecified paper products.

11.—Production of Paper in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	1938		1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$
Quebec.....	1,635,317	74,533,867	1,827,229	87,108,163
Ontario.....	1,051,113	52,282,508	1,125,948	55,602,550
British Columbia.....	222,305	10,105,788	272,117	12,493,398
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.....	340,623	14,727,902	375,208	15,571,951
Totals.....	3,249,358	151,650,065	3,600,502	170,776,062

Quebec produced 50.7 p.c. of the total quantity, Ontario 31.3 p.c., British Columbia 7.6 p.c., and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the remaining 10.4 p.c.

World Production of Newsprint.—The world production of newsprint in 1939 has been estimated at 7,679,000 short tons, of which North America supplied 54 p.c. and Canada alone 37 p.c.

12.—Estimated Newsprint Produced in Leading Producing Countries, 1938 and 1939, with Twelve-Year Averages, 1928-39

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance according to the 1939 production.

Country	1938	1939	Average, 1928-39	Country	1938	1939	Average, 1928-39
	'000 short tons	'000 short tons	'000 short tons		'000 short tons	'000 short tons	'000 short tons
Canada.....	2,625 ¹	2,869 ¹	2,620	Norway.....	188	226	185
United States.....	820	939	1,058	Russia.....	234	200	144
United Kingdom.....	954	848	831	Netherlands.....	105	104	91
Finland.....	457	519	326	Italy.....	77	66	66
Japan.....	429	436	337	Belgium.....	39	54	48
Germany.....	512	415	504	Switzerland.....	46	40	53
Newfoundland.....	268	308	293	Austria.....	55	25	54
Sweden.....	278	305	272	Poland.....	37	25	29
France.....	347	276	294	Czechoslovakia.....	48	24	42

¹ A slight difference in classification accounts for the difference between these figures and those shown in Tables 10 and 11.

Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were recorded separately for the first time, and valued at \$2,833,535. This was largely newsprint paper. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 tons of newsprint valued at \$9,980,378; for the calendar year 1939, exports amounted to 2,658,723 tons valued at \$115,685,970 and ranked first among the exports of the Dominion; the tonnage for the calendar year 1940 was 3,242,789. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the years 1936-39, see Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade.

Since 1913 Canada has led the world in the exportation of newsprint. In 1938 the quantity of newsprint exported by the eleven principal newsprint-producing countries was 3,806,737 short tons, of which Canada contributed 63.7 p.c. and the other ten countries 36.3 p.c. The outbreak of war in September, 1939, accounts for the incompleteness of the 1939 figures.

13.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Leading Producing Countries 1913 and 1937-39

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1938.

Country	1913	1937	1938	1939
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Canada.....	256,661	3,455,240	2,424,655	2,658,723
Finland.....	77,213	421,503	394,550	349,594 ¹
Newfoundland.....	49,755	298,406	323,724	2
Sweden.....	67,938	222,851	178,256	154,800 ²
Norway.....	108,507	195,403	166,058	184,742
Germany.....	75,761	217,951	145,507	120,146 ⁴
United Kingdom.....	105,153	63,472	63,025	36,592 ¹
Austria.....	14,855	61,991	52,664	2
Japan.....	3,270	40,811	44,961	75,192
Netherlands.....	-	11,928	7,692	8,169
United States.....	43,301	17,044	5,645	13,496
Czechoslovakia.....	-	10,597	2	2

¹ Eight months.

² Not available.

³ Nine months.

⁴ Six months.

Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.*—The manufacture of pulp, the manufacture of paper and the manufacture of products made of paper may, under certain conditions, be treated as three industries for they are frequently carried on in separate plants by entirely independent companies. The manufacture of basic stock and the converting of this paper into towels, stationery and other highly processed paper products are often combined in one plant. This further converting of paper within the pulp and paper industry itself represents only a small part of Canada's production of converted paper and boards, the bulk of which is still made in special converting mills classified in other industrial groups.

The presence of these different combinations in one mill makes it difficult to separate many of the statistics relating to the manufacture of pulp, basic paper and converted paper products. All converting operations carried on in paper mills in this industry are now attributed to the particular industrial group of converting plants to which they properly belong. The 1937 and subsequent figures, therefore, exclude all information pertaining to paper converting, which tends to lower perceptibly all the principal statistics of the pulp and paper industry and to render these figures not strictly comparable with those of previous years. Including manufacturing operations as far as the basic paper-making stage, there were altogether 100 mills in operation in 1939. The capital invested amounted to

* See Chapter XIV—Manufactures—and the Index for further particulars regarding the pulp and paper and paper-converting industry.

\$597,908,918, the employees numbered 31,016 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$44,737,379. If the pulp made for their own use in combined pulp and paper mills is disregarded the total of materials and supplies used in the industry as a whole can be considered as amounting to \$79,933,657 in 1939, \$71,062,580 in 1938, and \$91,121,629 in 1937; the gross value of production as \$208,152,295 in 1939, \$183,897,503 in 1938, and \$226,244,711 in 1937; and net* value of production, \$103,123,660 in 1939, \$89,034,186 in 1938 and \$106,013,221 in 1937.†

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 overtaken by non-ferrous smelting and refining. It has been first 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 \$11,901,480 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry toward Canada's excess of exports over imports in 1939 amounted to \$157,454,661, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper, and paper products.

The United States market absorbs annually over 99 p.c. of Canada's pulpwood exports, about 82 p.c. of her pulp and 77 p.c. of her 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 sawn lumber is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials.

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 that reported in 1939 was 3,941, as compared with 3,873 in 1938. The capital invested in these mills in 1939 was \$85,628,394, employment amounted to 32,399 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to \$26,396,308. The logs, bolts and other materials and supplies of the industry were valued at \$54,447,549 and the gross value of production was \$100,132,597. The net production in 1939 was \$44,852,358.

Lumber production in Canada reached its maximum quantity in 1911 with almost five billion ft. b.m. The maximum value was reached in 1920. Average values were fairly uniform up to 1916 but increased rapidly from 1917 to 1920, only to decline gradually during the following years to the lowest level for the entire period, which was reached in 1933. Increases took place each year from 1934 to 1937, but there was a decrease in 1938, followed by an increase in 1939.

* Gross value of production less cost of power, fuel and consumable supplies as well as cost of materials.

† Owing to the adjustment in connection with combined paper mills and paper-converting mills, the 1937 to 1939 figures are not exactly comparable with those of previous years.

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Province	Lumber Production				Total Values ¹	
	Quantities		Values		1938	1939
	1938	1939	1938	1939		
M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island.....	4,525	4,944	88,332	97,815	116,180	127,979
Nova Scotia.....	141,504	152,721	2,181,143	2,547,789	2,560,788	2,954,498
New Brunswick.....	223,384	210,919	4,619,708	4,643,119	5,414,051	5,626,273
Quebec.....	724,652	656,374	15,403,296	13,715,313	19,887,902	17,129,042
Ontario.....	439,397	481,527	11,081,402	12,320,233	14,432,476	16,011,798
Manitoba.....	52,190	60,748	975,979	1,118,391	1,086,538	1,206,727
Saskatchewan.....	35,753	37,974	632,820	697,743	651,288	775,507
Alberta.....	102,070	95,642	1,491,891	1,420,143	1,720,550	1,615,493
British Columbia.....	2,044,876	2,276,033	36,158,847	41,771,293	46,986,133	54,685,280
Totals.....	3,768,351	3,976,882	72,633,418	78,331,839	92,855,906	100,132,597

¹ Includes all other sawmill products.

15.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Shingles and Lath Produced in Canada, 1929-39

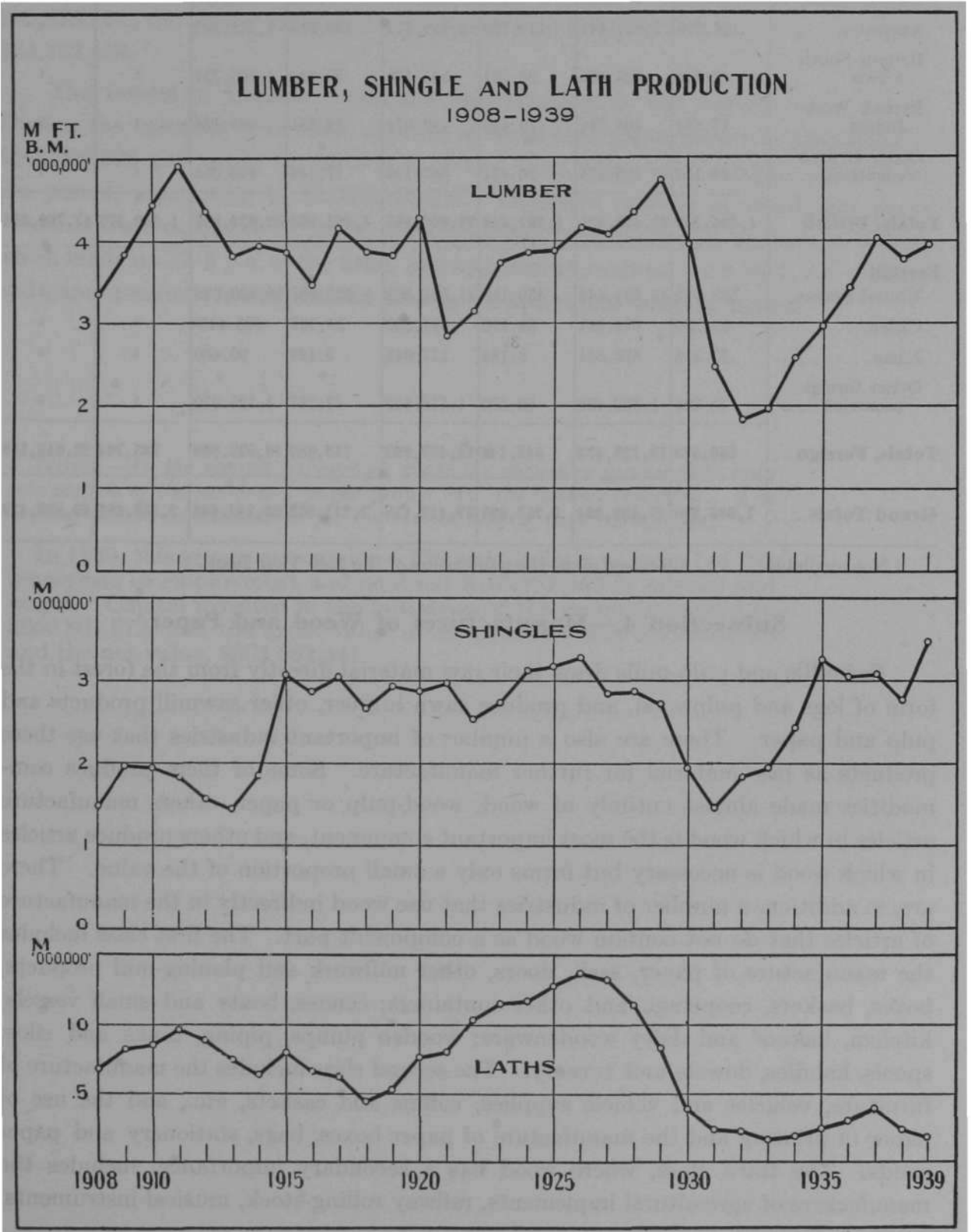
NOTE.—Figures for the years 1908-28, inclusive, will be found at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.

Year	Lumber Cut		Shingles Cut		Lath Cut	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	M ft. b.m.	\$	M	\$	M	\$
1929.....	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	3,860,799
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	26,881,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,889
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
1936.....	3,412,151	61,965,540	3,019,030	6,754,788	286,323	874,231
1937.....	4,005,601	82,776,822	3,048,395	7,631,691	392,922	1,231,965
1938.....	3,768,551	72,633,418	2,761,978	6,894,654	229,467	656,230
1939.....	3,976,882	78,331,839	3,469,411	9,048,876	163,686	476,252

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 57.2 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 86.1 p.c. of the shingles in 1939. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir is the most important kind of lumber sawn, and is produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine, cedar 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 the United Kingdom and later to the United States. Trade with the latter country has been confined, from the first, largely to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War exports of forest

products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to the United Kingdom, but in late years this has become the rule. The total quantity of sawn lumber and square timber exported changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two thousand million ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in the next three years reaching its lowest level in 1932. Since that time lumber exports have recovered and in 1939 were 2,211,933 M ft. b.m. Of the 1939 exports, 53 p.c. went to the United Kingdom and 15 p.c. to other Empire countries, making 68 p.c. to the Empire as a whole. Twenty-eight per cent went to the United States and 4 p.c. to other foreign countries, making 32 p.c. to all foreign countries.



16.—Canadian Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, by Countries, 1937-40

Country	1937		1938		1939		1940	
	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	1,057,249	24,303,521	984,757	19,881,672	1,223,974	26,294,286	1	1
Ireland (Eire)...	8,844	189,818	7,052	144,877	36,915	874,445	1	1
New Zealand....	5,871	186,227	7,506	202,100	5,097	139,157	1	1
Australia.....	164,296	2,897,141	141,790	2,189,171	136,818	2,212,963	1	1
British South Africa.....	27,516	723,456	26,334	541,176	57,224	1,403,734	1	1
British West Indies.....	17,834	463,734	19,459	482,074	23,581	604,154	1	1
Other British countries.....	25,159	695,724	20,451	563,115	17,444	496,064	1	1
Totals, British...	1,306,769	29,459,621	1,207,349	24,004,185	1,501,053	32,024,803	1,842,977	47,760,305
Foreign—								
United States...	538,921	15,521,442	450,118	11,581,308	627,087	16,900,984	1	1
China.....	39,256	674,941	39,170	591,200	31,137	405,446 ²	1	1
Japan.....	33,316	623,651	6,184	117,043	5,429	90,400	1	1
Other foreign countries.....	48,036	1,309,439	50,270	1,118,442	47,227	1,125,970	1	1
Totals, Foreign...	659,529	18,129,473	545,742	13,407,993	710,880	18,522,800	705,704	22,043,118
Grand Totals....	1,966,298	47,589,094	1,753,091	37,412,178	2,211,933	50,547,603	2,548,681	69,803,423

¹ Not available.² Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 4.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper

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 that 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 that use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles that do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors, 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.

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 1939, this group, comprising 3,941 establishments gave 32,399 man-years of employment and paid out \$26,396,308 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$85,628,394, the gross value of its products was \$100,132,597 and the net value, \$44,852,358.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the calendar year 1940, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$348,006,396 and made up 29.5 p.c. of the total value of Canadian exports for the period, amounting to \$1,178,954,420. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 32.5 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 30.2 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of export.

NOTE.—*In the second paragraph above the statistics given relate only to one section of the wood and paper group, viz., the lumber industry. The following should be substituted for the second half of that paragraph:*

In 1939, this group, comprising 8,538 establishments, gave 144,782 man-years of employment and paid out \$165,287,455 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$960,804,672, and the gross value of its products was \$579,892,183 and the net value, \$303,662,441.

CHAPTER X.—FUR RESOURCES AND FUR PRODUCTION

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Fur Trade

Historical Sketch.—The place held by the fur trade during the French regime in Canada, when for a century and a half it was both 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 that 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.

Fur Resources.—In the early years of the 19th century, the exports of furs from Canada exceeded in value those of any other product. The total output has not seriously declined and Canada may still be regarded as possessing, in her northern regions, one of the great fur preserves of the world. The rapid development of the country and the opening up of the West during the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries, together with improvements in transportation and settlement, meant the exhaustion of the fur resources of the settled parts. More recently the development of mining on a large scale over the Precambrian Shield has forced the trapper still farther north. Decline in fur resources has, however, been accompanied by increase in demand, the encouragement of fur farming, and the introduction of conservation measures. Nevertheless, the belt of northern Canada, which includes the whole of the Northwest Territories, the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces, and extends through northern Ontario and Quebec and into the Maritimes, remains one of the few natural reservoirs for fine furs. Minerals and furs will probably remain the chief resources of this vast area since much of it is unsuited to settlement or forest growth.

The fur bearers of Canada are mostly carnivorous animals, but two very valuable rodents are included, viz., beaver and muskrat. The largest fur-bearing animal is the bear—polar, along the Arctic Coast and Hudson Bay; grizzly, in the Rocky Mountains; and black, common in wooded areas generally. Wolves—grey, black, and blue are colour varieties—are common and widespread. Fox pelts account for more than half of the fur trade. Fur farms now supply nearly all of the silver-fox pelts, while the Arctic regions provide a large number of white skins and a few blue ones. The ermine, or weasel, is fairly plentiful throughout the Dominion and is found as far north as trappers are operating. Otter, beaver, marten, fisher and mink are furs of exceptional quality and beauty and are secured throughout the whole of the timbered parts of the northern belt. The mink is now being raised extensively on fur farms and the pelt of the ranch-bred mink is regarded as superior to that of the mink taken in the wilds.

Among the rodents, the beaver has the most valuable fur, but this animal has begun to show signs of decreasing and restrictions on the taking of beaver have been made more rigid in consequence. Muskrat is quite highly prized and, so far as numbers of pelts taken is concerned, is far in advance of any other species; under the trade name of "Hudson seal" its pelt has become a favourite moderate-priced fur.

Conservation.—At pp. 288-289 of the 1939 Year Book a short section appears dealing with conservation measures undertaken in regard to fur bearers.

Section 2.—Fur Farming*

In 1921 the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals accounted for only 3 p.c. of the total value of raw-fur production, while in 1938 it had risen to approximately 40 p.c.

In the early days of the fur trade it was the practice in Canada for trappers to keep foxes caught out of season alive until the fur was prime, and from this custom has arisen the modern industry of fur farming. Silver fox was the first important commercial fur bearer successfully raised in captivity and is still of greatest importance. The pioneers of the fox-farming industry raised the foxes chiefly for the sake of the pelts, as high as \$2,600 being received for a single pelt of exceptional quality; it was not until 1912 that there was any general sale of live foxes. With increased interest in fur farming came a large demand for foxes to be used as foundation stock in newly established ranches. Fabulous prices were obtainable for the live animals, sales of proved breeders in 1912 being recorded at from \$18,000 to \$35,000 per pair. The number of fur farms from this time forward rapidly increased and, as larger numbers of foxes became available for sale, prices naturally declined. In 1919 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns of fur farms, and the records for that year show 424 fox farms and 5 miscellaneous kinds of fur farms in Canada. The number of silver foxes on the farms in the same year was 7,181, of which 5,401 were credited to Prince Edward Island. Meanwhile the average price of a pair of silver foxes had dropped to around \$650, although prices as high as \$1,100 for a single fox are recorded. By 1938 the number of fox farms had mounted to 8,073, with a total of 141,000 foxes, of which 137,819 were classed as silver. The record year to date for number of foxes was 1937, when the total was 157,053, comprising 153,822 silver foxes and 3,231 other kinds. The demand for live foxes is not as great as in the earlier years when fur farming was in course of establishment, but there is an ever-present market for furs. In 1938 the value of the pelts sold represented 89 p.c. of the total revenue of the farms in that year.

Two new types of fox, "platinum" and "white-face", are attracting much attention, and large sums have been received for pelts. Each is regarded as a colour phase of the silver fox, having originated as freak foxes in litters of silvers. No separate classification is made in the 1938 statistics for either kind, and all such entries in the returns of fur farms have been counted as silver foxes.

Second in importance to silver fox is mink. This fur bearer is easily domesticated and thrives in captivity if care is exercised in the selection of environment and proper attention given to its requirements in the matter of diet. Interest in mink farming is growing steadily and at the end of 1938 the number of minks on the farms was 106,283, or only 23 p.c. below the number of silver foxes recorded. Mink farms are reported in all provinces, but Ontario and Manitoba, respectively, have the largest numbers of farms. The high prices obtainable for fisher and marten

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes detailed annual reports on fur farms and on the production of raw furs.

pelts have encouraged efforts to raise these animals in captivity and, although the work is still in an experimental stage, a moderate amount of success has been attained in each case. A recent addition to the Canadian fur-farming industry is the valuable chinchilla. The records for the year 1938 show 60 chinchillas with a value of \$96,000.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture conducts, at Summerside, P.E.I., an experimental fur farm for the study of matters affecting the health of fur-bearing animals in captivity, especially the silver fox. Many of the Provincial Governments also, have established branches that engage in experimental work and various other activities of value to the fur-farming industry. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has, in addition, organized a service to assist in the marketing, both at home and abroad, of the pelts of Canadian fur bearers.

1.—Fur Farms, Land and Buildings, and Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1936-38

Province or Territory	Fur Farms			Values of Land and Buildings			Values of Fur-Bearing Animals		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	730	1,216	1,024	876,446	878,934	729,657	1,088,647	945,542	585,102
Nova Scotia.....	958	1,002	1,032	337,422	319,305	290,805	608,202	510,769	407,790
New Brunswick.....	1,028	1,012	941	531,955	521,983	447,172	908,215	734,002	493,335
Quebec.....	2,570	2,541	3,370	1,226,657	1,348,655	1,557,468	1,910,811	1,797,806	1,682,533
Ontario.....	1,170	1,278	1,481	1,401,675	1,445,654	1,463,556	2,044,500	2,085,875	2,042,410
Manitoba.....	512	662	793	797,602	1,029,280	1,138,982	1,109,299	1,311,427	1,243,050
Saskatchewan.....	349	491	606	567,550	678,014	684,000	629,432	689,770	672,690
Alberta.....	514	587	727	972,632	1,047,408	1,176,979	1,164,714	1,186,450	1,317,109
British Columbia.....	304	380	470	367,747	400,788	424,223	362,635	402,646	475,205
Yukon.....	7	10	10	17,350	17,150	17,850	11,825	12,144	10,280
Totals.....	8,142	9,179	10,454	7,097,036	7,687,171	7,930,692	9,838,280	9,676,431	8,929,504

2.—Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1935-38

Kind of Animal	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Badger.....	22	434	27	810	20	525	26	760
Beaver ¹	1,180	26,587	888	23,428	787	19,330	677	15,095
Chinchilla.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	2	3,300	60	96,000
Coyote.....	18	132	27	280	47	550	37	330
Ferret.....	6	30	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Fisher.....	163	16,425	126	13,885	120	12,790	126	12,655
Fitch.....	1,144	4,598	1,001	3,472	575	1,953	649	2,445
Fox, blue.....	669	20,750	649	21,043	723	32,884	978	74,195
Fox, cross.....	1,931	65,684	1,723	61,784	1,388	46,937	1,279	39,730
Fox, red.....	1,548	16,149	1,248	13,567	1,119	13,018	923	8,826
Fox, silver.....	141,509	8,495,851	151,696	8,345,552	153,822	7,474,741	137,819	5,727,611
Fox, white.....	Nil	-	4	120	1	40	1	40
Karakul sheep.....	102	540	102	560	180	3,330	157	2,335
Lynx.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	3	300
Marten.....	113	6,460	122	7,225	136	8,175	200	14,765
Mink.....	31,946	695,492	44,695	1,314,133	71,410	2,035,307	106,283	2,894,850
Muskrat ¹	20,539	20,852	17,769	23,194	10,003	12,335	20,155	23,359
Nutria.....	72	1,065	62	1,320	152	4,265	323	11,225
Rabbit, chinchilla.....	2	5	2	-	2	-	2	-
Rabbit, n.e.s.....	57	109	2	-	2	-	2	-
Raccoon.....	1,334	10,658	930	7,889	865	6,932	678	4,968
Skunk.....	Nil	-	2	10	6	10	7	15
Weasel.....	8	4	8	8	3	9	Nil	-
Totals.....	202,363	9,381,825	221,079	9,838,280	241,359	9,676,431	270,381	8,929,504

¹ Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms. concerning rabbits on farms has been discontinued.

² The publication of information

The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. During late years the sale of pelts has exceeded in value the sale of live animals; in former years the reverse was the case.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada 1935-38

Kind of Animal	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	320	296	Nil	108	Nil	75	Nil	70
Beaver.....	Nil	113	"	248	92	1,358	15	895
Coyote.....	"	322	"	1,187	Nil	752	Nil	433
Fisher.....	3,255	626	5,930	1,512	2,100	245	1,978	397
Fitch.....	2,377	2,010	1,160	1,738	590	1,470	500	2,024
Fox, blue.....	335	9,179	1,110	11,071	2,145	10,586	15,790	14,909
Fox, cross.....	3,280	75,273	3,321	65,182	3,437	48,899	2,246	55,788
Fox, red.....	2,110	14,301	1,293	12,734	1,449	8,382	729	7,307
Fox, silver.....	562,480	4,437,301	542,888	4,950,290	517,782	5,019,487	258,205	4,508,767
Fox, white.....	Nil	75	25	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep.....	160	338	Nil	538	75	442	500	"
Marten.....	800	194	292	830	2,337	398	1,300	119
Mink.....	73,402	323,263	272,560	652,940	497,965	681,475	443,802	1,156,062
Muskrat.....	15	3,213	446	6,438	222	3,739	10	4,593
Nutria.....	115	50	880	3	2,200	Nil	4,525	Nil
Rabbit, chinchilla.....	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabbit, <i>n.e.s.</i>	4	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
Raccoon.....	779	4,410	867	3,519	494	2,175	474	1,365
Skunk.....	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	13
Weasel.....	"	25	"	20	"	Nil	"	Nil
Totals.....	649,432	4,870,995	830,772	5,798,438	1,030,888	5,779,498	730,074	5,752,742

¹ The publication of information concerning rabbits on farms has been discontinued.

Preliminary Statistics for 1939.—According to figures published at the time of going to press, fur farms numbered 9,906, lands and buildings were valued at \$14,349,887, and fur-bearing animals at \$6,921,594. Animals sold alive numbered 21,780, valued at \$595,609, while the 438,407 pelts sold were valued at \$5,205,909.

Section 3.—Fur Production Statistics*

Early records of raw-fur production are confined to the decennial censuses, when account was taken of the numbers and values of pelts obtained by trappers. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced an annual survey of raw-fur production, basing its statistics on information supplied by the licensed fur traders. This survey was continued for some years. More recently, annual statements, based on royalties, export tax, etc., have been made available by the provincial game departments (except Prince Edward Island), and these statements are now used in the preparation of the statistics issued annually by the Bureau. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the statistics are based on returns supplied directly to the Bureau by the fur traders who deal in furs produced in the Province.

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada with Percentages Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1921-39

Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms	Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		\$				\$	
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	3	1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217	26
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	4	1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481	30
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	4	1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154	30
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	6	1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328	30
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	4	1935.....	4,926,413	12,843,341	31
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244	5	1936.....	4,596,713	15,464,883	40
1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126	6	1937.....	6,237,640	17,526,365	40
1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177	11	1938.....	4,745,927	13,196,354	43
1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473	13	1939.....	6,492,222	14,286,937	40
1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376	19				

The leading provinces with respect to value of raw-fur production are Ontario and Quebec. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1939, was: Ontario 17.8 p.c.; Quebec 15.6 p.c.; New Brunswick 9.5 p.c.; Alberta 9.4 p.c.; Prince Edward Island 9.1 p.c.; Northwest Territories 8.9 p.c.; Manitoba 8.9 p.c.; British Columbia 7.8 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 6.9 p.c.; Nova Scotia 4.2 p.c.; and Yukon Territory 1.9 p.c.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	76,039	74,748	1,704,046	1,299,331
Nova Scotia.....	107,871	150,865	733,816	601,752
New Brunswick.....	87,312	94,790	1,252,465	1,361,168
Quebec.....	293,385	417,632	2,107,765	2,230,280
Ontario.....	737,379	1,038,446	1,978,113	2,538,658
Manitoba.....	470,450	475,406	989,975	1,267,664
Saskatchewan.....	738,230	1,122,882	852,147	983,447
Alberta.....	1,476,696	2,273,826	1,156,011	1,345,131
British Columbia.....	167,531	251,258	814,532	1,116,968
Northwest Territories.....	523,379	514,894	1,311,627	1,274,817
Yukon.....	67,655	77,475	295,857	267,721
Canada.....	4,745,927	6,492,222	13,196,354	14,286,937

By kinds of pelts, silver fox, almost entirely a product of the fur farms, claims first place in order of value, and is followed by mink and muskrat, respectively. The number of silver-fox pelts produced was greater than in any previous season, but the average price was the lowest in the history of the industry, and the total value dropped to a figure below that of the preceding season. In 1939, mink (production has mounted rapidly during the past few years as a result of progress in mink farming) showed an increase in number compared with the preceding year of 80,619 and an increase in value of \$703,187. It is estimated that 40 p.c. of the number and 50 p.c. of the value of mink pelts represent sales from fur farms. Among the other principal furs, muskrat, beaver and ermine increased in both number and value, while white fox increased in number only, and marten decreased in both number and value. Muskrat and squirrel accounted for the greater part of the increase in the number of pelts taken in 1939 over 1938.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Years Ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	204	3,237	1,953	22,485	9.57	6.95
Bear, black and brown.....	1,589	1,583	3,061	2,841	1.93	1.79
Bear, grizzly.....	2	Nil	14	-	7.00	-
Bear, white.....	150	115	2,020	1,616	13.47	14.05
Bear, unspecified.....	53	43	159	182	3.00	4.23
Beaver.....	54,148	64,086	568,486	985,743	10.50	15.38
Cat, domestic.....	339	213	68	29	0.20	0.14
Coyote or prairie wolf ¹	40,811	33,995	285,360	198,587	6.99	5.84
Ermine (weasel).....	680,752	697,104	348,213	354,455	0.51	0.51
Fisher.....	3,505	3,399	140,293	166,656	40.03	49.03
Fitch.....	976	1,283	1,642	2,365	1.68	1.84
Fox, blue.....	1,580	1,260	35,214	32,743	22.29	25.99
Fox, cross.....	15,281	13,555	319,151	186,908	20.89	13.79
Fox, red.....	64,076	62,347	449,985	340,596	7.02	5.46
Fox, silver.....	275,541	319,693	6,183,522	5,660,722	22.44	17.71
Fox, white.....	55,907	56,396	700,194	677,531	12.52	12.01
Fox, other.....	215	194	2,032	883	9.45	4.55
Lynx.....	10,538	8,109	315,192	299,153	29.91	36.89
Marten.....	23,851	21,843	555,002	550,263	23.27	25.19
Mink.....	139,740	220,359	1,400,587	2,103,774	10.02	9.55
Muskrat.....	1,748,239	2,295,550	1,320,509	2,011,469	0.76	0.88
Nutria.....	Nil	2	-	10	-	5.00
Otter.....	10,262	11,125	176,533	168,021	17.20	15.10
Rabbit.....	218,005	192,488	22,121	23,093	0.10	0.12
Raccoon.....	20,366	18,658	72,892	38,241	3.58	2.05
Skunk.....	125,612	160,734	90,983	158,235	0.72	0.98
Squirrel.....	1,244,359	2,296,139	113,811	245,312	0.09	0.11
Wild cat.....	1,093	1,125	3,574	3,120	3.27	2.77
Wolf ¹	8,062	6,866	80,123	48,212	9.94	7.02
Wolverine.....	671	721	3,660	3,612	5.45	5.01
Totals.....	4,745,927	6,492,222	13,196,354	14,286,937	-	-

¹ Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

Since the War of 1914-18, Montreal has been recognized as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sale in 1920. Through the medium of the Canadian fur auctions, grading and marketing of furs has been placed on a scientific footing, resulting in more or less stabilized conditional prices to the benefit equally of trapper, breeder, manufacturer, distributor, and consumer. At the sales held in Montreal during the season 1938-39, the pelts sold numbered 1,299,695 while the value amounted to \$3,917,453. Fur auction sales are held also at Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

During the past twenty years or so immense improvements have been made in the dressing, dyeing and finishing of furs. In 1938, the 14 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 4,197,079 fur skins, the chief kinds being muskrat (1,374,930) and rabbit (1,318,904). The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of fur goods—coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc.—numbered 366 with a total output valued at \$16,012,245.

Section 4.—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, 1939, show that of the total of \$14,288,568 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom received \$8,436,144 and the United States \$5,087,038. 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.

7.—Values of Canadian Furs Exported, by Kinds, and by Leading Countries, Years Ended June 30, 1935-39

Kind or Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
KIND OF FUR					
Raw Furs—					
Beaver.....	748,521	615,738	1,029,063	973,159	1,268,425
Fox, black and silver.....	5,708,024	6,260,371	7,439,955	5,571,647	5,441,287
Fox, other.....	2,818,386	2,522,428	1,670,475	1,198,856	1,297,956
Lynx.....	456,469	690,239	670,848	421,013	348,398
Marten.....	302,516	439,125	622,865	448,971	601,624
Mink.....	1,878,666	2,202,695	2,509,517	1,598,722	2,499,047
Muskrat.....	1,622,787	1,403,397	1,334,484	891,998	1,207,972
Other kinds.....	1,688,973	2,025,282	3,252,047	1,548,989	1,623,859
Totals, Raw Furs.....	15,224,342	16,159,275	18,529,254	12,653,355	14,288,568
Dressed furs.....	475,670	576,148	878,921	481,773	318,140
Manufactured furs.....	70,174	87,446	148,947	179,987	177,795
Grand Totals.....	15,770,186	16,822,869	19,557,122	13,315,115	14,784,503
COUNTRY					
United Kingdom.....	10,175,912	9,830,429	11,081,561	8,690,365	8,592,571
United States.....	4,692,482	6,118,325	7,380,390	3,799,648	5,255,421
Other countries.....	901,792	874,115	1,095,171	825,102	936,511

8.—Values of Furs Imported, by Kinds, and by Leading Countries Whence Imported, Years Ended June 30, 1935-39

Kind or Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
KIND OF FUR					
Raw Furs—					
Fox.....	176,474	350,216	410,933	230,340	165,201
Mink.....	106,723	194,671	335,237	139,549	182,423
Muskrat.....	316,231	622,850	741,179	618,343	881,355
Persian lamb.....	284,898	604,366	854,055	806,629	740,212
Rabbit.....	422,673	662,434	933,694	423,528	400,404
Squirrel.....	¹	47,528	92,904	67,781	86,779
Other kinds.....	1,318,215	1,869,274	2,292,445	1,561,432	1,442,126
Totals, Raw Furs.....	2,625,214	4,351,339	5,660,447	3,847,602	3,898,500
Dressed furs.....	912,489	1,191,667	1,813,060	1,147,503	797,228
Manufactured furs.....	570,489	1,106,435	1,014,254	986,937	930,421
Grand Totals.....	4,108,192	6,649,441	8,487,761	5,982,042	5,626,149
COUNTRY					
United Kingdom.....	597,881	831,456	1,889,447	1,097,005	908,797
United States.....	2,393,009	4,146,462	4,592,413	3,303,398	3,260,844
Other countries.....	1,117,302	1,671,523	2,005,901	1,581,639	1,456,508

¹ Not available.

Among living animals exported from Canada only two kinds of fur-bearing animals are separately classified by the Customs Department. These are foxes and minks.

The number of live foxes exported in the calendar year 1939 was 3,543 with a value of \$98,522, and the number of minks, 309, valued at \$13,773. The number of live foxes imported in 1939 was 48 valued at \$9,518.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Early Fisheries

Fishing is among the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. Leaving aside inconclusive evidence in favour of authentic record, one must ascribe to John 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 3,927,230 persons in Canada gainfully occupied in that year, 33,756 reported fishing as their principal occupation.*

A more detailed account of the history of the Atlantic fisheries is given at p. 348 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds

The fishing grounds of the Dominion are of exceptional national value inasmuch as two of the four great sea-fishing areas of the world border on Canada. 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 organization 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 (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 1939-40, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was

* See footnote 2 to Table 7, p. 225.

† Revised under the direction of Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

\$3,039,266 (including expenditures in connection with the Pacific halibut and Pacific salmon commissions) and the revenue \$148,587.

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 close 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 1939, operated 13 main hatcheries, 1 subsidiary hatchery, 6 rearing stations, 7 salmon retaining ponds, and several egg-collecting stations at a cost of \$224,918, and distributed 34,253,300 trout and salmon eggs, fry, and older fish in suitable selected waters. Investigations and experiments leading to the establishment of commercial oyster farming have been carried on since 1929 in Prince Edward Island by the Dominion Department of Fisheries and have more recently been extended to Nova Scotia. In each of these provinces control of the oyster areas was transferred to Dominion authority by the Provincial Government. In the two other oyster-producing provinces, New Brunswick and British Columbia, control of the areas is in provincial hands, except on a small strip of the New Brunswick Coast where areas have been transferred by the Provincial Government to the control of the Dominion Department of Fisheries in order that investigations looking to the establishment of oyster farming might be carried on.

Direct Assistance.—On the Atlantic Coast, where conditions attending fishing operations make such a service desirable, a system of broadcasting to the fishermen radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies and ice conditions was established several years ago but war conditions necessitated curtailment of this work in 1939-40. Systems of instruction in improved methods of fish handling, fish curing, etc., have been carried on for some years by the Department of Fisheries.

Continuing the plan that had been followed for several years in connection with direct aid to needy fishermen, the sum of \$500,000 was made available in the appropriations of the Department of Fisheries for the fiscal year 1939-40; loans and grants were made during the year to 15,539 fishermen and 33 associations of fishermen in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Total spendings from the departmental appropriation amounted to \$473,474, and this sum was supplemented by Provincial Government contributions in the three Maritime Provinces.

Nation-wide advertising of fish foods was carried on by the Department of Fisheries during the year in order to assist the fishermen by expanding the demand for their product. Approximately \$200,000 was spent in 1939-40, including \$15,000 which was transferred to the United Kingdom for use in supplementing the advertising of Canadian canned salmon and canned lobster in the "Canada Calling" campaign. In addition to the advertising campaign in the Dominion, lecturer-demonstrators of fish cookery were employed by the Department as a further means of increasing the use of Canadian fish foods.

Scientific Research.—This subject is dealt with in a special article on Scientific and Industrial Research published at pp. 998-1001 of the 1940 Canada Year Book.

International Problems.—Fisheries problems of international importance have arisen from time to time on both coasts of the Dominion, as well as in the Great Lakes area where problems are complicated by the number of local governments

concerned. A major international problem has been the question of United States privileges in the Atlantic fisheries of Canada. An outline of the history of this question may be found at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the former *modus vivendi* plan, which grew out of the unratified treaty of 1888, United States fishing vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian ports to buy bait and other fishing supplies.

Joint steps to deal with two important Pacific Coast fisheries problems have been taken in recent years by Canada and the United States. International commissions have been set up to deal with questions related in the one case to the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea and, in the other case, to the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system. Details of the treaties and conventions signed in connection with these fisheries are given at p. 287 of the 1940 Year Book.

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 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 1939, 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, \$6.20 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; and to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.80 each.

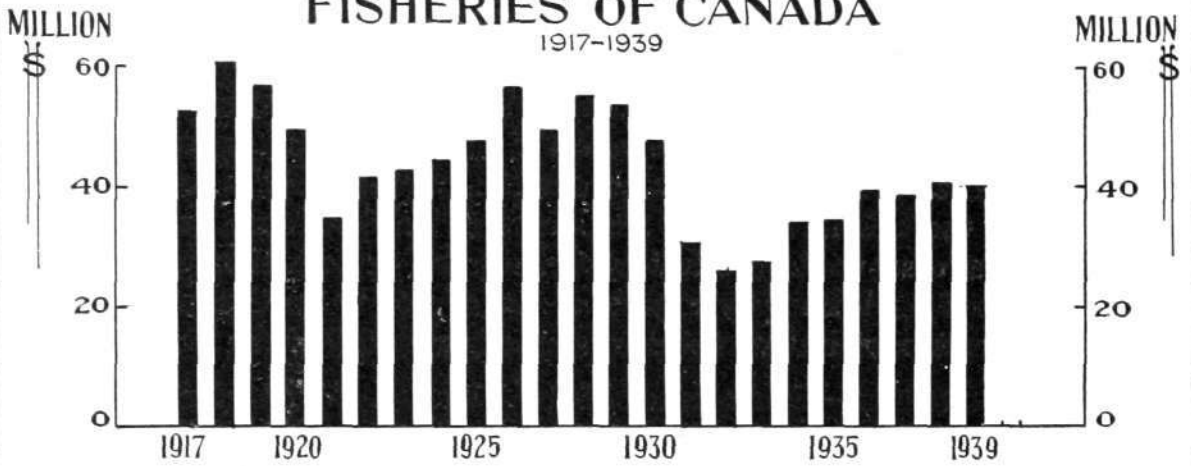
1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen, 1936-39

Province	Persons to Whom Bounties Were Paid				Amounts of Bounties Paid ¹			
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,129	2,062	2,392	2,173	13,495	15,748	14,991	13,926
Nova Scotia.....	11,022	10,437	11,540	10,987	77,349	86,409	81,863	78,211
New Brunswick.....	2,710	2,196	2,975	2,689	20,508	19,273	21,344	19,973
Quebec.....	7,714	5,120	6,733	7,488	48,625	38,427	41,784	47,883
Totals.....	23,575	19,815	23,640	23,337	159,977	159,857	159,982	159,993

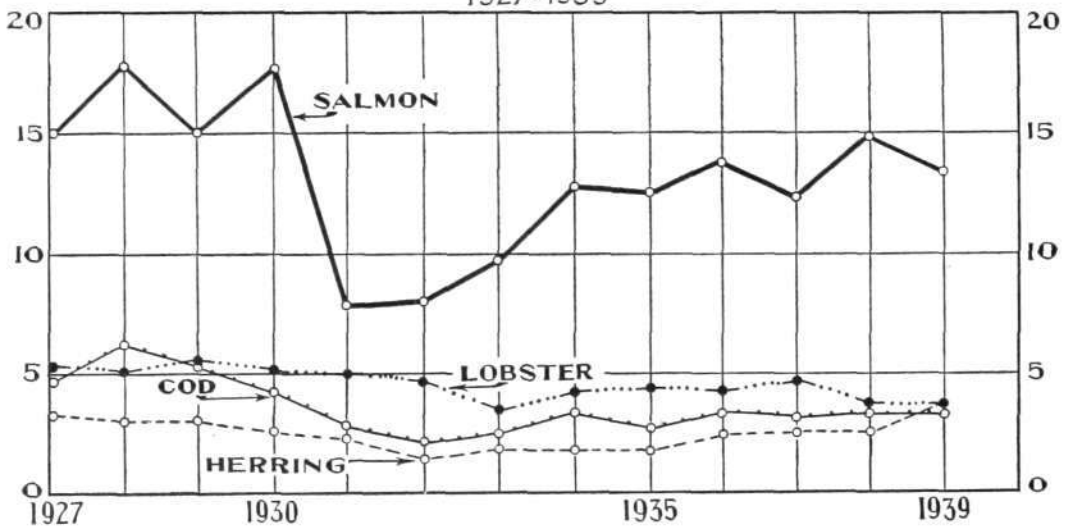
¹ Amounts include payments to vessel- and boat-owners.

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 Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries. The statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh or prepared state are collected by the local fishery officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries (so far as operations in areas where the fisheries are under Dominion administration are concerned) 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., and the fisheries officers assist in securing expeditious and correct reports.

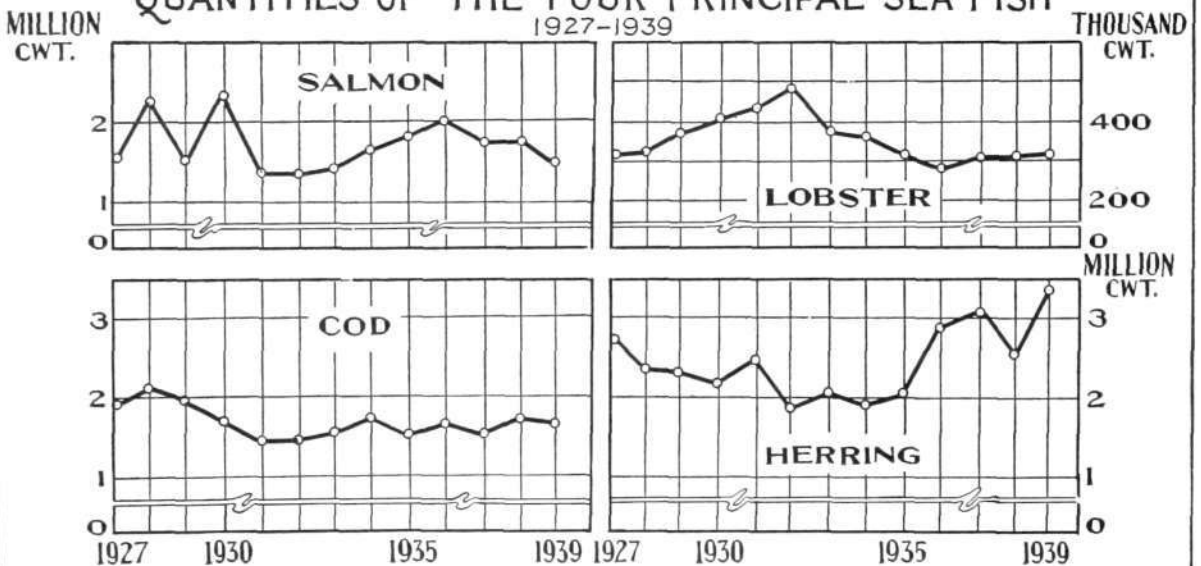
VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS
OF THE
FISHERIES OF CANADA
1917-1939



VALUES OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL SEA FISH
1927-1939



QUANTITIES OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL SEA FISH
1927-1939



Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry*

Subsection 1.—Primary Production

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the commencement of expansion in the commercial fishing industry of Canada. In 1844 the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade and by 1860 had passed the million-dollar mark. Ten years later it reached \$6,000,000 and this was again more than doubled by 1878. By 1900 it had reached almost \$22,000,000 and the growth continued with little interruption until 1918, when it reached the high record of \$60,000,000. Since then there have been decreases in value, due to lower prices rather than to smaller catches. The figures given represent the total value of fish as marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned, or otherwise prepared state.

2.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1939

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1906.....	26,279,485	1918.....	60,259,744	1929.....	53,518,521
1875.....	10,350,385	1907.....	25,499,349	1919.....	56,508,479	1930.....	47,804,216
1880.....	14,499,979	1908.....	25,451,085	1920.....	49,241,339	1931.....	30,517,306
1885.....	17,722,973	1909.....	29,629,169	1921.....	34,931,935	1932.....	25,957,109
1890.....	17,714,900	1910.....	29,965,142	1922.....	41,800,210	1933.....	27,496,946
1895.....	20,199,338	1911.....	34,667,872	1923.....	42,565,545	1934.....	34,022,323
1900.....	21,557,639	1912.....	33,389,464	1924.....	44,534,235	1935.....	34,427,854
1901.....	25,737,153	1913.....	33,207,748	1925.....	47,942,131	1936.....	39,165,055
1902.....	21,959,433	1914.....	31,264,631	1926.....	56,360,633	1937.....	38,976,294
1903.....	23,100,878	1915.....	35,860,708	1927.....	49,123,609	1938.....	40,492,976
1904.....	23,516,439	1916.....	39,208,378	1928.....	55,050,973	1939.....	40,072,985
1905.....	29,479,562	1917.....	52,312,044				

In the early days of the industry Nova Scotia held the leadership among the provinces, but British Columbia now occupies first place with 44 p.c. of the total value of products; Nova Scotia second with 22 p.c., and New Brunswick third with nearly 13 p.c.

3.—Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, by Provinces, 1934-39

Province	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	963,926	899,685	953,029	870,299	930,874	950,412
Nova Scotia.....	7,673,865	7,852,899	8,905,268	9,229,834	8,804,231	8,753,548
New Brunswick.....	3,679,970	3,949,615	4,399,735	4,447,688	3,996,064	5,082,393
Quebec.....	2,306,517	1,947,259	2,108,404	1,892,036	1,957,279	2,010,953
Ontario.....	2,218,550	2,852,007	3,209,422	3,615,666	3,353,775	3,007,315
Manitoba.....	1,465,358	1,258,335	1,667,371	1,796,012	1,811,124	1,655,273
Saskatchewan.....	219,772	252,059	367,025	527,199	468,646	478,511
Alberta.....	245,405	225,741	309,882	433,354	492,943	430,724
British Columbia.....	15,234,335	15,169,529	17,231,534	16,155,439	18,672,750	17,698,989
Yukon.....	14,625	20,725	13,385	8,767	5,290	4,867
Totals.....	34,022,323	34,427,854	39,165,055	38,976,294	40,492,976	40,072,985

The cod of the Atlantic and the salmon of the Pacific were rivals for first place in the earlier years of the fishing industry; since 1895 salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy packs and high prices of lobster have, in more recent years, brought that fish to second place. In 1939 herring, with an exceptionally large catch, took third place in order of marketed value, and cod was fourth.

In Table 4 the quantities given are those of primary products caught, but the values are those of all products marketed, both primary and secondary. The grand

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXVIII.

totals are also subdivided so as to show the values of the sea fisheries and inland fisheries, respectively, as compared with the whole. More detailed tables of quantities and values of both sea and inland fish marketed, such as those published at pp. 326-328 of the 1938 Year Book, may be found at pp. 7-13 of the "Report on Fisheries Statistics, 1939", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4.—Quantities Caught and Values of All Products Marketed of the Chief Commercial Fishes of Canada, 1935-39

Kind of Fish	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Increase or Decrease 1939 Compared with 1938
Salmon.....cwt.	1,824,205	2,029,704	1,724,213	1,766,728	1,501,747	-264,981
\$	12,540,307	13,867,513	12,370,219	14,992,544	13,409,292	-1,583,252
Lobster.....cwt.	319,969	283,273	309,950	314,385	314,665	+280
\$	4,378,742	4,383,428	4,633,429	3,793,219	3,782,325	-10,894
Herring.....cwt.	2,060,320	2,852,381	3,057,503	2,533,677	3,364,530	+830,853
\$	1,817,540	2,576,533	2,556,883	2,487,231	3,780,297	+1,293,066
Cod.....cwt.	1,539,150	1,699,974	1,523,626	1,702,023	1,635,505	-66,518
\$	2,758,140	3,331,750	3,140,230	3,335,231	3,234,059	-101,172
Sardines.....bbl.	187,666	247,238	159,481	184,450	317,085	+132,635
\$	1,335,798	1,598,562	1,526,505	1,393,129	2,300,818	+907,689
Halibut.....cwt.	132,130	138,468	150,583	162,540	184,734	+22,194
\$	1,285,587	1,441,310	1,598,190	1,789,444	2,117,712	+328,268
Whitefish.....cwt.	147,456	144,603	173,675	154,244	164,619	+10,375
\$	1,432,072	1,525,700	1,887,889	1,650,347	1,722,342	+71,995
Haddock.....cwt.	368,426	403,010	388,823	393,589	385,155	-8,434
\$	1,129,695	1,291,905	1,296,313	1,361,992	1,357,064	-4,928
Mackerel.....cwt.	160,495	227,638	239,163	285,565	520,651	+235,086
\$	308,721	461,866	635,740	560,716	890,778	+330,062
Pickarel.....cwt.	109,548	145,635	143,020	123,812	120,509	-8,303
\$	801,822	1,109,397	1,043,532	1,031,868	867,288	-164,580
Trout.....cwt.	66,325	72,973	70,588	72,873	63,217	-9,656
\$	768,568	842,738	1,031,740	1,036,292	829,768	-206,524
Saugers.....cwt.	35,044	47,711	82,676	95,007	113,972	+18,965
\$	155,975	263,579	377,884	488,786	487,258	-1,528
Smelts.....cwt.	79,409	94,868	67,343	71,256	70,902	-354
\$	588,333	655,656	444,473	486,485	472,564	-13,921
Blue pickerel.....cwt.	51,230	68,995	94,496	73,171	61,575	-11,596
\$	302,259	614,055	812,665	497,564	418,710	-78,854
Ling cod.....cwt.	62,841	68,932	42,858	46,516	47,497	+981
\$	326,029	392,147	275,817	283,511	300,783	+17,272
Perch.....cwt.	72,001	32,258	35,231	43,661	33,037	-10,624
\$	401,034	268,653	277,220	335,563	262,964	-72,599
Swordfish.....cwt.	22,339	17,853	15,020	10,929	17,884	+6,955
\$	264,097	230,798	238,165	132,763	243,783	+111,020
Tullibee.....cwt.	39,721	59,265	55,966	57,932	69,893	+11,961
\$	225,808	276,464	284,288	283,836	237,409	-46,427
Pike.....cwt.	44,761	54,370	51,320	62,283	56,483	-5,800
\$	181,263	225,589	215,306	233,182	212,730	-20,452
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	189,756	228,047	229,225	261,898	210,458	-51,440
\$	221,341	316,200	299,004	280,161	189,321	-90,340
Oysters.....bbl.	27,113	26,965	24,687	24,476	29,624	+5,148
\$	178,126	189,922	180,079	175,620	173,710	-1,910
Clams.....cwt.	137,944	143,274	142,472	150,528	95,519	-55,009
\$	173,626	192,910	240,184	285,561	147,323	-138,238
Soles.....cwt.	16,578	24,301	27,456	23,602	30,312	+6,710
\$	79,246	108,409	123,398	107,957	140,503	+32,546
Alewives.....cwt.	83,086	88,860	74,890	104,520	123,419	+18,899
\$	98,244	93,628	76,698	116,414	124,733	+8,319
Pollock.....cwt.	82,048	126,345	239,845	101,334	94,684	-6,650
\$	82,745	114,200	222,208	115,017	114,722	-295
Eels.....cwt.	25,091	23,440	20,980	22,064	19,430	-2,634
\$	162,370	153,495	144,277	157,198	105,334	-51,814
Sturgeon.....cwt.	6,976	6,563	6,346	7,577	7,399	-178
\$	101,729	92,506	72,646	91,728	101,311	+9,583
Pilchards.....cwt.	911,411	889,037	961,485	1,035,369	110,453	-924,916
\$	670,328	667,313	902,619	867,007	100,693	-766,314
Grayfish.....cwt.	107,400	145,701	148,913	197,110	115,166	-81,944
\$	58,079	86,783	81,238	136,660	80,499	-56,161
Scallops.....gal.	133,225	170,762	183,755	95,686	49,580	-46,106
\$	207,641	334,424	296,529	140,509	79,329	-61,180
Grand Totals¹ \$	34,427,854	39,165,055	38,976,294	40,492,976	40,072,935	-419,991
Totals, Sea Fish... \$	29,175,400	32,951,504	31,984,047	33,774,148	33,972,310	+198,162
Totals, Inland Fish. \$	5,252,454	6,213,551	6,992,247	6,718,828	6,100,675	-618,153

¹ Includes other items not specified.

Quantities and Values in Recent Years.—The values upon which the figures of Table 5 are based are those of the fish products as marketed, i.e., they include values added by processing such as the canning, curing, etc., of fish products. The indexes of volume, on the other hand, are based upon the quantities of fish reported as caught and landed.

5.—Percentages of Total Value and Indexes of Volume of Fisheries Production, by Principal Kinds of Sea and Inland Fish, 1928-39

NOTE.—Based on values as marketed and quantities caught.

Kind of Fish	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Percentages of Total Value												
Salmon.....	32.5	28.0	37.1	26.1	31.0	34.8	37.9	36.4	35.4	31.7	37.0	33.5
Lobster.....	9.4	10.7	10.9	16.5	18.3	12.8	12.6	12.7	11.2	11.9	9.4	9.4
Herring.....	5.6	6.0	5.5	7.6	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	9.4
Cod.....	11.4	10.1	9.0	9.3	8.5	9.5	9.8	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1
Sardines.....	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	5.7
Halibut ¹	6.9	9.0	6.0	5.8	4.7	6.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.3
Whitefish.....	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.3
Haddock.....	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Mackerel.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.2
Pickrel.....	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
Trout.....	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.0
Smelts.....	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
Blue pickrel.....	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.1	0.1	1.0
Ling cod.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Perch.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Swordfish.....	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Tullibee.....	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pike.....	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Grand Totals².....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Sea Fish ² ...	84.8	83.9	86.7	84.5	83.8	85.2	85.9	84.7	84.1	82.1	83.4	84.8
Totals, Inland Fish ²	15.2	16.1	13.3	15.5	16.2	14.8	14.1	15.3	15.9	17.9	16.6	15.2
Indexes of Volume (1926=100)												
Salmon.....	104.9	71.1	102.4	61.6	61.1	66.8	77.8	83.7	93.1	79.1	81.0	68.9
Lobster.....	98.0	109.8	120.0	128.4	142.4	110.5	106.7	94.2	83.4	91.3	92.6	92.7
Herring.....	98.9	95.7	90.5	108.5	76.9	84.9	78.5	85.0	117.7	126.2	104.6	138.9
Cod ³	80.1	73.8	61.9	54.5	53.2	58.2	63.8	57.3	63.4	56.8	63.4	60.9
Sardines.....	165.2	144.0	74.8	36.8	38.6	75.4	110.6	108.4	142.8	92.1	106.5	183.1
Halibut ¹	97.1	98.8	83.1	62.0	57.0	59.1	36.2	38.9	40.7	44.3	47.8	54.3
Whitefish.....	94.8	103.0	89.0	82.0	72.6	79.8	75.9	77.4	75.9	91.1	80.9	86.3
Haddock.....	97.0	109.8	97.9	73.2	72.5	54.2	71.6	74.2	81.1	78.3	79.2	77.5
Mackerel.....	107.2	132.2	154.6	170.0	154.6	228.0	165.3	139.0	197.1	207.2	247.3	450.8
Pickrel.....	113.1	102.0	81.8	73.2	71.0	84.3	97.2	86.9	115.5	113.5	102.2	95.6
Trout.....	116.5	115.5	88.7	73.0	63.8	64.7	75.0	84.3	92.7	89.7	92.6	80.3
Smelts.....	99.6	91.0	71.6	80.7	104.2	84.2	64.9	86.1	102.8	73.0	77.2	76.8
Blue pickrel.....	70.8	85.0	195.0	177.8	133.6	138.7	80.0	168.5	227.0	310.8	240.8	202.6
Ling cod ²	102.1	97.6	99.8	102.6	80.4	81.1	96.2	126.5	138.7	86.2	93.6	95.6
Perch.....	174.3	219.8	143.5	168.6	200.0	134.4	238.5	236.0	105.7	115.5	143.2	108.3
Swordfish.....	62.5	49.0	92.2	97.6	80.0	132.5	108.2	172.7	138.0	116.1	84.5	138.2
Tullibee.....	102.6	96.2	61.1	42.2	46.9	41.7	43.4	39.1	58.4	55.1	57.1	68.8
Pike.....	86.5	113.9	77.9	62.7	57.1	56.7	51.3	61.7	75.0	70.8	85.9	77.9

¹ Landings at British Columbia ports by United States vessels excluded for 1934 and later years.
² Totals include minor items not specified. ³ Since ling cod was included with cod for 1926, the average of the years 1927-30 was taken as the quantity of ling cod for 1926 and this was deducted from the quantity of cod reported for 1926, the resulting amount being used as the base for the volume index.

Fisheries Production, 1940.—Unrevised statistical reports indicate that there will be fairly substantial increases for 1940, both in the sea fisheries catch and the landed value. For the most part, however, such gains as have occurred have been due to improved showings in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Returns from the lobster fishery, one of the most important Atlantic fisheries, decreased and dried fish production, on the Atlantic coast, fell off considerably. On the Pacific Coast

the catch of salmon decreased as did the catch of halibut. The pack of canned salmon shows reduction. On the other hand, the landings from the herring and pilchard fisheries, the other two major British Columbia fisheries, increased sharply. In the case of all four of these Pacific fisheries the landed value return increased. At the time this material was prepared, the statistics of inland fisheries production in 1940 were not available.

6.—Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1938 and 1939

Equipment	1938		1939	
	Number	Value \$	Number	Value \$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers.....	3	69,000	2	60,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	6	150,000	Nil	-
Sailing, gasoline and diesel vessels.....	1,133	3,960,120	1,180	3,935,188
Gasoline and diesel boats.....	19,875	7,486,346	18,940	7,097,339
Sail and rowboats.....	14,518	390,424	14,666	381,643
Packers, carrying boats and scows.....	425	882,274	511	828,560
Gill nets.....	69,584	857,589	74,368	996,439
Salmon drift nets.....	13,511	1,323,470	13,345	1,067,835
Salmon trap nets.....	987	397,490	830	338,680
Trap nets, other.....	639	281,170	517	278,150
Smelt nets.....	15,974	366,638	17,154	398,466
Pound nets.....	49	7,350	49	7,350
Oulachon nets.....	28	840	31	855
Shrimp nets.....	23	1,975	26	2,485
Salmon purse seines.....	262	301,200	254	328,550
Salmon drag seines.....	9	5,350	9	5,000
Seines, other.....	888	241,425	961	242,850
Weirs.....	490	380,025	659	408,635
Skates of gear.....	3,034	58,475	4,026	81,771
Small drag nets.....	Nil	-	22	1,690
Tubs of trawl.....	22,828	307,172	22,882	344,516
Other trawl.....	15	6,850	Nil	-
Hand lines.....	70,629	175,343	69,255	172,138
Crab traps.....	6,778	26,545	6,104	14,651
Eel traps.....	782	1,112	770	1,144
Lobster traps.....	2,094,070	2,315,970	2,068,382	2,295,317
Lobster pounds.....	33	65,275	33	67,345
Oyster rakes.....	1,879	5,852	2,000	6,067
Scallop drags.....	662	20,799	394	8,064
Quahaug rakes.....	277	896	171	567
Fishing piers and wharves.....	1,721	573,675	1,703	539,480
Freezers and ice-houses.....	727	251,945	731	267,015
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	7,443	699,473	7,340	669,679
Other gear.....	-	67,737	-	79,256
Total Values, Sea Fisheries.....	-	21,679,805	-	20,926,725
Inland Fisheries—				
Fish carriers.....	27	124,850	25	124,400
Tugs.....	101	685,010	94	638,430
Gasoline boats.....	1,629	903,126	1,419	853,295
Skiffs and canoes.....	3,602	109,179	3,867	124,695
Gill nets.....	-	1,793,774	-	1,883,791
Seines.....	317	23,319	283	29,323
Trap nets.....	1	800	Nil	-
Pound nets.....	1,112	534,580	1,125	540,785
Hoop nets.....	1,462	30,969	1,257	25,652
Dip and roll nets.....	68	298	85	531
Lines.....	1,849	13,263	796	10,850
Weirs.....	342	67,500	547	91,000
Spears.....	325	1,396	306	1,267
Eel traps.....	260	1,100	200	400
Fish wheels.....	8	680	7	1,000
Fishing piers and wharves.....	578	155,252	576	153,813
Freezers and ice-houses.....	940	412,753	775	371,650
Small fish- and smoke-houses.....	195	61,290	337	62,280
Other gear.....	Nil	-	-	4,549
Total Values, Inland Fisheries.....	-	4,919,139	-	4,917,711
Grand Totals¹.....	-	26,598,944	-	25,844,436

¹ Does not include equipment used by fish-canning and -curing establishments.

7.—Persons Employed in Primary Fishing Operations in Canada, 1937-39

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries			Inland Fisheries		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	75	79	54	Nil	Nil	Nil
Vessels.....	5,201	5,843	5,376	1	1	1
Boats.....	46,788	47,161	46,236	8,689	8,384	8,172
Packers, carrying boats, and scows.....	594	649	730	128	102	106
Fishing not in boats.....	3,140	3,302	2,809	5,366	5,990	5,458
Totals, Fishermen²....	55,798	57,034	55,205	14,183	14,476	13,736

¹ Included with "boats". ² These totals include all individuals employed in primary fishing operations irrespective of the period of employment. The census figure for 1931, given at p. 217, includes only those whose main occupation was fishing.

Subsection 2.—The Fish-Canning and -Curing Industry

Developments in Fish Processing.*—The fishing industry will exist and expand in proportion as its technical development makes possible the supply of products that are of a uniformly high quality at prices that compare favourably with other protein foods.

Starting from the fact that fish is one of the most perishable foods, its supply seasonal and in continual and unpredictable alternation of glut and scarcity, its technical development has been towards: (1) adequate means of preservation so that, in times of plenty, a supply may be stored for use during times of scarcity; (2) a means of handling large quantities quickly; (3) a product that will meet the changing demands of the consumer.

Preservation in the past has been measured subjectively by sensory judgment. Work done by the Fisheries Research Board and other laboratories has made possible the objective measurement of freshness, thus making possible the assessment of the effect of various ways of handling. In recent years the most noticeable advance in methods of preservation has been in the freezing and marketing of fish in the frozen state. Research has defined the best conditions for freezing, storage, transport and handling the frozen product. Engineers have made it possible to embody these conditions in freezers, warehouses, transport vehicles and in retail shops. Thus, there is a change occurring in the equipment of the industry in all branches, including that of retail distribution. This makes it possible for the inland consumer not only to obtain a fresher and higher quality fish, but also to obtain it for a considerably longer period during the year.

Advances are also being made in the processing of salt fish. Whereas formerly these salt fish were dried in the open and thus subject to the vagaries of the weather, a scientific study of the problem has made it possible to conduct the whole brine process in artificial dryers. This, together with air-conditioning of storage warehouses, is bringing about a greater uniformity of product as well as eliminating loss through spoilage and waste effort.

* Prepared by Dr. D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

The advent of factory ships that sail to distant fishing grounds has made it possible to preserve the processed fish by freezing them almost immediately after catching. These ships, equipped with by-product plants for edible meal and oil, are capable of storing large quantities of the finished product. They may spend as long as six months on a single trip and make unnecessary the frequent and long trips of trawlers or other primary implements of production, to and from the manufacturing plants on the shore. However, the initial and operating costs and the difficulties of securing adequate personnel are limiting factors. Fortunately, Canada, being situated in close proximity to rich fishing grounds, has not found it necessary to use them.

Speed of handling is all-essential because fish deteriorates so rapidly. The rapid handling of large catches has been brought to its zenith in the larger fish canneries. From automatic loading devices and deviscerating, trimming and cutting machines, the fish is passed through a filling machine where cans are filled at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five per minute. Each can is automatically weighed before it is finally closed in vacuum sealing machines and passed on for steam processing. In this way the salmon canneries of the Pacific Coast are able to pack over one and one-half million cases of forty-eight pounds each in a short season of three months. In this operation a high degree of uniformity and quality is maintained, an achievement which has in no slight degree been assisted by government inspection of the product.

In the fresh and frozen branch of the industry there is also a movement towards the more rapid handling of the product. It is claimed that a filleting machine of recent design can handle cod or haddock weighing from 1.5 to 10 pounds per fish at a speed of fifty per minute, as well as producing more fillets per pound of fish than is possible by hand-cutting. Production by hand yields one hundred pounds of fillet from two hundred and seventy pounds of uncut fish, whereas the machine produces one hundred pounds from two hundred and eight pounds. This method provides speed, uniformity of product and a saving of raw material. In addition to this cutting machine, fish-handling plants are rapidly availing themselves of belt conveyors, automatic washing machines, wrapping machines and other devices that tend to make possible the rapid handling by mechanization of large quantities of raw material.

It is common knowledge that the consumers preference has veered towards the individual branded package for most food products. The fishing industry is doing more and more towards satisfying this preference. This is more possible with the frozen than with the unfrozen fillet, and the frozen article wrapped in cellophane is now common. Since the freshness of the product is fixed at the time of freezing, and since it is now possible to prevent significant deterioration during storage, the manufacturer can stand behind the quality of his product by placing his brand upon it—something that he could not do with unfrozen fish, since the state of freshness is quite beyond his control once it leaves his hands.

Thus, recent developments in the technology of processing are making for better preservation, speed of handling and the satisfaction of consumer preference.

Establishments, Capital, Employees, Materials Used and Products.—Among the fish-canning and -curing establishments in operation in Canada in 1939, the salmon canneries comprise the principal group with an investment valued at \$11,566,687, or 54 p.c. of the total for all establishments. About 72 p.c. of the value of production of the establishments is credited to fish canned, cured, or otherwise prepared, and 28 p.c. to fish marketed for consumption in a fresh state.

8.—Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Year and Kind of Establishment	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938						
Lobster canneries.....	64	62	73	16	Nil	215
Salmon canneries.....	Nil	2	Nil	62	38	102
Clam canneries.....	4	5	12	Nil	4	25
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	Nil	5	3	1	2	11
Fish-curing establishments.....	10	75	22	46	19	172
Freezing plants.....	Nil	2	5	9	2	18
Reduction plants.....	"	4	3	1	10	18
Totals, 1938.....	78	155	118	135	75	561
1939						
Lobster canneries.....	60	55	67	12	Nil	194
Salmon canneries.....	Nil	2	Nil	47	35	84
Clam canneries.....	3	5	11	Nil	1	20
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	2	7	3	1	2	15
Fish-curing establishments.....	6	78	23	46	13	166
Freezing plants.....	Nil	4	9	8	7	28
Reduction plants.....	"	3	3	1	9	16
Totals, 1939.....	71	154	116	115	67	523

9.—Materials Used by and Products of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1935-39

Material and Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials Used—					
Fish.....	10,958,895	11,916,080	12,179,219	12,589,724	12,807,991
Edible oils.....	1	137,14	134,426	104,605	150,809
Salt.....	212,554	256,651	208,510	206,797	212,325
Containers.....	3,152,924	3,672,437	3,353,174	3,728,603	3,922,650
Other.....	448,349	477,626	443,452	452,331	1,020,923
Totals, Materials Used.....	14,772,722	16,459,938	16,318,781	17,082,060	18,114,698
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh..	5,204,465	6,430,174	7,056,041	6,052,397	8,158,416
Fish canned, cured, or otherwise prepared.....	18,253,891	20,254,627	19,032,584	21,896,811	20,640,234
Totals, Products.....	23,458,356	26,684,801	26,088,625	27,949,208	28,798,650

¹ Included with "other".

10.—Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1938 and 1939

Kind of Establishment	1938		1939	
	No.	Value ¹	No.	Value ¹
		\$		\$
Salmon canneries.....	102	11,615,322	84	11,566,687
Fish-curing establishments.....	172	5,333,983	166	4,433,188
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	11	2,181,350	15	2,313,603
Lobster canneries.....	215	1,220,121	194	1,191,771
Reduction plants.....	18	922,042	16	669,209
Freezing plants.....	18	404,971	28	1,179,334
Clam canneries.....	25	284,709	20	125,408
Totals.....	561	21,962,498	523	21,479,200

¹ Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

11.—Employees in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1937-39

Employed in—	1937			1938			1939		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	2,077	3,099	5,176	1,789	2,949	4,738	1,742	2,991	4,733
Salmon canneries.....	2,305	2,174	4,479	2,714	2,439	5,153	3,125	2,274	5,399
Clam canneries.....	120	196	316	138	268	406	94	221	315
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	403	427	830	443	478	921	503	489	992
Fish-curing establishments.....	2,309	322	2,631	2,315	408	2,723	2,236	426	2,662
Freezing plants.....	214	43	257	178	34	212	382	65	447
Reduction plants.....	346	9	355	219	12	231	262	4	266
Totals.....	7,774	6,270	14,044	7,796	6,588	14,384	8,344	6,470	14,814

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1920-39

Year	On Salaries		On Wages		Contract and Piece-Workers		Totals	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$		\$
1920.....	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921.....	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	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.....	532	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.....	636	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
1936.....	558	734,678	10,073	2,544,903	4,607	724,269	15,238	4,003,850
1937.....	602	722,651	9,671	2,632,120	3,771	687,794	14,044	4,042,565
1938.....	642	772,493	9,092	2,775,425	4,750	680,037	14,484	4,227,955
1939.....	743	819,119	9,670	2,819,675	4,401	708,600	14,814	4,347,394

Subsection 3.—Canada's Trade in Fish

Only a small proportion of the fish taken annually by Canadian fishermen can be consumed at home and the trade must depend to a large extent upon the foreign market as an outlet for the product. From 60 to 70 p.c. of the yearly take is an average export, of which the United States takes approximately one-half and the United Kingdom one-fourth. The exports of fish and fishery products in the calendar year 1939 had a total value of \$29,641,232 compared with \$27,543,680 in 1938. Imports were valued at \$3,438,644 compared with \$3,036,227.

Based on the statistics for 1939, the most important single export is canned salmon followed by fresh lobster, fresh salmon, fresh whitefish, canned lobster, dried cod, and fresh halibut. For fresh fish the United States is the chief market, although a considerable export trade in fresh salmon and halibut has been built up with the United Kingdom. A complete analysis of imports and exports, as well as of production, is given in the "Report on Fisheries Statistics, 1939", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS*

CONSPECTUS

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Historical Sketch.—A short historical outline of the development of the mineral industry in Canada is given at pp. 309-310 of the 1939 Year Book.

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.

More detailed information on the mineral production of Canada is given in the various reports issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.* The more important of these are: the "Annual Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada"; a complete, detailed, annual report on the mineral industries; monthly bulletins on the production of the leading minerals exclusive of those of strategic value; and monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on coal statistics.

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

* The sections of this chapter, with the exception of Section 1, have been revised in co-operation with 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 XXVIII, Section 1. Subsection 1 of Section 1 has been compiled from material supplied by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and Subsection 2 of Section 1 from material furnished by the Provincial Governments.

those in all Indian Reserves and in National Parks; all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces are administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Mining Laws and Regulations on Dominion Lands

Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, 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 that may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

The Acts and regulations governing mining and quarrying on Dominion lands are: *Yukon and Northwest Territories*—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations; and Domestic Coal Permits. *Yukon*—Yukon Placer Mining Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 216); Yukon Quartz Mining Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 217); Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations. *Northwest Territories*—Quartz Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers. Copies of these regulations are available from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations

The granting of land in any province, except Ontario, no longer carries with it mining rights upon or under such land. In Ontario 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 provincial mining industry, 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, except Alberta, a prospectors or miners 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 permit to drill on promising 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 legislation controlling mining and minerals in each province and the authority responsible for its administration are stated below. Copies of the legislation and regulations and details concerning them may be obtained by application to the respective authorities.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Minister of 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), 1935 (c. 23), 1937 (c. 19), 1938 (c. 18), and 1940 (c. 13); Coal Mines Regulations Act (c. 1, 1927) and amending Acts of 1934 (c. 44 and 45), 1935 (c. 39), 1938 (c. 37) and 1940 (c. 35); and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulations Act 1937 (c. 3) and amending Act 1940 (c. 47).

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B. 1927), as amended by c. 27, 1927, and c. 23, 1933. 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.

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 patented subsequently to July 24, 1880, and gold and silver rights on lands patented previous to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

Ontario.—*Administration.*—Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division. *Legislation.*—Mining Act (c. 47, R.S.O. 1937) with amendments; 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.

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. 136, R.S.M. 1940) with amendments [c. 33, 1940; c. 28 (second Session) 1940] and regulations thereunder; the Mining Tax Act (c. 207, R.S.M. 1940); the Well Drilling Act (c. 232, R.S.M. 1940); the Crown

Lands Act (c. 48, R.S.M. 1940); the Manitoba Natural Resources Act (c. 148 R.S.M. 1940); and the Surveys Act (c. 205, R.S.M. 1940) and regulations thereunder.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Department of Natural Resources, Regina. *Legislation.*—Mineral Resources Act of 1931 and regulations thereunder; the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act, 1932, 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.

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton. There is a staff of inspectors of mines. *Legislation.*—The Provincial Lands Act, 1939; the Oil and Gas Wells Act, 1931; the Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act; the Mines Act; the Coal Sales Act; and the Coal Miners Wage Security Act.

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 and other Acts respecting mining and minerals, notably: the Mineral Act (c. 181, R.S.B.C. 1936); the Placer-Mining Act (c. 184, R.S.B.C. 1936); Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act (c. 189, R.S.B.C. 1936); the Coal-Mines Regulation Act (c. 188, R.S.B.C. 1936); and amendments to the above Acts.

Section 2.—Summary of General Production

A special article on the Development of Canada's Mineral Resources in Relation to the Present War Effort, so far as this development had taken place at the middle of 1940, appears at pp. 298-309 of the 1940 Year Book.

The importance of mineral production as compared with other primary industries in Canada is indicated in Chapter VII while its part in the external trade of Canada is dealt with in Chapter XVI, Part II, especially Section 2, Subsection 1, and Section 3, Subsections 2 and 5.

Subsection 1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production

Historical Statistics.—Definite records of the annual value of mineral production go back only to 1886, as given in Table 1, although actual production began with the earliest settlements. The figures given are not strictly comparable throughout the whole period, minor changes having been adopted in methods of computing both the metallic content of ores sold and the valuations of the products. Earlier methods resulted in a somewhat higher value than those now in use would have shown. However, the changes do not interfere with the general usefulness of the figures in showing the broad trends in the mineral industry.

Current Production.—During the period of the War of 1914-18, owing to limited supplies, prices of war metals such as copper, lead and zinc rose to very high levels. Not only were such metals produced in Canada in comparatively small volume even under the stimulus of high prices but the refining of this limited production was largely done outside of Canada. Gold production was also on a relatively small scale, being quite restricted toward the end of the 1914-18 period by abnormally high costs resulting from inflated commodity price-levels.

1.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, 1886-1940

Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita	Year	Total Value	Value per Capita
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2.23	1905.....	69,078,999	11.51	1923.....	214,079,331	23.76
1887.....	10,321,331	2.23	1906.....	79,286,697	12.86	1924.....	209,583,406	22.92
1888.....	12,518,894	2.67	1907.....	86,865,202	13.55	1925.....	226,583,333	24.38
1889.....	14,013,113	2.96	1908.....	85,557,101	12.92	1926.....	240,437,123	25.44
1890.....	16,763,353	3.51	1909.....	91,831,441	13.50	1927.....	247,356,695	25.67
1891.....	18,976,616	3.93	1910.....	106,823,623	15.29	1928.....	274,989,487	27.96
1892.....	16,623,415	3.40	1911.....	103,220,994	14.32	1929.....	310,850,246	31.00
1893.....	20,035,082	4.06	1912.....	135,048,296	18.28	1930.....	279,873,578	27.42
1894.....	19,931,158	4.00	1913.....	145,634,812	19.08	1931 ¹	230,434,726	22.21
1895.....	20,505,917	4.08	1914.....	128,863,075	16.36	1932.....	191,228,225	18.20
1896.....	22,474,256	4.42	1915.....	137,109,171	17.18	1933.....	221,495,253	20.74
1897.....	28,485,023	5.56	1916.....	177,201,534	22.15	1934.....	278,161,590	25.67
1898.....	38,412,431	7.42	1917.....	189,646,821	23.53	1935.....	312,344,457	28.56
1899.....	49,234,005	9.41	1918.....	211,301,897	25.93	1936.....	361,919,372	32.82
1900.....	64,420,877	12.15	1919.....	176,686,390	21.26	1937.....	457,359,092	41.12
1901.....	65,797,911	12.25	1920.....	227,859,665	26.63	1938.....	441,823,237	39.42
1902.....	63,231,836	11.51	1921.....	171,923,342	19.56	1939.....	474,602,059	41.94
1903.....	61,740,513	10.90	1922.....	184,297,242	20.66	1940 ²	529,179,434	46.33
1904.....	60,082,771	10.31						

¹ Beginning with 1931 exchange equalization of gold production is included.

² Subject to revision.

In the years immediately after the War of 1914-18 fundamental and far-reaching developments took place in the metallic mineral industries of Canada. The fall in general commodity prices after 1920 materially reduced the costs of operating gold mines, and this industry expanded rapidly. Valuable deposits of base metals were discovered in northwestern Quebec, and facilities for production on a large scale were constructed there and at Flin Flon on the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the meantime large expansion programs were undertaken in connection with the mining and metallurgical plants associated with the nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, while the discovery of improved metallurgical processes for treating the lead-zinc ores of the great Sullivan mine in British Columbia prepared the way for impressive increases in the production of these metals. These wide developments began to have their effect in the early 1920's and by 1926 the value of mineral production at over \$240,000,000 exceeded that of 1918 or 1920 when the prices of all minerals were much higher. The expansion in operations, production and value continued throughout 1929. During this period of the later

1920's, with its high levels of industrial prosperity and construction activity, the production of fuels, non-metallic minerals excluding fuels, and structural materials made substantial contributions to the total value of minerals.

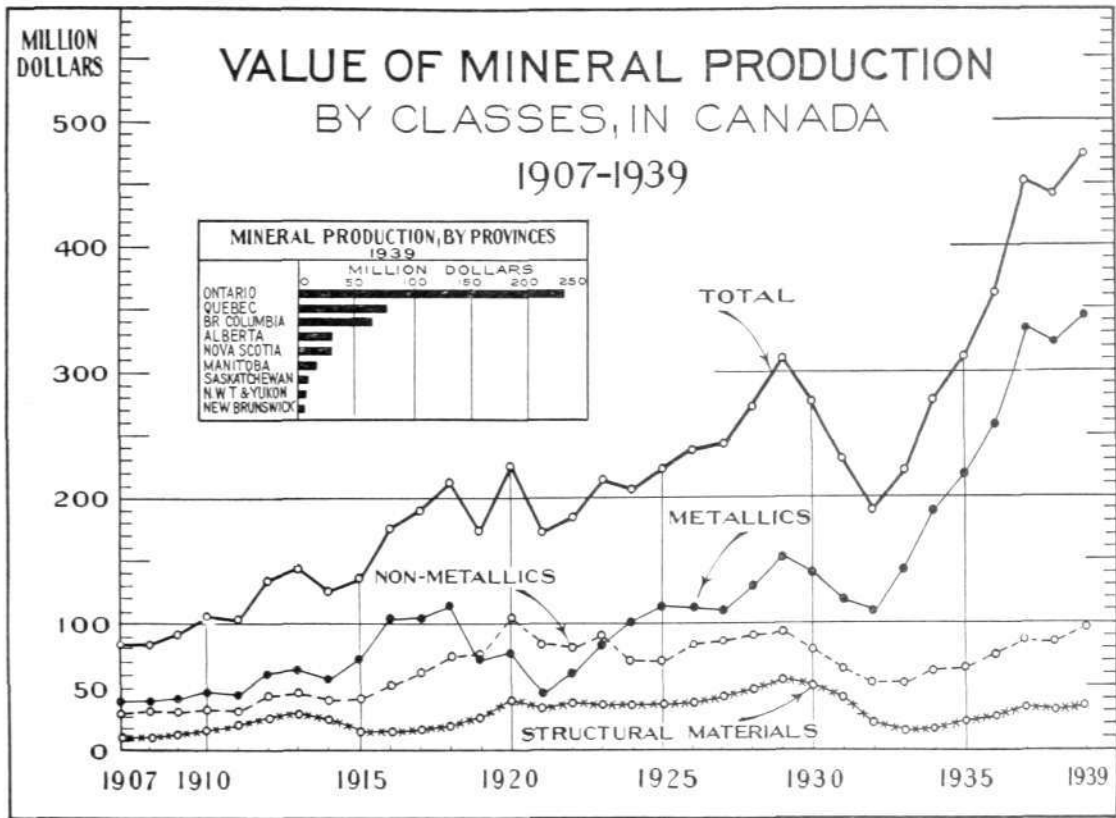
The depression beginning in 1930 had a profound effect upon the production of minerals in Canada. The decline in general commodity prices and the increased price of gold provided a two-fold stimulus to the production of gold and, as in the 1920's, output was increased. Old properties expanded their operations and new districts and mines were discovered, developed and brought into production. Base-metal prices declined to low levels, but the improvements that low prices and competition had brought about in productive facilities during the 1920's, together with the presence in the ores of small but appreciable quantities of precious metals, enabled the producing companies to carry on. After a period of readjustment, production expanded again. However, the serious reduction in industrial and construction operations materially restricted the production of coal, non-metallics other than fuels, and the various structural minerals.

The situation, therefore, prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 was that Canada's mineral industries were in a particularly strong position so far as their ability to make a substantial contribution to the country's war effort was concerned. Such a possible contribution had two aspects, namely:—

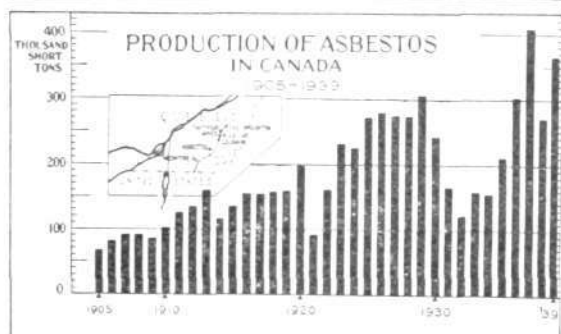
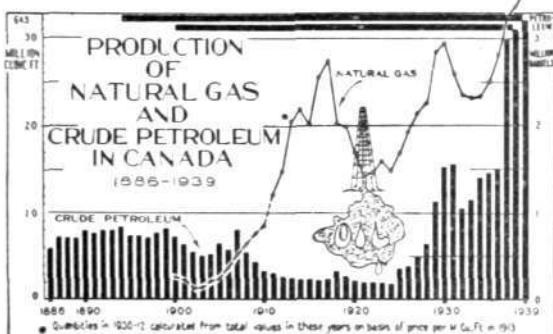
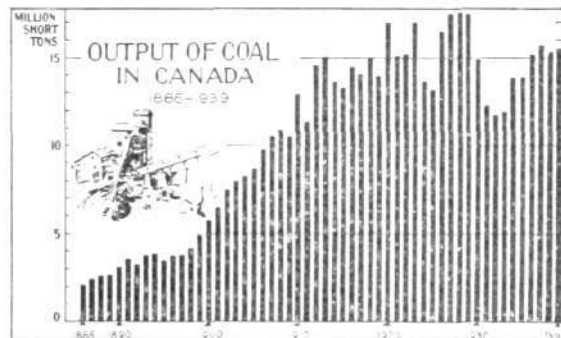
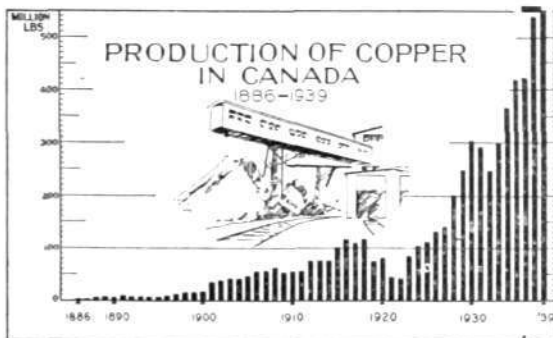
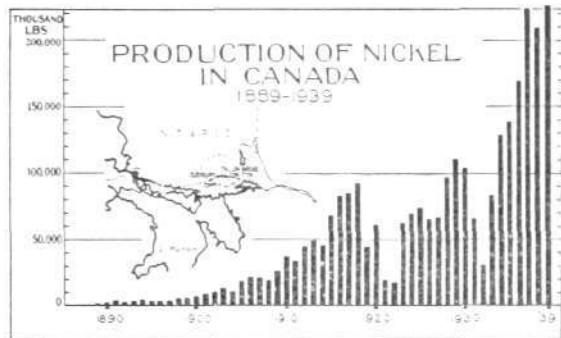
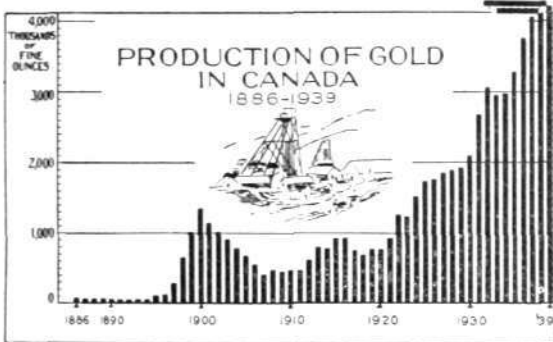
1. The production at reasonable cost of those minerals that are essential for the manufacture of armaments, munitions and other war supplies as well as for domestic civil needs.
2. The creation of essential foreign credits by the production of gold and silver and of other minerals, surplus to national needs, for export sale to other countries.

The production of gold was reaching new high records each year so that in 1939 Canada stood second among the countries of the world with 12·9 p.c. of the total world production. As already indicated, developments in connection with base metals enabled Canadian companies to produce large supplies of copper, nickel, lead and zinc on a low-cost basis. Metallurgical processes had been extended to include final refining operations of sufficient capacity to handle the major part of Canadian production. In this field, while no aluminium ores are mined in Canada, with the availability of low-cost hydro-electric power, metallurgical plants for the production, from imported ores, of refined aluminium on a large scale had been established. At the beginning of the War, producers of all these base metals entered into voluntary agreements with the British Government to sell the surplus above Canadian requirements at practically no advance on the low prices prevailing before the War, thus assuring the British of a supply of these essential materials without the risk of advancing prices.

In the case of fuels, non-metallics other than fuels, and structural materials, productive capacity in Canada for many essential minerals was more than sufficient to provide for the then existing industrial and civil requirements. Thus the expanding demands of war industries and the construction operations necessitated by various features of the war program were readily met.



QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF THREE LEADING METALLIC
AND
THREE NON-METALLIC MINERALS



2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1937-39

Mineral	1937		1938		1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallics						
Antimony..... lb.	48,163	7,394	24,560	2,200	1,225,585	151,469
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃)..... "	1,389,426	41,032	2,175,646	56,538	1,741,917	52,257
Bismuth..... "	5,711	5,654	9,516	9,754	409,449	466,362
Cadmium..... "	745,207	1,222,110	699,138	561,799	939,691	662,209
Chromite..... "	2	43,250	Nil	-	Nil	-
Cobalt..... lb.	507,064	848,145	459,226	790,913	732,561	1,213,454
Copper..... "	530,028,615	68,917,219	571,249,664	56,554,034	608,825,570	60,934,859
Gold..... fine oz.	4,096,213	143,326,493 ³	4,725,117	166,205,990 ³	5,094,379	184,115,951 ³
Iron ore..... ton ¹	Nil	-	Nil	-	123,598	341,594
Lead..... lb.	411,999,484	21,053,173	418,927,660	14,008,941	388,569,550	12,313,768
Manganese ore..... ton ¹	85	817	Nil	-	396	3,688
Mercury..... lb.	2	2	760	760	436	1,226
Molybdenite concentrates..... "	16,500	8,147	13,000	4,500	2,722	816
Nickel..... "	224,905,046	59,507,176	210,572,738	53,914,494	226,105,865	50,920,305
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc..... fine oz.	119,829	3,179,782	130,893	3,677,342	135,402	4,199,622
Platinum..... "	139,377	6,752,816	161,326	5,196,794	148,902	5,222,589
Radium and uranium..... "	4	4	4	4	2	1,121,553
Selenium..... lb.	397,227	687,203	358,929	622,742	150,771	266,714
Silver..... fine oz.	22,977,751	10,312,644	22,219,195	9,660,239	23,163,629	9,378,490
Tellurium..... lb.	41,490	71,777	48,237	82,967	2,940	4,769
Titanium ore..... ton ¹	4,229	26,432	207	1,449	3,694	21,267
Tungsten concentrates..... lb.	Nil	-	Nil	-	8,825	4,917
Zinc..... "	370,337,589	18,153,949	381,506,588	11,723,698	394,533,860	12,108,244
Totals, Metallics	-	334,165,243	-	323,075,154	-	343,506,123
Fuels						
Coal..... ton ¹	15,835,954	48,752,048	14,294,718	43,982,171	15,537,443	48,315,224
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	32,380,991	11,674,802	33,444,791	11,587,450	35,185,146	12,507,307
Peat..... ton ¹	478	2,676	620	3,500	445	2,445
Petroleum, crude..... bbl.	2,943,750	5,399,353	6,966,084	9,230,173	7,826,301	9,846,352
Totals, Fuels	-	65,828,879	-	64,803,294	-	70,671,328
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos..... ton ¹	410,026	14,505,791	289,793	12,890,195	364,472	15,859,212
Barytes..... "	Nil	-	Nil	-	2	3,639
Bituminous sands..... "	35	142	5	5	5	5
Diatomite..... "	643	18,606	398	13,842	301	10,388
Feldspar..... "	21,346	178,222	14,058	129,293	12,500	112,309
Fluorspar..... "	150	2,550	217	3,906	240	4,995
Graphite..... "	2	125,343	2	41,590	2	61,684
Grindstones (incl. pulpstones)..... ton ¹	412	21,429	306	16,198	304	15,278
Gypsum..... "	1,047,187	1,540,483	1,008,799	1,502,265	1,421,934	1,935,127
Iron oxides (ochre)..... "	6,197	83,640	5,821	71,769	6,015	88,418
Lithium minerals..... "	2	1,694	Nil	-	Nil	-
Magnesitic dolomite..... "	2	677,207	2	420,261	2	474,418
Magnesium sulphate..... ton ¹	727	14,456	470	9,400	550	9,900
Mica..... lb.	1,890,376	133,731	1,037,026	80,989	1,995,356 ⁶	145,221 ⁶
Mineral water..... imp. gal.	225,019	20,586	188,309	21,619	123,769	19,105
Nepheline-syenite..... ton ¹	2	121,481	2	142,737	30,766	140,148
Phosphate..... "	100	900	208	1,886	157	1,712
Quartz..... "	1,377,448	1,129,011	1,380,011	961,617	1,582,935	1,100,214
Salt..... "	458,957	1,799,465	440,045	1,912,913	424,500	2,486,632
Silica brick..... M	3,744	181,126	1,788	100,403	2,493	124,807
Soapstone..... ton ¹	2	40,513	2	35,038	5,097	41,471
Sodium carbonate..... "	286	2,574	252	2,268	300	2,400
Sodium sulphate..... "	79,884	618,028	63,009	553,307	71,485	628,151
Sulphur ⁷ "	130,913	1,154,992	112,395	1,044,817	211,278	1,668,025
Talc..... "	12,457	123,301	10,853	109,810	13,144	128,595
Totals, Non-Metallics	-	22,495,271	-	20,066,123	-	25,061,849

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 237.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, 1937-39—concluded

Mineral	1937		1938		1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick—						
Soft Mud Process—						
Face..... M	9,904	175,544	10,838	208,610	10,927	182,376
Common..... M	23,636	316,534	24,104	313,082	26,651	372,116
Stiff Mud Process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M	37,610	735,615	34,179	671,471	45,995	941,696
Common..... M	55,689	755,630	50,734	681,744	51,115	692,224
Dry Press—						
Face..... M	12,565	233,542	13,125	266,039	12,262	242,518
Common..... M	14,136	152,662	15,536	192,741	17,791	236,597
Fancy or ornamental						
brick..... M	55	2,972	63	4,175	68	4,601
Sewer brick..... M	175	2,777	228	3,581	217	4,506
Paving brick..... M	3	131	1	34	157	6,089
Firebrick..... M	2,950	142,827	2,213	113,581	2,331	119,346
Fireclay and other clay ton ¹	8,165	31,068	2,344	17,243	13,159	40,236
Bentonite..... "	163	1,971	1,179	3,659	988	3,441
Fireclay blocks and shapes..	2	75,431	2	73,512	2	95,256
Hollow blocks..... ton ¹	64,526	533,843	70,648	591,416	86,120	714,291
Roofing tile..... No.	60,542	3,302	150,504	5,196	148,291	4,964
Floor tile (quarries)..sq. ft.	73,191	12,169	100,958	15,330	90,812	15,233
Drain tile..... M	11,391	298,970	12,862	322,774	14,360	353,973
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.....	2	790,210	2	778,107	2	813,208
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.	2	232,209	2	235,890	2	282,712
Other clay products.....	2	19,452	2	37,899	2	25,853
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS....	-	4,516,859	-	4,536,084	-	5,151,236
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement..... bbl.	6,168,971	9,095,867	5,519,102	8,241,350	5,731,264	8,511,211
Lime ² ton ¹	549,353	3,824,917	486,922	3,542,652	552,209	4,003,514
Sand and gravel..... "	27,001,301	10,492,696	32,223,882	12,002,554	31,294,341	11,241,102
Stone—						
Granite..... "	1,135,099	1,827,433	705,307	1,379,417	1,102,395	2,119,501
Limestone ³ "	5,542,806	4,673,942	4,288,507	3,864,619	4,149,589	3,817,551
Marble..... "	21,642	88,595	19,375	87,274	14,124	200,054
Sandstone..... "	235,165	343,871	101,853	218,405	176,265	311,830
Slate..... "	900	5,519	979	6,311	1,149	6,760
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....	-	30,352,840	-	29,342,582	-	30,211,523
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....	-	34,869,699	-	33,878,666	-	35,362,759
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds).....	-	457,359,092	-	441,823,237	-	474,602,059

¹ Short tons. ² Not available. ³ Value in Canadian funds. ⁴ Not available for publication.
⁵ Included with petroleum. ⁶ Not including ground mica schist produced in British Columbia.
⁷ Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases. ⁸ Includes relatively large quantities used in the manufacture of chemicals.

Analysis of Current Value and Volume.—In order to interpret more clearly and simply the trends in mineral production in Canada over the period since 1930, Table 3 gives the percentage of the total value contributed by each principal mineral in each year. Values upon which percentages in this table are based are the annual values of mineral production expressed in Canadian currency as published in Tables 1 and 2.

3.—Percentages of the Total Value of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1930-39

Mineral	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
METALLICS										
Cobalt.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Copper.....	13.6	10.6	8.0	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.9	15.1	12.8	12.8
Gold.....	15.5	24.4	37.4	38.0	36.9	37.0	36.3	31.3	37.6	38.8
Lead.....	4.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.1	2.6
Nickel.....	8.7	6.7	3.8	9.1	11.6	11.3	12.1	13.0	12.2	10.7
Platinum metals.....	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Radium and uranium products.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.2
Silver.....	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Zinc.....	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.6
TOTALS, METALLICS¹	51.0	52.0	58.6	66.4	69.7	71.0	71.7	73.1	73.1	72.4
FUELS										
Coal.....	18.9	18.1	19.4	16.3	15.1	13.4	12.7	10.7	10.0	10.2
Natural gas.....	3.7	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.6
Petroleum.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.1
TOTALS, FUELS¹	24.4	23.9	25.7	21.6	19.5	17.5	16.6	14.4	14.7	14.9
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)										
Asbestos.....	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3
Gypsum.....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Quartz.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Salt.....	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sulphur.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
TOTALS, NON-METALLICS¹	5.4	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.3
CLAY PRODUCTS										
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS	3.8	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS										
Cement.....	6.3	6.9	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Lime.....	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sand and gravel.....	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.4
Stone.....	4.7	4.9	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS	15.4	15.9	9.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.3
Grand Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes minor items not specified.² Not available.

Although the year 1926 was not a normal year in mineral production to the same extent as in some other productive fields, the rapid changes that have resulted from circumstances arising since 1926 can be seen more clearly by using it as a base year. Table 4 shows the indexes of volume of mineral production, using 1926 as the base year, by principal minerals, for the period 1928-39.

4.—Indexes of Volume of Mineral Production, by Principal Minerals, 1928-39
(1926=100)

Mineral	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
METALLICS												
Cobalt.....	143.9	139.8	104.4	78.4	73.8	70.2	89.5	102.5	133.5	76.3	69.1	110.2
Copper.....	152.3	186.4	228.0	219.6	186.1	225.4	274.1	314.8	316.3	398.2	429.2	457.4
Gold.....	107.8	109.9	119.8	153.6	173.5	168.1	169.4	187.3	213.7	233.5	269.4	290.4
Lead.....	119.1	115.1	117.3	94.2	90.2	93.9	122.0	119.5	135.0	145.2	147.6	136.9
Nickel.....	147.2	167.8	157.9	99.9	46.2	126.7	195.8	210.8	258.3	342.2	320.4	344.1
Platinum metals.....	110.8	131.5	357.4	470.3	287.2	260.3	1220.8	1106.8	1331.9	1463.9	1694.4	1454.6
Silver.....	98.1	103.4	118.2	91.9	82.0	67.9	73.4	74.3	82.0	102.7	99.3	103.5
Zinc.....	123.1	131.6	178.5	158.2	114.9	132.8	199.1	213.9	222.2	247.0	254.4	263.1
FUELS												
Coal.....	106.6	106.2	90.3	74.3	71.2	72.2	83.8	84.3	92.4	96.1	86.7	94.3
Natural gas.....	117.6	147.8	152.9	134.7	121.9	120.5	120.6	129.7	146.4	168.6	174.1	183.2
Petroleum.....	171.3	306.6	417.7	423.3	286.6	314.3	387.1	396.9	411.7	807.7	1911.4	2147.5
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)												
Asbestos.....	97.7	109.5	86.7	58.8	44.0	56.7	55.8	99.8	107.8	146.8	103.7	130.4
Gypsum.....	141.0	137.1	121.2	97.7	49.6	43.4	52.2	61.3	94.4	118.5	114.2	160.9
Quartz.....	121.7	114.6	97.5	84.3	81.5	80.1	117.4	100.4	451.0 ¹	593.5 ¹	594.6 ¹	682.1 ¹
Salt.....	114.1	125.8	103.5	98.7	100.4	106.7	122.6	137.2	149.0	174.8	167.6	161.7
Sulphur ²	100.0	110.9	97.8	129.8	137.8	148.7	133.6	174.8	316.5	339.2	291.3	547.5
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS³												
Cement.....	126.6	141.1	126.7	116.7	51.7	34.5	43.5	41.9	51.8	70.9	63.4	65.8
Lime.....	122.9	162.9	118.6	83.3	77.5	78.2	88.9	98.0	113.2	132.7	117.6	133.4
Sand and gravel.....	164.2	162.7	166.8	127.1	84.6	68.6	86.8	124.0	129.3	157.8	188.3	182.9
Stone.....	129.0	150.4	156.2	131.3	73.3	45.9	63.7	67.5	77.9	108.4	80.0	85.1

¹ Beginning 1936 includes low-grade natural silica sand used as non-ferrous smelter flux. ² 1928=100, previous years not being comparable. ³ Excluding clay products.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production

Since 1907, Ontario has been the principal mineral-producing province of Canada and, in recent years, has contributed about 50 p.c. of the total mineral production of the Dominion. 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. In 1938 Ontario's production was 49.7 p.c. of the total and in 1939, 49.0 p.c. For many years, British Columbia—where most of the important metals are found and substantial quantities of coal exist—was firmly entrenched in second place. However, since 1930, Quebec has challenged British Columbia's position, having taken over second place in the two latest years. Whereas formerly non-metallics (especially asbestos) and structural materials made up nearly all of the mineral production of Quebec, more than half the value is now made up of metals, particularly gold and copper. Quebec's production in 1938 and 1939 was, respectively, 15.6 p.c. and 16.3 p.c. of the total, while British Columbia accounted for 14.6 p.c. in 1938 and 13.7 p.c. in 1939. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the most important coal-producing provinces. The discovery and development of the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon orebodies resulted in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan becoming important producers of base metals and gold and silver. Alberta, besides being a big producer of coal, is the most important province for the production of petroleum and natural gas, and this activity has shown a rapid increase in recent years.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899-1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911-24, inclusive, at p. 323 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	2,521,538
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 ¹
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 ¹
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 ¹
1935..	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 ¹
1936..	26,672,278	2,587,891	49,736,919	184,532,892	11,315,527	6,970,397	23,305,726	54,407,036	2,390,706 ¹
1937..	30,314,188	2,763,643	65,160,215	230,042,517	15,751,645	10,271,463	25,597,117	73,555,798	3,902,506 ¹
1938..	26,253,645	3,802,565	68,965,594	219,810,994	17,173,002	7,782,847	28,966,272	64,549,130	4,528,188 ¹
1939..	30,746,200	3,949,433	77,335,998	232,519,948	17,137,930	8,794,090	30,691,617	65,216,745	8,210,098 ¹

¹ Includes production of the Northwest Territories.

Table 6 shows the different minerals that made up the mineral production of each province and also the particular province or provinces that contributed to the production of each mineral in Canada in 1939.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1939

NOTE.—Quantities and values of minerals produced during 1939 in Yukon were: gold, 87,745 fine oz., \$3,171,192; lead, 7,544,632 lb., \$239,089; silver, 3,830,864 fine oz., \$1,551,040; total \$4,961,321; and in the Northwest Territories: copper, 42,382 lb., \$4,277; gold, 51,914 fine oz., \$1,876,224; radium and uranium products, \$1,121,553; silver, 483,874 fine oz., \$195,911; natural gas, 1,500 M cu. ft., \$335; petroleum, 20,191 bbl., \$50,477; total, \$3,248,777. For the Dominion totals for individual minerals, see Table 2. Dashes in this table indicate that there was no production recorded. The ton referred to is the short ton of 2,000 pounds.

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallics								
Antimony..... lb.	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224,385
\$	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,321
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃).. lb.	-	-	¹	1,741,917	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	52,257	-	-	-	-
Bismuth..... lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,449
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,362
Cadmium..... lb.	-	-	-	-	73,830	66,608	-	799,253
\$	-	-	-	-	52,029	46,939	-	563,241
Chromite..... ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cobalt..... lb.	-	-	-	732,561	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	1,213,454	-	-	-	-
Copper..... lb.	1,269,179	-	117,233,897	328,429,665	70,458,890	18,133,149	-	73,253,403
\$	128,086	-	11,831,749	32,637,305	7,110,711	1,829,997	-	7,392,734
Gold ² fine oz.	29,943	-	953,377	3,086,076	180,875	77,120	359	626,970
\$	1,082,170	-	34,455,998	111,533,873	6,537,003	2,787,194	12,974	22,659,323
Iron ore..... ton	-	-	-	123,598	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	341,594	-	-	-	-
Lead..... lb.	2,545,122	-	-	39,130	-	-	-	378,440,666
\$	80,655	-	-	1,240	-	-	-	11,992,784
Manganese ore.. ton	4	392	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	88	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercury..... lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226
Molybdenite (concentrates).. lb.	-	-	2,240	482	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	600	216	-	-	-	-
Nickel..... lb.	-	-	-	226,105,865	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	50,920,305	-	-	-	-

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 243.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1939—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Metallies—conc.								
Palladium, rhodium, fine oz.	-	-	-	135,402	-	-	-	-
iridium... \$	-	-	-	4,199,622	-	-	-	-
Platinum... fine oz.	-	-	-	148,877	-	-	-	25
\$	-	-	-	5,221,712	-	-	-	877
Radium and uranium ² \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selenium..... lb.	-	-	23,841	126,930	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	42,175	224,539	-	-	-	-
Silver..... fine oz.	173,877	-	1,167,444	4,689,422	1,028,485	1,141,600	32	10,648,031
\$	70,399	-	472,675	1,898,653	416,413	462,211	13	4,311,175
Tellurium..... lb.	-	-	2,940	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	4,769	-	-	-	-	-
Titanium ore... ton	-	-	3,694	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	21,267	-	-	-	-	-
Tungsten concentrates. lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,825
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,917
Zinc..... lb.	9,152,856	-	28,758,759	-	40,302,747	37,278,001	-	279,041,497
\$	280,901	-	882,606	-	1,236,891	1,144,062	-	8,563,784
Totals, Metallies..... \$	1,642,447	3,600	47,711,839	208,244,770	15,353,047	6,270,403	12,987	56,107,744
Fuels								
Coal..... ton	7,051,176	468,421	-	-	1,138	959,595	5,519,208	1,537,905
\$	25,611,271	1,566,359	-	-	3,110	1,255,142	14,415,281	5,464,061
Natural gas. cu. ft.	-	606,382	-	11,966,581	600	96,423	22,513,660	-
\$	-	292,403	-	7,261,928	180	36,640	4,915,821	-
Peat..... ton	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	2,445	-	-	-	-
Petroleum, crude. bbl.	-	22,799	-	206,379	-	-	7,576,932	-
\$	-	32,082	-	401,430	-	-	9,362,363	-
Totals, Fuels... \$	25,611,271	1,890,844	-	7,665,803	3,290	1,291,782	28,693,465	5,464,061
Non-Metallies (Excluding Fuels)								
Asbestos..... ton	-	-	364,454	18	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	15,858,492	720	-	-	-	-
Barytes..... ton	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	3,639	-	-	-	-
Diatomite..... ton	279	-	-	5	-	-	-	17
\$	9,661	-	-	280	-	-	-	447
Feldspar..... ton	-	-	5,399	7,061	40	-	-	-
\$	-	-	60,923	51,056	330	-	-	-
Fluorspar..... ton	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	4,995	-	-	-	-
Graphite..... \$	-	-	-	61,684	-	-	-	-
Grindstones (includes pulp stones, etc.) ton	152	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	5,616	9,652	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gypsum..... ton	1,298,618	29,765	-	59,440	15,961	-	-	18,150
\$	1,340,830	134,286	-	260,792	98,578	-	-	100,641
Iron oxides (ochre). ton	-	-	5,465	-	-	-	-	550
\$	-	-	82,501	-	-	-	-	5,917
Magnesitic-dolomite..... \$	-	-	474,418	-	-	-	-	-
Magnesium sulphate. ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,900
Mica..... lb.	-	-	867,396	1,127,960	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	122,243	22,978	-	-	-	-
Mineral imp. waters. gal.	-	-	104,629	19,140	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	17,503	1,602	-	-	-	-
Nepheline-syenite. ton	-	-	-	30,766	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	140,148	-	-	-	-
Phosphate..... ton	-	-	157	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	1,712	-	-	-	-	-
Quartz..... ton	10,574	-	104,827	1,333,342	-	134,192	-	-
\$	18,927	-	369,172	665,148	-	46,967	-	-
Salt..... ton	47,885	-	-	370,843	2,453	-	3,319	-
\$	213,029	-	-	2,200,189	35,888	-	37,526	-
Silica brick..... M	1,890	-	-	603	-	-	-	-
\$	75,212	-	-	49,595	-	-	-	-

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 243.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1939—continued

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Non-Metallies (Excluding Fuels)—concluded								
Soapstone ⁵ton	-	-	5,097	-	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	41,471	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium carbonate. ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400
Sodium sulphate. ton	-	-	-	-	-	71,455	30	-
\$	-	-	-	-	-	627,965	186	-
Sulphur ⁶ton	-	-	61,476	16,126	-	-	-	133,676
\$	-	-	275,951	161,260	-	-	-	1,230,814
Talc.....ton	-	-	-	13,144	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	128,595	-	-	-	-
Totals, Non-Metallies.....\$	1,663,275	143,948	17,304,386	3,752,681	134,796	674,932	37,712	1,350,119
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials								
CLAY PRODUCTS								
Clay—								
Fireclay.....ton	2,522	-	-	-	-	6,931	-	592
\$	7,720	-	-	-	-	15,020	-	8,084
Bentonite.....ton	-	-	-	-	99	-	889	-
\$	-	-	-	-	591	-	2,850	-
Other clay...ton	-	-	-	222	-	2,892	-	-
\$	-	-	-	666	-	8,746	-	-
Brick—Soft Mud Process—								
Face.....M	2	-	462	9,295	-	-	99	1,069
\$	35	-	5,348	160,321	-	-	2,566	14,106
Common.....M	233	-	2,683	13,863	3,716	25	2,360	3,771
\$	2,412	-	23,285	200,089	57,152	300	35,413	53,465
Stiff Mud Process—(wire cut)								
Face.....M	538	2,334	17,580	24,281	300	324	216	420
\$	13,461	37,752	351,445	502,264	11,299	8,076	3,010	14,389
Common....M	4,202	3,036	27,902	12,840	83	546	1,431	1,075
\$	58,581	40,322	363,852	193,970	902	5,260	12,344	16,993
Dry Press—								
Face.....M	-	-	1,897	8,385	-	87	1,681	212
\$	-	-	48,277	165,348	-	2,997	17,151	8,745
Common....M	-	-	8,928	2,742	-	-	6,121	-
\$	-	-	142,844	39,879	-	-	53,874	-
Fancy or ornamental brick. M	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	4,601	-	-	-	-
Sewer brick...M	-	-	-	217	-	-	-	-
\$	-	-	-	4,506	-	-	-	-
Paving brick. M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,089
Firebrick....M	3	-	-	-	-	474	30	1,824
\$	123	-	-	-	-	26,300	1,297	91,626
Fireclay blocks and shapes... \$	813	-	-	-	-	73,990	-	20,453
Structural Tile—								
Hollow								
blocks.....ton	5,385	2,377	27,230	41,856	551	790	4,989	2,942
\$	50,713	19,341	235,581	329,951	5,258	7,835	37,952	27,660
Roofing tile. No.	-	-	-	110,869	-	-	-	37,422
\$	-	-	-	3,599	-	-	-	1,365
Floor tile sq. ft (quarries). \$	-	-	-	90,292	-	-	-	520
Drain tile.....M	-	-	-	15,163	-	-	-	70
\$	233	43	649	12,193	76	5	77	1,084
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... \$	7,512	1,588	24,876	274,846	3,690	200	3,129	38,132
Pottery, glazed or unglazed... \$	195,218	-	78,447	377,550	-	-	111,476	50,517
Other clay products..... \$	-	30,593	-	60,692	-	50	180,017	11,360
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS.... \$	339,952	129,985	1,274,776	2,346,638	78,892	148,774	461,079	371,140

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 243.

6.—Detailed Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, 1939—concluded

Mineral	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials—concluded								
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS								
Cement.....bbl.	-	-	3,027,759	1,709,263	343,717	-	377,846	272,679
\$	-	-	4,035,294	2,437,777	773,363	-	744,357	520,420
Lime*.....ton	14,781	18,675	161,112	302,259	20,032	-	12,499	22,851
\$	129,511	151,898	983,072	2,236,952	196,190	-	108,632	197,259
Sand and gravel. ton	2,139,427	3,373,303	10,050,985	9,350,875	1,363,593	1,913,995	817,168	2,284,995
\$	1,225,827	1,363,051	2,703,032	3,537,216	514,404	408,199	619,105	870,268
Stone ²ton	49,835	75,409	2,528,355	2,437,594	36,143	-	3,048	313,138
\$	133,917	266,107	3,323,599	2,298,111	83,948	-	14,280	335,734
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS... \$	1,489,255	1,781,056	11,044,997	10,510,056	1,567,905	408,199	1,486,374	1,923,681
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.... \$	1,829,207	1,911,041	12,319,773	12,856,694	1,646,797	556,973	1,947,453	2,294,821
Grand Totals. \$	30,746,200	3,949,433	77,335,995	232,519,948	17,137,930	8,791,090	30,691,617	65,216,745

¹ Arsenic recovered from gold ores but not sold or shipped. ² Current values in Canadian funds.
³ See headnote to this table. ⁴ Data not available. ⁵ Includes some talc. ⁶ Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid and elemental sulphur made from waste smelter gases. ⁷ Includes crucibles. ⁸ Includes relatively large quantities used as chemicals.

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals— Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in the Mineral 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. Additional data published at irregular intervals, include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid, and net value of sales.

The figures for "net income from sales" of industries given in Tables 7 and 8 are those reported by the operators, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments by producers and the additional values obtained when the smelting of ores is completed in Canada. The totals indicate more nearly the actual returns to the different industries than do the values for the minerals 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 fuel, electricity, and other supplies consumed in the production process. Some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works, especially in the production of aluminium where imported ore only is used. 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 7 and 8 include products not of Canadian origin.

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. Uncertainties in the capital accounts of mining enterprises are explained more fully at pp. 324-325 of the 1940 Year Book.

Employees.—Tables 7 and 8 also show 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.—Statistics are collected annually of expenditures for fuel and electricity, but the figures prior to 1935 given in Tables 7 and 8 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. Special investigations were made to obtain an estimate of these expenditures in 1934, 1935 and 1937* and a summary of the results is given at pp. 355-356 of the 1937 Year Book and at pp. 328-329 of the 1939 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years

Developments since 1929.—Following 1929 the mining industry was affected by the world-wide economic disturbances and by drastic declines in the prices of most of the principal metals, especially copper, lead, zinc, and silver. On the other hand, the price of gold has risen by about 69 p.c. since 1931. 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 results of these surveys are given in the special reports on the "Consumption of Supplies by the Canadian Mining Industry" for 1934 and 1935, and in special bulletins on the consumption of supplies by the gold-mining and the base-metal mining, smelting, and refining industries in 1937, published by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

the base-metal industries, metal production has expanded again, and while the net sales in 1939 were not on a comparable basis with those of 1929, employees were 87 p.c. above, and salaries and wages 96 p.c. above 1929. While the outbreak of war in Europe in September exercised little appreciable effect upon the production of minerals in 1939, it is probable that the armament programs that preceded the conflict had been a factor in the increasing activity of various metallic mineral industries.

Among the fuel industries the demand for coal declined during the depression years owing to reduced requirements in industrial and railway 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. A large measure of recovery has taken place in this group of industries, especially in the production of non-metallic minerals other than fuels.

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 that had 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 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 has been accompanied by a welcome change to a rising trend in the production of clay products and other structural materials, although these industries are still at a low level compared with the period prior to 1929.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1929-39, and by Provinces, 1939

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 sales 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 at 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 at the production process. In the table below, however, to facilitate comparison with previous years, figures for 1935 are given to show deductions and resultant net by both methods, and figures since then on the new basis only.

Group and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power ¹	Net Sales ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
METALLICS						
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	119,790,072
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
1936.....	867	507,796,987	46,455	72,016,670	151,846,099 ¹	173,588,815 ²
1937.....	1,000	584,692,790	55,046	90,798,501	188,371,440 ¹	211,444,303 ²
1938.....	883	583,631,536	56,491	94,466,952	268,514,346 ^{1,4}	276,885,288 ²
1939.....	785	574,099,672	58,225	98,570,473	260,417,691 ^{1,4}	278,367,293 ²
					249,452,335 ^{1,4}	286,895,798 ²

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 247.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1929-39,
and by Provinces, 1939—continued

Group and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power ¹	Net Sales ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
FUELS						
1929.....	5,346	264,885,834	33,913	48,400,214	3,992,299	72,508,890
1930.....	5,034	274,164,992	32,982	42,129,818	3,993,225	64,834,559
1931.....	5,242	264,419,494	30,761	32,508,967	3,390,919	50,729,036
1932.....	5,121	255,635,299	28,966	27,557,881	3,220,355	46,641,426
1933.....	5,190	243,650,488	27,460	24,803,285	3,404,904	45,093,269
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
1936.....	6,072	220,659,487	30,045	32,628,645	13,876,051 ¹	36,692,659 ²
1937.....	6,099	236,032,476	30,850	36,470,163	8,677,204 ¹	47,354,595 ²
1938.....	6,223	242,324,005	30,934	33,862,014	9,926,557 ¹	51,092,131 ²
1939.....	6,251	239,583,899	30,242	35,825,194	9,150,977 ¹	52,942,261 ²
1939.....	6,251	239,583,899	30,242	35,825,194	9,734,267 ¹	58,007,938 ²
NON-METALLICS (EXCLUDING FUELS)						
1929.....	148	52,416,662	6,167	7,202,099	2,041,474	21,087,298
1930.....	157	54,611,604	5,373	5,722,857	1,792,258	15,228,796
1931.....	132	60,748,865	3,314	3,522,266	1,479,755	10,900,174
1932.....	125	46,659,538	2,688	2,360,438	1,277,247	7,748,430
1933.....	137	40,146,295	3,072	2,506,322	1,290,350	9,818,936
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
1936.....	152	36,398,319	4,723	4,652,169	2,829,074 ¹	9,046,485 ²
1937.....	172	37,546,148	6,294	6,729,395	3,593,551 ¹	12,120,887 ²
1938.....	167	38,570,095	5,933	6,322,332	5,392,536 ¹	15,950,419 ²
1939.....	199	39,148,011	6,175	6,850,352	4,365,127 ¹	14,659,821 ²
1939.....	199	39,148,011	6,175	6,850,352	5,170,228 ¹	18,699,491 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
1936.....	6,138	94,208,302	9,776	7,468,738	3,962,091 ¹	19,253,309 ²
1937.....	8,137	99,073,560	13,224	10,294,325	4,718,167 ¹	21,052,574 ²
1938.....	6,857	89,722,416	13,917	10,992,702	6,001,510 ¹	28,868,189 ²
1939.....	7,004	88,943,803	13,299	11,107,189	5,432,367 ¹	28,446,299 ²
1939.....	7,004	88,943,803	13,299	11,107,189	5,753,942 ¹	29,628,817 ²
Grand Totals, 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.....	12,898	777,500,099	80,256	100,080,559	18,356,832	302,976,229
1936.....	13,229	859,063,095	90,999	116,766,222 ⁵	172,513,315 ¹	238,581,268 ²
1937.....	15,408	957,344,974	105,414	144,292,384	205,360,362 ¹	291,972,359 ²
1938.....	14,130	954,248,052	107,275	145,644,000	289,834,949 ¹	372,796,027 ²
1939.....	14,239	941,775,385	107,941	152,353,208	279,366,162 ¹	374,415,674 ²
1939.....	14,239	941,775,385	107,941	152,353,208	270,110,772 ¹	393,232,044 ²

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 247.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Groups, 1929-39, and by Provinces, 1939—concluded

Year and Province	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Fuel and Electricity for Heat and Power ¹	Net Sales ²
1939	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia and P.E.I....	914	52,580,559	15,202	17,371,518	5,450,671	23,504,419
New Brunswick.....	426	4,466,757	3,263	2,311,835	329,538	3,600,454
Quebec.....	4,137	179,371,057	20,872	25,689,382	81,840,188	81,600,118
Ontario.....	6,380	397,025,573	37,233	63,220,042	119,307,190	188,867,969
Manitoba.....	260	36,516,216	3,027	4,541,992	16,217,955	12,401,404
Saskatchewan.....	258	18,838,439	2,026	2,347,264	6,749,197	6,391,404
Alberta.....	709	121,311,648	10,548	13,097,818	3,508,845	26,049,861
British Columbia.....	1,130	119,437,585	14,769	21,698,690	34,754,310	45,419,651
Yukon.....	10	10,117,207	728	1,605,671	1,598,650	3,803,985
Northwest Territories....	15	2,110,344	273	468,996	354,228	1,592,779

¹ Exclusive of fuel and electricity used in metallurgical processes, except for the footnoted figures for 1935-39, which include all fuel and electricity (whether for metallurgical processes or not) and also the cost of consumable supplies. ² See headnote. ³ This is "net income from sales"; see headnote. ⁴ Includes cost of freight and treatment charges reported for the first time in 1937. They were formerly deducted by the shipper of metal-bearing ores in reporting the value of such ores shipped. ⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—Principal Mineral Industries

A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1938 and 1939 is presented in Table 8. Gold mining had, in 1939, the largest labour force, having exceeded coal mining for the third year in succession. Employment in the gold industry is much less subject to seasonal fluctuations and expenditures on salaries and wages are considerably greater than those of the coal-mining industry. The smelting and refining industry was third in the number of employees and in salaries and wages paid.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 7, p. 245.

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Consumable Supplies	Net Income from Sales ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Metallies						
Alluvial gold..... 1938	113	12,846,973	1,071	2,056,936	288,370	3,753,052
..... 1939	104	9,844,524	1,012	1,439,765	318,613	4,204,974
Auriferous quartz..... 1938	550	251,203,802	29,647	50,462,092	28,674,805 ²	114,472,106
..... 1939	474	248,692,569	30,622	53,206,225	30,380,927 ²	129,633,245
Copper-gold-silver..... 1938	39	65,416,729	5,577	8,921,465	20,544,691 ²	28,795,492
..... 1939	30	58,867,620	6,083	9,920,591	24,978,891 ²	26,182,577
Silver-cobalt..... 1938	30	2,696,217	297	386,851	446,070 ²	288,293
..... 1939	43	2,461,556	323	412,728	237,096 ²	653,032
Silver-lead-zinc..... 1938	105	30,386,714	1,640	3,027,915	5,068,253 ²	18,483,945
..... 1939	83	23,664,620	1,646	2,803,057	4,699,242 ²	13,555,609
Nickel-copper..... 1938	11	35,363,940	5,342	9,916,179	5,174,237 ²	25,491,028
..... 1939	7	35,307,319	5,759	10,960,710	6,117,331 ²	32,259,124
Miscellaneous metals. 1938	19	1,380,035	129	145,551	16,906	-7,997
..... 1939	31	3,074,999	331	455,278	175,573	349,404
Smelting and refining. 1938	13	194,337,126	12,788	19,549,963	200,204,359	87,091,374
..... 1939	13	192,155,465	12,449	19,372,119	182,544,662	80,057,833
Totals, Metallies..... 1938	883	583,631,536	56,491	91,466,952	260,417,691²	278,367,293
..... 1939	785	574,099,672	58,225	98,570,473	249,452,335²	286,885,798

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 248.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Industry and Year	Plants or Mines	Capital Employed	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Purchased Fuel, Electricity and Consumable Supplies	Net Income from Sales ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Fuels						
Coal.....1938	498	111,495,137	27,074	28,699,781	7,926,328	34,207,513
1939	510	109,072,484	26,472	30,720,991	8,203,815	38,062,870
Natural gas.....1938	3,325	79,143,830	1,966	2,506,121	82,887	9,748,677
1939	3,352	78,409,338	1,990	2,536,220	98,397	10,634,146
Petroleum.....1938	2,400	51,685,038	1,894	2,656,112	1,141,762	8,936,071
1939	2,389	52,102,077	1,780	2,567,983	1,432,055	9,310,922
Totals, Fuels.....1938	6,223	242,324,005	30,934	33,862,914	9,150,977	52,942,261
1939	6,251	239,583,899	30,242	35,825,194	9,734,267	58,007,938
Non-Metallics (Excluding Fuels)						
Asbestos.....1938	9	22,008,771	3,711	4,024,363	3,187,725	9,702,470
1939	9	22,489,233	3,784	4,347,064	3,463,513	12,395,699
Feldspar, quartz, and nepheline-syenite....1938	32	1,605,136	375	342,248	168,509	1,065,138
1939	43	1,591,015	338	330,170	178,721	1,173,950
Gypsum.....1938	15	7,325,412	623	528,027	239,306	1,262,959
1939	17	6,806,907	714	692,158	299,319	1,635,808
Iron oxides.....1938	6	200,057	37	31,557	8,124	63,645
1939	7	215,445	38	26,916	8,194	80,224
Mica.....1938	40	159,758	156	74,424	19,247	61,742
1939	61	230,337	224	112,653	19,014	128,307
Salt.....1938	9	4,270,799	562	786,720	309,080	1,603,833
1939	9	4,447,204	547	741,736	784,778	2,173,204
Talc and soapstone....1938	6	212,491	75	59,426	23,907	120,941
1939	6	239,835	65	60,512	22,332	147,734
Miscellaneous ²1938	50	2,787,671	394	475,567	409,229	779,093
1939	47	3,128,035	465	539,143	394,357	964,565
Totals, Non-Metallics.....1938	167	38,570,095	5,933	6,322,332	4,365,127	14,659,821
1939	199	39,148,011	6,175	6,859,352	5,170,228	18,699,491
Clay Products and Other Structural Materials						
CLAY PRODUCTS						
Brick, tile, and sewer pipe.....1938	147	17,756,732	2,125	2,009,836	1,039,148	3,284,486
1939	141	17,614,307	2,055	2,072,351	1,093,160	3,852,837
Stoneware and pottery.....1938	5	311,810	117	100,397	14,701	197,749
1939	8	326,435	110	89,337	14,338	190,901
TOTALS, CLAY PRODUCTS.....1938	152	18,068,542	2,242	2,110,233	1,053,849	3,482,235
1939	149	17,940,742	2,165	2,161,688	1,107,498	4,043,738
OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS						
Cement.....1938	8	52,299,046	1,034	1,306,331	2,293,584	5,947,766
1939	8	51,251,358	1,001	1,297,542	2,238,039	6,273,172
Lime.....1938	53	4,881,214	867	795,068	939,989	2,602,663
1939	59	4,802,983	937	849,468	1,052,012	2,951,502
Sand and gravel.....1938	6,094	3,286,340	6,959	4,482,916	254,595	11,747,959
1939	6,215	2,735,690	6,120	3,981,913	274,509	10,966,593
Stone.....1938	550	11,187,274	2,815	2,298,154	890,350	4,665,676
1939	573	12,213,030	3,076	2,816,578	1,081,884	5,393,812
TOTALS, OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.....1938	6,705	71,653,874	11,675	8,882,469	4,378,518	24,964,064
1939	6,855	71,003,061	11,134	8,945,501	4,646,444	25,585,079
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials....1938	6,857	89,722,416	13,917	10,992,702	5,432,367	28,446,299
1939	7,004	88,943,803	13,299	11,107,189	5,753,942	29,628,817
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries....1938	14,130	954,248,052	107,275	145,644,000	279,366,162	374,415,674
1939	14,239	941,775,385	107,941	152,353,208	270,110,772	393,232,044

¹ See headnote to Table 7, p. 245.
Table 7, p. 247.)

² Includes freight and treatment charges. (See footnote 4, Table 7, p. 247.)
³ Includes natural abrasives; also a small production of peat, normally included in fuels.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals

The metals of chief importance in Canada are cobalt, copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, those of the platinum group, radium, silver, and zinc. These are dealt with in separate subsections in alphabetical order. In addition, there are a number of others produced in minor quantities, principally as by-products in the treatment of metalliferous ores, and their production during the three latest available years is shown in Table 2, while their production by provinces in 1939 appears in Table 6.

Subsection 1.—Cobalt

For almost two decades prior to 1925, the major portion of the world supply of cobalt was derived from the orebodies of the Cobalt district, which were discovered in 1903, and carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth, and arsenic. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in Africa in the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and French Morocco, and the introduction into world markets of cobalt from these sources has increased world production while Canadian production declined after 1925. However, since the outbreak of war in 1939, demands for the metal have stimulated renewed activity in some of the old Ontario mines, although operations are principally of a salvage or clean-up nature.

9.—Production of Cobalt in Canada, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1904 to 1924, inclusive, will be found at p. 334 of the 1939 Year Book. Production for 1940 is not published.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1925.....	1,116,492	2,328,517	1933.....	466,702	597,752
1926.....	664,778	1,136,014	1934.....	594,671	592,497
1927.....	880,590	1,764,534	1935.....	681,419	512,705
1928.....	956,590	1,672,320	1936.....	887,591	804,676
1929.....	929,415	1,801,915	1937.....	507,064	848,145
1930.....	694,163	1,144,007	1938.....	459,226	790,913
1931.....	521,051	651,179	1939.....	732,561	1,213,454
1932.....	490,631	587,957			

Subsection 2.—Copper

The earliest important copper-mining district in Canada was in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Operations ceased in this part of Canada during mid-summer, 1939. Production from the Sudbury district became important about 1889, and from the mines of British Columbia about 1896. From 1898 to 1929 British Columbia was the leading copper-producing province. Production came from the Rossland and Boundary districts, the Copper Mountain mine, and the Britannia and Hidden Creek mines along the coast. Shortly after the War of 1914-18, large development programs were carried out in connection with the Noranda, Waite-Amulet and other copper-producing properties of western Quebec, with the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon properties in western Manitoba, and a

very large expansion program at the nickel-copper properties of Sudbury. The effect of these developments has been the tremendous increase since 1927 in the production of copper and nickel as well as associated metals such as platinum, palladium, selenium, and tellurium. Modern and efficient mining methods and plants, and the presence, usually, of appreciable quantities of precious metals in the ores have made possible the profitable production of copper even under the relatively low prices prevailing since 1930.

Copper is usually considered as second to iron in importance among war metals, more because of the large quantities required in the application of ordinary industrial processes to war needs than for its specific military uses. Not only have sources of production been broadened and enlarged, but the Dominion is now equipped with two large copper refineries, at Copper Cliff and Montreal East, capable of turning out about 80 p.c. of the total production in the form of refined metal. The Canadian copper-mining industry is therefore in a position to make a major contribution to the copper needs of the United Kingdom and her Allies. Furthermore, the industry, by its ability to produce this copper profitably at the low pre-war price of slightly over 10 cents per pound, is making a substantial contribution to the conservation of financial resources.

10.—Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 272 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for 1911 to 1924 at p. 335 of the 1939 edition. Production in 1940 is not reported separately from that of other base metals.

Year	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$
1925.....	2,510,141	39,718,777	Nil	-	69,221,600	Nil	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	Nil	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	Nil	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 ¹	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	11,429,452	38,478,043	"	418,997,700	32,311,960
1936.....	66,340,175	287,914,078	29,853,220	14,971,609	21,169,343	"	421,027,732 ²	39,514,101 ²
1937.....	94,653,132	322,039,208	44,920,835	22,436,843	45,797,988	"	530,028,615 ²	68,917,219 ²
1938.....	112,645,797	309,030,106	65,582,772	18,156,157	65,759,265	"	571,249,664 ²	56,554,034 ²
1939.....	117,238,897	328,429,665	70,458,890	18,133,149	73,253,408	"	608,825,570 ²	60,934,859 ²

¹ First reported production.

² Includes 779,307 lb. valued at \$73,855 produced in Nova Scotia in 1936; 180,609 lb. at \$23,620 in 1937; 75,567 lb. valued at \$7,535 produced in N.W.T. in 1938; 1,269,179 lb. valued at \$128,083 produced in Nova Scotia and 42,382 lb. valued at \$4,277 produced in N.W.T. in 1939.

World Production.—World production of copper was estimated at 2,020,000 long tons in 1938, as compared with 1,920,000 long tons in 1929. Canada produced about 12.6 p.c. of the estimated world total and stood third among the nations.

11.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World, 1925-39

(In long tons of 2,240 lb.)

Note.—Figures in this table, except as indicated, are from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary. Figures for the years 1913 to 1924, inclusive, will be found at p. 335 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Canada ¹	North- ern Rhodesia	Belgian Congo	Chile	Japan	Mexico	Peru	Spain and Portugal	United States	World Produc- tion ²
1925...	49,755	74	88,681	187,191	64,654	52,788	36,768	57,083	762,500	1,419,390
1926...	59,417	708	79,365	199,121	64,533	55,628	41,699	57,083	783,929	1,462,044
1927...	62,566	3,290	87,748	235,930	65,519	56,929	46,820	53,885	756,624	1,502,168
1928...	90,489	5,930	110,680	282,269	67,155	64,536	55,556	55,000	807,945	1,690,000
1929...	110,768	5,466	134,828	315,566	74,277	85,187	55,228	67,000	890,674	1,920,000
1930...	135,481	6,269	136,754	216,844	77,785	72,252	46,800	66,000	629,529	1,580,000
1931...	130,493	22,800	118,000	221,000	74,650	53,354	43,600	56,000	472,210	1,360,000
1932...	110,571	87,238	53,000	101,600	70,741	34,698	24,691	34,000	212,599	890,000
1933...	133,921	129,423	65,544	160,814	67,942	39,196	30,773	31,000	211,969	1,260,000
1934...	162,840	157,599	108,346	252,646	65,944	43,569	27,283	32,000	211,969	1,260,000
1935...	187,053	168,659	105,981	262,864	68,215	38,751	30,237	32,000	339,724	1,470,000
1936...	187,959	170,728	94,156	252,162	76,505	29,244	32,825	27,000	548,674	1,700,000
1937...	236,620	245,888	148,210	410,000	86,215	45,350	36,000	32,518	748,009	2,300,000
1938...	255,022	250,877	121,985	345,821	80,000	41,190	37,154	34,807	498,003	2,020,000
1939 ³ ...	271,797	244,658	4	333,816	4	43,688	4	4	645,300	4

¹ Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. ² Totals include productions of other countries not specified. ³ Preliminary figures except for Canada. ⁴ Not available.

Subsection 3.—Gold

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 75 years. During the latter 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 at 1,350,057 fine oz., in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1925 and subsequent years in Tables 12 and 13.

Gold is produced in Nova Scotia, at points across the Canadian Shield from Quebec to the Northwest Territories, and in the Cordilleran Region of British Columbia and Yukon. Except for comparatively small amounts obtained from alluvial workings in Yukon, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the production is derived from lode mining either of auriferous quartz or of other metallic ores such as copper, nickel, and zinc that carry varying amounts of gold. The principal producing districts are: western Quebec; the adjacent districts of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario, with other smaller camps scattered across northern Ontario to the western boundary; the Rice Lake and Gods Lake areas in eastern Manitoba and the Flin Flon district on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary; the Bridge River district and the new camp at Zeballos on the west coast of Vancouver Island in British Columbia. Developments in the Yellowknife district in the Northwest Territories have resulted in four producing mines. A property near Lake Athabaska in Saskatchewan was brought into production in 1939 after a period of extensive development. With new areas of promise being discovered, and with the reserves in older camps being extended and operations expanded, there is an encouraging prospect for the continued increase of gold mining in Canada. At the present time the leading gold producer in Canada is the Hollinger mine in the Porcupine camp, the second is the Lake Shore mine in the Kirkland Lake camp, and the third is Noranda, a copper-gold mine in western Quebec. In 1939 about 83.3 p.c. of the total production came from auriferous quartz mines; about 14.2 p.c. from mines in which gold was associated with ores of copper, nickel, zinc, etc.;

and about 2.5 p.c. from alluvial operations. The number of producing auriferous quartz mines increased from 37 in 1930 to 232 in 1939.

The primary importance of gold production in connection with Canada's war effort is its function in strengthening the foreign credit position, particularly in relation to the United States. A production of over 5 million ounces per annum at \$35 per oz. in United States funds provides for the purchase of over \$175,000,000 worth of essential war equipment in that country. Thus, while gold has limited specific military uses, its increased production is a very important factor in the effectiveness of Canada's contribution in the War.

12.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at pp. 268-269 of the 1916-17 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 336 of the 1939 edition.

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
1925...	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	-	Nil	219,227	47,317	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	-	Nil	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 ¹	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	470,552	2,220,336	142,613	14,323	150	391,633	35,907 ²	3,284,890 ²
1936...	11,960	666,905	2,378,503	139,273	48,981	109	451,938	50,359 ²	3,748,028 ²
1937...	19,918	711,480	2,587,095	157,949	65,886	46	505,857	47,982	4,096,213
1938...	26,560	881,263	2,896,477	185,706	50,021	305	605,617	79,168 ²	4,725,117 ²
1939...	29,943	953,377	3,086,076	180,875	77,120	359	626,970	139,659 ²	5,094,379 ²
1940...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,322,857 ³

¹ First reported production. ² Includes production of the Northwest Territories amounting to 200 oz. fine in 1935; 1 oz. fine in 1936; 6,800 oz. fine in 1938; and 51,914 oz. fine in 1939. ³ Preliminary figure. Not published by provinces for 1940.

13.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1862 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 270 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 337 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925..	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	-	Nil	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	-	1,408	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	-	Nil	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 ¹ ..	22,634	9,417,572	53,534,743	2,876,350	258 ²	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	16,558,725	78,133,624	5,018,551	504,026	5,279	13,781,565	1,263,567 ³	115,595,279 ³
1936..	418,959	23,361,683	83,318,960	4,878,733	1,715,801	3,818	15,831,388	1,764,076 ³	131,293,421 ³
1937..	696,931	24,894,685	90,522,454	5,526,636	2,305,351	1,610	17,699,936	1,678,890	143,326,493
1938..	934,248	30,998,426	101,883,578	6,532,209	1,759,489	10,728	21,302,578	2,784,734 ³	166,205,990 ³
1939..	1,082,170	34,455,998	111,533,873	6,537,003	2,787,194	12,974	22,659,323	5,047,416 ³	184,115,951 ³
1940..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,925,995 ⁴

¹ From 1920 to 1931, inclusive, values calculated on basis 1 fine oz. = \$20.671834; since then, at world prices in Canadian funds. ² First reported production in this province. ³ Includes value of production of the Northwest Territories amounting to \$7,038 in 1935; \$35 in 1936; \$239,190 in 1938; and \$1,876,224 in 1939. ⁴ Preliminary figure. Not published by provinces for 1940.

World Production.—The development of the gold-mining industry of the world since the discovery of America may be sketched in 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 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.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, covered by the figures of Table 14, 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 22,847,000 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 15,497,000 fine oz. in 1922. However, the notable decline in general commodity price levels that 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 and all previous records have been exceeded.

14.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1939

(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	1908....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1925....	18,673,178	384,009,921
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	1909....	21,965,111	454,059,100	1926....	19,117,568	395,198,984
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	1910....	22,022,180	455,239,100	1927....	19,058,736	393,979,954
1894.....	8,764,362	181,175,600	1911....	22,397,136	462,989,761	1928....	18,885,849	390,386,574
1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	1912....	22,605,068	467,288,203	1929....	19,207,452	397,153,303
1896.....	9,783,914	202,251,600	1913....	22,556,347	466,284,303	1930....	20,903,736	432,118,638
1897.....	11,420,068	236,073,700	1914....	21,652,883	447,608,337	1931....	22,284,290	460,650,527
1898.....	13,877,806	286,879,700	1915....	22,846,608	472,283,884	1932....	24,098,676	498,163,970
1899.....	14,837,775	306,724,100	1916....	22,032,542	455,455,670	1933....	25,400,295	525,070,547
1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	1917....	20,346,043	420,592,147	1934....	27,372,374	958,033,090
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1918....	18,588,127	381,251,378	1935....	29,999,245	1,049,973,580
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1919....	17,339,679	358,443,791	1936....	32,630,554	1,152,569,390
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	1920....	16,146,830	333,784,924	1937....	35,118,298	1,229,140,430
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	1921....	15,997,692	330,702,190	1938....	37,703,334	1,319,616,690
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,300	1922....	15,496,859	320,349,102	1939*....	39,651,307	1,387,795,671
1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1923....	17,845,349	368,896,948			
1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1924....	18,619,481	384,899,578			

¹ At \$20.67+ per oz. fine prior to 1934; at \$35 per oz. fine for 1934 and later years.

² Preliminary figures.

In 1939 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with 32.3 p.c., Canada with 12.9 p.c., U.S.S.R. (Russia), including Siberia, with 12.6 p.c., and the United States with 11.7 p.c. As Australia, Rhodesia, British West Africa,

and British India were also important producers, over 55 p.c. of the world production of 1939 was produced in the British Empire.

15.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Principal Countries, 1938 and 1939

(Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

Country	1938				1939 ¹			
	Gold		Silver		Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.43537 per oz.) ²	Quantity	Value (\$35.00 per oz.)	Quantity	Value (\$0.39395 per oz.) ²
	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$
NORTH AMERICA—								
U.S.A.....	4,245,377	148,588,195	61,688,834	26,857,468	4,620,602	161,721,070	63,871,972	25,162,363
Canada.....	4,715,480	165,041,800	22,157,164	9,646,564	5,095,176	178,331,160	23,116,861	9,106,887
Mexico.....	923,819	32,333,665	81,018,809	35,273,159	1,055,894	36,956,290	75,870,574	29,889,213
TOTALS³...	9,908,780	346,807,300	166,533,429	72,503,659	10,791,985	377,719,475	164,280,467	64,718,290
CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES....	164,000⁴	5,740,000	4,300,000⁴	1,872,091	154,251⁴	5,398,785	4,625,450⁴	1,822,196
SOUTH AMERICA—								
Argentina...	8,423	294,805	3,755,000	1,634,814	8,423	294,805	3,929,501	1,548,027
Bolivia.....	28,937 ⁴	1,012,795	6,373,660	2,774,900	20,544 ⁴	719,040	7,241,376	2,852,740
Brazil.....	192,166	6,725,810	25,528	11,114	233,800	8,183,000	27,075	10,666
Chile.....	318,389	11,143,615	1,132,671	493,131	325,044	11,376,540	1,327,408	522,932
Colombia...	520,713	18,224,955	192,872	83,971	551,417	19,299,595	242,609	95,576
Peru.....	254,473	8,906,555	20,424,466	8,892,200	272,349	9,532,215	18,802,075	7,407,077
Venezuela...	114,978	4,024,230	⁵	—	146,607	5,131,245	⁵	—
TOTALS³...	1,607,290	56,255,150	31,993,308	13,928,926	1,735,712	60,749,920	31,673,375	12,477,725
EUROPE—								
Czechoslovakia...	10,000	350,000	1,190,326	518,232	10,000	350,000	1,000,000	393,950
France.....	87,354	3,057,390	565,000	245,984	85,000 ⁴	2,975,000	565,000 ⁴	222,582
Germany ⁶ ...	8,650	302,750	7,010,000	3,051,944	⁷	—	7,000,000 ⁴	2,757,650
Romania...	172,453	6,035,855	819,876	356,949	162,319	5,681,165	712,718	280,775
Sweden....	197,994	6,929,790	643,418	280,124	200,000	7,000,000	643,418	253,475
U.S.S.R....	5,235,909	183,256,815	8,021,707	3,492,411	5,000,000	175,000,000	7,000,000 ⁴	2,757,650
Yugoslavia.	78,297	2,740,395	2,524,155	1,098,941	71,503	2,502,605	2,293,634	903,577
TOTALS³...	5,818,616	203,651,560	22,747,038	9,903,376	5,555,229	194,433,015	21,223,617	8,361,045
ASIA—								
British India ⁸	322,397	11,283,895	5,946,794	2,589,056	316,504	11,077,640	5,942,794	2,341,164
China ⁹	188,000	6,580,000	150,000 ⁴	65,305	265,000	9,275,000	150,000 ⁴	59,093
Tyosen.....	948,447	33,195,645	3,000,000 ⁴	1,306,110	975,000	34,125,000	3,000,000 ⁴	1,181,850
Japan.....	760,000	26,600,000	10,100,000	4,397,237	800,000	28,000,000	11,000,000 ⁴	4,333,450
Philippine I.	903,265	31,614,275	1,167,612	508,343	1,040,626	36,421,875	1,350,099	531,872
Taiwan....	128,603	4,501,105	15,000	6,530	128,603	4,501,105	15,000	5,910
TOTALS³...	3,440,634	120,422,190	21,512,626	9,365,952	3,715,846	130,054,575	22,628,212	8,914,385
OCEANIA—								
Australia...	1,882,547	65,889,145	14,672,547	6,387,987	1,928,748	67,506,180	15,013,854	5,914,708
Fiji.....	92,369	3,232,915	12,378	5,389	110,000	3,850,000	12,378 ¹⁰	4,876
N. Zealand	152,050	5,321,750	357,709	155,736	178,955	6,263,425	390,342	153,775
TOTALS³...	2,126,966	74,443,810	15,042,634	6,549,112	2,217,703	77,619,605	15,416,574	6,073,359
AFRICA—								
Belgian Congo.....	482,261	16,879,135	3,117,014	1,357,054	494,639	17,312,365	2,800,000	1,103,060
British W.A.	730,134	25,556,440	101,271	44,090	839,913	29,396,955	101,271	39,896
French W.A.	127,220	4,452,700	⁵	—	130,000	4,550,000	⁵	—
S. Rhodesia	814,078	28,492,730	166,417	72,453	795,613	27,846,455	173,556	68,372
Tanganyika	81,857	2,864,995	16,305	7,099	130,366	4,562,810	27,999	11,030
Union S.A....	12,161,392	425,648,720	1,135,374	494,308	12,821,507	448,752,745	1,182,516	465,852
TOTALS³...	14,637,048	512,296,680	5,636,399	2,453,918	15,480,581	541,820,296	5,414,382	2,132,997
Totals for World.....	37,703,334	1,319,616,690	267,765,434	116,577,034	39,651,307	1,387,795,671	265,262,077	104,499,997

¹ Subject to revision (see Table 2, p. 236). ² Average price per fine ounce in New York. ³ Totals include other countries not specified. ⁴ Estimated from various sources. ⁵ None reported. ⁶ Including Austria. ⁷ Information not available. ⁸ Including Burma. ⁹ Including Manchuria. ¹⁰ 1938 figure.

Subsection 4.—Iron*

Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time, but none, at present available, can compete in low cost with high-grade external sources of supply.

Bog iron ore was first mined and smelted in the Province of Quebec early in the eighteenth century, and from that time until 1883 the industry was carried on almost continuously at Three Rivers. Other furnaces using local ore were operated at Radnor Forges and Drummondville, the last to shut down being the Drummondville furnace in 1911.

The large iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia draws its requirements of iron ore from the easily accessible and abundant supplies of the high-grade Wabana deposit in Newfoundland. In Ontario, also, there has been a broad development of the primary iron and steel industry largely because 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 coalfields of Pennsylvania.

16.—Iron-Ore Shipments and Production of Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys, and Steel Ingots and Castings, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 373 of the 1936 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 340 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Iron-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 ¹	long tons ¹	long tons ¹	long tons ¹	long tons ¹	long tons ¹	long tons ¹
1925.....	Nil	201,795	Nil	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	31,921	757,782
1935.....	"	208,002	"	391,873	599,875	56,616	941,527
1936.....	"	257,148	"	421,083	678,231	76,284	1,115,779
1937.....	"	320,318	"	578,537	898,855	82,072	1,402,882
1938.....	"	241,856	"	463,571	705,427	55,926	1,155,190
1939.....	123,598	259,136	"	496,595	755,731	75,234	1,383,262
1940 ²	3	394,412	"	774,482	1,168,894	135,412	2,011,172

¹ Although shipments of ore are expressed in short tons, the trade uses long tons as the quantity unit for pig-iron, etc. ² Preliminary figures. ³ Not published for 1940.

During the summer of 1937, the Algoma Properties, Ltd., commenced rebuilding the surface equipment at the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, where reserves are estimated at 60,000,000 tons of iron carbonate rather high in sulphur and therefore requiring roasting to fit it for use in the blast furnace. As a result of an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, which provides for a bounty of two cents per unit of iron content for a period of 10 years commencing Jan. 1, 1939, Canada was able to report, for the first time since 1923, a production of iron ore in 1939. Shipments were continued in 1940. In addition, development work was carried on at Steep Rock Lake near Atikokan, 135 miles west of Port Arthur, for the pro-

* The known resources of iron ore are described briefly at p. 411 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and a sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada is given at pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

duction of high-grade iron ore. Magnetic surveys and diamond drilling through the ice have proved the existence of a large body of high-grade ore. A shaft has been sunk on the property and preliminary indications are very promising.

Subsection 5.—Lead

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the ores 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 of 1914-18.

With this greatly increased production in Canada added to that of Australia, which is one of the principal lead-producing countries of the world, it seems likely that ample supplies will be available for Britain and the Allies in the present conflict.

The data in Table 17 represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with estimated recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 367 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 341 of the 1939 edition. Production for 1940 is not published.

Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound	Year	Quantity	Value	Price per Pound
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1925 ¹	253,590,578	23,127,460	9.120	1932.....	255,947,378	5,409,704	2.114
1926 ¹	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751	1933.....	266,475,191	6,372,998	2.392
1927.....	311,423,161	16,477,139	5.256	1934.....	346,275,576	8,436,658	2.436
1928.....	337,946,688	15,553,231	4.576	1935.....	339,105,079	10,624,772	3.133
1929.....	326,522,566	16,544,248	5.063	1936.....	383,180,909	14,993,869	3.913
1930.....	332,894,163	13,102,635	3.933	1937.....	411,999,484	21,053,173	5.110
1931.....	267,342,482	7,260,183	2.710	1938.....	418,927,660	14,008,941	3.344
				1939.....	388,569,550	12,313,768	3.169

¹ For 1925, average price at Montreal; from 1926 to 1939, average yearly prices at London, England.

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 from 1930 to 1935 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan remained idle.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspé 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 Tetreault mine produces lead and zinc concentrates. Lead production in Ontario has come chiefly from the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931. An important source of lead in recent years is the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon. In 1935 production of silver-lead-zinc concentrates was resumed at the Sterling mine, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, but operations ceased in 1939. Production by provinces in 1939 is shown in Table 6, p. 240.

World Production.*—The world production of lead in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was about 1,780,000 long tons. The principal producers were the United States with 18.5 p.c., Australia 15.4 p.c., Mexico 15.6 p.c., and Canada 10.5 p.c.

Subsection 6.—Nickel

The Canadian production of nickel has been derived almost entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. The ore 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 reserves of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for world requirements for many years, while in addition there are large indicated deposits as yet undeveloped.

After the War of 1914-18, the producing companies instituted varied researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts has accounted very largely for the marked increase in production made possible by extensive additions to their plants and facilities. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, submarine cables, and various nickel alloys have all helped to absorb this increased production.

This increased productive capacity is now available for present war purposes. Nickel is very important in war both because of its strictly military uses such as armour plate, gun forgings, gun recoil springs and bullet jackets, and for its use in industrial nickel steels for the production of war equipment.

18.—Quantities and Values of Nickel Produced in Canada, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1889 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 368 of the 1929 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 342 of the 1939 edition. Production for 1940 is not published.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1925.....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1930....	103,768,857	24,455,133	1935....	138,516,240	35,345,103
1926.....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453	1936....	169,739,393	43,876,525
1927.....	66,798,717	15,262,171	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862	1937....	224,905,046	59,507,176
1928.....	96,755,578	22,318,907	1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480	1938....	210,572,738	53,914,494
1929.....	110,275,912	27,115,461	1934....	128,687,340	32,139,425	1939....	226,105,865	50,920,305

World Production.*—The world production of nickel in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was about 113,000 long tons, of which output about 83.0 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

Subsection 7.—Metals of the Platinum Group

Metals of this group produced in Canada include platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, and iridium. Platinum and palladium are of chief importance. Since the early days there has been a small recovery of platinum associated with the gold of the alluvial deposits of British Columbia and other small amounts have been recovered in the refining of base metals at Trail. However, the chief source of the platinum group in Canada is the nickel-copper ore of Sudbury, and the great increase in the output of this ore in recent years has resulted in greater production of the platinum metals, making Canada the leading producing country of the world. The next most important countries are Russia and Colombia.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

19.—Quantities and Values of Platinum and Palladium Produced in Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Records of the platinum production in Canada go back to 1887, but, prior to 1921, the amounts were comparatively small and the basis of calculation was not comparable with that now used. Figures for 1921-24 will be found at p. 340 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Platinum		Palladium ¹		Year	Platinum		Palladium ¹	
	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$
1925.....	8,698	1,028,192	8,288	648,969	1933....	24,786	857,590	31,009	645,043
1926.....	9,521	923,607	10,024	640,178	1934....	116,230	4,490,763	83,932	1,699,228
1927.....	11,228	717,613	11,545	554,190	1935....	105,374	3,445,730	84,772	1,962,937
1928.....	10,532	708,909	13,707	627,833	1936....	131,571	5,320,731	103,671	2,483,075
1929.....	12,519	846,756	17,318	809,289	1937....	139,377	6,752,816	119,829	3,179,782
1930.....	34,024	1,543,261	34,092	895,867	1938....	161,326	5,196,794	130,893	3,677,342
1931.....	44,775	1,596,900	46,918	1,217,717	1939....	148,902	5,222,589	135,402	4,199,622
1932.....	27,343	1,099,393	37,613	901,890	1940....	²	7,761,147 ³	-	-

¹ Includes also rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, and iridium.
 inary figures; includes palladium and all other metals of the platinum group.

² Not published.

³ Prelim-

Subsection 8.—Radium and Uranium

The silver-pitchblende deposits at the east end of Great Bear Lake were discovered in 1930. Since that time a modern mining and milling plant has been established at the deposits; extensive improvements in transportation facilities have been introduced over the 1,500-mile route from the railway at Waterways in Alberta down the Mackenzie, up the Great Bear River, and across the lake to the mine; and a plant for the refining of radium and uranium products has been brought into operation at Port Hope, Ont. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, as well as radium and uranium, are recovered from the ores. Extensive ore reserves are indicated at the mine and during 1937-38 the capacity of the refining plant at Port Hope was approximately trebled. Canadian production from this source has resulted in a reduction of the world price of radium by about 62 p.c. from 1933 (it was approximately \$22 per milligram in 1937), and of about 37 p.c. in the price of uranium salts over the same period. For some years official production figures were not available for publication, since, because of the limited nature of operations, they would reflect the business of individual companies. At p. 344 of the 1939 Year Book a table that was compiled from various unofficial sources gives the production of radium and of uranium salts for the years 1933 to 1937. Radium and uranium products valued at \$1,121,553 were shipped during 1939. The value of shipments during 1940 will not be published separately.

Subsection 9.—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 current silver production of Canada is derived chiefly from the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, the silver-lead ores exported from Yukon, and the nickel-copper ores of Ontario. For many years the famous Cobalt silver camp of Ontario supplied the bulk of Canada's silver but the ore deposits of this district have

been gradually depleted and with the drop in price, which occurred about midsummer 1939, properties in this once-famous camp were dependent largely on the cobalt content of their ores. An appreciable amount of silver also occurs in the gold ores of northern Ontario; the copper-gold ores of Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia; and the pitchblende ores of the Great Bear Lake district in the Northwest Territories. Thus in Canada silver is produced chiefly in combination with other metals.

Silver production in Canada attained its maximum of 32,869,264 fine ounces in 1910 when the famous Cobalt silver camp was at its peak but production from that source has declined since then and now the Sullivan mine in British Columbia, primarily noted for its lead and zinc, is the largest producer of silver in Canada.

21.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 361 of the 1933 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 344 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$
1925....	20,228,988	13,971,150	1930....	26,443,823	10,089,376	1935....	16,618,558	10,767,148
1926....	22,371,924	13,894,531	1931....	20,562,247	6,141,943	1936....	18,334,487	8,273,804
1927....	22,736,698	12,816,677	1932....	18,347,907	5,811,081	1937....	22,977,751	10,312,644
1928....	21,936,407	12,761,725	1933....	15,187,950	5,746,027	1938....	22,219,195	9,660,239
1929....	23,143,261	12,264,308	1934....	16,415,282	7,790,840	1939....	23,163,629	9,378,490
						1940 ¹ ...	23,815,715	9,109,273

¹ Preliminary figures.

22.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1887 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 271 of the 1916-17 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 345 of the 1939 edition. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have also shown a small production in recent years, production during 1939 being shown in Table 6 of this chapter, p. 241. Production by provinces will not be published for 1940.

Year	Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		British Columbia		Yukon and Northwest Territories	
	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$	oz. fine	\$
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..	740,834	417,625	9,307,953	5,246,893	12	7	11,040,445	6,223,499	1,647,295	928,580
1928..	906,959	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	4,535,080	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..	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..	724,339	326,872	5,219,366	2,355,343	791,489	357,175	9,748,715	4,399,303	1,100,430	496,591
1937..	908,590	407,784	4,693,047	2,106,286	905,179	406,253	11,530,177	5,174,859	4,091,946	1,836,507
1938..	1,189,495	517,157	4,318,837	1,877,701	1,198,315	520,991	11,186,563	4,863,582	3,426,561	1,489,765
1939..	1,167,444	472,675	4,689,422	1,898,653	1,028,485	416,413	10,648,031	4,311,175	4,314,738	1,746,951

World Production.—The world production of silver was estimated by the Director of the United States Mint, as shown in Table 15 of this chapter, p. 254, at 265,262,077 fine oz. for 1939. The silver production of Canada in 1939 was

23,163,629 fine oz., or about 8.7 p.c. of the estimated world total for that year. This placed Canada third, next to Mexico and the United States.

In Table 23 the world production, value, and average price of silver are given for each year from 1900 up to the present. In spite of the decreasing importance of silver, except in China and India, production has increased due to the fact that silver is a by-product in the mining of other metals.

23.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1900-39

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1860 to 1899, inclusive, will be found at p. 346 of the 1939 Year Book.

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	\$
1900.....	173,591	107,626	0.620	1914...	172,264	95,282	0.553	1927...	253,981	144,947	0.570
1901.....	173,011	103,807	0.600	1915...	173,001	88,338	0.511	1928...	257,925	151,214	0.586
1902.....	162,763	86,265	0.530	1916...	180,802	121,410	0.672	1929...	260,970	139,961	0.536
1903.....	167,689	90,552	0.540	1917...	186,125	156,345	0.839	1930...	248,708	96,310	0.387
1904.....	164,195	95,233	0.580	1918...	203,159	200,000	0.985 ¹	1931...	195,920	56,842	0.290 ¹
1905.....	172,318	105,114	0.610	1919...	179,850	201,588	1.121	1932...	164,893	46,506	0.282
1906.....	165,054	111,724	0.677	1920...	173,296	176,658	1.019	1933...	169,159	59,201	0.350
1907.....	184,207	121,857	0.661	1921...	171,286	108,074	0.631	1934...	190,398	91,930	0.483
1908.....	203,131	108,655	0.535	1922...	209,815	158,207	0.754	1935...	220,704	142,535	0.646
1909.....	212,149	110,351	0.520	1923...	246,010	172,276	0.700	1936...	253,696	115,175	0.454
1910.....	221,716	119,897	0.541	1924...	239,485	178,311	0.744	1937...	274,538	124,077	0.452
1911.....	226,193	121,981	0.539	1925...	245,214	172,498	0.703	1938...	267,765	116,577	0.435
1912.....	230,904	141,937	0.615	1926...	253,795	159,569	0.629	1939 ² ...	265,262	104,500	0.394
1913.....	210,013	126,970	0.604								

¹ At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918-22, inclusive, and 1931-39, for which the means of the New York bid and asked prices were used. ² Preliminary figures.

Subsection 10.—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 Flin Flon copper-zinc ores of Manitoba.

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, while 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, produces zinc concentrates when the market is favourable.

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 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's smelter from Flin Flon ores since the autumn of 1930. Zinc concentrates were shipped also during 1939 by the Waite-Amulet Mines and by the Normetal Mining Corporation in the Rouyn district. Production by provinces in 1939 is given in Table 6, p. 241.

Domestic requirements normally absorb only a relatively small portion of the production. As the production can be substantially increased, the Canadian zinc-mining industry can furnish large supplies for war purposes.

24.—Quantities and Values of Zinc Produced in Canada, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-24 are given at p. 347 of the 1939 Year Book. Production for 1940 will not be published.

Year	Quantity ¹	Value	Average Price per Lb.	Year	Quantity ¹	Value	Average Price per Lb.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7.622	1933.....	199,131,984	6,393,132	3.211
1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7.410	1934.....	298,579,683	9,087,571	3.044
1927.....	165,495,525	10,250,793	6.194	1935.....	320,649,859	9,936,908	3.099
1928.....	184,647,374	10,143,050	5.493	1936.....	333,182,736	11,045,007	3.315
1929.....	197,267,087	10,626,778	5.387	1937.....	370,337,589	18,153,949	4.902
1930.....	267,643,505	9,635,166	3.600	1938.....	381,506,588	11,723,698	3.073
1931.....	237,245,451	6,059,249	2.554	1939.....	394,533,860	12,108,244	3.069
1932.....	172,283,558	4,144,454	2.406				

¹ Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada.

Section 5.—Production of Fuels**Subsection 1.—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 the areas of densest population and greatest industrial development, in Ontario and Quebec, are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal-fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Dominion Fuel Board.—The 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 has 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 increased from 146,126 short tons in 1928 to 3,403,581 short tons in 1939 and was 3,008,289 in 1940. Of the total moved under assisted rates in 1940, 1,999,794 tons were from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 1,008,495 tons from Western Canada.

The Dominion Fuel Board also administers the Domestic Fuel Act (17 Geo. V, c. 52) authorizing a bonus on Canadian coal converted to coke and sold for domestic use, and from Apr. 1, 1941, the Act (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6) to place Canadian coal used in the manufacture of coke for metallurgical purposes upon a basis of equality with imported coal.

With the outbreak of war and the appointment of a Coal Administrator, many special problems that have arisen have been dealt with.

Coal Production.—Production in 1940 was 13.0 p.c. above that of 1939. The average price per ton, which had been \$3.63 in 1928, had dropped to \$3.02 in 1933, and was about \$3.11 in 1940. 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.

25.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1874 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 419 of the 1911 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 348 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Totals	
								Quantity	Value
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	\$
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 ¹	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	4,870,648	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	346,024	3,106	921,785	5,462,894	1,331,287	835	13,888,006	41,963,110
1936....	6,649,102	368,618	4,029	1,020,792	5,696,960	1,489,171	510	15,229,182	45,791,934
1937....	7,256,954	364,714	3,172	1,049,348	5,562,839	1,598,843	84	15,835,954	48,752,048
1938....	6,236,417	342,238	2,016	1,022,166	5,251,233	1,440,287	361	14,294,718	43,982,171
1939....	7,051,176	468,421	1,138	959,595	5,519,208	1,537,905	Nil	15,537,443	48,315,224
1940 ² ...	7,848,186	536,468	1,777	1,094,436	6,202,936	1,867,846	"	17,551,649	54,638,476

¹ First reported production.

² Preliminary figures.

26.—Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous, and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, 1925-40

NOTE.—Anthracite dust is included under anthracite coal. Figures for the years 1868 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 420 of the 1911 Year Book, and for 1911 to 1924 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Anthracite		Bituminous		Lignite		Totals	
	short tons	\$	short tons	\$	short tons	\$	short tons	\$
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	8,030,686	15,867,107	5,246	19,040	12,078,767	33,331,249
1936.....	3,418,556	17,897,635	9,700,002	17,039,408	4,873	18,347	13,123,431	34,955,390
1937.....	3,488,278	17,317,449	11,180,827	20,835,587	1,494	5,582	14,670,599	38,158,618
1938.....	3,475,801	18,079,657	9,533,729	17,734,567	2,961	11,690	13,012,491	35,825,914
1939.....	4,288,461	21,938,333	10,706,786	19,628,410	3,398	11,942	14,998,645	41,578,685
1940.....	3,944,255	23,123,417	13,479,986	26,499,046	2,493	7,669	17,426,734	49,630,132

27.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 421 of the 1911 Year Book and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 349 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	\$		short tons	\$
1925.....	785,910	4,329,173	1933.....	259,233	1,188,225
1926.....	1,028,200	5,739,436	1934.....	306,335	1,400,978
1927.....	1,113,330	5,890,259	1935.....	418,391	1,906,647
1928.....	863,941	4,469,999	1936.....	411,574	1,792,584
1929.....	842,972	4,375,328	1937.....	355,268	1,441,879
1930.....	624,512	3,345,998	1938.....	353,181	1,540,990
1931.....	359,853	1,909,922	1939.....	376,203	1,666,934
1932.....	285,487	1,433,036	1940.....	504,898	2,361,551

Coal Consumption.—The sources of coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1925-39 are shown in Table 28, detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 1940 are given in Table 29; 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.

28.—Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1866 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 354 of the 1921 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 350 of the 1939 edition.

Year	Canadian Coal ¹		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption"				Grand Total	Per Capita ³
			From U.S.A.	From United Kingdom	Total ²			
	short tons	p. c.	short tons	short tons	short tons	p. c.	short tons	short tons
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	12,823,327	52.3	24,511,106	2.362
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	2.290
1936.....	14,508,652	53.3	10,801,643	1,498,656	12,719,515	46.7	27,228,167	2.469
1937.....	15,172,729	51.5	12,574,574	1,211,052	14,268,585	48.5	29,441,314	2.648
1938.....	13,800,094	53.5	10,754,747 ⁴	1,257,887	12,012,634	46.5	25,812,728	2.281
1939.....	14,902,915	50.6	12,923,708	1,099,419	14,564,679	49.4	29,467,594	2.604

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 from this column to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada and bituminous coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.

³ Figures based on estimates of population given at p. 70. ⁴ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

29.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries, and Made Available for Consumption in Canada, 1949

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Bureau's annual report, "Coal Statistics for Canada".

Grade	Canadian Coal		Receipts from U.S.A.	Receipts from United Kingdom	Receipts from Other Countries	Coal Made Available for Consumption
	Output	Exported				
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Anthracite.....	Nil	-	2,643,588	1,321,274	Nil	3,964,862
Bituminous.....	13,320,923	498,077	13,382,389	196,316	"	26,401,551
Sub-bituminous.....	598,686	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	598,686
Lignite.....	3,631,717	6,821	2,540	"	"	3,627,436
Totals.....	17,551,326	504,898	16,028,517¹	1,517,590¹	Nil	34,592,535¹

¹ See text, p. 263.

World Production.—The total estimated coal production of the world in 1938, the latest year for which complete figures are available, amounted to about 1,420,000,000 long tons, a decrease of 6 p.c. from the estimate for the previous year. Germany, which has run second to the United States for each year since 1925, accounted for 26.4 p.c. of world production in 1938; the United States, 24.6 p.c.; and the United Kingdom, 16 p.c. Canada contributed 12,763,000 long tons or about 0.9 p.c.

30.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1925-39

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1914-24, see 1932 Year Book, p. 281. Figures in this table, except as indicated, are from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Year	United Kingdom	British India	Canada ¹	Australia	New Zealand	Union of South Africa
	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons
1913.....	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
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	12,331	12,418	2,060	12,002
1935.....	222,252	23,592	12,400	13,109	2,115	13,360
1936.....	228,454	23,176	13,597	14,415	2,140	14,607
1937.....	240,409	25,662	14,139	15,468	2,278	15,246
1938.....	227,015	28,343	12,763	15,356	2,222	16,027
1939 ²	³	27,767	13,873	³	2,343	16,624

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 265.

30.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1925-39—concluded
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Year	Saar	Germany	Belgium	France	Czecho-slovakia	Poland	Netherlands	Japan	United States
	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons	'000 long tons
1913...	3	274,264	22,474	40,188	4	4	1,843	20,973	508,893
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	25,191	26,957	12,471	32,999	342,118
1934...	11,139	257,990	25,972	47,889	25,451	28,797	12,237	36,658	371,907
1935...	3	287,445	26,087	46,375	25,769	28,110	11,775	34,354	379,046
1936...	3	314,631	27,427	45,418	27,737	29,291	12,688	37,466	440,774
1937...	3	363,390	29,388	44,618	34,125	35,665	14,236	3	444,096
1938...	3	375,137	29,107	46,803	26,200	37,512	13,442	3	348,865
1939 ² ...	-	3	29,376	46,809	3	3	12,658	3	392,807

¹ Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. ² Preliminary figures. ³ Included with Germany.
⁴ Not separately reported. ⁵ Data not available.

Subsection 2.—Natural Gas and Petroleum

Natural Gas.—The producing wells in Eastern Canada 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 1940, Ontario was credited with over 59 p.c. of the total value but less than 35 p.c. of the total quantity, while Alberta produced 39 p.c. by value and over 63 p.c. of the total quantity.

31.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-40

NOTE.—For the years 1892 to 1919, see "Mineral Production of Canada", 1928, p. 188. For 1920-24, see p. 347 of the Canada Year Book, 1940.

Year	New Brunswick		Ontario		Alberta		Canada ¹	
	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$	M cu. ft.	\$
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	3,586,553	21,376,791	8,043,010
1928.....	660,981	324,344	7,632,800	4,536,312	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	8,158,825	4,938,084	16,060,349	4,113,436	24,910,786	9,363,141
1936.....	606,246	298,819	10,006,743	6,052,294	17,407,820	4,376,720	28,113,348	10,762,243
1937.....	576,671	283,922	10,746,334	6,588,798	20,955,506	4,766,437	32,380,991	11,674,802
1938.....	577,492	284,689	10,952,806	6,460,764	21,822,108	4,807,346	33,444,791	11,587,450
1939.....	606,382	292,403	11,966,581	7,261,928	22,513,660	4,915,821	35,185,146	12,507,307
1940 ²	616,000	297,000	12,500,000	7,586,000	22,736,000	4,956,000	35,954,000	12,877,515

¹ Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories.
² Preliminary figures.

Petroleum.—The Turner Valley field in Alberta is the principal source of production in Canada. Upon the completion, in 1924, of Royalite 4, drilling of the 'gas-cap' for gas and distillate oil (naphtha), spread along the probable area until, by 1933, only the southern end remained available for leasing. The existence of crude oil on the flank of the structure, had been demonstrated by the drilling of Model 1, in 1930, in the northern part of the field, but the search was not further prosecuted until after the completion of Century 1 in the south in 1934. In this area, production, like that of Model 1, changed gradually from naphtha to a high-grade crude oil and gave encouragement to the completion, in 1936, of a deeper well (Turner Valley Royalties 1) situated half a mile to the southwest.

This well came in as the first big crude-oil producer of Turner Valley and the impetus thus given to drilling for crude oil was remarkable. By the end of 1940, apart from the two earlier Model wells, 139 such wells had been completed and of these only 10 were not then productive. Four of the latter were classed as gas wells. Of the 129 wells, 116 were in the southern part of the field opened up by Turner Valley Royalties 1. Generally, production has been greatly increased by treating the wells with acid, the effect of which is to open up the pore structure and establish channels for the oil to flow more readily to the well. Whether or not the total production of which a well is capable is increased by this treatment has not yet been determined.

Besides crude oil, Turner Valley produced a smaller quantity of distillate oil from the older wells, of which there are 101 capable of producing; the number actually allowed to do so depends upon the demand for natural gas. Many of these wells and some of the crude-oil wells also contribute natural gasoline through the media of absorption plants.

The oil from the limestone in the crude-oil area of Turner Valley ranges in specific gravity from 39° to 48° API, averaging 43°, and yields 50 p.c. of straight-run gasoline, differing from most crudes, which yield 30 to 35 p.c. Distillate oil ranges from 55° to 73° API and natural gasoline is 73° API. Wide variability in the yields of different wells has been found throughout the field.

The rapid growth of crude-oil production in Turner Valley brought with it problems of transportation and marketing. Tank storage in the field and at Calgary and other Prairie refining centres has now been increased so that the pipelines from the field to Calgary can handle the demands from the Prairie Provinces and eastern British Columbia. Oil is also moved from the field by truck. Revised freight rates from Calgary to refining centres in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1937 have led to enlarged markets for Turner Valley crude, and now the demand exceeds the supply.

This changed situation has given rise to active exploration programs to increase production of crude oil in Western Canada. Within the drainage systems of the Elbow and North Saskatchewan Rivers substantial oil shows have been found in test wells and, far to the north, at Norman, on the Mackenzie River, a steady production has been maintained since 1932. At many localities on the plains of Alberta and across the border into Saskatchewan, oil shows have been found during drilling. Considerable interest was aroused at the close of 1940 by a strike of oil north of Princess Station on the C.P.R., on lsd. 3, sec. 13, twp. 20, rge. 12, W. of the 4th Meridian, at a depth of 3,290 feet. The oil was sweet, had a specific gravity

of 26.3° API, and the production was estimated at 520 barrels a day. This area had already given promise of a large gas production and encouraging signs of oil. During 1940, 9 wells were producing at Red Coulee and Del Bonita in Alberta near the International Boundary, and 11 others at Wainwright, Vermilion, Dina and Lloydminster. The specific gravity of these oils ranged from 35° to 37° API at Del Bonita to 14° API at Lloydminster. The region open to prospecting is enormous, extending into British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

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. There is also some production from wells in the Northwest Territories at Fort Norman where a small refinery provides petroleum products for the lower Mackenzie Valley. For the production by provinces in 1939, see Table 6, p. 241.

32.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book, and for 1911 to 1924 at p. 353 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$		bbl. ¹	\$
1925.....	332,001	1,250,705	1931....	1,542,573	4,211,674	1936....	1,500,374	3,421,767
1926.....	364,444	1,311,665	1932....	1,044,412	3,022,592	1937....	2,943,750	5,399,353
1927.....	476,591	1,516,043	1933....	1,145,333	3,138,791	1938....	6,966,084	9,230,173
1928.....	624,184	2,035,300	1934....	1,410,895	3,449,162	1939....	7,826,301	9,846,352
1929.....	1,117,368	3,731,764	1935....	1,446,620	3,492,188	1940 ²	8,717,345	11,128,000
1930.....	1,522,220	5,033,820						

¹ The barrel=35 imperial gallons.

² Preliminary figures.

**Section 6.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals
(Excluding Fuels)**

The most important Canadian minerals included in this group are asbestos, gypsum, quartz, salt and sulphur, and for each of these a brief description of their occurrence and production follows. A reference to Table 2 at p. 236 and Table 6 at pp. 241-242 shows numerous other minerals, used chiefly for chemical and industrial purposes, which are classified under this group. Among these may be mentioned feldspar, graphite, iron oxides (ochre), magnesian dolomite, mica, nepheline-syenite, silica brick, sodium sulphate, talc and soapstone. Statistics of production in recent years of these and others of less importance appear in the tables mentioned above.

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 33. However, since 1932, production has shown a distinct improvement. In 1939 Canada produced 325,421 long tons, while other leading countries with their production in long tons*

* Figures from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

were: Southern Rhodesia, 52,065; Union of South Africa, 19,617; United States, 13,515; and Cyprus, 9,836. The production of Russia and several other less important countries is not available.

The Eastern Townships of Quebec have for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The veins of chrysotile asbestos vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Some development work has been 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 that 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 dryer felts; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil, and hydraulic operation.

33.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896 to 1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 424 of the 1911 Year Book, and for the years 1911 to 1924 at p. 354 of the 1939 edition. Production for 1940 will not be published.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	short tons	\$		short tons	\$		short tons	\$
1925.....	273,524	8,977,546	1930....	242,114	8,390,163	1935....	210,467	7,054,614
1926.....	279,403	10,099,423	1931....	164,296	4,812,886	1936....	301,287	9,958,183
1927.....	274,778	10,621,013	1932....	122,977	3,039,721	1937....	410,026	14,505,791
1928.....	273,033	11,238,360	1933....	158,367	5,211,177	1938....	289,793	12,890,195
1929.....	306,055	13,172,581	1934....	155,980	4,936,326	1939....	364,472	15,859,212

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; Hagersville and Caledonia, Ontario; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Manitoba; and Falkland, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. The greater part of Canada's production is exported in crude form from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and during recent years account for 80 to 90 p.c. of the total quantity produced in Canada, although the selling value represents a lower percentage of total value. The production in Canada of leading gypsum products during 1939 was: wallboard 78,148,000 sq. ft.; hard wall plasters 69,853 tons; while 31,492 tons of gypsum were used in the cement industry.

34.—Gypsum Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886-1925 appear at pp. 256-257 of the Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1927.

Year	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Canada	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1926.....	678,107	1,187,918	59,546	89,937	35,172	20,916	883,728	2,770,812
1927.....	829,438	1,512,015	85,293	83,998	39,895	24,493	1,063,117	3,251,015
1928.....	1,013,257	1,850,243	75,033	85,811	51,285	20,982	1,246,368	3,743,648
1929.....	948,895	1,152,160	70,482	100,347	67,269	24,696	1,211,689	3,345,696
1930.....	827,063	932,287	82,674	94,946	34,157	32,128	1,070,968	2,818,788
1931.....	707,817	878,487	58,957	53,358	23,076	20,544	833,752	2,111,517
1932.....	341,508	398,861	38,019	35,655	12,719	10,728	438,629	1,080,379
1933.....	315,948	363,528	30,391	24,460	6,830	5,107	382,736	675,822
1934.....	378,287	488,044	30,398	33,234	9,657	9,661	461,237	863,776
1935.....	454,703	523,216	30,796	38,247	10,500	7,618	541,864	932,203
1936.....	729,019	808,294	38,470	40,191	12,064	14,078	833,822	1,278,971
1937.....	926,796	978,288	36,906	53,780	13,941	15,764	1,047,187	1,540,483
1938.....	870,856	908,383	48,418	57,503	14,571	17,451	1,008,799	1,502,265
1939.....	1,298,618	1,340,830	29,765	59,440	15,961	18,150	1,421,934	1,935,127
1940 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,448,788	2,065,933

¹ Preliminary figures. Production by provinces not published.

Quartz.—This term is used to cover the production of crude and crushed dyke quartz, quartzite, sandstone, and natural silica sands and gravels. Production by provinces in 1939 is given in Table 6, p. 241. Large quantities of low-grade natural silica sands and gravels produced in Ontario and Saskatchewan for use as non-ferrous smelter flux at Sudbury and Flin Flon have been included in this classification only since 1936, and account for the large increase in quantity reported in that year. Since such material is low in price the effect of its inclusion upon the value of quartz production is comparatively small. Silica production in Nova Scotia is largely for the purpose of making silica brick in steel plants. In Quebec high-grade silica sands are produced for the manufacture of glass and chemicals, for sand blasting, and for various other purposes, while in Ontario crushed quartzite or sandstone is produced for the manufacture of silica brick and ferro-silicon in addition to the low-grade material for smelter flux mentioned above.

Salt.—The greater part of the Canadian salt production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia have shown an increasing production in recent years. The first production of commercial importance in Manitoba was recorded in 1932 while some small commercial shipments have been made in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Canada the mineral is recovered from brine wells except in the case of Nova Scotia where the output comes entirely from the underground mining of rock salt. An important part of Canadian salt production (44.3 p.c. in 1939) is used in the form of brine in chemical industries for the manufacture of caustic soda, liquid chlorine and other chemicals. In 1939 a further 1.9 p.c. was used for treatment of roads and highways.

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 330,264 in 1929, a record at that time. Production by provinces since 1929 is shown in Table 35.

35.—Salt Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-40

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Canada	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	\$
1929.....	27,819	302,445	—	—	1	330,264	1,578,086
1930.....	23,058	248,637	—	—	1	271,695	1,694,631
1931.....	27,718	231,329	—	—	1	259,047	1,904,149
1932.....	31,897	231,138	508 ²	—	1	263,543	1,947,551
1933.....	34,278	244,107	1,499	231 ²	1	280,115	1,939,874
1934.....	42,886	276,751	1,664	452	1	321,753	1,954,953
1935.....	38,701	320,003	1,538	101	1	360,343	1,880,978
1936.....	38,774	350,044	2,498	1	1	391,316	1,773,144
1937.....	47,865	407,701	3,391	1	1	458,957	1,799,465
1938.....	44,950	388,130	2,920	1	4,045	440,045	1,912,913
1939.....	47,885	370,843	2,453	1	3,319	424,500	2,486,632
1940 ³	—	—	—	—	—	464,714	2,823,269

¹ None recorded. ² First recorded commercial production. ³ Preliminary figures. Production not published by provinces for 1940.

Sulphur.—The Canadian production of sulphur is computed as the sulphur content of pyrites shipped together with the sulphur recovered in the form of sulphuric acid or other chemicals or as elemental sulphur from the formerly waste gases of the non-ferrous smelters at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and Trail, British Columbia. The installation of these processing plants about 1928 resulted in a material increase in sulphur production. The iron pyrites shipped in recent years from Quebec and British Columbia were produced as by-products in the mining and concentrating of copper-gold-silver ores. There are no deposits in Canada at present where iron pyrites is the principal mineral being produced.

Section 7.—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 gradual 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 reported value of production being \$35,362,759 in 1939 as compared with \$16,696,687 in 1933. It should be noted that, while the great bulk of the material comprising this group is for construction purposes, considerable quantities of lime and limestone for chemical, industrial and agricultural purposes are also included.

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. 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, the production and consumption of cement in 1929 greatly exceeded that of 1912 or 1913. The production of

building brick of various types in 1937, 1938, and 1939, is shown in Table 2 of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1939 is given in Table 6. The estimated value of all clay products made in 1939 was \$5,151,236 and \$6,353,000 in 1940.

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 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 36, production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but has recovered somewhat since then. Production by provinces in 1939 is given in Table 6, p. 243.

36.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, 1925-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1910 to 1924, inclusive, will be found at p. 356 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Production ¹		Imports		Exports		Apparent Consumption	
	bbl. ²	\$	bbl. ²	\$	bbl. ²	\$	bbl. ²	\$
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
1936.....	4,508,718	6,908,192	39,867	107,180	68,929	56,909	4,479,656	6,958,463
1937.....	6,168,971	9,095,867	61,082	134,113	72,568	82,978	6,157,485	9,147,002
1938.....	5,519,102	8,241,350	48,497	105,326	89,419	101,059	5,478,180	8,245,617
1939.....	5,731,264	8,511,211	16,622	58,316	156,556	159,579	5,591,330	8,409,948
1940 ³	7,559,648	11,775,345	13,213	69,821	299,975	414,442	7,272,886	11,430,724

¹ 'Production' as used here means quantity and value of sales.
or 3½ cwt.

² The barrel of cement = 350 lb.

³ Preliminary figures.

Sand and Gravel, and Stone.—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, but for the sake of brevity they are here discussed together. However, the figures of stone production shown do not include the limestone used to produce lime and cement, nor the quartz and other rock minerals, which are shown separately in Table 2, p. 237. The production of these materials increased greatly up to the world depression that began in 1930. 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 by 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, but since 1933 there has been some recovery. Among the de-

velopments in Canada that resulted in 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 at p. 270 by a decline in brick production and an increase in that of cement; (2) the extensive improvement during that period in the mileage and character of roads and highways in Canada; and (3) the improvement of railway roadbeds.

The provincial distribution of the 1939 production of sand and gravel, and stone, is shown in Table 6, p. 243, while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table 37. Sand and gravel production in 1939 totalled 31,294,341 tons valued at \$11,241,102, and stone production including slate amounted to 5,443,522 tons valued at \$6,455,696.

37.—Production of Sand and Gravel and Stone in Canada, 1937-39

Material and Purpose	1937		1938		1939	
	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value	Quantity	Gross Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$	tons	\$
Sand—						
Moulding sand.....	100,668	44,551	18,845	19,698	17,618	18,652
For building, concrete, roads, etc.....	1,356,269	476,824	1,750,187	685,976	1,169,899	364,829
Other.....	59,007	13,087	67,595	22,909	55,019	15,547
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast.....	2,764,639	533,876	2,359,703	443,936	3,223,718	603,288
For concrete, roads, etc.....	19,453,188	8,340,764	22,513,256	9,101,882	22,899,751	8,988,114
For mine filling.....	1,170,260	146,811	1,852,323	256,380	1,452,993	194,332
Crushed gravel.....	2,097,270	936,783	3,661,973	1,471,773	2,475,343	1,056,340
Totals, Sand and Gravel.....	27,001,301	10,492,696	32,223,882	12,002,554	31,294,341	11,241,102
Stone—						
Building.....	49,098	746,370	49,666	725,402	71,288	1,334,340
Monumental and ornamental.....	8,301	278,325	22,382	448,328	8,296	313,019
Limestone for agriculture.....	112,628	131,071	129,689	146,557	192,505	271,294
Chemical Uses—						
Flux.....	345,742	266,780	314,604	233,671	273,970	203,672
Pulp and paper.....	200,893	219,461	114,572	126,980	175,154	206,126
Other.....	147,312	140,056	122,561	107,349	128,154	113,781
Rubble and riprap.....	699,586	608,453	501,216	359,232	429,205	341,002
Crushed.....	5,309,039	4,306,867	3,789,680	3,197,797	4,076,208	3,405,247
Totals, Stone¹.....	6,935,612	6,939,360	5,116,022	5,556,026	5,443,522	6,455,696

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 that actually quarry their own stone and are exclusive of the products of the stone-dressing industry comprising those establishments that 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 quantity of stone produced in 1939 about 76 p.c. was limestone, 20 p.c. granite, 3.2 p.c. sandstone, and 0.3 p.c. marble. The average value per ton was \$0.92 for limestone, \$1.92 for granite, \$1.88 for sandstone, and \$14.16 for marble. The marble was used chiefly for terrazzo chips and stucco dash, for poultry grit, and rubble and riprap; 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.—POWER GENERATION AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA*

CONSPECTUS

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In this chapter of the Year Book all information respecting power generation and utilization in Canada is co-ordinated; some sections, however, cannot be regarded as complete owing to the insufficiency of available data.

Section 1.—Water Power

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. Many parts of this well-watered country are situated at considerable heights above sea-level, and are therefore great sources of potential energy. Water power is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has, in recent years, contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

Subsection 1.—The Water-Power Resources of Canada and Their Utilization

An extended article covering Canada's water-power resources, comparison of such resources with those of other countries, problems in the development of hydraulic and of hydro-electric power and the merchandising of power is given at pp. 353-364 of the 1940 Canada Year Book.

In considering the relative importance of different natural resources, the inherent quality of inexhaustibility by use that water power possesses places it in a unique position. Another significant feature, as affecting Canada, is the fortunate occurrence of large water-power resources in what has been termed "the acute fuel zone" where native coal is not conveniently or economically available. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, without native coal, include the principal centres of population and manufacturing, and abound in many raw materials of industry; they contain within their borders more than half of the total available water-power resources and more than three-quarters of the developed water power of Canada. In the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia the incidence of water power in proximity to large supplies of pulpwood has also been favourable.

* Section 1 of this chapter has been revised under the direction of V. Meek, Controller, Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, and Sections 2, 3 and 4 (except as otherwise stated) by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Province or 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	2,617
Nova Scotia.....	20,800	128,300	139,217
New Brunswick.....	68,600	169,100	133,347
Quebec.....	8,459,000	13,064,000	4,320,943
Ontario.....	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,597,595
Manitoba.....	3,309,000	5,344,500	420,925
Saskatchewan.....	542,000	1,082,000	90,835
Alberta.....	390,000	1,049,500	71,997
British Columbia.....	1,931,000	5,103,500	788,763
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	294,000	731,000	18,199
Canada.....	20,347,400	33,617,200	8,584,438

The figures given in the above table are the result of a systematic study of all existing stream-flow and power data available from Dominion, provincial and private sources. The figures of available water power are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual drop or the head possible of concentration has been measured, or at least carefully estimated. Many unrecorded rapids and falls of undetermined power capacity exist on rivers and streams from coast to coast. These will become available for tabulation only as more detailed survey work is completed; this is particularly true in the less explored northern districts. Also, no consideration has been given to the power concentrations that are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, unless definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record. In brief, figures of available power quoted represent only the *minimum* water-power possibilities of the Dominion.

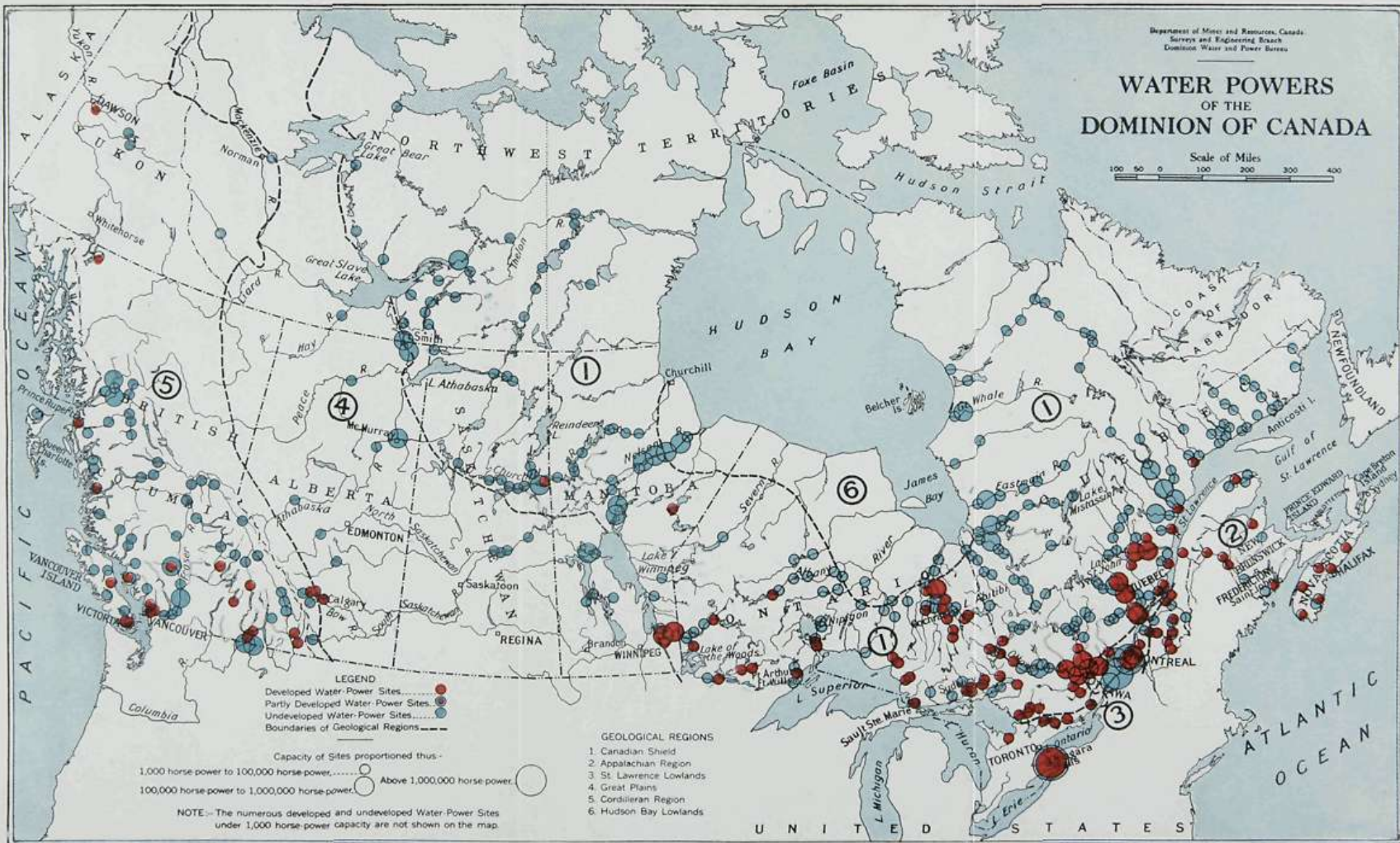
The total turbine installation of 8,584,438 h.p. represents the sum of the manufacturers' ratings of the different units under the heads at which they are installed. It is not correct to subtract this figure from the totals of available power in columns 1 or 2 to determine what power remains undeveloped because it has been proved sound practice to allow a turbine installation averaging 30 p.c. in excess of the power at ordinary six-month flow. On this basis the 'at present' recorded resources will provide for a total turbine installation of 43,700,000 h.p. The present turbine installation, therefore, indicates the development of slightly less than 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources of Canada.

Subsection 2.—Statistics of Water-Power Development

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 1925 to 1940 is shown, by provinces, in Table 2.

WATER POWERS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Scale of Miles
100 200 300 400



2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse-Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1925-40

NOTE.—Comparable statistics for the years 1900-19, inclusive, are given at p. 361 of the 1939 Year Book and those for 1920-24 at p. 364 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Total ¹
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
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
1937...	2,439	123,437	133,681	3,999,686	2,577,380	405,325	61,035	71,597	719,972	8,112,751
1938...	2,617	130,617	133,347	4,031,063	2,582,959	420,925	61,035	71,997	738,013	8,190,772
1939...	2,617	131,717	133,347	4,084,763	2,596,799	420,925	90,835	71,997	738,013	8,289,212
1940...	2,617	139,217	133,347	4,320,943	2,597,595	420,925	90,835	71,997	788,763	8,584,438

¹Includes Yukon. Turbine horse-power in Yukon was 13,199 from 1925 to 1934, and 18,199 from 1935 to 1940.

Analysis of Total Hydraulic Power Installations.—For the purpose of this review, the present total installation of 8,584,438 h.p. is divided in Table 3 under three main headings: central electric stations, pulp and paper mills and installations for other purposes.

The largest and most rapidly growing of these three classes, viz., central electric stations (a complete survey of central electric stations is given in the subsections of Section 2), maintains 88.4 p.c. of Canada's present development, and produces 98 p.c. of all electricity sold in and exported from the country.

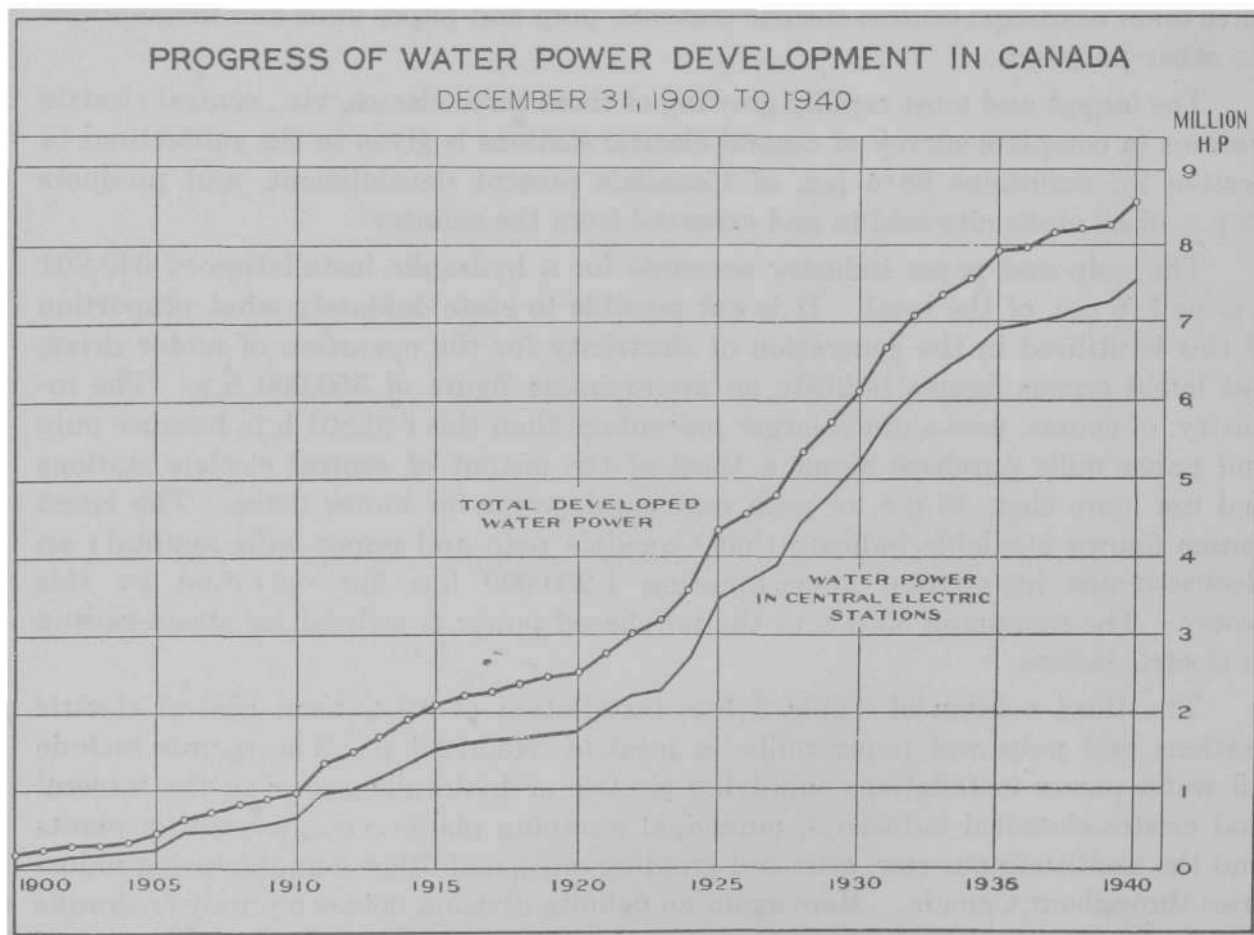
The pulp and paper industry accounts for a hydraulic installation of 649,801 h.p. or 7.6 p.c. of the total. It is not possible to state definitely what proportion of this is utilized in the generation of electricity for the operation of motor drive, but latest census figures indicate an approximate figure of 350,000 h.p. The industry, of course, uses a much larger percentage than this 649,801 h.p. because pulp and paper mills purchase about a third of the output of central electric stations and use more than 45 p.c. of such purchased power for motor drive. The latest census figures available indicate that Canada's pulp and paper mills maintain an electric-motor installation approximating 1,250,000 h.p. for operation by this power. The remaining 55 p.c. of the purchased power is utilized for steam-raising in electric boilers.

The third column of Table 3 lists installation of other than central electric stations and pulp and paper mills—a total of 346,912 h.p. The figures include all water-power installations supplying electric or hydraulic power to the mineral and electro-chemical industries, municipal pumping plants, electric railway plants and the multitudinous saw, grist and grinding mills, and other manufacturing industries throughout Canada. Here again no definite division between purely hydraulic and hydro-electric drive is possible.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces and Industries, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Province or Territory	Turbine Installation			
	In Central Electric Stations ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills ²	In Other Industries ³	Total
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	579	Nil	2,038	2,617
Nova Scotia.....	104,868	18,858	15,491	139,217
New Brunswick.....	104,710	20,694	7,943	133,347
Quebec.....	3,909,318	273,022	138,603	4,320,943
Ontario.....	2,258,619	231,277	107,699	2,597,595
Manitoba.....	420,925	Nil	Nil	420,925
Saskatchewan..	87,500	"	3,335	90,835
Alberta.....	69,920	"	2,077	71,997
British Columbia.....	629,286	105,950	53,527	788,763
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,000	Nil	16,199	18,199
Canada.....	7,587,725	649,801	346,912	8,584,438
Percentages of total installation.....	88.4	7.6	4.0	100.0

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations that 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 central electric stations aggregating more than 1,260,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,900,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers rated at more than 1,750,000 h.p. 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 central electric stations.



The figures of turbine installation given above must not be placed in direct comparison with those of the annual central electric station census nor those of the census of the pulp and paper industry because of the different bases of compilation. The figures of hydraulic installation represent the cumulative totals of installation for the purposes named, adjusted by deducting the capacity of installations removed because of obsolescence or for other reasons. The Census of Industry data are computed on a different basis, representing only the sum of the installation in the plants actually in operation during the year dealt with at the census and not total installation. Also, data on installations are available as soon as equipment is installed, whereas census data for any period are necessarily available some time after the end of the period.

Section 2.—The Central Electric Station Industry in Canada

Central electric stations are defined as companies, municipalities or individuals selling or distributing electric energy, whether generated by themselves or purchased for resale. Actually, generating stations may also purchase some power to supplement their own output. Stations classed as non-generating ordinarily purchase all the power they use. However, some of the latter have generating plants held in reserve. This results in the anomaly that, although classed as non-generating, these stations actually did generate 5,228,000 kwh. in 1939.

The stations are divided into two classes according to ownership, viz., (1) commercial—those privately owned and operated by companies or individuals, and (2) municipal—those owned and operated by municipal or Provincial Governments. Pulp and paper and mining concerns purchase a very large proportion of the output of central electric stations. Indeed, about a score of large concerns producing hydro-electric energy for sale have been developed primarily to serve pulp and paper or mining and mineral reduction operations.

4.—Electric Energy Generated, by Type of Station and by Provinces, 1939

Province	Generated by—		Total Electricity Generated
	Hydraulic Stations	Fuel Stations	
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	230	7,517	7,747
Nova Scotia.....	294,281	141,988	436,269
New Brunswick.....	402,110	57,436	459,546
Quebec.....	15,229,622	4,762	15,234,384
Ontario.....	8,005,644	1,483	8,007,127
Manitoba.....	1,770,319	4,938	1,775,257
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	167,242	167,242
Alberta.....	144,909	106,897	251,806
British Columbia.....	1,989,576	9,076	1,998,652
Totals.....	27,836,691	501,339	28,338,030

While commercial lighting, street lighting and household services play subordinate roles as far as the amount of power used is concerned, the low cost of these services has been important in the development of urban centres. Public authorities have found it desirable to encourage rural electrification by government aid, and this has been done in Ontario through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in Manitoba through the Manitoba Power Commission and in Quebec through the Quebec Streams Commission.

In 1939 central electric stations engaged in the public sale of energy controlled 88 p.c. of all developed water powers, as compared with 70 p.c. in 1922. The energy they supply drives 83 p.c. of the electric motors and 66 p.c. of all the power equipment used in manufacturing industries. The total amount of capital invested in central electric stations was greater than that invested in any other manufacturing industry, while in wages and salaries paid they ranked second in total value. Almost the whole, or 98 p.c., of the output was hydro-electric power while 95.2 p.c. of the primary power equipment of these stations was hydraulic.

Included in the statistics of central electric stations are those of a few stations engaged primarily in other industries, such as mining, manufacturing of pulp and paper, etc., which sell surplus power. For such plants, the statistics pertaining to the central electric station phase of the industry only have been given as far as possible.

Subsection 1.—Historical and General Statistics

The growth of the central electric stations industry, has been almost continuous since 1919, when statistics of kilowatt hours generated were first made available. The depression that occurred in the early 1930's resulted in decreased output of power for several years but this proved to be a temporary condition and output has now recovered and is again increasing in the same manner as characterized the years immediately preceding 1930. The record amount of power generated in 1939, was over 400 p.c. greater than the amount generated in 1919 and 57 p.c. greater than 1930 figures.

The number of customers has increased each year since 1920, with the exception of 1933 and 1934 when small decreases were shown, the net increase from 1920 to 1939 being over 117 p.c. Domestic service customers account for the large majority of customers and for over 80 p.c. of this increase. The domestic service consumption of electricity, however, is only around 9 p.c. of the total consumption in Canada.

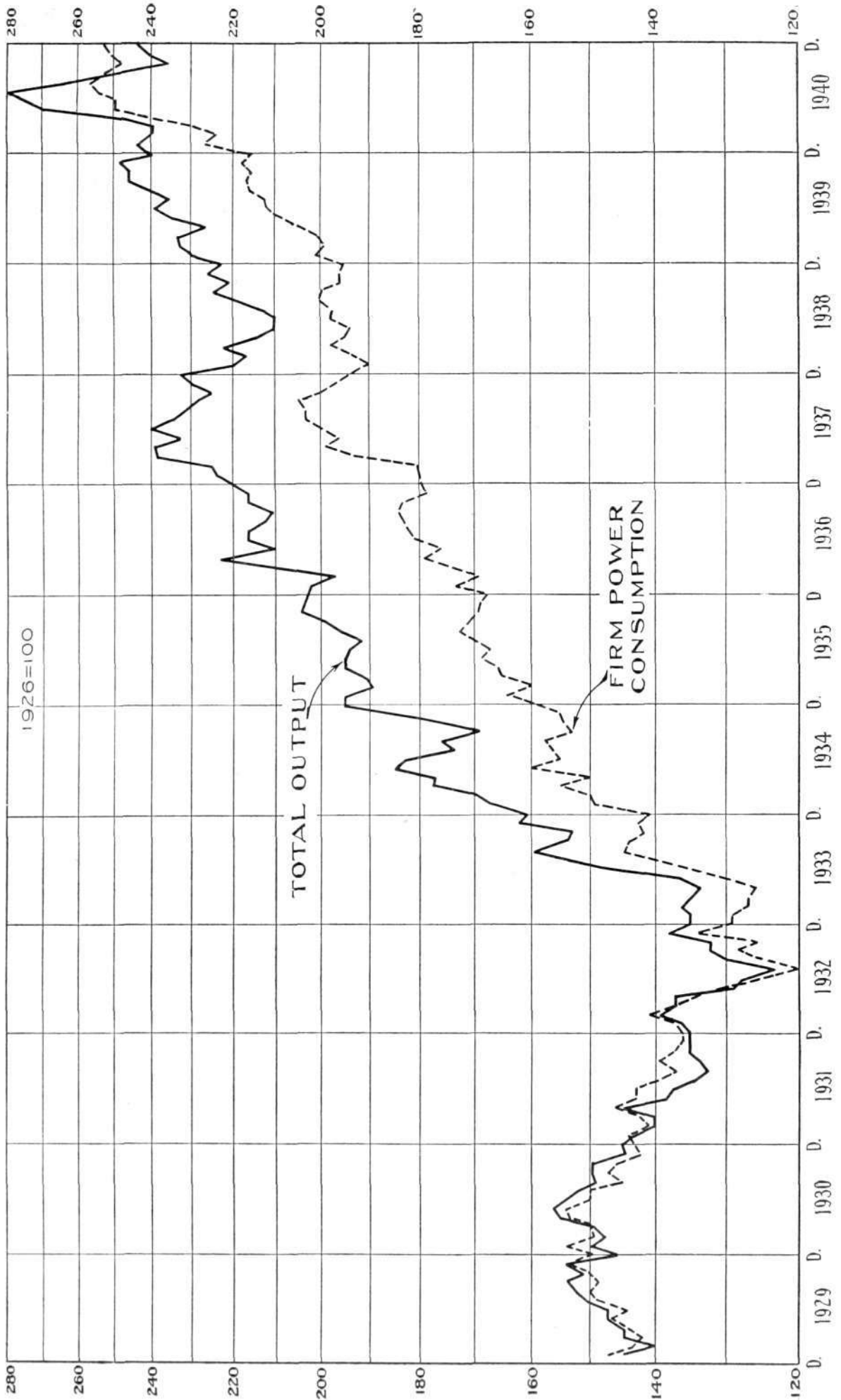
The central electric stations industry is one that is particularly suited to large-scale operation, because of the huge outlays of capital necessary. As the industry grows, stations tend to become larger in size; there are now three stations with capacities of over 500,000 h.p. and several with capacities of over 200,000 h.p. Capital invested and total horse-power installed increased almost continuously even during the depression years, mainly because large power projects planned before the depression were in process of construction during the early years of the past decade.

The number of persons employed and salaries and wages paid in central electric stations decreased considerably during the depression years. Figures since 1934 show improvement in each year, however, even though at a slower rate than shown by other statistics of the industry.

The total output of electricity generated by central electric stations in 1939 was 28,338,030,000 kwh., an increase of 8.4 p.c. compared with 1938. This output was, however, only 49.8 p.c. of the rated capacity of the equipment installed. Of course, a ratio of 100 p.c. is not possible with varying loads.

Off-peak or secondary power produced for consumption in electric boilers, which, in 1939, amounted to 6,590,378,000 kwh., or 23 p.c. of the total output of power, showed an increase of 839,028,000 kwh. over the 1938 figure, and an increase of 34,702,486 kwh. was also shown in the off-peak and surplus power exported to the United States. Firm power increased by 1,310,140,000 kwh. The pulp and paper industry took 9,377,528,000 kwh., or 32 p.c. of the total output. This consisted of 5,152,790,000 kwh. of secondary power for boilers (78 p.c. of the total quantity so used) and 4,224,738,000 kwh. of firm power for power and light. This was 18.7 p.c. more than the 1938 consumption by pulp and paper mills.

INDEX NUMBERS
OF
CENTRAL ELECTRIC OUTPUT
1929-1940



5.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for 1917-24 will be found at p. 369 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Stations	Capital Invested	Revenue from Sale of Power ¹	Power Generated ²	Kilowatt Hours Generated	Cus-tomers	Persons Em-ployed	Salaries and Wages
	No.	\$	\$	h. p.	'000	No.	No.	\$
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
1936.....	561	1,483,116,649	135,865,173	7,119,272	25,402,282	1,740,793	16,087	23,367,091
1937.....	568	1,497,330,231	143,546,643	7,342,085	27,687,646	1,805,995	17,018	25,623,767
1938.....	589	1,545,416,592	144,331,627	7,476,976	26,154,160	1,873,621	17,929	27,148,688
1939.....	611	1,564,603,211	151,880,969	7,607,122	28,338,030	1,941,663	18,848	28,223,376

¹ Excluding duplications.² Not including auxiliary-plant equipment.

The domestic service consumption or the electricity used in residences increased steadily, even during the years 1930-33, and in 1939 amounted to 2,358,364,000 kwh., an increase of 58 p.c. over the 1930 consumption and 8.6 p.c. over the 1938 consumption. The average consumption for domestic use is 63 p.c. higher in Canada than in the United States, while the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 8.9 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 18.6 p.c. for the United States. This, of course, is owing to the fact that the industrial area of the United States has an abundant supply of low-priced coal while in the central provinces of Canada, with no coal but with an excellent supply of water power, conditions favour the generation of power in central stations.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The main-plant primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 7,607,122 h.p. in 1939. 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 95.2 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 4.8 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines with a capacity of 194,139 h.p., or 2.6 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment. Power equipment used in mining and manufacturing industries is dealt with at pp. 296-299.

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 44 main-plant steam reciprocating engines in central electric stations in 1939, only 7 were of over 500 h.p. capacity. The steam turbines averaged 4,570 h.p. with 22 units averaging 10,333 h.p., but there were only 70 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 29 stations, whereas the 826 water wheels and turbines averaged 8,766 h.p., including 4 at 65,000 h.p. and 5 at 66,000 h.p. each.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally oil or local coal. In the Prairie Provinces bituminous and lignite coals are used for the steam engines and gasoline, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 435 main-plant internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1939 228 or 52 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 89 or 21 p.c. in Alberta and 40 or 9 p.c. in Manitoba.

During 1939, the thermal engines produced 509,013,000 kwh. at a cost for fuel of \$2,017,077, an average of 0.4 cents per kwh. This production was, however, less than 2 p.c. of the total output.

6.—Main-Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1939

NOTE.—kva. means kilo-volt-amperes.

Type of Equipment and Province	Power 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
	No.		h. p.	h. p.		h. p.	h. p.		kva.	kva.
MAIN-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
P.E. Island.....	9	7	392	56	12	7,967	664	18	6,256	348
Nova Scotia.....	46	56	95,045	1,697	33	64,704	1,961	89	135,672	1,524
New Brunswick..	12	16	105,760	6,610	15	33,642	2,243	31	118,564	3,825
Quebec.....	96	266	3,630,505	13,649	8	2,750	344	273	3,205,570	1,174
Ontario.....	138	347	2,254,344	6,497	17	1,440	85	362	1,812,081	5,006
Manitoba.....	30	43	500,800	11,647	47	4,769	101	91	411,671	452
Saskatchewan....	138	Nil	-	-	255	164,538	645	249	138,718	557
Alberta.....	71	11	69,140	6,285	121	80,889	669	128	123,282	963
British Columbia and Yukon....	71	80	584,997	7,312	41	5,440	133	122	483,602	396
Totals.....	611	826	7,240,983	8,766	549	366,139	667	1,363	6,435,416	4,722
AUXILIARY-PLANT EQUIPMENT										
	64	Nil	-	-	124	194,139	1,566	116	165,785	1,429
Grand Totals...	675	826	7,240,983	8,766	673	560,278	833	1,479	6,601,201	4,463

Provincial Distribution of Electric Energy.—In the latest year over 82 p.c. of the total generated electric energy was produced in the leading industrial Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 18 at p. 294 it will be seen that the total electric energy exported in the calendar year 1940 was 2,135,557,000 kwh., or 7.5 p.c. of the estimated production by central electric stations in that year; in 1939 it had amounted to 1,912,633,000 kwh., or 6.7 p.c. of the total amount generated in central electric stations.

7.—Electric Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, 1934-39

Province	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
Prince Edward Island.....	4,902	5,127	5,769	6,524	7,038	7,747
Nova Scotia.....	389,049	389,144	412,294	446,976	404,828	436,269
New Brunswick.....	394,100	390,003	425,849	501,319	465,358	459,546
Quebec.....	11,335,987	12,628,662	13,019,908	14,341,400	13,707,343	15,234,384
Ontario.....	6,113,595	6,653,219	7,927,044	8,528,726	7,538,071	8,007,127
Manitoba.....	1,183,381	1,342,093	1,574,898	1,697,656	1,686,876	1,775,257
Saskatchewan.....	134,033	138,479	145,219	147,143	153,500	167,242
Alberta.....	193,002	208,054	216,770	222,755	232,451	251,806
British Columbia and Yukon	1,449,075	1,528,252	1,674,531	1,795,146	1,958,695	1,998,652
Totals.....	21,197,124	23,283,033	25,402,282	27,687,645	26,151,160	28,338,030

Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations.—A complete segregation of farm customers from other domestic customers is not made by all central electric stations and for 1930 only Ontario and Quebec stations reported farm customers almost equal in number to the farms supplied with electricity as recorded for 1930 in the Decennial Census of 1931.

8.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations in Quebec and Ontario, 1930-39

Year	Quebec			Ontario		
	Customers	Power Consumed	Revenue	Customers	Power Consumed	Revenue
	No.	kwh.	\$	No.	kwh.	\$
1930.....	14,541	5,062,869	334,139	19,644	21,375,070	952,886
1931.....	15,142	5,406,741	292,574	24,172	27,093,114	1,215,142
1932.....	9,940	3,130,443	189,816	24,923	31,377,643	1,386,543
1933.....	10,747	3,572,085	203,258	25,552	32,336,080	1,386,688
1934.....	10,673	3,524,179	205,259	26,605	35,465,058	1,413,587
1935.....	13,108	4,268,290	261,274	27,883	39,844,300	1,434,169
1936.....	14,903	4,663,879	276,286	30,534	46,383,997	1,444,428
1937.....	19,505	5,858,850	361,411	39,281	56,729,752	1,432,883
1938.....	22,266	6,903,638	413,853	46,096	69,563,901	1,786,341
1939.....	24,965	8,511,961	487,572	54,479	82,912,852	2,143,071

Subsection 2.—Public Ownership of Central Electric Stations*

Rivers and lakes, except very small ones, are generally the property of the Crown and naturally the use of the water for development of power is a Crown right.

In some places in Canada the Crown has transferred this right to incorporated companies and in others the Crown itself has exercised the right and developed the water-power sites. Ontario was the first province to develop and distribute hydro-electric power. With one of the largest and most spectacular power sites in the world, at Niagara Falls, and with no coal mined in the Province, the urge to produce hydro-electric power was great. In 1906 a commission was formed to act as trustee for the municipalities in producing and distributing electric energy in the Province.

9.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-39

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				No.	No.
1929.....	165	822,185	5,188,408	1,274,394	1,426,488
1930.....	166	862,158	5,156,788	1,454,014	1,658,087
1931.....	163	874,507	4,139,707	1,505,599	1,719,495
1932.....	170	881,054	3,713,841	1,610,024	1,824,010
1933.....	172	890,301	3,673,016	1,742,024	1,966,889
1934.....	171	899,617	5,136,241	1,743,074	1,963,979
1935.....	169	915,303	5,515,084	1,815,164	2,036,799
1936.....	171	938,117	6,887,057	1,944,189	2,173,030
1937.....	179	972,234	7,372,018	1,975,989	2,202,624
1938.....	183	1,014,115	6,665,837	2,013,169	2,176,793
1939.....	184	1,052,245	7,047,100	2,014,500	2,221,490

In Quebec public ownership has not made much headway. Perhaps one reason for this is that power development there has been closely associated with the pulp and paper industry, which was established as a commercial enterprise.

* The information included under the provincial headings of this subsection (pp. 283-292) has been revised by the various provincial commissions or authorities concerned.

The development of electric energy in New Brunswick also has been largely in relation to the production of pulp and paper, and commercial companies still control a great deal of the power, although the New Brunswick Power Commission established in 1920 has since organized public utility services on the same lines as those of Ontario, providing both hydro-electric and thermal-electric power. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba also have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system.

In British Columbia the population is concentrated on the Fraser Delta and around Victoria. As these areas of settlement have grown up along with scattered mining, sawmilling and pulp and paper towns, hydro-electric power to serve their needs has been developed by private corporations but also to some extent by smaller public utility corporations.

Table 10 shows statistics of municipally or publicly owned central electric stations, by provinces, for 1939. Table 17 at p. 293 shows comparable statistics for commercial stations.

10.—Publicly Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h. p.	h. p.
	No.	No.	'000 kwh.		
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1,182	1,153	Nil	1,235
Nova Scotia.....	25	27,620	254,189	80,805	84,160
New Brunswick.....	5	30,436	59,292	12,860	29,440
Quebec.....	16	40,154	71,691	30,710	33,230
Ontario.....	74	757,758	5,841,861	1,724,395	1,725,595
Manitoba.....	13	72,867	594,566	155,000	158,314
Saskatchewan.....	32	42,182	113,991	Nil	107,601
Alberta.....	9	60,374	95,459	960	71,540
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8	19,672	14,890	9,770	10,375
Totals.....	184	1,052,245	7,047,092	2,014,590	2,221,490

Because of the absence of free market determination of prices and regulation of services in an industry that is semi-monopolistic, regulation of electrical utilities has been attempted in most provinces. The governing bodies, their general regulations and their activities are discussed by provinces.

Nova Scotia.—In 1909 legislation was first enacted in Nova Scotia relating to the use of water power in "An Act for the Further Assisting of the Gold Mining Industry". This was the most advanced legislation until the development of water power within the Province of Nova Scotia was initiated under the Acts of 1914 and carried on in an investigatory manner in co-operation with the Dominion Government until 1919, when the Nova Scotia Power Commission was created by the Power Commission Act. Although the Commission has its own Department of Investigation, certain investigatory work is still carried on in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Government represented by a branch of the Dominion Water and Power Bureau with which the Nova Scotia Power Commission is closely associated.

The function of the Commission is, primarily, generation of electric power and energy by the most economical means available. Its operations are carried out on a cost basis and, while a considerable number of retail customers are served, it is not the policy to compete in the retail field, but rather to serve those districts where it is not practicable to receive service from other sources. The Rural Elec-

trification Act of 1937 greatly increased the possibilities for retail service and full advantage is being taken of this legislation by residents in various parts of the Province.

I.—PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS WITH INITIAL CAPACITIES OF UNDERTAKINGS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA POWER COMMISSION

Development	Year in which Operations Commenced	Initial Capacity	1940 Capacity
		h. p.	h. p.
Mushamush System.....	1921	800	1,030
St. Margaret System.....	1922	10,700	15,700
Sheet Harbour System—			
Malay Falls.....	1924	5,550	5,550
Ruth Falls.....	1925	6,290	10,590
Mersey System—			
Original.....	1928	29,400	29,400
Cowie Falls.....	1938	10,200	10,200
Tusket System.....	1929	3,000	2,820
Roseway System.....	1930	560	560
Markland System.....	1931	1,400	1
Antigonish System.....	1931	2	500
Canseau System.....	1937	72	374

¹ Discontinued October, 1938.

² Distribution system only.

The former Musquodoboit Harbour District of the Sheet Harbour System is now supplied by Ruth Falls. The Markland System, originally generating, is now supplied by the Mersey System, and the Antigonish System, previously non-generating, is now a generating system and is supplied by the Barrie Brook Development, which went into operation in February, 1940.

The progressive trend portrayed above is more strikingly emphasized by the comparison of the total delivery for the year ended Nov. 30, 1940, of 207,123,000 kwh. with the delivery of 192,000 kwh. for the first year of operation.

The Commission's developments are now operated under nine systems comprising: 1,300 miles of transmission and distribution lines serving 24 wholesale and 4,700 retail customers; 18 generating stations and 37 generating units, with a total installed capacity of 76,724 h.p.

The control of the water resources of the Province is vested in the Crown and administered by the Nova Scotia Water Act. The Commission pays the regular fees for water rights in the same proportion as do others who enjoy these privileges.

Financially the Commission is self-supporting, repaying its own borrowings, an item of cost, from revenue. The Commission in the past has borrowed from the Government for capital investment but is empowered to issue bonds and debentures guaranteed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and commenced that policy late in 1938 with an initial \$1,000,000 issue of serial debentures.

The balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1940, showed: fixed assets of \$16,759,797; work in progress, \$125,696; current assets, \$254,200; contingency and renewal reserves, \$1,148,860; sinking fund reserves, \$2,230,850. The total accumulated reserves amounted to \$3,483,373.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was incorporated under the Electric Power Act, 1920. The Commission owns and operates the generating stations shown in Statement II.

II.—PLANTS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

Plant	Type	Capacity
		h. p.
Musquash.....	Water power.....	11,000
Grand Lake.....	Steam.....	26,800
Kouchibouguac.....	Water power.....	200
Grand Manan.....	Diesel.....	200
St. Quentin.....	Diesel.....	65
	Total.....	38,265

The Commission also purchases power to serve the village of Port Elgin and the adjacent rural district. Power for the rural district east and west of Dalhousie is secured from the Gatineau Power Company at Dalhousie; for the Caraquet coast of Gloucester County, from the Bathurst Power and Paper Co. of Bathurst; for the Tobique Valley and Plaster Rock, from the Andover-Perth Electric Commission; and for the rural areas east and west of Grand Falls, from the St. John River Power Co. The Commission operates 24 rural distributing systems supplying 17,500 customers, and has important industrial power loads variously situated.

The Musquash, Grand Lake and Kouchibouguac plants are interconnected and operate in parallel at all times.

Transmission Lines.—The transmission system consists of a 66,000-volt line from Musquash to Moncton; and four lines from Grand Lake, viz., two 33,000-volt lines to Fredericton, one 66,000-volt line to Newcastle and one 66,000-volt line to Moncton. In addition to the above lines, the Commission has built 12 miles of 66,000-volt line from Grand Lake to Coles Island. It is planned to continue this line to Saint John to take care of the growing load in that district.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton and the town of Sussex. Power is also distributed directly by the Commission in every county of the Province to various towns, villages and rural communities.

The statistical information given below shows the growth of the Commission's undertaking since 1925.

11.—Growth of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, 1925, 1930, 1935 and 1940

Item	1925	1930	1935	1940
High-voltage transmission lines..... miles	138	138	308	316
Distribution line..... "	67	440	753	1,950
Indirect customers..... No.	11,561	14,590	17,155	18,000
Direct customers..... "	1,129	3,720	7,247	17,500
Plant capacities..... h. p.	11,100	11,100	17,700	26,800
Power generated..... kwh.	15,500,000	25,000,000	41,139,600	77,343,240
Capital invested..... \$	3,780,000	4,264,000	7,087,000	9,600,000
Annual revenues..... \$	310,000	512,000	829,000	1,270,000

Quebec.—In 1940 the National Electricity Syndicate, created for the development of generating plants and distribution systems, was abolished; the administration of the property that it had acquired and that was entrusted to it has been bestowed upon the Quebec Streams Commission.

The Quebec Streams Commission exercises similar powers to those of the former Syndicate under "An Act respecting the exploitation of falls and rapids on water-courses in the public domain, and their concession in future", which, after being repealed in 1937, has been re-enacted by the 1940 legislation.

Similarly, the Provincial Electricity Board was abolished, and the Public Service Board established. The new Board exercises the powers of the former Quebec Electricity Commission, instituted in 1935, and also those of the Provincial Transportation and Communication Board, instituted in 1939. The fields of operation of these two bodies are dealt with below.

Quebec Streams Commission.—Created in 1910 by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46), by 20 Geo. V, c. 34 and by 4 Geo. VI, c. 22, the Commission is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the Province, to make recommendations regarding their control, to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams, and to undertake the direct production of electric power. The Commission has assisted companies engaged in such work by the 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 mainly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams. This regulation is obtained by constructing storage dams that hold water in large reservoirs during flood periods and enable it to be used to increase the flow at low-water periods.

From 1912 to 1925, such storage reservoirs were built or acquired and operated by the Commission, charges being made to benefiting companies covering interest and amortization on the capital invested as well as the cost of operation. Since 1925, companies or persons have availed themselves of the latitude given them by R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46, s. 6, to build the necessary dams, subject, however, to rules and conditions laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Such storages have been transferred to and are operated by the Commission, the cost of operation being charged annually to the interested companies or persons.

There were 17 storage reservoirs in Quebec in 1940. Among the rivers controlled by the Commission either by means of dams on the rivers themselves or by controlling the outflow of lakes at their headwaters, together with the horse-power now developed, were: the St. Maurice, 1,018,050 h.p.; the Gatineau, 504,000 h.p.; the Lièvre, 274,000 h.p.; the St. Francis, 100,000 h.p.; the Chicoutimi, 41,400 h.p.; and the Au Sable, 33,200 h.p. Most of these developments are capable of being extended to produce more power than is now installed.

Other storage reservoirs operated by the Commission are the Lake Mitis Reservoir; the Savane River and Lake Brulé Reservoirs on St. Anne de Beaupré River and three small reservoirs on North River.

Among storage reservoirs not controlled by the Commission are the Lake St. John Reservoir, with huge drainage area of 30,000 square miles, and the Onatchiway Reservoir on the Shipshaw River. Power developments on the Saguenay River, which benefit from the Lake St. John storage, amounted, in 1940, to 810,000 h.p. and the development at Chute-à-Caron is capable of a further development of 540,000 h.p.

Public Service Board.—The Board is an arbitration, supervisory and controlling body for public services and public utility enterprises. In addition to its control over transportation and communication, its functions in the electrical field include the powers of the former Quebec Electricity Commission, viz., 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 Board 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 Board. The Board also has supervisory and advisory functions under the Electricity Municipalization Act, which enables municipal corporations to establish electricity systems. Two or more municipalities may establish a joint system. Where such systems receive their current from a public service corporation, the Board has mandatory powers in regard to the supply of current and the terms under which it is supplied. The Board may recommend a subsidy of 50 p.c. of the capital cost of rural electrification systems, to be paid from provincial funds, and furthermore a loan of 25 p.c. of such capital cost for a period of 30 years, with interest at 4 p.c. Any rural municipality that has availed itself of these benefits is authorized, with the approval of the Board, to enter into a contract with any public service for the purchase of power, the erection of lines, the operation and maintenance of the system and all other services.

Ontario.—*The Hydro-Electric Power Commission.*—An account of the inception and operations of the Commission is given at pp. 377-378 of the 1940 Year Book.

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 45 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1939, 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 2,350,000 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 electric energy generated by Niagara Falls. The small initial load of 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.

The Annual Reports of the Commission present in great detail descriptions and statistics of operation, construction, municipal work and transmission and distribution. The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner-municipalities and has introduced a uniform accounting system that enables the Commission to present consolidated balance sheets and operation reports. These statistics relate to about 90 p.c. of the retail customers supplied by the undertaking.

The initial capital expenditure required to serve about twelve municipalities amounted to approximately \$3,600,000. At Oct. 31, 1939, the total capital investment amounted to \$446,122,545, of which \$321,214,964 were investments by the Commission in generation plants, transmission systems, etc., including electric railway and other properties operated by the Commission for the major systems under their control and \$124,907,581 were investments by municipalities in local distributing systems of their own, including other assets. Similarly, total reserves of the Commission and of the municipal electrical utilities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes amounted to \$216,405,116 of which \$125,739,024 represented reserves of the Commission and \$90,666,092 of the municipalities.

12.—Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1910-39

Year	Municipalities Served	Customers Served	Total Power Distributed by Commission	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities
	No.	No.	h. p.	\$
1910.....	10	1	2,500	2,521,000
1911.....	26	1	15,200	4,020,000
1912.....	36	1	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	167,000	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	1,107,227	373,010,000
1932.....	747	611,955	1,108,037	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
1936.....	782	649,517	1,509,667	413,710,000
1937.....	795	667,863	1,648,467	424,422,000
1938.....	821	694,400	1,831,216	436,822,000
1939.....	858	720,372	1,963,471	446,123,000

¹ Information not available.

13.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1935-39

(20-minute peak horse-power—system, coincident peaks)

System and District	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Niagara System.....	1,177,346	1,006,166	1,126,675	1,259,115	1,358,177
Dominion Power and Transmission.....	54,155	54,021	57,507	46,515	56,970
Georgian Bay System.....	27,534	26,555	29,310	30,891	34,756
Eastern Ontario System.....	133,733	117,969	129,584	159,249	168,958
Thunder Bay System.....	113,673	133,914	134,678	131,394	118,740
Manitoulin District.....	114	138	137	205	273
Northern Ontario Properties—					
Nipissing District.....	3,921	4,115	4,812	4,857	5,188
Sudbury District.....	13,070	14,021	14,611	17,895	19,740
Abitibi District.....	96,814	146,783	143,432	172,409	188,877
Patricia District.....	3,512	4,182	5,013	5,697	¹
Espanola District.....	547	101	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Joseph District.....	1,314	1,702	2,708	2,989	11,792 ¹
Totals.....	1,625,733	1,509,667	1,648,467	1,831,216	1,963,471

¹ Patricia and St. Joseph Districts grouped together in 1939—now known as "Patricia-St. Joseph District".

Statistics of Urban Municipal Electrical Utilities of Ontario Supplied by the Commission.—Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electrical departments of urban municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission show, for 1939, total assets of \$173,544,768, as compared with liabilities of \$34,241,490. Of the difference, \$75,752,295 was allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$63,550,983. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets, the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. Between 1933 and 1939 total assets increased by \$37,766,098 while total liabilities decreased by \$15,679,264.

*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 agriculture—the basic industry—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 Government passed legislation providing 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 and providing for the fixing of low maximum service charges for all classes of rural service.

14.—Electrical Service to Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1935-39

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Rural power district No.	171	174	177	178	184
Townships served..... "	368	380	388	398	419
Consumers..... "	67,802	73,614	86,194	99,921	113,157
Primary distribution lines..... miles	9,976	10,808	13,117	15,784	18,166
Power supplied..... h.p.	37,190	42,897	50,758	59,153	68,433
Revenues from customers..... \$	2,902,809	3,000,750	3,087,001	3,547,899	4,136,088
Total expenses..... \$	2,875,498	2,891,007	2,989,637	3,434,698	4,084,201
Net surpluses..... \$	27,311	109,743	97,364	63,201	51,887
Capital invested..... \$	19,182,265	20,674,674	24,138,729	28,561,214	33,476,148
Provincial grants-in-aid ¹ \$	9,489,671	10,232,099	11,951,892	14,149,667	16,596,671

¹ Included in "Capital invested".

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission commenced its operations in 1919 under the authority of the Electrical Power Transmission Act. This Act empowered the Commission to make provision for generating electric 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. Legislation was passed in 1929 by which 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 electric energy. In 1931 passage of the Electrical Power Trans-

* Legislation passed concerning rural power is as follows: *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).

mission Act reorganized the administration of the Commission by establishing a Board vested with additional authority. This Act was amended in 1940 to give the Commission control of its own finances.

The first transmission line was completed in 1920 to serve the city of Portage la Prairie. With this city as a nucleus, the lines were rapidly extended over the more densely populated areas of the Province. The Commission now serves 142 cities, towns and villages. Power has also been brought to about 550 farm homes. The Commission operates 1,878 circuit miles of transmission line, serving close to 17,500 customers. As the system expands, the demand for hydro-service becomes more insistent. Nevertheless further extensions to the system were curtailed during 1940 except additions made to serve air fields and military training camps at the request of the Dominion Government, in order to prevent interference with the war effort.

Power is at present purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company at a substation in Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. This is the source of power for the towns on the main network. Energy is also purchased from the municipally owned plant at Dauphin and distributed to Grandview and Gilbert Plains. The summer-resort area along Lake Winnipeg is served by the Commission with power purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company at Selkirk, and the same company furnishes the source of power for East Selkirk, Seven Sisters Falls and St. Boniface, from which points it is distributed by the Commission to outlying districts. In 1936, arrangements were completed for the export of a block of power to the Interstate Power Company at Neche, North Dakota.

The capital invested in the Province by the Commission is approximately \$6,000,000. At the close of the fiscal year 1939 the reserves, as represented by first-class securities, amounted to \$2,093,912. The Commission is in an excellent financial position.

The system is supervised and maintained by 37 District Supervisors, located throughout the territory served. Appliance showrooms are established at Brandon and Portage la Prairie, and the Commission enters actively into the appliance merchandising field. It also operates a central steam-heating system and a gas plant at Brandon.

As a result of sales and educational policies, together with the economies enforced, the Commission has been able to reduce, progressively, rates for service and has now established a low uniform basic rate for all towns on the network.

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 electric 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 electrical public utilities, and is charged with the responsibility 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 supple-

mented 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 and Milling Co. at Maple Creek were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willow Bunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including two generating plants, a transmission line, and local distribution systems in ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Limited, and has been connected with the Bulyea System of the Montreal Engineering Co., Limited.

Transmission lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the Commission's 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. Particulars of extensions from 1935 to 1939 are given at p. 382 of the 1940 Year Book.

In 1940 the Watrous-Nokomis system was extended to the villages of Viscount, Colonsay, Allan, Elstow and Bradwell, and a transmission line was constructed to connect the Commission's generating plant at Saskatoon with Dundurn (the site of a military camp) and also with the Watrous-Nokomis system. There were, in 1940, 1,522 miles of transmission lines owned and operated.

Of the 15 generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1940, those in the cities of Saskatoon and North Battleford were steam plants and the remainder were equipped with compression ignition engines. The total installed capacity of the generating plants was 29,600 kw. There were no hydro-electric plants in the Commission's system, the primary power being: steam reciprocating engines 800 h.p.; steam turbines, 30,740 h.p.; and internal combustion engines, 7,921 h.p.

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. In the year 1939 the total quantity of power purchased from private interests was 2,085,702 kwh. while in the same year the total quantity of power generated at Commission plants was 55,055,958 kwh. The number of consumers served directly in 134 towns and villages was approximately 10,188 and those indirectly served (in the cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, and the town of Battleford, where the municipal corporations themselves own and operate the distribution systems) numbered 13,995. The total revenue for the calendar year 1939 was \$1,247,729. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve (including certain municipal debentures assumed and since redeemed) to the amount of \$2,402,335. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1939, was approximately \$8,174,141.

During 1940, the continued improvement in general economic conditions was reflected in the business of the Commission.

15.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-39

Year	Municipalities Served		Customers Served		Total Power Generated by Commission	Total Power Purchased by Commission	Capital of Commission
	In Bulk	Directly	In Bulk	Directly			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	kwh.	kwh.	\$
1929.....	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	1,902,005
1930.....	1	106	2	3	3	3	6,290,431
1931.....	3	117	2	8,324	46,040,000	1,414,420	7,287,827
1932.....	3	117	16,124	7,875	46,426,171	1,803,503	7,345,916
1933.....	3	123	16,124	7,574	44,401,494	1,674,444	7,411,986
1934.....	3	123	15,833	7,754	44,863,396	1,817,528	7,428,330
1935.....	4	123	13,644	8,219	46,889,172	1,986,105	7,504,726
1936.....	4	123	13,747	8,506	49,757,756	1,967,025	7,535,783
1937.....	4	126	13,513	8,620	49,165,813	1,918,473	7,609,910
1938.....	4	129	13,658	9,183	49,435,169	1,954,995	7,765,571
1939.....	4	129	13,606	9,467	55,055,958	2,085,702	8,174,141

¹ The Commission's operations in the two towns served commenced in November, 1929. ² Information not available. ³ The Commission's operations in most of the municipalities served did not commence until near the end of the year.

Alberta.—In this Province the Board of Public Utility Commissioners regulates both hydro-electric and steam-plant companies. The Board has general jurisdiction over rates charged by any public utility, i.e., any system of works, plant or equipment for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power. It has no control over any municipal corporation that owns its own power plant, unless the municipality passes a by-law bringing it under the Act.

The Board has power to hold investigations upon complaint, made either by a municipality or a public utility, that rates are unfair and may fix just and reasonable rates according to the evidence disclosed. There are only two major companies operating in this Province: the Calgary Power Company Limited and Canadian Utilities Limited. There are a large number of smaller companies serving various towns and villages and a number of municipalities operating their own plants.

British Columbia.—Public ownership of hydro-electric power in the Province of British Columbia is confined to municipal organizations and commercial enterprise; a power commission similar to those in operation in other provinces has not been established.

The Public Utility Commission, created under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature in 1938, regulates the rates that are charged by the privately owned utilities but not those owned by municipalities.

Subsection 3.—Private Ownership of Central Electric Stations

Of the total amount of electricity generated in Canada by central electric stations, privately owned or commercial stations generated 21,285,710,000 kwh. in 1939 or 75.1 p.c. of all stations. In 1929 the amount generated by these stations was 71.0 p.c. of the total. In the latest ten years, horse-power installation increased by 46.7 p.c. and output of electric energy by 66.6 p.c.

16.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-39

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h. p.	h. p.
1929.....	420	733,698	12,774,107	3,444,533	3,671,255
1930.....	421	745,608	12,937,014	3,690,095	3,914,474
1931.....	396	756,285	12,191,139	3,916,720	4,171,305
1932.....	402	776,400	12,338,216	4,426,235	4,704,523
1933.....	403	776,581	13,665,974	4,563,973	4,842,686
1934.....	402	760,462	16,060,883	4,817,600	5,097,613
1935.....	397	779,400	17,787,949	4,992,805	5,274,174
1936.....	390	802,676	18,515,225	4,866,471	5,146,863
1937.....	389	833,711	20,315,627	5,047,253	5,336,811
1938.....	406	859,506	19,488,323	5,142,432	5,300,183
1939.....	427	889,418	21,285,710	5,226,483	5,385,632

The predominant position of Quebec in the electric-power field can be seen from the column in Table 17 showing electric energy generated. Of the total power generated in Canada by all central electric stations 53.5 p.c. was generated by privately owned or commercial stations in the Province of Quebec. Practically all of this amount was hydro-power and Quebec generated 52.8 p.c. of the total hydro-power generated by central electric stations, demonstrating the tremendous influence that the water-power resources of this Province exert on the industry in Canada. In comparison, total power generated in Ontario by both privately owned and municipally owned stations was only about 28.6 p.c. of the total power generated by central electric stations in Canada.

There are two important factors in this large production of hydro-electric power in Quebec: (1) the pulp and paper mills located close to both the water power and the supply of pulpwood, which take around 40 p.c. of the Quebec hydro-electric power; and (2) the industries in eastern and southern Ontario that import around 18 p.c. of the Quebec output of power.

Of the total power generated by central electric stations in each province, privately owned or commercial stations generated the following percentages in 1939: P.E.I., 85; N.S., 41; N.B., 87; Que., 99; Ont., 27; Man., 67; Sask., 32; Alta., 62; and B.C., 99.

17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h. p.	h. p.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	5,181	6,594	392	7,124
Nova Scotia.....	21	47,079	176,942	14,240	75,589
New Brunswick.....	7	23,877	400,254	92,900	109,962
Quebec.....	80	483,221	15,162,693	3,599,795	3,600,025
Ontario.....	64	72,915	2,165,189	529,949	530,189
Manitoba.....	17	31,810	1,180,683	345,800	347,255
Saskatchewan.....	106	26,189	53,251	Nil	56,937
Alberta.....	62	29,203	156,347	68,180	78,489
British Columbia.....	63	169,943	1,983,757	575,227	580,062
Totals.....	427	889,418	21,285,710	5,226,483	5,385,632

In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia power produced by these companies was almost entirely hydro-electric. Power generation in Saskatchewan was entirely by fuel plants, and in Nova Scotia about 31 p.c. was generated

by fuel. There is one hydro-electric station in Saskatchewan close to the Manitoba border. All its power is used in Manitoba and the statistics are included with those of the Manitoba stations.

Subsection 4.—Export of Electric Power

The export of electric energy is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). This Act was administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, its administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

A licence to export power must be secured from the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This branch of the Department also has jurisdiction over the export duty which has been imposed since Apr. 1, 1925. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1940, the export duty amounted to \$443,783 as against \$449,987 for the previous year. The rate is 0.03 cents per kwh. on electric energy exported with certain exports excepted. Table 18 shows the quantities of energy actually exported during the calendar years 1937 to 1940. The data for this table were compiled from the reports of the Director of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services.

18.—Electric Energy Exported from Canada, 1937-40

Company	1937	1938	1939	1940
	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.	kwh.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	386,310,900	387,249,300	389,926,100	395,620,100
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus)	439,491,214	417,251,923	445,107,609	711,865,644
Canadian Niagara Power Company.....	379,904,201	371,864,078	383,205,902	323,955,002
Canadian Niagara Power Company (surplus).....	12,109,200	35,980,900	42,827,700	15,576,100
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co.....	35,215,850	18,908,900	28,774,200	23,732,300
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co.....	16,700,587	17,515,863	19,516,633	21,871,011
British Columbia Electric Railway Co.....	188,113	194,005	198,936	191,400
Southern Canada Power Co.....	444,398	454,216	451,190	467,238
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.....	570,733,439	570,817,684	596,526,022	636,726,412
Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Milltown, N.B.....	894,963	431,140	760,369	548,460
Fraser Companies, Ltd.....	3,873,000	4,412,000	3,866,000	3,396,000
Northport Power and Light Co.....	305,958	288,300	284,398	294,494
Northern B.C. Power Co.....	39,270	29,850	28,750	24,030
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.....	277,800	279,600	284,900	273,200
Manitoba Power Commission.....	610,894	837,600	874,284	1,015,400
Totals.....	1,847,099,787	1,826,515,359	1,912,632,993	2,135,556,791

Export of power to the United States reached a low point in 1933, with 667,880,000 kwh., but about the middle of that year exports increased and have continued to increase each year with the exception of 1938, being 2,135,557,000 kwh. for 1940. Almost 59 p.c. of this was exported at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A small amount of power, 4,453,100 kwh. was imported from the United States in 1940. The only import of any importance is for operation of the railway tunnel and yards at Sarnia, Ont.

In 1939, central electric stations in Quebec exported 3,452,158,000 kwh. to other provinces; an important feature was the production of power by commercial stations in Quebec for public stations in Ontario. Of the total, Ontario took 3,446,095,000 kwh., 787,421,000 of which was for re-export to the United States, and New Brunswick took the remainder. There was also an export from northern Ontario to Quebec of 108,500,000 kwh. during the year. British Columbia also exported a small quantity, 2,304,000 kwh., to Alberta.

Section 3.—Evolution of Power Equipment and Utilization of Power in Industry

There has been a fairly rapid and continuous evolution in the power used in manufacturing and mining industries in Canada, from man-power to mechanical power; also there has been a strong movement in mechanical power, particularly during the past thirty or forty years, from steam engines to electric motors.

Steam engines are still used to drive machines and also to produce electricity but by far the largest part of the power used in Canadian manufacturing and mining industries is electric and most of it is hydro-electric power. Central electric stations are not here considered as a manufacturing industry.

The ratio of capacity of electric motors to total power was 79.3 p.c. in 1938, having increased from 60.8 p.c. in 1923 or by over 30 p.c. Between 1923 and 1938 the number of employees in manufacturing industries increased by 25 p.c. but the capacity of all power equipment increased by 132 p.c. and the capacity of electric motors increased by 201 p.c. as against an increase of only 40 p.c. in other classes of power equipment.

This apparent evolution towards electric power is somewhat over emphasized by the practice of installing motors at each machine or group of machines with a greater aggregate capacity than would be required if steam power with belts and shafting were used, but many industries use electric power exclusively and many more use it almost exclusively.

For each of the 642,016 employees in manufacturing industries in Canada in 1938 there were available 6.2 h.p. of electric motors and 1.5 h.p. of other power-producing engines.

The electric energy used by these motors in doing their work was equivalent to that of about 36,000,000 men working 8 hours per day for 300 days.

The equipment is not worked to its full capacity and beyond the kilowatt-hour consumption of the electric motors there are no statistics showing the extent of the use.

The details of equipment installed in manufacturing and mining industries in each year 1923 to 1938, inclusive, are shown in Tables 19 and 20. Statistics prior to 1923 contain duplications and consequently are not included.

19.—Percentages of Electric Rating to Total Power Equipment in the Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1923-38

NOTE.—Figures exclude central electric stations and include idle and reserve equipment.

Year	Total Power Equipment Installed	Electric Power	
		Total Motor Capacity	Per Cent of Total
		h. p.	p. c.
1923	2,448,219	1,488,523	60.8
1924	2,833,240	1,844,781	65.1
1925	3,201,250	2,187,827	68.3
1926	3,459,257	2,387,574	69.0
1927	3,657,815	2,571,070	70.3
1928	3,999,864	2,882,048	72.1
1929	4,305,909	3,196,804	74.2
1930	4,548,014	3,376,103	74.2
1931	4,620,570	3,510,779	76.0
1932	4,625,002	3,559,516	77.0
1933	4,722,942	3,576,793	75.7
1934	4,850,743	3,781,779	78.0
1935	5,019,958	3,889,366	77.5
1936	5,186,506	4,059,355	78.3
1937	5,562,772	4,411,974	79.3
1938	5,844,666	4,635,423	79.3

Of the total increase in power equipment employed in all manufacturing and mining industries between 1923 and 1938, amounting to 3,396,447 h.p., or 139 p.c., approximately 83 p.c. was in electric motors operated on power purchased from central electric stations. Hydraulic turbines and water wheels accounted for about 5 p.c. of the increase but because central electric power is 98 p.c. hydro-electric, it is fair to state that about 85 p.c. of the increase was direct hydraulic or hydro-electric drive. However, some sections of Canada are not so well provided with water power and in such sections primary power derived from steam engines or turbines, and internal combustion engines—which include all gasoline engines, gas engines (natural, coal and producer gas) and compression-ignition engines—has also increased rapidly during the period covered. In 1938, as will be seen from the table at p. 299, the percentage of all power equipment installed under these headings was 20.2, most of which was steam engines and turbines. Hydraulic turbines and water wheels reached 13.3 p.c., and electric motors operated by purchased power 66.5 p.c. During the period 1923-38 the net increase in the use of water wheels amounted to over 26 p.c., steam engines increased in capacity in the same period by over 39 p.c.; internal combustion engines by about 276 p.c.; and the capacity of electric motors by over 211 p.c.

In the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, primary power produced from fuels is an important factor.

Of the total power equipment installed in the manufacturing industries in 1938 (first part of Table 20), it will be seen that approximately 51 p.c. is used in the manufacture of wood and paper products; the next group in importance is iron and its products, which accounts for a little over 15 p.c.; non-ferrous metal products is third with 11 p.c., so that together, these three groups account for 77 p.c. of such installation.

The electric power employed in the pulp and paper industry is far greater than that consumed in any other individual industry, constituting 35 p.c. of the total for all manufacturing industries in 1933 and 41 p.c. in 1938, and the growth in electric drive for this industry—from 447,847 h.p. to 1,555,649 h.p.—over the same period has been an important factor in the increase as a whole.

Of the equipment installed in mining industries, over 58 p.c. is used in metal mining and over 36 p.c. in non-metal mining.

Power Used in Industries.—Central electric stations, with 7,672,604 h.p. of primary equipment and 6,494,528 kva. of dynamo capacity, produced 26,154,160,000 kwh. in 1938. This was about 50 p.c. of the industry's capacity working 24 hours per day for 365 days. Very few industries work on a 24-hour, 7-day-week basis; also few industries can utilize their power equipment as efficiently as central electric stations. Further, power used in any form except as electricity is not measured and consequently a measure of the mechanical power used in industries is not possible other than the capacity of the equipment. If other forms of mechanical power used in industries were measured in the same manner as electric power, the total quantity could be computed. It is not feasible from data available to convert the kilowatt hours and fuel consumed because large quantities of electric power are used to heat water, smelt metals, decompose water and for other electric chemical purposes; also the thermal values of fuels and efficiencies of boilers and engines differ widely.

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1923-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938

Year and Province or Group	Steam Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	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.	h.p.
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES								
Totals, 1923	554,191	46,829	587,191	1,188,211	958,692	2,146,903	357,136	1,315,828
Totals, 1924	647,501	54,214	575,169	1,276,884	1,250,418	2,527,302	397,262	1,647,650
Totals, 1925	680,824	57,232	596,728	1,334,784	1,542,584	2,877,368	433,926	1,976,510
Totals, 1926	698,243	56,068	603,618	1,358,029	1,764,348	3,122,377	391,708	2,156,056
Totals, 1927	712,611	57,133	587,493	1,357,237	1,920,118	3,277,355	336,183	2,306,301
Totals, 1928	731,432	58,765	657,243	1,447,430	2,132,970	3,580,400	457,291	2,590,261
Totals, 1929	762,697	60,841	645,270	1,468,808	2,386,840	3,855,648	495,921	2,882,761
Totals, 1930	793,919	65,586	668,208	1,527,743	2,511,264	4,033,007	478,438	2,969,692
Totals, 1931	780,487	73,376	667,546	1,521,409	2,578,533	4,099,932	539,430	3,117,953
Totals, 1932	735,980	68,551	653,204	1,457,735	2,684,923	4,142,658	510,837	3,195,760
Totals, 1933	738,297	76,583	657,683	1,472,563	2,662,445	4,135,008	497,392	3,159,837
Totals, 1934	774,494	87,120	597,675	1,459,289	2,770,383	4,229,672	544,714	3,315,097
Totals, 1935	774,106	88,265	603,717	1,466,148	2,865,340	4,331,488	512,177	3,377,517
Totals, 1936	743,184	92,480	648,489	1,484,153	2,977,714	4,461,867	528,501	3,506,215
1937								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,302	726	1,206	3,234	787	4,021	1	787
Nova Scotia	60,671	5,472	13,319	79,462	98,018	177,480	11,584	109,602
New Brunswick	88,921	4,500	28,129	121,550	111,381	232,931	45,534	166,915
Quebec	190,433	20,535	245,809	456,777	1,262,972	1,719,749	121,635	1,384,607
Ontario	314,952	44,924	247,157	607,033	1,220,648	1,827,681	293,514	1,514,162
Manitoba	15,396	2,609	25	18,030	110,831	128,861	2,044	112,875
Saskatchewan	12,417	2,553	80	15,050	23,153	38,203	115	23,268
Alberta	24,455	4,483	12	28,950	42,659	71,609	4,253	46,912
British Columbia	126,142	12,431	113,820	252,393	259,333	511,726	124,276	383,609
Yukon	14	Nil	Nil	14	8	22	Nil	8
Totals, 1937	834,703	98,233	649,557	1,582,493	3,129,790	4,712,283	602,955	3,732,745
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products	60,527	20,322	29,301	110,150	236,852	347,002	32,989	269,841
Animal products	27,149	6,187	2,129	35,465	98,182	133,647	2,877	101,059
Textile products	22,747	1,597	24,695	49,039	162,690	211,729	26,071	188,761
Wood and paper products	488,838	36,810	525,617	1,051,265	1,369,171	2,420,436	427,219	1,796,390
Iron and its products	155,360	23,560	3,722	182,642	536,623	719,265	82,262	618,885
Non-ferrous metal products	18,850	825	55,557	75,232	396,799	472,031	14,258	411,057
Non-metallic mineral products	40,462	8,389	31	48,882	191,016	239,898	6,516	197,532
Chemicals and allied products	17,539	383	8,505	26,427	115,328	141,755	8,379	123,707
Miscellaneous industries	3,231	160	1	3,391	23,129	26,520	2,384	25,513
1938								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island	1,318	679	1,210	3,207	772	3,979	2	774
Nova Scotia	58,115	6,125	15,733	79,973	104,707	184,680	13,672	118,379
New Brunswick	85,672	5,169	28,226	119,067	111,899	230,966	48,418	160,317
Quebec	191,818	25,390	320,563	537,771	1,303,120	1,840,891	166,463	1,469,583
Ontario	312,209	49,636	247,042	608,887	1,292,737	1,901,624	299,863	1,592,600
Manitoba	12,246	2,930	25	15,201	141,041	156,242	1,554	142,595
Saskatchewan	11,290	2,556	80	13,926	35,223	49,149	124	35,347
Alberta	25,990	5,043	12	31,045	45,923	76,968	4,254	50,177
British Columbia	132,225	14,117	110,486	256,828	268,381	525,209	125,391	393,772
Yukon	14	Nil	Nil	14	1	15	Nil	1
Totals, 1938	830,897	111,645	723,377	1,665,919	3,303,804	4,969,723	659,711	3,963,545

1 Not available.

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1923-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938—continued

Year and Province or Group	Steam Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded								
INDUSTRIAL GROUP	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Vegetable products.....	56,891	21,714	28,778	107,383	249,550	356,933	31,215	280,765
Animal products.....	27,358	6,547	2,519	36,424	103,475	139,899	2,977	106,452
Textile products.....	24,961	1,105	24,716	50,782	166,299	217,081	34,779	201,078
Wood and paper products.....	486,430	43,290	597,136	1,126,856	1,402,937	2,529,793	454,936	1,857,873
Iron and its products..	152,993	27,780	3,872	184,645	566,969	751,614	102,896	669,865
Non-ferrous metal products.....	19,395	557	55,550	75,502	460,469	535,971	12,082	472,551
Non-metallic mineral products.....	42,312	10,281	31	52,624	206,058	258,682	6,683	212,741
Chemicals and allied products.....	17,456	287	10,775	28,518	124,049	152,567	11,752	135,801
Miscellaneous industries	3,101	84	1	3,185	23,998	27,183	2,421	26,419
MINING INDUSTRIES								
	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Totals, 1923.....	148,039	6,914	27,528	182,481	118,835	301,316	53,860	172,695
Totals, 1924.....	139,606	9,429	31,178	180,213	125,725	305,938	71,376	197,101
Totals, 1925.....	131,100	10,342	35,249	176,691	147,191	323,882	64,126	211,317
Totals, 1926.....	123,604	14,485	31,550	169,639	187,241	336,880	64,277	231,518
Totals, 1927.....	127,160	17,772	32,826	177,758	202,702	380,460	62,967	264,769
Totals, 1928.....	138,867	20,129	36,862	195,798	223,666	419,464	68,121	291,787
Totals, 1929.....	142,230	27,033	42,024	211,287	238,974	450,261	75,069	314,043
Totals, 1930.....	139,419	31,532	40,230	211,181	297,826	509,007	88,585	386,411
Totals, 1931.....	136,551	32,012	38,508	207,071	313,567	520,638	79,259	392,826
Totals, 1932.....	128,869	28,938	37,407	195,214	287,130	482,344	76,626	363,756
Totals, 1933.....	136,322	37,181	44,882	218,385	369,549	587,934	47,407	416,956
Totals, 1934.....	136,096	49,526	35,414	221,036	400,035	621,071	66,647	466,682
Totals, 1935.....	133,888	53,482	63,940	251,310	437,160	688,470	74,687	511,847
Totals, 1936.....	126,318	69,412	54,909	250,639	474,000	724,639	79,140	553,140
1937								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island.	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	52,912	7,502	500	60,914	53,240	114,154	12,128	65,368
New Brunswick.....	1,520	1,175	75	2,770	1,331	4,101	242	1,573
Quebec.....	2,913	16,926	1,160	20,999	124,236	145,235	9,026	133,262
Ontario.....	7,053	29,126	1,150	37,329	219,110	256,439	8,402	227,512
Manitoba.....	2,907	4,089	2,200	9,196	60,563	69,759	2,194	62,757
Saskatchewan.....	3,890	3,275	Nil	7,165	28,342	35,507	2,169	30,511
Alberta.....	39,226	2,855	"	42,081	34,106	76,187	10,454	44,560
British Columbia.....	33,918	16,927	37,490	88,335	56,775	145,110	38,967	95,742
Yukon and N.W.T.....	115	3,882	Nil	3,997	Nil	3,997	17,944	17,944
Totals, 1937.....	144,454	85,757	42,575	272,786	577,703	850,489	101,526	679,229
GROUP								
Metals.....	25,055	55,781	28,520	109,356	385,062	494,418	65,560	450,622
Non-metals.....	113,579	19,461	12,295	145,335	159,771	305,106	34,036	193,807
Fuels.....	111,244	11,341	12,000	134,585	98,925	228,510	31,856	125,781
Other non-metals....	2,336	8,120	295	10,750	65,846	76,596	2,180	68,026
Stone, sand and gravel.	5,820	10,515	1,760	18,095	32,870	50,965	1,930	34,800
1938								
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island.	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	51,670	6,604	600	58,874	52,127	111,001	16,259	68,386
New Brunswick.....	1,651	1,071	Nil	2,722	1,426	4,148	245	1,671
Quebec.....	2,583	17,365	570	20,518	136,359	156,877	5,095	141,454
Ontario.....	6,401	26,921	1,150	34,472	246,469	280,941	3,886	250,355
Manitoba.....	2,478	3,774	1,900	8,152	37,778	45,930	2,278	40,056
Saskatchewan.....	3,319	4,018	Nil	7,337	19,760	27,097	804	20,564
Alberta.....	47,251	5,517	"	52,768	34,162	86,930	8,789	42,951
British Columbia.....	33,104	20,335	39,593	93,032	50,596	143,628	37,052	87,648
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	4,558	10,000	14,558	3,833	18,391	14,960	18,793
Totals, 1938.....	148,457	90,163	53,813	292,433	582,510	874,943	89,368	671,878

¹ Not available.

20.—Power Equipment Installed in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1923-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Steam Engines and Turbines	Internal Combustion Engines	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels	Total	Electric Motors Operated by Purchased Power	Total Power Equipment	Electric Motors Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors
MINING INDUSTRIES—concluded								
GROUP	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.	h. p.
Metals.....	23,694	55,154	40,183	119,031	390,126	509,157	52,506	442,632
Non-metals.....	119,453	23,439	12,295	155,187	161,727	316,914	36,029	197,756
Fuels.....	116,688	14,259	12,000	142,947	94,596	237,543	33,542	128,138
Other non-metals...	2,771	9,180	295	12,246	67,131	79,377	2,487	69,618
Sand, stone and gravel.	5,310	11,570	1,335	18,215	30,657	48,872	833	31,490
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES								
Totals, 1923	702,220	53,743	614,719	1,370,692	1,077,527	2,448,219	410,396	1,488,523
Totals, 1924	787,107	63,643	606,347	1,457,097	1,376,143	2,833,240	468,638	1,844,781
Totals, 1925	811,924	67,574	631,977	1,511,475	1,689,775	3,201,250	498,052	2,187,827
Totals, 1926	821,947	70,553	635,168	1,527,668	1,931,589	3,459,257	455,985	2,387,574
Totals, 1927	839,771	74,905	620,319	1,534,995	2,122,820	3,657,815	448,250	2,571,070
Totals, 1928	870,229	78,894	694,105	1,643,228	2,356,636	3,999,864	525,412	2,882,048
Totals, 1929	904,927	87,874	687,294	1,680,095	2,625,814	4,305,909	570,990	3,196,804
Totals, 1930	933,368	97,118	708,438	1,738,924	2,809,090	4,548,014	567,013	3,376,103
Totals, 1931	917,038	105,388	706,054	1,728,486	2,892,090	4,620,570	618,689	3,510,779
Totals, 1932	864,849	97,489	690,611	1,652,949	2,972,053	4,625,002	587,463	3,559,516
Totals, 1933	874,619	113,764	702,565	1,690,948	3,031,994	4,722,942	544,799	3,576,793
Totals, 1934	910,590	136,646	633,089	1,680,325	3,170,418	4,850,743	611,361	3,781,779
Totals, 1935	908,054	141,747	667,657	1,717,458	3,302,500	5,019,958	586,864	3,889,364
Totals, 1936	860,502	161,892	703,398	1,734,792	3,451,714	5,186,506	607,641	4,059,255
1937								
Prince Edward Island.....	1,302	726	1,206	3,234	787	4,021	1	787
Nova Scotia.....	113,583	12,974	13,519	140,376	151,258	291,634	23,712	174,970
New Brunswick.....	90,441	5,675	28,204	124,320	112,712	237,032	45,776	158,488
Quebec.....	193,346	37,461	246,969	477,776	1,387,208	1,864,984	130,661	1,517,869
Ontario.....	322,005	74,050	248,307	644,362	1,439,758	2,084,120	301,916	1,741,674
Manitoba.....	15,303	6,698	2,225	27,226	171,394	198,620	4,238	175,632
Saskatchewan.....	16,307	5,828	80	22,215	51,495	73,710	2,284	53,779
Alberta.....	63,681	7,338	12	71,031	76,765	147,796	14,707	91,472
British Columbia.....	160,060	29,358	151,310	340,728	316,108	656,836	163,243	479,351
Yukon and N.W.T.....	129	3,582	Nil	4,011	8	4,019	17,944	17,952
Totals, 1937	979,157	183,990	692,132	1,855,279	3,707,493	5,562,772	704,481	4,411,974
1938								
Prince Edward Island.....	1,318	679	1,210	3,207	772	3,979	2	774
Nova Scotia.....	109,785	12,729	16,333	138,847	156,834	295,681	29,931	186,765
New Brunswick.....	87,323	6,240	28,226	121,789	113,325	235,114	48,663	161,988
Quebec.....	194,401	42,755	321,133	558,289	1,439,479	1,997,768	171,558	1,611,037
Ontario.....	318,610	76,557	248,192	643,359	1,539,206	2,182,565	303,749	1,842,955
Manitoba.....	14,724	6,704	1,925	23,353	178,819	202,172	3,832	182,651
Saskatchewan.....	14,609	6,574	80	21,263	54,983	76,246	928	55,911
Alberta.....	73,241	10,560	12	83,813	80,085	163,898	13,043	93,128
British Columbia.....	165,329	34,452	150,079	349,860	318,977	668,837	162,443	481,420
Yukon and N.W.T.....	14	4,558	10,000	14,572	3,834	18,406	14,960	18,794
Totals, 1938	979,354	201,803	777,190	1,958,352	3,886,314	5,844,666	749,109	4,635,423

¹ Not available.

Section 4.—Power Generated from Fuel

Industrial Use of Fuel.—Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of steam and internal combustion engines. It is also used for the heating of plants, and for providing the heat necessary to some manufacturing processes. The most important industries where heat is applied to materials to facilitate or accomplish a desired transformation are: foundries and machine shops; brick, tile, lime, and cement works; petroleum re-

fineries; the glass industry; distilleries; food preparation plants; rubber goods industry; etc. Fuel used for such heating purposes, as well as for power, is included in the figures of Table 21. The figures of the table do not include fuels that constitute the raw materials to be transformed as coal in the coke and gas industries, and crude petroleum in the refining industry. Electricity used in metallurgical processes as in the electrolytic refining of non-ferrous metals is also excluded.

The value of fuel consumed in the manufacturing and mining industries in 1938 showed an increase of 62 p.c. over 1937. Of the 1938 fuel account, the requirements of Ontario cost 42.1 p.c. of the total, Quebec's 34.4 p.c., British Columbia's 8.2 p.c. and Nova Scotia's 4.6 p.c.

The wood and paper products group used 28.0 p.c. of the fuel consumed by manufacturing industries, non-ferrous metal products 17.1 p.c., iron and its products 14.3 p.c. and non-metallic mineral products 13.8 p.c.

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1922-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1922.....	32,362,465	3,295,785	5,462,572	2,001,113	1,599,185	1,522,829	46,243,949
Totals, 1923.....	41,199,317	3,237,497	5,970,810	2,444,582	1,896,295	1,349,549	56,098,050
Totals, 1924.....	37,144,928	2,227,856	5,549,456	2,479,312	4,648,333	1,740,056	53,789,941
Totals, 1925.....	34,881,063	5,024,427	6,933,153	2,580,267	3,516,646	1,793,702	54,729,258
Totals, 1926.....	37,207,397	4,157,935	7,102,676	2,533,424	4,182,186	1,496,882	56,680,500
Totals, 1927.....	37,467,319	3,867,043	6,862,229	2,359,951	5,207,853	1,278,994	57,043,389
Totals, 1928.....	39,129,922	1,787,828	6,884,693	2,332,090	5,374,007	1,131,819	56,640,359
Totals, 1929.....	40,334,254	2,332,823	7,926,574	2,604,803	6,125,954	1,239,563	60,563,971
Totals, 1930.....	34,584,983	1,806,850	7,287,460	2,222,243	5,895,325	1,163,440	53,060,301
Totals, 1931.....	28,786,767	1,784,288	5,545,743	1,720,700	4,930,991	1,152,203	43,820,692
Totals, 1932.....	21,938,349	1,592,015	4,684,042	1,483,066	4,692,700	974,884	35,365,056
Totals, 1933.....	19,897,799	1,574,426	4,606,527	1,635,689	4,827,310	981,591	33,523,342
Totals, 1934.....	23,140,344	1,670,877	5,182,216	1,450,553	5,734,229	1,549,086	38,727,305
Totals, 1935.....	23,988,177	1,921,138	5,981,169	1,419,130	5,707,589	1,773,040	40,790,243
Totals, 1936.....	26,584,200	1,883,025	6,381,311	1,421,076	6,583,603	1,962,450	44,815,665
1937							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	25,158	3,252	2,414	9,450	Nil	6,853	47,127
Nova Scotia.....	1,320,989	131,017	535,188	29,844	833,935	39,872	2,890,845
New Brunswick.....	1,853,995	24,112	72,410	82,815	19,081	121,770	2,174,183
Quebec.....	9,491,873	313,004	2,478,560	623,606	1,743,516	530,843	15,181,402
Ontario.....	18,377,800	4,061,723	3,679,139	523,013	4,003,054	1,164,561	31,809,290
Manitoba.....	1,215,717	27,152	199,659	133,515	110,820	42,859	1,729,722
Saskatchewan.....	390,064	5,133	258,845	63,407	84,910	26,001	828,360
Alberta.....	357,860	11,278	46,783	23,836	374,398	39,356	853,511
British Columbia and Yukon.....	883,249	592,853	1,307,371	146,612	235,205	895,306	4,060,596
Totals, 1937.....	33,916,705	5,168,524	8,580,369	1,636,098	7,404,919	2,867,421	59,575,036
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products.....	3,922,281	422,394	636,070	460,095	690,702	472,979	6,604,521
Animal products.....	2,191,136	11,042	255,210	486,005	144,542	140,384	3,228,319
Textiles and textile products.....	2,685,298	6,370	323,046	30,200	62,197	94,256	3,201,367
Wood and paper products.....	9,830,384	17,602	918,637	230,636	161,074	1,503,789	12,662,122
Iron and its products.....	5,178,909	362,984	2,461,049	52,569	2,237,717	203,934	10,497,162
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,628,910	3,420,453	1,380,037	82,570	195,277	48,102	9,755,349
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,601,857	870,879	2,400,172	256,895	3,838,006	307,937	11,275,746
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,706,240	54,175	188,187	33,919	39,984	92,971	2,115,476
Miscellaneous industries.....	171,690	3,625	17,961	3,209	35,420	3,069	234,974

¹ Includes gasoline and kerosene.

FUEL USED IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES 301

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1922-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938—continued

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—concluded							
1938							
PROVINCE							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	21,429	3,308	3,217	8,878	Nil	5,778	42,610
Nova Scotia.....	1,222,193	88,622	440,197	28,567	680,950	53,350	2,513,879
New Brunswick.....	1,397,519	20,746	64,835	76,612	19,051	107,669	1,686,432
Quebec.....	8,028,447	309,402	2,731,787	603,160	1,883,545	636,371	14,192,712
Ontario.....	16,152,094	3,383,204	3,351,293	497,831	3,829,483	1,125,809	28,339,714
Manitoba.....	1,141,646	24,929	187,499	145,266	157,883	65,213	1,722,436
Saskatchewan.....	349,278	3,652	324,978	62,475	133,021	42,861	916,265
Alberta.....	384,731	12,202	103,808	25,883	436,268	50,231	1,013,123
British Columbia and Yukon.....	921,932	647,759	895,814	166,269	241,703	715,740	3,589,217
Totals, 1938.....	29,619,269	4,493,824	8,103,428	1,614,941	7,381,904	2,803,022	54,016,388
INDUSTRIAL GROUP							
Vegetable products.....	3,822,541	403,274	668,560	446,177	712,912	527,766	6,581,230
Animal products.....	2,202,730	23,272	256,166	507,365	150,588	236,085	3,376,206
Textiles and textile products.....	2,548,908	6,399	320,306	31,962	54,219	86,217	3,048,071
Wood and paper products.....	7,023,565	15,402	592,301	153,226	162,638	1,227,177	9,174,449
Iron and its products.....	4,366,802	288,866	2,219,278	43,948	2,056,704	205,053	9,180,651
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,795,843	2,819,414	1,326,854	73,359	187,029	44,331	9,246,830
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,112,756	381,279	2,540,663	323,596	3,983,515	363,949	11,205,758
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,574,264	51,804	161,572	31,802	36,974	109,322	1,965,738
Miscellaneous industries.....	171,920	4,114	17,728	3,506	87,065	3,122	237,455
MINING INDUSTRIES							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1922.....	4,167,839	32,722	112,394	183,758	1,755	45,808	4,544,276
Totals, 1923.....	4,877,893	79,013	213,648	251,674	4,345	11,339	5,437,812
Totals, 1924.....	4,178,356	40,933	311,028	247,933	2,090	619	4,781,559
Totals, 1925.....	3,917,893	68,784	373,960	241,731	13,920	39,019	4,655,807
Totals, 1926.....	4,547,851	49,546	480,980	252,599	35,621	30,445	5,337,042
Totals, 1927.....	4,748,613	49,394	284,434	227,289	66,498	188,815	5,556,043
Totals, 1928².....	4,925,546	43,861	374,012	323,558	158,520	214,757	6,040,254
Totals, 1929².....	5,025,556	41,500	474,037	376,351	214,216	284,924	6,416,614
Totals, 1930².....	4,317,209	33,969	587,153	157,064	231,859	298,980	5,626,234
Totals, 1931².....	3,220,598	12,906	485,531	150,001	273,269	211,134	4,363,439
Totals, 1932².....	2,705,396	13,831	374,594	192,113	126,605	172,522	3,585,061
Totals, 1933².....	2,614,885	6,948	366,584	250,628	186,903	221,154	3,617,102
Totals, 1934².....	2,989,478	9,833	611,975	484,044	187,969	318,497	4,601,819
Totals, 1935².....	2,977,569	12,726	631,883	544,460	194,183	327,224	4,688,945
Totals, 1936².....	3,234,692	9,232	1,158,742	674,498	228,304	416,181	5,721,649
1937²							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	1,389,674	34	77,188	8,045	26,778	30,304	1,532,023
New Brunswick.....	33,832	Nil	Nil	295	15,858	4,352	54,337
Quebec.....	620,024	3,219	265,772	256,840	Nil	152,083	1,297,938
Ontario.....	579,276	7,777	462,163	307,462	62,911	224,095	1,643,684
Manitoba.....	59,584	1,862	65,120	50,578	Nil	51,529	228,673
Saskatchewan.....	89,069	180	137,362	31,783	"	38,790	297,204
Alberta.....	345,459	Nil	54,714	4,588	365,221	13,875	783,857
British Columbia and Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	526,838	1,058	323,173	81,908	Nil	86,254	1,019,261
Totals, 1937².....	3,648,370	15,352	1,623,004	794,171	471,103	623,435	7,175,485

¹ In the mining industries the figures for gasoline and kerosene are included with fuel oils from 1922 to 1926 and with other fuel from 1927 to 1938; in the manufacturing industries gasoline and kerosene are included with other fuel for the whole period. ² Not including fuel used in metallurgical operations; prior to 1928 the fuel used in these operations was relatively small.

21.—Fuel Used in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1922-36, with Details by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1937 and 1938—concluded

Year and Province or Group	Coal	Coke	Fuel Oils ¹	Wood	Gas	Other Fuel ¹	Total
MINING INDUSTRIES—concluded							
1938²							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Nova Scotia.....	1,109,909	"	56,972	5,853	9,992	4	1,182,730
New Brunswick.....	34,251	"	1,714	345	15,020	Nil	51,330
Quebec.....	604,364	765	355,974	149,190	Nil	143	1,110,436
Ontario.....	568,873	1,851	615,737	211,064	48,528	Nil	1,446,053
Manitoba.....	50,092	1,824	118,834	28,506	Nil	580	199,836
Saskatchewan.....	87,629	214	162,004	33,015	217	285	283,364
Alberta.....	323,670	Nil	27,565	3,497	268,989	Nil	623,721
British Columbia.....	533,731	1,331	433,570	51,303	Nil	41	1,019,976
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	2,819	970	335,173	70,588	335	Nil	409,885
Totals, 1938².....	3,315,338	6,955	2,107,543	553,361	343,081	1,053	6,327,331
COMBINED MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES							
Totals, 1922.....	36,530,304	3,328,507	5,574,966	2,184,871	1,600,940	1,568,637	50,788,225
Totals, 1923.....	46,077,210	3,316,510	6,184,458	2,696,256	1,900,640	1,360,788	61,535,862
Totals, 1924.....	41,323,884	2,268,789	5,860,484	2,727,245	4,650,423	1,740,675	58,571,500
Totals, 1925.....	38,798,956	5,093,211	7,307,113	2,821,998	3,530,566	1,832,721	59,384,565
Totals, 1926.....	41,755,248	4,207,481	7,583,656	2,786,023	4,217,807	1,527,327	62,077,542
Totals, 1927.....	42,215,932	3,907,437	7,146,663	2,587,240	5,274,351	1,467,809	62,599,432
Totals, 1928².....	44,055,468	1,831,689	7,238,705	2,655,648	5,532,527	1,346,576	62,680,613
Totals, 1929².....	45,359,810	2,374,323	8,400,611	2,981,184	6,340,170	1,524,487	66,980,585
Totals, 1930².....	38,902,192	1,940,819	7,874,613	2,379,307	6,127,184	1,462,420	58,686,535
Totals, 1931².....	32,017,365	1,797,194	6,031,274	1,870,701	5,204,260	1,363,337	48,284,131
Totals, 1932².....	24,643,745	1,605,846	5,058,636	1,675,179	4,819,305	1,147,406	38,956,117
Totals, 1933².....	22,512,684	1,581,374	4,973,111	1,886,317	4,984,213	1,262,745	37,140,444
Totals, 1934².....	26,129,822	1,680,710	5,794,194	1,934,597	5,922,218	1,867,583	43,329,124
Totals, 1935².....	26,965,746	1,933,864	6,613,052	1,963,590	5,901,772	2,100,264	45,478,288
Totals, 1936².....	29,818,892	1,892,257	7,540,653	2,095,574	6,811,907	2,378,631	50,537,314
1937²							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	25,158	3,252	2,414	9,450	Nil	6,853	47,127
Nova Scotia.....	2,710,663	131,051	612,376	37,889	860,713	70,176	4,422,868
New Brunswick.....	1,887,827	24,112	72,410	83,110	34,939	126,122	2,228,520
Quebec.....	10,111,897	316,223	2,744,332	880,446	1,743,516	682,926	16,479,340
Ontario.....	18,957,076	4,069,500	4,141,302	830,475	4,065,965	1,388,656	33,452,974
Manitoba.....	1,275,301	29,014	264,779	184,093	110,820	94,388	1,958,395
Saskatchewan.....	479,133	5,313	396,227	95,190	84,910	64,791	1,125,564
Alberta.....	703,319	11,278	101,497	28,424	739,619	53,231	1,637,368
British Columbia.....	1,402,246	593,911	1,630,544	228,046	235,205	981,535	5,071,487
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	12,455	1,222	237,492	53,146	335	22,178	326,828
Totals, 1937².....	37,565,075	5,184,876	10,203,373	2,430,269	7,876,022	3,490,856	66,750,471
1938²							
PROVINCE							
Prince Edward Island.....	21,429	3,308	3,217	8,878	Nil	5,778	42,610
Nova Scotia.....	2,332,102	88,622	497,169	34,420	690,942	53,354	3,696,609
New Brunswick.....	1,431,770	20,746	66,549	76,957	34,071	107,669	1,737,762
Quebec.....	8,632,811	310,167	3,087,761	752,350	1,883,545	636,514	15,303,148
Ontario.....	16,720,967	3,385,055	3,967,030	708,895	3,878,011	1,125,809	29,785,767
Manitoba.....	1,191,738	26,753	306,333	173,772	157,883	65,793	1,922,272
Saskatchewan.....	436,907	3,866	486,982	95,490	133,238	43,146	1,199,629
Alberta.....	708,401	12,202	131,373	29,380	705,257	50,231	1,636,844
British Columbia.....	1,449,304	649,090	1,328,699	217,182	241,113	715,481	4,600,869
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	9,178	970	335,858	70,978	925	300	418,209
Totals, 1938².....	32,934,607	4,500,779	10,210,971	2,168,302	7,724,985	2,804,075	60,343,719

¹ In the mining industries the figures for gasoline and kerosene are included with fuel oils from 1922 to 1926 and with other fuel from 1927 to 1938. ² See footnote 2, p. 301.

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES

CONSPECTUS

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This chapter deals with manufacturing industries in Canada in two main Parts. Part I gives general analyses of manufactures in the Dominion. Part II deals with the provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production.

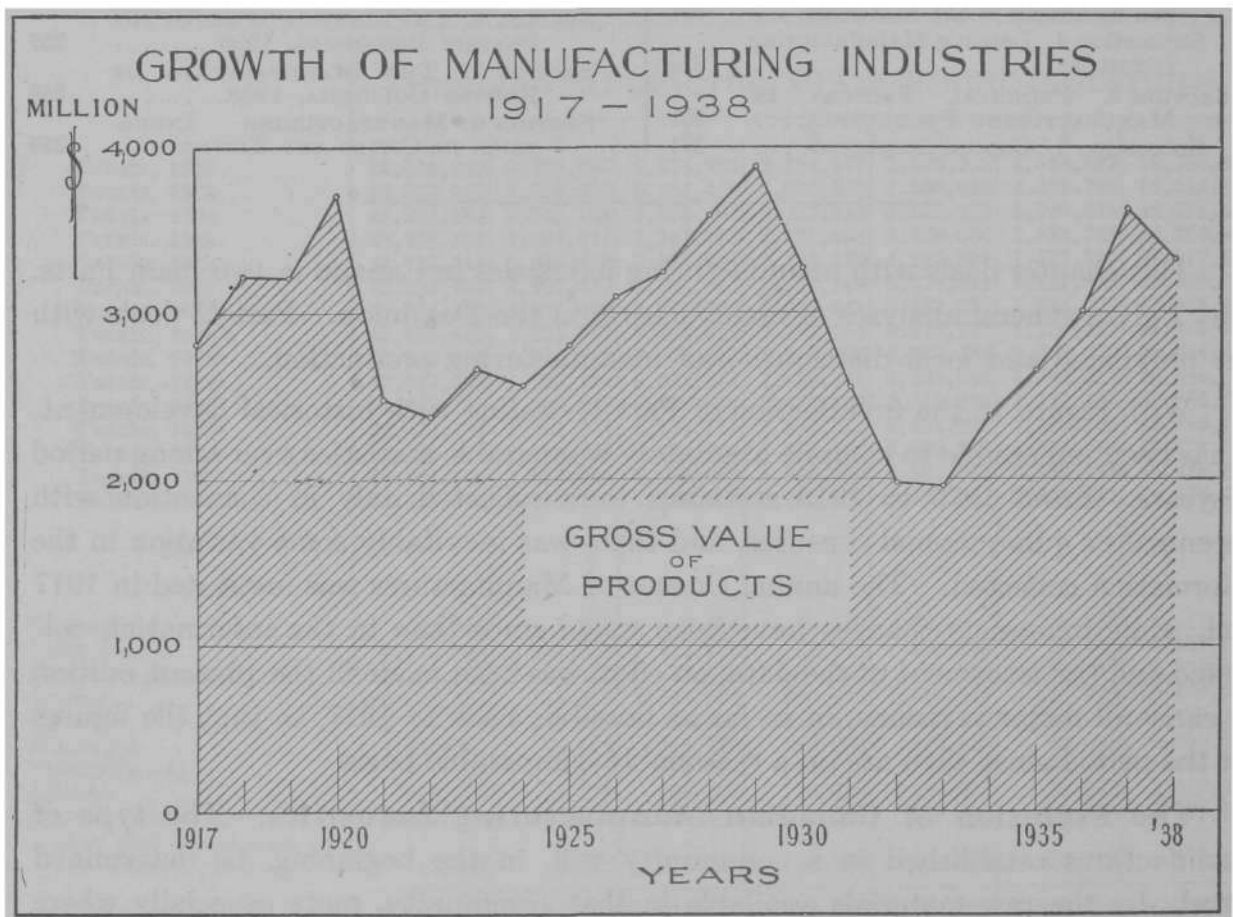
With regard to the first Section of Part I, dealing with historical development, it has been impossible to compile absolutely comparable statistics over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses, and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, while numerous changes have been made since then in the information collected and the treatment of the data, an effort has been made in the present edition to carry all major revisions, in so far as possible, back to 1917, so that the figures for the period since then are on a reasonably comparable basis.

The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.—The type of manufactures established in a community will, in the beginning, be determined largely by the raw materials available in that community, more especially where transportation charges are high. For example, the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was probably 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 necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing, and shelter, and with the other primary need—protection.

Since the earliest settlements, two main influences have been operating upon the development of manufacturing in Canada; first, the domestic requirements of the growing Canadian population; and secondly, the processing of natural products

of Canada to change them to more suitable forms for export. The comparatively small home market, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, has always limited the range of goods which may be economically manufactured in Canada for that market. As the Canadian population increases and as the means of distribution improve, the range of goods that may be efficiently manufactured for the home market is being constantly widened, although, as the general standard of living in Canada rises, the variety of fabricated goods for which there is an effective demand within the country is continually expanding, so that there will always be a place in the Canadian market for imports of highly fabricated goods.

A striking modern feature of manufacture for the home market is the importation of raw materials not indigenous to Canada for the production of goods for which there is a large domestic market. Typical examples are the cotton textile and the rubber goods industries. Furthermore, a large iron and steel industry has grown up in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, dependent upon imported iron ore from Newfoundland and the United States.



From the beginning, important manufacturing operations in Canada have been associated with the preparation of natural products for export. Early examples were the curing of fish and furs and the preparation of forest products. In the days of wooden ships, shipbuilding was an important industry along the St. Lawrence River and in the Maritimes. Similarly, under modern conditions, the largest industries are mainly based upon the country's natural resources in agriculture, forests and minerals, while cheap water power is an important factor in the ability of these great manufactures to compete successfully in world markets.

Under modern conditions the major part of Canada's exports of natural products have undergone some manufacturing process before being shipped abroad. Typical examples are: wheat flour, dairy products and dressed meats arising from the agri-

cultural resources; lumber, shingles, and pulp and paper from the forests; refined metals from the mines; and cured and canned fish from the Atlantic and Pacific fisheries. The proportions of manufactured goods among Canadian exports may be found in the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1939", and in the External Trade chapter of this volume (see Index).

PART I.—GENERAL ANALYSES OF MANUFACTURING IN THE DOMINION

Section 1.—Historical Summary Statistics, and Indexes of Value and Volume

This section gives a picture of the growth of manufacturing, in general, as shown by comparable principal statistics, i.e., establishments, capital, employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials, and values of products. Other useful comparisons are made in Table 4 and figures of consumption are given in Table 5. Tables 6 and 7 show volume comparisons.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War of 1914-18.—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 gross values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890, as shown in Table 1. 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 production 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 Influence of the War of 1914-18.—The influence of the War of 1914-18 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 that 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. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized, a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada became an important industrial country.

Since the annual Census of Manufactures was begun only in 1917, the growth of manufacturing production during the first years of the War of 1914-18 cannot be shown in Table 1. Figures of 1915 are not on a strictly comparable basis with those of later years. However, the effect of the inflation of the war period, which reached its height in the summer of 1920, is evident. The course of manufacturing production thereafter throughout the 1920's is clearly shown in the figures of the table. In 1929 gross values of production exceeded those of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1939

NOTE.—Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	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	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
1880.....	49,722	165,302,623	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	219,088,594	469,847,886

(Establishments with five hands or over)

1890.....	14,065	²	272,033	79,234,311	²	²	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	1,958,705,230	²	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees)³

1917.....	21,845	2,333,991,229	606,523	497,801,844	1,539,678,811	1,281,131,980	2,820,810,791
1918.....	21,777	2,518,197,329	602,179	567,991,171	1,827,631,548	1,399,794,849	3,227,426,397
1919.....	22,083	2,670,559,435	594,066	601,715,668	1,779,056,765	1,442,400,638	3,221,457,403
1920.....	22,532	2,923,667,011	598,893	717,493,876	2,085,271,649	1,621,273,348	3,706,544,997
1921.....	20,848	2,697,858,073	438,555	497,399,761	1,365,292,885	1,123,694,263	2,488,987,148
1922.....	21,016	2,667,493,290	456,256	489,397,230	1,272,651,585	1,103,266,106	2,375,917,691
1923.....	21,080	2,788,051,630	506,203	549,529,631	1,456,595,367	1,206,332,107	2,662,927,474
1924.....	20,709	2,895,317,508	487,610	534,467,675	1,422,573,946	1,075,458,459	2,570,561,931
1925 ³	20,981	3,065,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,252	1,167,336,726	2,816,861,958
1926 ³	21,301	3,208,071,197	559,161	625,682,242	1,712,519,991	1,305,168,549	3,100,604,637
1927 ²	21,501	3,454,825,529	595,052	662,705,332	1,741,128,711	1,427,649,292	3,257,214,876
1928 ³	21,973	3,804,062,566	631,429	721,471,634	1,894,027,188	1,597,887,676	3,582,345,302
1929 ²	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,396,937	3,883,446,116
1930 ³	22,618	4,041,030,475	614,696	697,555,378	1,664,787,763	1,522,737,125	3,280,236,603
1931.....	23,083	3,705,791,893	528,640	587,566,990	1,221,911,982	1,252,017,248	2,555,126,448
1932.....	23,102	3,380,475,509	468,833	473,601,716	954,381,097	955,960,724	1,980,471,543
1933.....	23,780	3,279,259,838	468,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	919,671,181	1,954,075,785
1934.....	24,209	3,249,348,864	519,812	503,851,055	1,229,513,621	1,087,301,742	2,393,692,729
1935.....	24,034	3,216,403,127	556,664	559,467,777	1,419,146,217	1,153,485,104	2,653,911,209
1936.....	24,202	3,271,263,531	594,359	612,071,434	1,624,213,906	1,289,592,672	3,002,403,814
1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,006,926,787	1,508,924,867	3,625,459,500
1938.....	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366
1939.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,991	3,474,783,528

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 fuel and electricity as well as the cost of materials from the gross value of the products. The figures for 1924 and later years have, therefore, been revised in accordance with this resolution. The revision could not be carried farther back as statistics for cost of electricity are not available for years prior to 1924. ² Not reported. ³ 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. 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.

Effects of the Depression on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.—

The downward trend in manufacturing operations, which began in the autumn of 1929, continued with increasing force to about the middle of 1933. As a result, the output of manufactured products in 1933 was lower in value than in any other year since the annual census was begun in 1917 but the wholesale price index for fully and chiefly manufactured goods on the 1926 base declined from 93.0 in 1929 to 70.2 in 1933, and rose only to 73.6 in 1936. Because of the advance in prices that commenced in 1936, the index number rose to 80.5 in 1937, the highest since 1930, dropping slightly to 78.2 in 1938. That the decline in the volume of manufactures produced was not so great as that of values is evident by comparing the figures of Table 6, p. 315, with those of Table 3. Table 8, p. 317, shows in percentages the effect of the depression on employment, salaries and wages, and gross value of products. Both these analyses indicate that the incidence of the depression affected some industries much more than others. Generally speaking, the production of consumption goods was much better maintained than that of capital goods.

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1927-33

NOTE.—With the publication of the present table and the one published at pp. 398-399 of the 1940 Year Book, revised figures are now available for all years since 1917, with the exception of the years 1918, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. These will be included in the 1942 Year Book.

Year and Province	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products ¹	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1927:²							
P. E. Island.....	278	2,293,926	2,177	639,816	2,853,172	1,366,837	4,302,113
Nova Scotia.....	1,098	113,978,491	17,092	12,792,416	41,462,745	27,027,166	70,947,887
New Brunswick.....	812	88,376,127	18,477	14,510,238	42,316,170	26,071,433	70,352,564
Quebec.....	6,970	1,063,584,109	190,127	196,942,659	462,024,309	447,809,548	940,184,139
Ontario.....	8,953	1,735,099,977	286,165	340,583,611	909,184,916	726,502,150	1,677,598,587
Manitoba.....	801	106,271,464	21,185	26,524,968	78,295,260	53,098,973	134,072,310
Saskatchewan.....	543	27,896,593	4,912	6,302,374	32,054,888	15,010,884	48,150,759
Alberta.....	663	64,634,038	10,132	12,154,411	50,095,511	28,526,394	79,949,515
B.C. and Yukon.....	1,383	252,690,804	44,785	52,254,839	122,841,743	102,235,907	231,657,002
Canada, 1927..	21,501	3,454,825,529	595,632	662,765,332	1,741,128,711	1,437,649,292	3,257,214,876
1928:²							
P. E. Island.....	264	2,404,956	1,979	658,248	2,745,432	1,400,027	4,232,101
Nova Scotia.....	1,069	124,176,539	18,359	14,933,009	43,468,501	34,638,114	81,076,039
New Brunswick.....	732	92,124,841	17,429	14,163,888	39,217,347	23,660,273	64,602,227
Quebec.....	7,012	1,206,789,994	198,403	210,102,319	494,247,574	489,963,727	1,016,162,758
Ontario.....	9,344	1,871,474,158	309,893	377,045,200	1,000,767,114	818,128,597	1,861,190,039
Manitoba.....	812	111,355,281	22,947	29,581,572	86,792,605	60,678,427	150,423,240
Saskatchewan.....	562	32,670,505	5,244	6,832,060	34,047,281	19,400,705	54,526,936
Alberta.....	691	72,651,291	11,423	13,619,149	58,601,182	34,782,224	94,915,557
B.C. and Yukon.....	1,487	290,415,001	45,752	54,536,189	134,140,152	115,235,582	255,216,405
Canada, 1928..	21,973	3,801,062,566	631,429	721,471,634	1,894,027,188	1,597,887,676	3,535,345,302
1929:²							
P. E. Island.....	263	2,646,354	2,074	727,286	2,862,725	1,466,446	4,408,608
Nova Scotia.....	1,094	118,951,398	19,986	16,905,885	50,725,562	35,676,421	89,787,548
New Brunswick.....	803	91,376,948	17,952	15,127,716	39,800,366	26,640,786	68,145,012
Quebec.....	6,948	1,246,208,650	206,580	225,226,808	537,270,055	537,796,395	1,108,592,775
Ontario.....	9,348	1,986,736,556	328,533	406,622,627	1,056,530,202	916,971,816	2,020,492,433
Manitoba.....	861	121,363,896	24,012	31,224,596	87,832,324	63,925,015	155,266,294
Saskatchewan.....	594	43,925,797	7,025	9,105,597	51,003,566	23,002,952	75,368,605
Alberta.....	736	81,875,952	12,216	14,585,734	62,500,175	36,824,969	100,966,196
B.C. and Yukon.....	1,569	311,806,456	48,153	57,764,968	141,145,838	113,082,137	260,418,645
Canada, 1929..	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,336,937	3,883,446,116
1931:²							
P. E. Island.....	276	2,898,075	1,090	737,185	2,347,113	1,395,585	3,830,328
Nova Scotia.....	1,344	100,589,411	14,983	13,535,776	33,225,382	29,821,145	66,008,145
New Brunswick.....	817	97,775,840	12,430	11,987,224	25,593,721	23,533,381	51,815,546
Quebec.....	7,287	1,159,982,849	173,605	178,389,417	368,530,245	404,034,043	801,643,772
Ontario.....	9,546	1,811,379,155	257,601	297,214,788	597,121,355	624,809,456	1,257,449,583
Manitoba.....	894	123,861,840	22,062	27,840,416	54,958,745	52,235,773	110,032,372
Saskatchewan.....	622	42,182,703	5,000	6,210,390	22,459,921	15,665,401	39,194,202
Alberta.....	795	78,447,393	10,343	12,569,106	35,970,042	25,313,844	62,640,857
B.C. and Yukon.....	1,502	288,584,627	31,526	39,082,688	81,705,458	75,208,620	162,511,643
Canada, 1931..	23,063	3,705,701,893	528,640	587,566,990	1,221,911,982	1,252,017,248	2,555,126,448
1932:²							
P. E. Island.....	260	2,782,090	1,074	657,409	1,947,188	1,232,323	3,261,198
Nova Scotia.....	1,303	94,906,255	12,065	10,046,807	22,866,184	20,194,092	45,410,628
New Brunswick.....	789	87,516,659	11,289	9,927,079	20,744,785	20,282,120	43,763,487
Quebec.....	7,630	1,051,020,080	155,025	144,263,174	291,766,121	301,757,419	619,093,915
Ontario.....	9,230	1,660,299,740	227,859	241,163,008	459,279,685	481,979,742	971,521,866
Manitoba.....	911	110,401,086	20,223	21,731,654	45,452,436	40,303,911	88,091,022
Saskatchewan.....	627	36,782,881	4,610	5,238,766	18,157,256	11,971,355	31,139,264
Alberta.....	848	71,483,630	9,882	10,473,427	28,354,393	20,203,758	49,772,810
B.C. and Yukon.....	1,504	265,283,088	26,806	30,100,392	65,813,019	58,036,004	128,417,353
Canada, 1932..	23,102	3,380,475,509	468,833	473,601,716	954,381,097	955,960,724	1,980,471,543

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1. in the Year Book.

² See footnote 3, Table 1.

³ Revised since previously published

2.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1927-39—concluded

Year and Province	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products ¹	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933							
P. E. Island.....	249	2,256,307	991	529,684	1,590,834	1,126,826	2,775,787
Nova Scotia.....	1,277	92,004,624	12,211	9,604,680	25,354,319	19,988,257	47,912,432
New Brunswick..	747	90,148,317	11,336	9,308,100	20,442,421	18,166,713	41,345,622
Quebec.....	7,856	1,035,339,591	157,481	134,696,386	292,560,568	288,504,782	604,496,078
Ontario.....	9,542	1,587,947,947	224,816	220,530,088	464,544,563	465,103,842	958,776,858
Manitoba.....	1,010	100,074,404	18,871	18,687,430	44,579,998	37,390,275	83,934,777
Saskatchewan....	673	38,688,433	4,782	4,848,763	19,124,030	11,478,634	31,559,387
Alberta.....	874	69,604,563	9,753	9,573,468	29,425,975	18,876,929	49,395,514
B.C. and Yukon..	1,552	263,195,652	28,417	28,469,225	70,166,220	59,034,923	133,879,330
Canada, 1933..	23,780	3,279,259,838	468,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	919,671,181	1,954,075,785
1934²							
P. E. Island.....	259	2,359,018	1,015	531,438	1,919,659	1,017,799	2,995,661
Nova Scotia.....	1,288	87,595,445	13,939	11,252,729	28,446,489	23,776,521	55,389,908
New Brunswick..	793	91,539,470	12,844	10,747,928	24,608,582	23,172,171	50,656,316
Quebec.....	7,952	1,023,762,268	175,248	154,225,040	357,366,911	330,153,916	715,513,642
Ontario.....	9,698	1,560,415,973	248,761	256,970,207	609,875,050	562,399,245	1,205,418,094
Manitoba.....	1,013	104,865,130	19,828	19,932,594	54,595,345	41,077,566	97,693,242
Saskatchewan....	702	39,674,481	5,209	5,146,537	24,249,577	12,476,676	37,661,842
Alberta.....	868	69,988,172	10,468	10,546,984	40,307,089	22,609,234	64,139,973
B.C. and Yukon..	1,636	269,148,907	32,500	34,497,598	88,144,919	70,618,614	164,224,051
Canada, 1934..	24,209	3,249,348,864	519,812	503,851,055	1,229,513,621	1,087,301,742	2,393,692,729
1937							
P. E. Island.....	240	2,637,472	1,062	607,547	2,386,091	1,117,298	3,566,991
Nova Scotia.....	1,135	94,756,601	18,088	16,727,338	46,964,053	33,146,796	84,393,656
New Brunswick..	805	89,797,597	15,612	14,563,310	36,983,284	28,770,727	69,479,207
Quebec.....	8,518	1,117,772,721	219,033	216,971,207	562,889,160	445,885,666	1,046,470,796
Ontario.....	9,796	1,674,806,201	321,743	373,018,048	1,025,871,741	804,703,114	1,830,388,188
Manitoba.....	1,043	119,363,026	23,706	27,198,978	87,684,514	49,950,465	140,805,451
Saskatchewan....	689	39,279,050	6,107	6,758,154	43,782,999	17,068,655	62,205,884
Alberta.....	895	70,804,070	12,524	13,903,062	55,898,599	28,923,095	86,225,069
B.C. and Yukon..	1,713	256,011,093	42,576	51,979,393	144,466,346	99,359,051	251,924,258
Canada, 1937..	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,006,926,787	1,508,924,867	3,625,459,500
1938							
P. E. Island.....	229	2,652,783	1,041	582,725	2,379,543	1,131,902	3,570,667
Nova Scotia.....	1,102	91,393,782	16,810	15,570,669	39,703,367	31,375,251	74,860,605
New Brunswick..	826	81,965,576	13,967	13,177,238	31,578,262	23,865,877	58,570,952
Quebec.....	8,655	1,146,235,084	214,397	213,390,084	518,430,815	428,614,079	983,123,599
Ontario.....	9,883	1,676,896,175	311,274	362,351,277	909,958,721	757,620,632	1,712,496,421
Manitoba.....	1,072	114,367,743	23,507	27,195,923	80,447,740	48,308,248	131,770,280
Saskatchewan....	678	38,364,021	6,123	6,938,061	43,437,556	16,143,335	61,027,853
Alberta.....	970	69,192,348	12,684	14,367,789	54,345,594	30,755,626	86,675,500
B.C. and Yukon..	1,785	264,615,506	42,213	52,044,823	127,196,430	90,471,828	225,585,489
Canada, 1938..	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366
1939							
P. E. Island.....	222	2,682,900	1,088	617,945	2,239,117	1,243,979	3,543,681
Nova Scotia.....	1,083	101,954,082	17,627	16,651,685	43,332,195	35,885,563	83,139,572
New Brunswick..	803	91,171,323	14,501	13,659,162	35,617,614	27,041,195	66,058,151
Quebec.....	8,373	1,182,538,441	220,321	223,757,767	536,823,039	470,385,279	1,045,757,585
Ontario.....	9,824	1,762,571,669	318,871	378,376,209	907,011,461	791,428,569	1,745,674,707
Manitoba.....	1,087	119,659,365	23,910	28,444,798	82,408,293	48,810,544	134,293,595
Saskatchewan....	737	37,654,095	6,475	7,346,127	38,782,135	20,283,273	60,650,589
Alberta.....	961	73,284,225	12,712	14,977,700	53,151,149	32,618,153	87,474,080
British Columbia	1,710	274,969,502	42,554	53,881,994	136,655,872	103,263,292	247,948,600
Yukon and N.W.T.....	5	538,847	55	97,766	138,500	92,054	242,968
Canada, 1939..	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.² See footnote 3, p. 307.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1927-39

NOTE.—With the publication of the present table and the one published in the 1940 Year Book, revised figures are now available for all years since 1917, with the exception of the years 1918, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. These will be included in the 1942 Year Book.

Year and Industrial Group	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products ¹	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1927:²							
Vegetable products.....	5,128	505,841,140	80,102	83,883,777	432,786,416	278,773,405	721,412,507
Animal products.....	4,692	233,113,872	68,381	61,407,018	325,455,482	127,604,589	457,716,038
Textile products.....	1,464	330,531,421	98,346	87,610,662	197,075,056	162,873,179	364,579,420
Wood and paper.....	6,799	1,022,049,473	150,334	167,793,170	271,266,692	329,233,408	628,556,172
Iron products.....	1,194	694,399,066	114,466	155,165,683	276,264,090	270,763,870	561,010,358
Non-ferrous metals.....	401	208,957,166	33,443	44,154,695	87,612,666	104,646,671	200,369,961
Non-metallic minerals.....	849	268,367,971	24,860	31,905,498	82,851,218	69,065,448	167,033,638
Chemicals.....	561	134,618,839	14,559	18,656,851	47,765,066	60,269,501	111,447,612
Miscellaneous industries	413	56,946,581	10,561	12,127,978	20,052,025	24,419,221	45,089,170
Totals, 1927.....	21,501	3,454,825,529	595,052	662,765,332	1,741,128,711	1,427,649,292	3,257,214,876
1928:²							
Vegetable products.....	5,192	543,569,663	85,731	90,527,203	444,627,784	313,029,774	767,673,416
Animal products.....	4,542	243,550,121	67,777	61,950,631	351,324,498	129,105,821	485,021,994
Textile products.....	1,523	346,407,711	102,985	93,811,007	221,548,044	168,463,116	394,887,834
Wood and paper.....	7,279	1,158,151,875	157,836	179,155,138	292,866,762	360,541,925	682,040,136
Iron products.....	1,211	764,489,961	128,101	181,531,300	324,828,055	308,328,697	648,561,805
Non-ferrous metals.....	406	253,367,370	35,568	47,497,842	98,746,019	132,212,261	237,966,927
Non-metallic minerals.....	831	287,042,184	26,683	34,728,590	88,978,217	91,010,925	195,404,310
Chemicals.....	572	148,939,920	16,130	20,290,417	50,934,391	68,867,086	123,677,860
Miscellaneous industries	412	58,543,761	10,618	11,979,506	20,173,418	26,328,071	47,111,020
Totals, 1928.....	21,973	3,904,062,566	631,429	721,471,634	1,894,027,188	1,597,887,676	3,582,345,392
1929:²							
Vegetable products.....	5,350	581,820,861	91,032	95,853,121	431,595,751	341,688,938	783,706,883
Animal products.....	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	127,929,857	477,761,855
Textile products.....	1,534	360,762,584	103,881	94,969,433	217,954,088	180,469,064	403,205,809
Wood and paper.....	7,392	1,151,463,962	164,572	192,088,948	313,797,201	381,485,477	724,972,308
Iron products.....	1,224	826,063,942	142,772	203,740,658	405,818,468	367,465,582	790,726,338
Non-ferrous metals.....	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	150,415,215	283,545,666
Non-metallic minerals.....	843	316,692,818	29,257	38,958,390	112,573,103	99,065,847	229,774,300
Chemicals.....	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	78,785,911	138,545,221
Miscellaneous industries	421	59,654,759	10,786	12,457,989	22,495,351	28,081,046	51,207,736
Totals, 1929.....	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,336,937	3,883,446,116
1931:²							
Vegetable products.....	5,685	559,310,945	80,146	82,030,376	263,905,338	274,900,784	548,143,816
Animal products.....	4,430	217,441,415	51,297	51,270,503	214,743,508	102,098,539	320,803,456
Textile products.....	1,548	326,722,509	93,701	81,832,473	151,223,346	140,245,453	296,133,986
Wood and paper.....	7,752	1,052,507,028	121,365	140,063,515	192,034,070	264,481,662	483,352,408
Iron products.....	1,269	704,925,713	100,975	126,025,464	174,860,501	200,836,260	387,048,175
Non-ferrous metals.....	455	318,395,983	34,414	46,111,373	95,342,788	108,781,753	211,862,412
Non-metallic minerals.....	870	314,950,411	22,455	29,211,421	75,644,990	79,640,252	168,367,553
Chemicals.....	621	163,863,072	15,207	20,867,948	40,756,550	61,120,847	105,501,905
Miscellaneous industries	433	47,584,817	9,080	10,153,917	13,400,891	19,911,898	33,912,737
Totals, 1931.....	23,033	3,705,701,893	528,640	587,566,990	1,221,911,982	1,252,017,248	2,555,126,448
1932:²							
Vegetable products.....	5,642	528,996,857	74,692	72,729,551	227,896,036	211,018,819	447,804,137
Animal products.....	4,413	193,015,462	49,953	45,979,793	167,170,394	91,805,184	262,793,629
Textile products.....	1,593	296,699,948	90,946	73,797,503	127,881,152	124,471,329	257,108,957
Wood and paper.....	7,822	954,054,915	107,526	112,125,122	142,030,839	203,364,196	368,789,494
Iron products.....	1,277	636,471,186	77,070	85,736,712	104,401,825	119,490,953	232,697,146
Non-ferrous metals.....	452	272,045,441	26,704	32,755,103	67,934,940	78,150,931	152,111,317
Non-metallic minerals.....	784	299,928,971	18,040	21,797,578	71,597,611	54,738,658	136,697,732
Chemicals.....	662	160,929,954	15,295	20,008,108	35,276,531	56,489,910	95,279,376
Miscellaneous industries	457	38,332,775	8,607	8,672,246	10,191,769	16,430,744	27,159,755
Totals, 1932.....	23,102	3,380,475,509	468,833	473,601,716	951,381,097	955,960,721	1,980,471,543

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1. in the Year Book.

² See footnote 3, Table 1.

³ Revised since previously published

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1927-39—concluded

Year and Industrial Group	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Net Value of Products ¹	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933							
Vegetable products.....	5,916	522,389,736	75,416	68,535,349	226,879,373	196,820,952	432,315,617
Animal products.....	4,496	201,993,642	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	87,629,444	271,068,210
Textile products.....	1,740	298,730,436	95,707	72,813,424	143,184,861	131,065,992	279,475,267
Wood and paper.....	7,891	892,652,622	105,080	102,218,652	134,663,641	184,233,540	341,336,701
Iron products.....	1,334	614,632,403	73,348	72,296,179	98,793,191	109,198,169	216,828,992
Non-ferrous metals.....	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	88,427,984	164,765,604
Non-metallic minerals.....	770	295,139,543	16,975	19,282,401	69,077,701	52,817,078	131,325,706
Chemicals.....	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	55,394,284	92,820,761
Miscellaneous industries.....	459	33,554,083	8,351	7,810,976	9,497,751	14,083,738	24,138,927
Totals, 1933.....	23,780	3,279,259,838	468,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	919,671,181	1,954,075,785
1934²							
Vegetable products.....	6,042	518,297,704	79,818	73,879,934	263,490,967	219,338,564	491,900,758
Animal products.....	4,504	210,260,801	57,199	50,191,368	226,262,465	94,998,316	325,703,683
Textile products.....	1,823	304,646,116	105,319	82,882,512	173,069,165	147,543,330	326,451,924
Wood and paper.....	8,043	883,507,648	116,213	116,989,262	154,879,585	222,510,744	403,175,360
Iron products.....	1,301	580,124,849	84,704	92,314,485	155,830,839	148,532,017	315,506,759
Non-ferrous metals.....	488	263,488,479	30,177	35,097,986	119,713,328	112,155,502	237,233,670
Non-metallic minerals.....	778	295,755,140	19,605	22,414,996	81,508,547	62,918,095	155,196,712
Chemicals.....	736	156,788,418	17,130	20,919,740	41,998,776	62,216,030	108,052,039
Miscellaneous industries.....	494	36,479,709	9,647	9,160,772	12,759,949	17,089,144	30,471,824
Totals, 1934.....	24,209	3,249,348,864	519,812	563,851,055	1,229,513,621	1,087,301,742	2,393,692,729
1937							
Vegetable products.....	5,968	539,531,357	94,258	94,632,901	395,491,147	266,869,693	672,540,163
Animal products.....	4,435	230,312,163	67,996	64,816,361	326,537,087	118,117,971	449,783,908
Textile products.....	1,941	322,204,180	121,677	105,056,051	219,813,775	174,076,945	400,383,726
Wood and paper.....	8,497	927,070,757	147,254	165,298,485	256,269,941	306,961,553	597,061,878
Iron products.....	1,345	651,398,528	127,148	163,261,130	328,091,063	280,165,582	624,819,877
Non-ferrous metals.....	526	306,522,643	44,614	57,722,728	232,532,128	182,968,223	482,440,562
Non-metallic minerals.....	823	287,473,542	23,837	30,389,958	115,938,578	77,667,225	208,205,148
Chemicals.....	754	161,165,068	21,968	28,612,719	64,460,947	79,290,240	148,973,220
Miscellaneous industries.....	545	39,549,593	11,699	11,936,704	17,792,121	22,807,435	41,251,018
Totals, 1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,606,926,787	1,508,924,867	3,625,459,500
1938							
Vegetable products.....	6,076	531,073,166	95,541	98,750,708	370,466,550	267,471,208	648,159,901
Animal products.....	4,389	227,300,762	66,660	64,752,517	317,907,853	118,950,278	442,198,408
Textile products.....	1,927	307,299,840	115,745	99,273,365	180,050,478	159,978,801	346,215,005
Wood and paper.....	8,684	951,092,969	141,974	158,873,650	227,707,841	277,002,267	533,210,257
Iron products.....	1,391	657,304,274	121,235	154,459,640	272,544,238	261,639,134	548,801,929
Non-ferrous metals.....	521	327,463,534	44,440	58,010,696	252,624,911	164,692,324	434,699,676
Non-metallic minerals.....	856	283,268,960	22,799	29,774,927	108,574,069	74,967,075	197,620,490
Chemicals.....	790	161,266,586	21,896	29,570,517	60,714,102	80,506,965	146,139,312
Miscellaneous industries.....	566	39,612,927	11,726	12,200,569	16,887,986	23,078,726	40,636,388
Totals, 1938.....	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366
1939							
Vegetable products.....	5,872	539,446,225	99,447	104,248,785	356,726,153	292,129,840	659,624,014
Animal products.....	4,362	250,335,831	69,358	68,231,871	333,647,306	122,821,410	461,983,262
Textile products.....	1,930	347,248,927	121,022	107,117,035	203,618,197	181,927,898	392,657,759
Wood and paper.....	8,538	960,804,672	144,782	165,287,455	246,292,820	303,662,441	579,892,183
Iron products.....	1,394	697,893,720	121,041	158,559,728	262,292,731	275,774,796	553,468,880
Non-ferrous metals.....	526	346,489,890	44,563	59,684,858	242,063,177	155,808,806	416,060,459
Non-metallic minerals.....	809	290,865,285	23,026	30,067,934	107,979,292	85,511,631	208,166,781
Chemicals.....	808	172,459,365	22,595	31,567,558	65,230,839	89,046,832	159,536,984
Miscellaneous industries.....	566	41,480,534	12,280	13,045,929	18,308,810	24,368,247	43,393,206
Totals, 1939.....	24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	1,531,951,901	3,474,783,528

¹ See footnote 1, Table 1.² See footnote 3, p. 310.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—The figures in Table 4 trace the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries as clearly as possible through the 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 from 1914 to the immediate post-war period and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930, the figures for these years are not completely comparable. One very important figure, however, which shows the trend of development clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,658,475 in 1917 to 4,969,723 in 1938, an increase of about 200 p.c. in twenty-one years. In the same period horse-power per wage-earner increased from 3.06 to 9.53, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of electric power in manufacturing production. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figures of power employed and the averages per wage-earner during the depression years as compared with 1929, although the large numbers of persons again finding employment since 1933 reduced the averages for the years 1934-37; the average for 1938 showed an increase of 10 p.c. Another interesting comparison is the trend of value added by manufacture, per employee, and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929. Compared with 1917, the figures for average salaries and wages per employee in 1939 represent an increase of 36.5 p.c., while the estimated increase in the value added by manufacture per employee was only 10.1 p.c. Wholesale prices of commodities declined about 31 p.c. in the same period.

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of adopting the same classification for external trade and for production is exhibited in Table 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from these statistics. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1938 was \$3,222,000,000, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1938 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1939, 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, iron, textile, animal, and wood and paper 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 resulted from 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 \$49,907,000 and \$90,560,000, respectively. Wood and paper, non-ferrous metal, and animal products were manufactured in Canada in greater quantities than required for home consumption providing export balances in these groups.

In 1929, the order of the groups by the values available for consumption was iron, vegetable, textile, wood and paper, and animal products. The 1938 figures show an increase in consumption over 1929 in the non-ferrous metal and chemical groups. Also consumption of vegetable, non-metallic and animal products has been better maintained than that of wood, textile and iron products.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, Representative Years, 1917-39

Item	1917	1920	1929 ¹	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Establishments..... No.	21,845	22,532	22,216	23,780	24,034	24,202	24,834	25,200	24,805
Capital..... \$	2,333,991,229	2,923,667,011	4,004,892,009	3,279,259,838	3,216,403,127	3,271,263,531	3,465,227,831	3,485,683,018	3,647,024,449
Averages, per establishment.. \$	106,843	129,756	180,271	137,900	133,827	135,165	139,536	138,321	147,028
Averages, per employee..... \$	3,848	4,882	6,009	6,997	5,778	5,504	5,247	5,429	5,542
Averages, per wage-earner..... \$	4,309	5,616	6,933	8,584	7,011	6,677	6,363	6,685	6,838
Totals, employees..... No.	606,523	598,893	666,531	468,658	556,664	594,359	660,451	642,016	658,114
Averages, per establishment.. No.	27.8	26.6	30.0	19.7	23.2	24.6	26.6	25.5	26.5
Totals, salaries and wages..... \$	497,801,844	717,493,876	777,291,217	436,247,824	559,467,777	612,071,434	721,727,037	705,668,589	737,811,153
Averages, per establishment.. \$	22,788	31,843	34,988	18,345	23,278	25,290	29,062	28,003	29,744
Averages, per employee..... \$	821	1,198	1,166	931	1,005	1,030	1,093	1,099	1,121
Employees on salaries..... No.	64,918	78,334	88,841	86,636	97,930	104,417	115,827	120,589	124,772
Averages, per establishment.. No.	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.03
Salaries..... \$	85,353,667	141,837,361	175,553,710	139,317,946	160,455,080	173,198,057	195,983,475	207,386,381	217,839,334
Averages, per salaried employee \$	1,315	1,811	1,976	1,608	1,638	1,659	1,692	1,719	1,746
Employees on wages..... No.	541,605	520,559	577,690	382,022	458,734	489,942	544,624	521,427	533,342
Averages, per establishment.. No.	24.8	23.1	26.0	16.1	19.1	20.2	21.9	20.7	21.5
Wages..... \$	412,448,177	575,656,515	601,737,507	296,929,878	399,012,697	438,873,377	525,743,562	498,282,208	519,971,819
Averages, per wage-earner..... \$	762	1,106	1,042	777	870	896	965	956	975
Cost of materials..... \$	1,539,678,811	2,085,271,649	2,029,670,813	967,738,928	1,419,146,217	1,624,213,996	2,006,926,787	1,807,478,028	1,836,159,375
Averages, per establishment.. \$	70,482	92,547	91,361	40,698	59,047	67,111	80,814	71,725	74,024
Averages, per employee..... \$	2,539	3,482	3,045	2,065	2,549	2,733	3,039	2,815	2,790
Values added in manufacture ² .. \$	1,281,131,980	1,621,273,348	1,755,386,937	919,671,181	1,153,485,104	1,289,592,672	1,508,924,867	1,428,286,778	1,531,051,901
Averages, per establishment ² .. \$	58,646	71,954	79,015	38,674	47,994	53,285	60,760	56,678	61,724
Averages, per employee ² \$	2,112	2,707	2,634	1,962	2,072	2,170	2,285	2,225	2,326
Gross value of products..... \$	2,820,810,791	3,706,544,997	3,883,446,116	1,954,075,785	2,653,911,209	3,002,403,814	3,625,459,500	3,337,681,366	3,474,783,528
Averages, per establishment.. \$	129,128	164,501	174,804	82,173	110,423	124,056	145,988	132,448	140,084
Averages, per employee..... \$	4,651	6,189	5,826	4,170	4,768	5,051	5,489	5,199	5,280
Power employed..... h.p.	1,658,475	2,068,875	3,855,648	4,135,008	4,331,488	4,461,867	4,712,283	4,969,723	*
Averages, per establishment.. h.p.	76	92	174	174	180	184	190	197	*
Averages, per wage-earner.... h.p.	3.06	3.97	6.67	10.82	9.44	9.11	8.65	9.53	*

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 Net values of products, see footnote 1, Table 1. ³ Not available at time of going to press.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1938, with Totals for 1922-38

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.

Year and Industrial Group	Value of Products Manufactured	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption ¹
		Value of Net Imports ¹	Value of Domestic Exports	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1922.....	2,375,917,691	571,551,323	515,173,415	2,435,295,599
Totals, 1923.....	2,662,927,474	639,343,645	591,829,306	2,710,441,813
Totals, 1924.....	2,570,561,931	576,031,243	591,598,479	2,554,994,695
Totals, 1925.....	2,816,864,958	671,462,940	695,325,245	2,793,002,653
Totals, 1926.....	3,100,601,637	767,022,008	673,709,266	3,193,917,379
Totals, 1927.....	3,257,214,876	825,147,919	648,178,000	3,434,184,795
Totals, 1928.....	3,582,345,302	954,387,551 ¹	698,376,615	3,838,356,238 ¹
Totals, 1929.....	3,883,446,116	939,130,201	686,876,071	4,135,700,246
Totals, 1930.....	3,280,236,603	675,828,233	490,108,470	3,465,956,366
Totals, 1931.....	2,555,126,448	423,519,849	347,456,198	2,631,190,099
Totals, 1932.....	1,980,471,543	281,855,757	267,765,614	1,994,561,686
Totals, 1933.....	1,954,075,785	298,068,344	365,232,113	1,886,912,016
Totals, 1934.....	2,393,692,729	357,320,284	419,094,297	2,331,918,716
Totals, 1935.....	2,653,911,209	385,597,041	582,041,141	2,457,467,109
Totals, 1936.....	3,002,403,514	468,455,981	676,890,803	2,793,968,992
Totals, 1937.....	3,625,459,500	566,876,483	781,099,407	3,411,236,576
Industrial Group, 1938				
Vegetable products.....	648,159,901	65,963,249	63,189,996	650,933,154
Animal products.....	442,198,408	13,365,726	75,295,608	380,268,526
Textiles and textile products.....	346,215,005	62,549,711	12,642,258	396,122,458
Wood and paper products.....	533,210,257	30,574,862	194,412,660	369,372,459
Iron and its products.....	548,801,929	149,241,501	58,681,589	639,361,841
Non-ferrous metal products.....	434,699,676	31,455,270	140,863,309	325,291,637
Non-metallic mineral products.....	197,620,490	38,247,528	7,650,517	228,217,501
Chemicals and allied products.....	146,139,312	34,379,286	20,563,506	159,935,092
Miscellaneous industries.....	40,636,388	46,416,120	14,439,352	72,613,156
Totals, 1938.....	3,337,681,366	472,193,253	587,758,795	3,222,115,824

¹ Net imports are total imports less foreign products re-exported. For 1928 to 1938 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.

Subsection 2.—Value and Volume of Manufactured Products

Value of Manufactured Products.—In the interpretation of manufacturing values over a number of years, variations in the level of prices must be borne in mind, especially when such variations have been as great as those in the period since the annual Census of Manufactures was begun in 1917. The index number

of wholesale prices in Canada, on the 1926 base, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stood at 114.3 in 1917, 155.9 in 1920, 97.3 in 1922, 95.6 in 1929, 67.1 in 1933, 84.6 in 1937 and 78.6 in 1938. Index numbers of the prices of fully or chiefly manufactured goods were: 113.5 in 1917, 156.5 in 1920, 100.4 in 1922, 93.0 in 1929, 70.2 in 1933, 80.5 in 1937 and 78.2 in 1938.

Volume of Manufacturing Production.*—Since real income is ultimately measured in goods and services, the growth of the volume of manufacturing production, as distinguished from its value, becomes a matter of great significance. The important thing to know is whether consumers are getting more goods and services, not whether they are expending more dollars and cents.

The index of volume is based on the quantities of manufactured products reported, and covers 71.1 p.c. of the total value of the production in 1926. The industry indexes are weighted according to the values added by manufacture. The indexes for the years 1923-31 are based on the values added in 1926. The weights and products were changed in 1931 and then again in 1936. By changing the weights and products used in the construction of the index every five years, current changes in production are thereby reflected more accurately. 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 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 \$686,876,000 in the fiscal year 1930, the increase in exports representing about 3.6 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 capital equipment and by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada.

A similar analysis of the volume of manufactures since 1929 in relation to population and exports would show that the decline in the depression was due chiefly to reduced exports and a cessation in production of capital equipment; the decline of 7.9 p.c. in 1938 as compared with 1937 was also due to the same causes.

As may be seen from Table 6, 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. The index of production for all industries rose from 82.0 in 1933 to 132.0 in 1937 but dropped to 121.6 in 1938. For the latest year four groups viz., wood and paper products, iron and its products, non-metallic minerals, and miscellaneous industries were below the level of 1929, and in each case the volume of production was slightly lower than in 1937.

*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.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Representative Years, 1923-38

(1926=100)

Classification and Group	1923	1929	1932	1933	1935	1937	1938
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products.....	78.3	121.6	92.5	90.9	108.6	128.7	126.2
Animal products.....	81.4	95.4	83.2	86.4	99.1	111.4	108.8
Textiles and textile products.....	84.9	113.6	98.5	107.1	124.8	139.9	124.6
Wood and paper products.....	83.4	127.5	87.2	89.3	115.0	140.6	123.3
Iron and its products.....	82.2	129.7	53.4	50.5	84.5	119.2	103.7
Non-ferrous metals.....	72.9	133.7	100.4	98.3	138.5	187.9	179.4
Non-metallic minerals.....	88.9	145.0	84.4	77.8	99.1	129.5	118.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	84.0	120.4	93.7	99.2	123.8	152.3	146.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	80.1	110.0	66.1	58.9	76.6	95.0	93.9
Totals, All Industries.....	81.8	122.9	81.9	82.0	106.5	132.0	121.6
Purpose Classification—							
Food.....	84.7	102.8	92.7	91.9	104.1	116.7	117.7
Clothing.....	82.9	114.8	93.2	97.9	110.5	124.6	117.3
Drink and tobacco.....	76.0	140.5	101.7	96.2	125.2	163.3	163.1
Personal utilities.....	85.4	101.9	70.6	71.0	87.9	107.0	103.3
House furnishings.....	78.9	137.7	89.9	87.3	109.2	140.5	129.1
Books and stationery.....	93.1	131.5	127.6	122.0	154.9	168.8	172.2
Producers materials.....	84.9	124.7	75.0	77.9	105.6	137.1	118.8
Industrial equipment.....	76.3	129.5	75.6	70.2	100.5	134.4	120.4
Vehicles and vessels.....	71.4	131.6	52.4	53.3	83.5	109.0	92.2
Miscellaneous.....	85.0	125.1	99.4	113.3	148.6	207.2	206.2

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Representative Years, 1923-38

(1926=100)

Group and Class	1923	1929	1932	1933	1935	1937	1938
Food.....	84.7	102.8	92.7	91.9	104.1	116.7	117.7
Breadstuffs.....	90.8	110.6	97.4	94.5	103.8	112.8	114.4
Fish.....	74.1	77.9	57.2	59.2	66.7	63.7	69.7
Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	59.3	127.5	109.4	116.2	147.6	190.7	188.4
Meats.....	90.1	97.3	90.6	94.4	107.0	133.1	124.1
Milk products.....	87.4	96.7	100.8	98.5	113.3	125.3	131.7
Oils and fats.....	111.5	87.8	101.9	89.9	119.9	191.9	299.8
Sugar.....	74.3	83.0	84.1	77.4	86.1	90.7	92.6
Infusions.....	97.0	112.9	114.8	124.2	142.6	153.0	147.9
Miscellaneous.....	82.9	120.2	111.6	118.7	150.4	184.6	186.3
Clothing.....	82.9	114.8	93.2	97.9	110.5	124.6	117.3
Boots and shoes.....	79.8	110.0	83.0	87.4	97.2	115.0	106.3
Fur goods.....	48.3	114.6	89.3	95.1	101.2	115.1	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	90.6	113.3	87.8	96.5	115.7	125.6	116.8
Gloves and mittens.....	93.9	133.3	97.7	121.1	145.9	172.1	154.0
Hats and caps.....	67.1	109.2	87.0	85.1	107.9	117.6	114.9
Knitted goods.....	83.9	111.4	103.2	107.5	116.4	131.8	127.5
Waterproofs.....	78.4	143.8	107.9	105.2	140.5	190.5	146.6
Miscellaneous.....	97.7	138.0	128.1	120.4	122.4	1	1
Drink and Tobacco.....	76.0	140.5	101.7	96.2	125.2	163.3	163.1
Beverages, alcoholic.....	69.2	148.0	94.0	84.6	119.7	156.9	143.2
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	86.0	146.8	137.4	131.5	155.9	245.6	294.4
Tobacco.....	81.3	133.3	108.8	113.4	129.3	149.2	159.3
Personal Utilities.....	85.4	101.9	70.6	71.0	87.9	107.0	103.3
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	92.4	104.2	78.3	79.7	103.1	124.2	123.5
Recreational supplies.....	93.0	85.0	28.0	23.2	35.6	51.4	53.5
Personal utilities.....	78.6	111.7	104.1	109.3	127.0	149.2	141.3
House Furnishings.....	78.9	137.7	89.9	87.3	109.2	140.5	129.1
Books and Stationery.....	93.1	131.5	127.6	122.0	154.9	168.8	172.2
Producers Materials.....	84.9	124.7	75.0	77.9	105.6	137.1	118.8
Farm materials (fertilizers).....	78.3	130.8	381.1	505.8	675.3	1,001.0	1,239.5
Manufacturers materials.....	82.9	124.4	82.9	91.0	123.7	159.3	135.9
Building materials.....	88.0	123.1	54.1	47.3	65.4	88.0	78.7
General materials.....	95.4	133.4	79.2	76.8	96.0	119.6	113.3

¹ Statistics of this group were not collected in these years.

7.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production for the Groups of the Purpose Classification, Representative Years, 1923-38—concluded
(1926=100)

Group and Class	1923	1929	1932	1933	1935	1937	1938
Industrial Equipment	76.3	129.5	75.6	70.2	100.5	134.4	120.4
Farming equipment.....	66.8	98.9	25.4	29.6	59.0	79.3	79.3
Manufacturing equipment.....	86.2	131.4	65.0	58.2	101.8	156.9	132.3
Trading equipment.....	83.3	116.4	120.2	120.6	137.3	156.7	162.8
Service equipment.....	96.3	107.9	103.7	103.1	157.6	143.3	138.8
Light, heat and power equipment.....	66.2	149.0	100.3	87.7	122.8	159.2	145.1
General equipment.....	84.3	130.0	68.2	66.4	93.8	130.3	111.8
Vehicles and Vessels	71.4	131.6	52.4	53.3	83.5	109.0	92.2
Miscellaneous	85.0	125.1	99.4	113.3	148.6	207.2	206.2
Totals, All Manufactures	81.8	122.9	81.9	82.0	106.5	132.0	121.6

Section 2.—Production by Industrial Groups and Individual Industries

For the purposes of the Census of Manufactures, the main detailed analysis is made under a classification in which industries are grouped according to the chief component materials of the goods manufactured. This is, therefore, the grouping used in Table 9, where the statistics of individual industries are presented in detail, and in the historical series already shown in Table 3. However, there are also less detailed analyses under purpose groupings given in Table 10 and under origin groupings in Table 11.

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, a number of minor changes have been made, the most important being the elimination of central electric stations and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry from the compilation in 1936. Revisions due to these changes have been carried back to 1917 in so far as possible.

Effects of the Depression upon the Main Groups.—In Table 8, is shown the effects of the depression and the recovery since 1933 upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline during the depression, money values both of wages and of products were naturally affected more than the number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are a number of reasons why the variation in the number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 should be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production.

As noted elsewhere in this chapter (especially under the discussion of volume of manufacturing production at pp. 314 and 315), the depression affected the production of capital or durable goods much more than that of consumption goods. Therefore, production in such groups as iron products, and wood and paper products

declined more seriously than that in such groups as textiles, vegetable products, and animal products, and in 1938 the recovery had not progressed far enough for the production of durable goods to have regained the relative position it held in 1929.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Specific Years, 1929-38

NOTE.—The highest pre-depression year was 1929, while the lowest depression year was 1933.

Industrial Group	1933 Compared with 1929			1938 Compared with 1929			1938 Compared with 1933		
	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Pro- ducts
Vegetable products.....	-17.2	-23.5	-44.8	+ 5.0	+ 3.0	-17.3	+26.7	+44.1	+49.9
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	- 1.5	+ 4.3	- 7.4	+25.5	+39.4	+63.1
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+11.4	+ 4.5	-14.1	+20.9	+36.3	+23.9
Wood and paper products.	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-13.7	-17.3	-26.5	+35.1	+55.4	+56.2
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-15.1	-24.2	-30.6	+65.3	+113.6	+53.1
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.5	+ 6.4	+53.3	+75.8	+106.5	+163.8
Non-metallic minerals....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-22.1	-23.6	-14.0	+34.3	+54.4	+50.5
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+31.2	+30.6	+ 5.5	+42.2	+57.8	+57.4
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+ 8.7	- 2.1	-20.6	+40.4	+56.2	+68.3
Averages, All Industries.	-29.7	-43.9	-49.7	- 3.7	- 9.2	-14.1	+37.0	+61.8	+70.8

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents detailed statistics regarding the individual industries under which all industrial plants in the Dominion are classified. The industries are further assembled under nine main groups according to the principal component material of their products. At pp. 408-413 of the 1940 Year Book the leading industries under each of these groups were briefly described. Lack of space prevents the repetition of these descriptions here, with the exception of that for flour and feed mills, the leading industry under the vegetable products group.

Flour and Feed Mills.—Under modern conditions the industry has a capacity for flour production far in excess of domestic consumption, so that its prosperity has fluctuated widely with the condition of the export market. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,000 barrels in 1928 to 3,911,886 in 1938, but in spite of the decrease Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour. A majority of flour-mills also grind coarse grains for the production of live-stock feeds. In rural districts there are many small mills devoted entirely to the grinding or chopping of feed grains, usually on a custom basis.

FLOUR-MILLS OF CANADA, WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITIES, BY PROVINCES, 1938, WITH TOTALS, 1937

Province	Flour and Grist Mills	Chopping Mills	Total Mills	Rolls	Stones	Capacity Per Day
	No.	No.	No.	pairs	pairs	bbf.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	4	12	46	7	386
Nova Scotia.....	2	7	9	5	Nil	49
New Brunswick.....	6	19	25	43	"	415
Quebec.....	69	122	191	358	122	11,583
Ontario.....	116	528	644	1,940	33	50,519
Manitoba.....	34	8	42	543	5	11,665
Saskatchewan.....	44	16	60	541	17	14,162
Alberta.....	46	44	90	616	1	12,703
British Columbia.....	3	4	7	46	Nil	674
Totals, 1938.....	328	752	1,080	4,138	185	102,156
Totals, 1937.....	335	751	1,086	4,075	208	102,057

9.—Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel, Materials,

Province, Group and Industry	Establishments	Capital Employed	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Salaries
Province	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
1 Prince Edward Island.....	229	2,652,783	211	52	205,960
2 Nova Scotia.....	1,102	91,393,782	1,881	412	3,185,099
3 New Brunswick.....	826	81,965,576	1,818	499	3,649,149
4 Quebec.....	8,655	1,146,235,084	31,301	6,899	63,030,653
5 Ontario.....	9,883	1,676,896,175	46,412	14,643	110,184,079
6 Manitoba.....	1,072	114,367,743	3,799	893	7,745,349
7 Saskatchewan.....	678	38,364,021	1,601	277	2,585,934
8 Alberta.....	970	69,192,348	2,558	500	4,659,309
9 British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,785	264,615,506	5,689	1,144	12,140,849
Totals, Canada.....	25,200	3,485,683,018	95,276	25,319	207,336,351
Industrial Group					
1 Vegetable products.....	6,076	531,073,166	16,645	4,191	34,148,985
2 Animal products.....	4,389	227,300,762	12,032	2,368	19,608,194
3 Textiles and textile products.....	1,927	307,299,840	9,868	3,968	24,013,195
4 Wood and paper products.....	8,684	951,092,969	24,484	5,550	49,210,864
5 Iron and its products.....	1,391	657,304,274	14,124	3,532	34,969,470
6 Non-ferrous metal products.....	521	327,463,534	6,916	2,207	17,684,199
7 Non-metallic mineral products.....	856	283,268,960	3,593	785	8,158,462
8 Chemicals and allied products.....	790	161,266,586	5,684	2,039	15,149,567
9 Miscellaneous industries.....	566	39,612,927	1,924	679	4,443,445
1.—Vegetable Products—					
1 Aerated and mineral waters.....	454	18,879,487	1,006	212	1,877,518
2 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	226	38,253,958	2,311	585	4,826,559
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	3,231	48,026,819	2,643	741	3,599,019
4 Breweries.....	65	62,745,249	1,340	166	3,542,610
5 Coffee, tea and spices.....	91	14,226,282	680	210	1,617,949
6 Distilleries.....	15	33,411,988	320	63	1,092,104
7 Flour and feed mills.....	1,080	50,111,006	1,671	228	2,464,473
8 Foods, breakfast.....	39	5,485,140	121	42	267,401
9 Foods, stock and poultry.....	131	6,741,411	391	113	704,120
10 Foods, miscellaneous.....	132	10,370,622	481	189	1,142,966
11 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	341	48,862,472	1,059	421	2,170,747
12 Ice cream cones.....	7	585,585	16	6	26,030
13 Linseed oil and oil cake.....	11	2,397,021	45	6	106,952
14 Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....	16	2,042,230	62	18	109,156
15 Malt and malt products.....	13	6,678,042	78	9	215,828
16 Rice mills.....	6	978,656	17	2	47,289
17 Rubber goods, including rubber footwear..	53	64,854,448	1,859	630	4,376,987
18 Starch and glucose.....	8	5,563,020	115	46	343,118
19 Sugar refineries.....	10	36,347,866	364	61	1,163,988
20 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	87	59,480,641	1,655	402	3,599,865
21 Tobacco processing and packing.....	18	7,725,862	199	14	384,571
22 Wine.....	42	7,305,361	212	27	469,735
Totals, Vegetable Products.....	6,076	531,073,166	16,645	4,191	34,148,985
2.—Animal Products—					
1 Animal oils and fats.....	5	305,506	9	2	17,504
2 Belting, leather.....	12	963,994	51	17	103,237
3 Boot and shoe findings, leather.....	19	1,396,492	62	14	152,454
4 Boots and shoes, leather.....	213	25,328,677	1,325	388	2,944,740
5 Butter and cheese.....	2,528	62,481,408	5,027	920	5,436,655
6 Cheese, processed.....	23	3,066,016	80	25	184,749
7 Condensed milk.....	24	5,928,977	121	37	263,792
8 Dairy products, other.....	54	2,717,083	123	28	228,603
9 Fish curing and packing.....	561	21,962,498	552	90	772,493
10 Fur dressing and dyeing.....	14	1,134,716	71	14	186,720
11 Fur goods.....	366	12,160,829	748	199	1,441,485
12 Gloves and mittens, leather.....	54	2,759,676	180	61	301,782
13 Hair goods, animal and human.....	4	62,489	2	Nil	2,996
14 Leather tanneries.....	88	23,515,249	351	58	985,689
15 Miscellaneous leather goods.....	212	6,377,421	494	124	892,724
16 Sausage and sausage casings.....	67	1,020,222	94	18	139,264
17 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	145	56,119,509	2,742	373	5,553,307
Totals, Animal Products.....	4,389	227,300,762	12,032	2,368	19,608,194
3.—Textiles and Textile Products—					
1 Awnings, tents and sails.....	70	1,943,117	123	38	214,803
2 Bags, cotton and jute.....	27	5,291,806	108	35	313,687
3 Batting and wadding.....	4	1,379,007	13	4	55,345
4 Carpets, mats and rugs.....	18	6,866,448	150	47	415,193
5 Clothing, men's factory (incl. furnishing goods).....	387	36,899,228	2,514	800	5,307,551

and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1938

Employees on Wages			Power Installed	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Value of Products		
Male	Female	Wages				Net	Gross	
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
550	228	376,765	3,979	59,222	2,379,543	1,131,902	3,570,667	1
12,189	2,328	12,385,570	184,680	3,781,987	39,703,367	31,375,251	74,860,605	2
9,894	1,756	9,528,089	230,966	3,126,813	31,578,262	23,865,877	58,570,952	3
126,886	49,311	150,359,431	1,840,891	36,078,705	518,430,815	428,614,079	983,123,599	4
199,062	51,157	252,167,198	1,901,624	44,917,068	909,958,721	757,620,632	1,712,496,421	5
15,637	3,178	19,450,574	156,242	3,014,292	80,447,740	48,308,248	131,770,280	6
3,964	281	4,402,127	49,149	1,446,962	43,437,556	16,143,335	61,027,853	7
8,540	1,086	9,708,480	76,968	1,574,280	54,345,594	30,755,626	86,675,500	8
32,450	2,930	39,903,974	525,224	7,917,231	127,196,430	90,471,828	225,585,489	9
499,172	112,255	498,282,208	4,969,723	101,916,560	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366	
52,611	22,094	64,601,723	356,933	10,222,143	370,466,550	267,471,208	648,159,901	1
41,011	11,249	45,144,323	139,899	5,340,277	317,907,853	118,950,278	442,198,408	2
46,775	55,131	75,262,170	217,081	6,185,726	180,050,478	159,978,801	346,215,005	3
102,046	9,894	109,662,786	2,529,793	28,500,149	227,707,841	277,002,267	533,210,257	4
100,317	3,262	119,490,170	751,614	14,618,557	272,544,238	261,639,134	548,801,929	5
30,729	4,588	40,326,497	535,971	17,382,441	252,624,911	164,692,324	434,699,676	6
17,815	606	21,616,465	258,682	14,079,346	108,574,069	74,967,075	197,620,490	7
11,061	3,112	14,420,950	152,567	4,918,245	60,714,102	80,506,965	146,139,312	8
6,804	2,319	7,757,124	27,183	669,676	16,887,986	23,078,726	40,636,388	9
3,234	117	3,283,257	4,918	338,459	7,750,190	18,005,477	26,094,126	1
4,072	5,165	6,561,038	23,379	783,025	23,005,548	25,928,836	49,717,409	2
16,351	2,624	17,811,487	17,729	2,267,448	38,446,525	37,821,360	78,535,333	3
3,834	39	4,800,669	24,396	776,841	17,140,219	24,461,793	42,378,853	4
684	577	1,080,888	3,185	104,020	19,776,481	6,748,379	26,628,880	5
954	443	1,339,333	9,139	464,591	6,855,623	14,406,222	21,726,436	6
3,728	151	3,698,878	118,348	1,190,276	99,418,794	21,989,098	122,598,168	7
419	206	657,290	5,274	191,205	3,479,141	7,221,856	10,892,202	8
670	11	648,761	9,043	141,381	8,937,419	2,912,790	11,991,590	9
738	478	1,036,701	5,896	163,867	8,162,966	8,151,580	16,478,413	10
3,843	4,168	4,682,369	21,706	660,385	29,307,862	17,853,103	47,821,350	11
34	12	34,746	55	14,314	126,627	183,345	324,286	12
161	Nil	145,068	2,568	52,256	2,808,142	820,249	3,680,647	13
165	108	199,070	1,456	52,756	1,009,613	676,791	1,739,160	14
242	7	333,940	5,757	284,829	3,534,809	2,902,222	6,721,860	15
64	1	58,872	829	7,321	998,674	318,996	1,324,991	16
7,344	3,046	9,684,801	69,446	1,237,518	24,301,221	35,491,971	61,030,710	17
532	18	535,511	4,556	213,574	3,092,381	2,543,662	5,849,617	18
1,809	84	2,151,645	24,209	995,540	28,838,685	11,557,871	41,392,096	19
1,992	3,918	3,988,588	3,246	171,861	22,880,770	22,239,882	45,292,513	20
1,370	888	1,498,326	611	60,702	18,564,333	3,386,121	22,011,156	21
371	33	370,455	1,187	49,974	2,030,527	1,849,604	3,930,105	22
52,611	22,094	64,601,723	356,933	10,222,143	370,466,550	267,471,208	648,159,901	
50	Nil	52,246	340	16,886	126,700	102,395	245,481	1
93	"	86,931	230	9,935	315,350	294,849	620,134	2
360	64	311,544	2,995	55,758	511,008	728,722	1,295,488	3
8,563	5,656	9,451,930	6,786	274,251	19,054,739	17,865,780	37,194,770	4
10,850	539	11,102,301	44,856	1,942,125	94,057,247	31,659,971	127,659,343	5
171	122	225,446	519	25,346	2,752,188	1,777,849	4,555,383	6
645	32	648,818	4,832	402,441	9,086,341	3,701,231	13,190,013	7
305	47	329,928	1,841	60,770	1,262,011	1,438,940	2,761,721	8
3,647	888	2,775,425	14,027	407,631	17,082,060	10,459,517	27,949,208	9
542	103	519,579	1,329	34,217	237,557	1,047,045	1,318,819	10
1,455	1,098	2,574,290	587	76,259	9,865,663	6,070,323	16,012,245	11
638	861	911,050	351	22,253	2,051,460	1,619,070	3,692,783	12
14	2	12,572	75	1,498	35,885	36,173	73,556	13
3,408	123	3,189,632	16,336	469,141	12,522,318	6,669,640	19,661,099	14
1,564	705	1,614,729	1,695	62,967	3,556,412	3,877,793	7,497,172	15
299	28	294,499	575	47,663	1,909,222	746,926	2,703,811	16
8,407	981	11,043,403	42,525	1,431,636	143,481,692	30,854,054	175,767,382	17
41,011	11,249	45,144,323	139,899	5,340,277	317,907,853	118,950,278	442,198,408	
239	188	341,285	415	19,479	957,284	957,833	1,934,596	1
278	452	553,647	1,166	37,111	6,425,466	1,806,448	8,269,025	2
116	15	144,405	866	18,665	566,956	431,433	1,017,054	3
645	410	776,112	3,506	122,362	1,764,821	1,848,844	3,736,027	4
6,163	11,728	13,099,021	3,866	286,266	35,827,036	28,190,311	64,303,613	5

9.—Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel, Materials,

Group and Industry	Establishments No.	Capital Employed \$	Employees on Salaries		
			Male	Female	Salaries
			No.	No.	\$
3.—Textiles and Textile Products—conc.					
6 Clothing, women's factory.....	605	26,254,827	2,123	939	4,970,161
7 Clothing contractors, men's and women's..	129	798,015	198	34	272,970
8 Cordage, rope and twine.....	10	10,437,106	88	24	269,162
9 Corsets.....	23	3,377,292	162	226	593,388
10 Cotton and wool waste.....	18	1,061,159	40	16	105,445
11 Cotton textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	45	3,209,898	113	55	263,939
12 Cotton thread.....	5	3,264,560	142	47	292,421
13 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	60,862,966	505	171	1,419,249
14 Dyeing and finishing of textiles.....	25	5,207,949	121	32	334,105
15 Flax, dressed.....	6	223,577	2	Nil	2,800
16 Gloves and mittens, fabric.....	10	523,045	21	5	52,496
17 Hats and caps.....	158	6,548,684	595	215	1,335,714
18 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	174	51,808,989	1,211	696	3,227,742
19 Miscellaneous textiles, <i>n.e.s.</i>	14	11,857,093	346	77	1,007,176
20 Oiled and waterproof clothing.....	13	678,566	29	14	69,935
21 Silk and artificial silk.....	28	31,780,203	566	260	1,586,394
22 Woollen cloth.....	59	19,960,830	411	132	1,038,449
23 Woollen goods, <i>n.e.s.</i>	29	8,271,286	113	32	424,221
24 Woollen yarn.....	31	8,407,184	162	64	391,692
25 All other industries.....	2	387,005	12	5	49,107
Totals, Textiles and Products.....	1,927	307,299,840	9,868	3,968	24,013,195
4.—Wood and Paper Products—					
1 Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies.....	8	214,489	15	3	21,626
2 Blue printing.....	23	234,456	39	6	64,114
3 Boat building.....	120	1,856,645	165	16	177,367
4 Boxes and bags, paper.....	151	22,948,019	867	284	2,417,082
5 Boxes, wooden.....	143	7,835,742	330	52	690,859
6 Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	89	1,059,644	111	6	104,102
7 Charcoal.....	195	101,341	195	Nil	21,968
8 Coffins and caskets.....	51	4,178,220	149	27	305,284
9 Cooperage.....	68	1,627,323	89	13	133,405
10 Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.	106	9,982,788	632	150	1,547,775
11 Excelsior.....	13	372,967	28	6	23,026
12 Flooring, hardwood.....	19	3,419,567	94	23	228,742
13 Furniture.....	392	26,585,729	1,240	299	2,325,365
14 Lasts, trees and shoe findings.....	14	1,301,000	55	31	135,006
15 Lithographing.....	41	11,069,819	406	196	1,435,046
16 Miscellaneous paper products.....	136	20,336,942	684	286	1,802,859
17 Miscellaneous wooden products.....	132	5,087,162	240	53	425,964
18 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	767	29,530,813	1,404	208	1,998,290
19 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,284	42,332,591	3,078	782	6,229,347
20 Printing and publishing.....	806	53,757,534	6,414	2,087	12,860,605
21 Pulp and paper.....	99	594,908,222	3,655	608	10,823,536
22 Refrigerators, other than electric.....	14	698,405	55	14	108,103
23 Roofing paper, wall-board, etc.....	14	5,775,014	219	70	614,198
24 Sawmills.....	3,873	88,812,313	3,932	229	3,584,344
25 Trade composition.....	36	1,100,561	68	20	178,395
26 Woodenware.....	20	1,230,103	44	13	104,388
27 Wood turning.....	49	2,618,586	98	18	165,716
28 All other industries.....	21	12,116,964	178	50	684,352
Totals, Wood and Paper Products.....	8,684	951,092,969	24,484	5,550	49,210,864
5.—Iron and Its Products—					
1 Agricultural implements.....	38	63,761,644	860	240	1,680,663
2 Aircraft.....	13	8,641,790	231	32	426,307
3 Automobiles.....	12	59,798,250	1,671	491	4,943,490
4 Automobile supplies.....	97	27,480,773	793	273	2,084,420
5 Bicycles.....	4	2,653,978	31	9	55,735
6 Boilers, tanks and engines.....	55	15,500,319	556	124	1,197,156
7 Bridge and structural steel.....	21	20,425,317	736	87	1,895,300
8 Castings and forgings.....	230	48,989,131	1,163	298	2,853,513
9 Hardware and tools.....	151	28,852,137	644	252	1,711,741
10 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	68	15,606,276	622	184	1,452,432
11 Iron and steel products, <i>n.e.s.</i>	110	5,464,947	308	60	566,786
12 Machinery.....	213	63,137,547	2,073	608	4,857,344
13 Primary iron and steel.....	55	100,272,104	900	200	2,844,190
14 Railway rolling-stock.....	37	87,314,298	1,361	90	3,284,564
15 Sheet metal products.....	169	51,717,455	1,247	356	2,838,497
16 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	41	28,422,035	422	50	943,302
17 Wire and wire goods.....	77	29,266,273	506	178	1,334,030
Totals, Iron and Its Products.....	1,391	657,304,274	14,124	3,532	34,969,470

and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1938—con.

Employees on Wages			Power Installed	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Value of Products		
Male	Female	Wages				Net	Gross	
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
4,884	11,963	12,014,385	3,093	236,839	32,046,796	24,988,318	57,271,953	6
961	1,161	1,308,387	355	29,111	156,599	1,813,144	1,998,854	7
557	213	738,435	7,486	96,687	3,057,839	1,756,436	4,910,962	8
150	1,094	720,323	617	21,263	1,939,519	2,360,472	4,321,254	9
180	91	182,443	1,705	29,799	1,075,554	678,508	1,783,861	10
339	665	658,399	1,125	31,649	2,173,819	1,621,888	3,827,356	11
171	388	433,134	2,089	69,961	1,515,279	1,936,056	3,521,296	12
11,209	6,164	13,220,068	100,750	1,981,861	29,902,346	25,171,408	57,055,615	13
687	140	624,593	4,157	220,644	1,208,261	1,901,375	3,330,280	14
141	3	60,959	449	5,363	145,028	136,596	286,987	15
42	215	146,033	326	7,981	379,432	321,999	709,412	16
1,816	1,890	3,046,920	2,558	131,967	5,937,215	6,516,022	12,585,204	17
6,777	11,347	12,926,308	19,496	743,287	23,049,120	25,713,067	49,505,474	18
1,026	223	1,136,046	8,853	249,281	4,427,708	4,380,013	9,057,002	19
103	203	194,477	185	10,979	758,902	408,426	1,178,307	20
5,065	3,031	6,561,447	22,362	967,471	8,882,157	14,022,364	23,871,992	21
3,093	1,988	3,804,004	14,572	531,193	9,511,647	7,009,989	17,062,829	22
926	253	920,918	9,614	123,357	2,996,141	2,483,589	5,603,087	23
1,138	1,261	1,565,908	7,303	207,058	5,011,986	3,214,437	8,433,481	24
72	55	89,513	165	6,092	333,567	309,825	649,484	25
46,778	55,131	75,262,170	217,061	6,185,726	180,050,478	159,978,801	346,215,005	
28	Nil	21,901	274	4,899	44,607	149,313	198,819	1
78	5	61,481	102	7,120	80,121	199,931	287,172	2
403	4	324,877	1,681	19,196	489,459	799,126	1,307,781	3
3,029	2,314	4,345,992	9,098	279,477	16,228,350	11,721,367	28,229,194	4
2,935	235	2,224,182	15,908	156,847	3,665,726	4,166,480	7,989,053	5
218	Nil	172,511	1,464	26,316	264,080	386,180	676,576	6
43	"	15,050	65	240	56,462	44,640	101,342	7
676	130	660,147	2,191	47,661	1,026,428	1,525,815	2,599,904	8
439	Nil	353,555	1,694	22,500	1,070,642	776,205	1,869,347	9
1,524	378	2,835,693	2,903	109,816	1,410,606	6,091,583	7,612,005	10
83	11	59,380	955	11,814	97,458	138,746	248,018	11
777	1	626,160	5,376	46,075	1,972,974	1,336,135	3,355,184	12
8,397	348	7,062,862	21,785	495,057	10,100,463	13,273,796	23,869,316	13
425	152	389,884	1,311	22,135	359,062	706,324	1,087,521	14
1,422	594	2,387,477	3,633	91,334	4,309,103	5,784,947	10,185,384	15
1,706	1,001	2,560,139	10,493	317,673	12,000,871	9,208,739	21,527,283	16
1,074	132	893,139	6,248	89,702	1,813,526	2,160,085	4,063,263	17
6,506	16	5,323,078	52,613	492,412	11,561,992	10,849,648	22,904,052	18
7,105	2,464	9,578,721	14,577	467,835	13,576,663	23,246,734	37,291,232	19
8,629	1,273	13,210,315	29,611	785,326	13,416,562	47,541,592	61,743,480	20
26,208	472	31,795,775	1,996,547	23,800,737	71,062,580	89,034,186	183,897,503	21
203	2	177,593	940	11,181	382,909	457,291	851,381	22
526	1	548,001	3,775	172,563	2,876,173	2,821,642	5,870,378	23
26,896	125	21,760,720	330,852	803,132	52,788,246	39,264,528	92,855,906	24
235	2	301,564	119	16,696	54,548	689,439	760,683	25
624	74	413,278	1,683	10,856	586,176	661,280	1,258,312	26
856	41	558,308	5,345	38,047	786,203	1,139,231	1,963,481	27
1,001	119	1,001,003	8,550	153,502	5,625,851	2,827,334	8,606,687	28
102,046	9,894	109,662,786	2,529,793	28,500,149	227,707,841	277,002,267	533,210,257	
5,308	50	5,829,043	22,568	533,363	9,611,780	11,154,042	21,299,185	1
1,320	34	1,667,410	6,833	63,501	2,709,384	4,154,220	6,927,105	2
12,498	212	16,049,872	74,040	833,862	76,202,670	39,709,707	116,746,239	3
6,147	687	7,265,576	40,267	772,420	19,168,459	17,039,545	36,980,424	4
390	24	411,398	1,210	39,380	993,563	734,595	1,767,538	5
2,238	1	2,507,648	15,977	219,781	4,345,518	6,274,921	10,840,220	6
2,422	Nil	3,201,858	29,999	252,789	8,006,023	6,569,089	14,817,901	7
9,525	112	9,955,016	52,196	1,298,248	13,702,714	20,460,000	35,460,962	8
4,657	669	4,865,520	16,180	492,811	5,745,046	12,847,150	19,085,007	9
3,966	39	3,905,554	9,062	332,019	5,078,932	8,658,067	14,069,018	10
977	26	987,848	5,251	87,027	1,483,443	2,338,260	3,908,730	11
8,700	250	9,728,919	46,779	717,470	17,841,141	29,713,831	48,272,442	12
11,930	61	15,412,437	231,148	5,529,833	24,786,761	29,289,556	59,606,150	13
17,880	27	23,451,701	117,692	1,953,667	46,536,416	32,487,618	80,977,701	14
5,859	800	6,617,148	19,307	638,902	25,890,565	19,737,217	46,266,684	15
3,122	2	3,870,312	43,978	296,635	4,435,966	6,438,815	11,171,416	16
3,379	268	3,762,910	19,127	556,849	6,005,857	14,042,501	20,605,207	17
100,317	3,362	119,490,170	751,614	14,618,557	272,544,238	261,639,134	548,801,929	

9.—Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel, Materials,

Group and Industry	Establishments No.	Capital Employed \$	Employees on Salaries		
			Male No.	Female No.	Salaries \$
6.—Non-ferrous Metal Products—					
1 Aluminium products.....	19	4,798,855	159	58	385,278
2 Brass and copper products.....	127	22,991,460	923	215	2,140,485
3 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	188	97,122,970	4,239	1,449	10,659,482
4 Jewellery and silverware.....	118	9,687,335	432	198	1,193,613
5 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products..	20	1,327,933	92	42	224,401
6 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining...	14	184,337,126	904	159	2,612,284
7 White metal alloys.....	35	7,197,855	167	86	468,656
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metal Pro- ducts.....	521	327,463,534	6,916	2,207	17,684,199
7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products—					
1 Abrasive products.....	16	6,754,670	211	61	549,628
2 Asbestos products.....	13	1,701,202	73	14	163,528
3 Cement.....	8	52,299,046	95	5	218,445
4 Cement products.....	118	3,476,890	173	19	262,326
5 Clay products from domestic clay.....	152	18,068,542	252	26	525,502
6 Clay products from imported clay.....	21	4,690,806	117	45	303,119
7 Coke and gas products.....	33	93,337,572	850	252	1,734,227
8 Glass products.....	77	15,833,941	328	112	800,010
9 Gypsum products.....	9	2,823,184	30	3	58,798
10 Lime.....	53	4,881,214	68	9	112,998
11 Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral pro- ducts.....	48	7,296,524	151	29	354,129
12 Petroleum products.....	59	62,620,908	785	136	2,188,437
13 Salt.....	9	4,270,799	78	37	278,478
14 Sand-lime brick.....	6	542,648	13	1	19,861
15 Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	234	5,172,014	369	36	588,976
Totals, Non-Metallic Mineral Pro- ducts.....	856	283,268,960	3,593	785	8,158,462
8.—Chemicals and Allied Products—					
1 Acids, alkalies and salts.....	24	32,254,723	576	100	1,583,938
2 Adhesives.....	19	2,580,263	76	19	187,959
3 Coal tar distillation.....	10	4,780,847	34	8	106,566
4 Fertilizers.....	26	17,155,945	259	77	581,767
5 Gases, compressed.....	30	4,938,766	259	98	633,168
6 Inks, printing and writing.....	31	2,764,654	161	48	553,275
7 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	171	23,508,341	1,241	635	3,653,883
8 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	143	25,989,719	766	248	2,166,538
9 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	87	24,252,436	1,202	317	2,976,945
10 Polishes and dressings.....	52	2,485,993	181	89	395,454
11 Soaps and washing compounds.....	109	13,346,856	692	180	1,528,126
12 Toilet preparations.....	83	5,648,460	226	220	761,125
13 Wood distillation.....	5	1,559,533	11	Nil	20,823
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Pro- ducts.....	790	161,266,586	5,684	2,039	15,149,567
9.—Miscellaneous Industries—					
1 Artificial flowers and feathers.....	21	345,539	45	25	100,055
2 Automobile accessories, fabric.....	11	867,391	65	21	81,156
3 Brooms, brushes and mops.....	79	4,244,039	229	85	506,491
4 Buttons.....	21	1,579,532	101	23	218,959
5 Candles.....	12	801,581	39	14	96,960
6 Fountain pens and pencils.....	9	2,082,182	70	57	222,823
7 Ice, manufactured.....	51	4,281,840	133	19	250,552
8 Jewellery and silverware cases.....	4	274,274	11	16	36,465
9 Mattresses and springs.....	73	7,331,058	342	100	816,249
10 Motion pictures.....	5	935,263	48	21	159,391
11 Musical instruments and materials.....	18	2,280,822	48	11	79,612
12 Novelties, advertising and other.....	18	339,059	34	12	69,512
13 Pipes, tobacco.....	4	42,053	5	Nil	5,242
14 Regalia and society emblems.....	9	124,664	12	5	18,631
15 Scientific and professional equipment.....	32	6,688,907	190	104	600,676
16 Signs, electric and other.....	46	2,643,038	176	29	362,459
17 Sporting goods.....	36	1,390,995	78	39	172,102
18 Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal...	37	775,546	84	15	146,890
19 Statuary and art goods.....	44	892,069	88	32	160,338
20 Store and display accessories.....	5	107,912	16	3	20,343
21 Toys.....	14	252,783	28	15	57,661
22 Typewriter supplies.....	8	953,291	48	23	197,167
23 Umbrellas.....	8	259,678	31	9	57,096
24 All other industries.....	1	119,411	3	1	6,615
Totals, Miscellaneous Industries..	566	39,612,927	1,924	679	4,443,445
Grand Totals, All Industries.....	25,200	3,485,683,618	95,276	25,319	207,386,381

and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1938—concl.

Employees on Wages			Power Installed	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Value of Products		
Male	Female	Wages				Net	Gross	
No.	No.	\$	h.p.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,045	110	1,233,804	7,257	136,690	4,078,112	2,709,286	6,924,088	1
3,642	250	4,014,882	25,962	577,601	16,002,647	11,147,389	27,727,637	2
11,397	3,268	14,318,595	81,556	1,199,103	35,916,344	53,013,672	90,129,119	3
2,012	657	2,658,953	3,729	110,816	6,780,352	6,483,015	13,374,183	4
165	47	197,151	354	14,897	369,763	1,204,002	1,588,662	5
11,725	Nil	16,937,679	412,621	15,233,547	184,970,812	87,091,374	287,295,733	6
743	256	965,433	4,490	109,787	4,506,881	3,043,586	7,660,254	7
36,729	4,588	46,326,497	535,971	17,382,441	252,621,911	164,692,324	434,699,676	
866	1	1,053,143	8,009	830,813	2,657,393	6,091,499	9,579,705	1
292	24	270,436	3,502	107,436	614,207	809,475	1,531,118	2
934	Nil	1,087,886	84,255	1,764,427	529,157	5,947,766	8,241,350	3
635	7	534,576	3,514	97,023	1,452,169	1,651,227	3,200,419	4
1,964	Nil	1,584,731	25,357	939,190	114,659	3,482,235	4,536,084	5
825	176	891,390	2,544	229,517	795,956	2,023,415	3,048,888	6
2,827	1	4,065,275	36,461	2,842,320	16,603,643	20,275,567	39,721,530	7
2,674	315	3,187,816	14,458	898,006	4,648,477	7,103,474	12,649,957	8
212	Nil	230,785	3,733	118,936	1,123,950	1,473,008	2,715,894	9
790	"	682,070	6,591	826,230	113,759	2,602,663	3,542,652	10
736	29	820,993	10,015	309,257	2,146,288	3,424,551	5,850,096	11
3,743	11	5,684,603	43,675	4,683,217	76,419,516	15,900,614	97,003,347	12
415	32	508,242	4,185	278,711	30,369	1,603,833	1,912,913	13
54	Nil	42,564	938	16,004	52,876	84,883	153,763	14
846	10	971,955	11,445	138,259	1,271,650	2,492,865	3,902,774	15
17,815	666	21,616,465	238,682	14,079,346	168,574,669	74,967,075	197,620,490	
2,305	10	2,987,641	77,353	2,349,819	5,223,443	12,903,316	20,476,578	1
305	15	308,991	2,623	115,972	851,529	936,757	1,904,258	2
214	1	249,998	700	158,649	1,742,366	994,222	2,895,237	3
891	5	979,106	26,339	654,359	8,344,853	3,842,088	12,841,300	4
296	1	385,526	6,994	147,922	506,003	3,099,675	3,753,600	5
290	31	365,260	2,139	38,105	1,250,000	1,892,882	3,180,990	6
1,103	1,291	2,036,943	4,327	192,377	8,566,007	15,778,090	24,536,474	7
2,278	781	2,859,480	14,991	452,710	9,239,464	13,669,495	23,361,669	8
1,730	163	2,026,056	8,735	307,789	11,333,307	12,676,436	24,317,532	9
139	89	205,718	261	18,666	1,484,638	1,592,949	3,096,253	10
1,118	283	1,414,330	6,988	374,195	9,224,150	8,643,640	18,241,985	11
235	442	485,902	728	27,474	2,574,579	4,249,114	6,851,167	12
157	Nil	115,999	389	80,205	373,763	228,301	682,269	13
11,061	3,112	14,420,950	152,567	4,918,245	60,714,102	80,506,965	146,139,312	
79	244	165,186	11	2,559	242,811	372,053	617,423	1
149	75	224,783	611	8,854	533,590	453,667	996,111	2
866	204	774,371	1,830	45,586	1,863,857	2,211,867	4,121,310	3
373	239	353,899	980	27,843	498,674	812,066	1,338,583	4
54	25	50,012	49	8,045	221,986	328,043	558,074	5
225	207	350,473	408	17,235	915,052	1,197,383	2,132,670	6
451	11	452,347	11,249	187,578	68,213	1,555,902	1,811,693	7
75	74	108,053	120	4,631	160,396	218,561	383,588	8
1,749	292	1,781,009	4,794	111,901	5,244,692	4,494,920	9,851,513	9
81	19	135,150	62	7,842	701,977	412,695	1,122,514	10
503	12	430,025	1,461	40,000	426,323	619,638	1,085,961	11
36	100	82,933	76	2,723	218,941	248,773	470,437	12
36	2	23,419	23	1,296	17,766	35,217	54,279	13
13	17	21,103	20	674	30,180	66,560	97,414	14
527	274	945,732	2,029	64,522	2,764,793	4,260,758	7,090,073	15
462	6	531,938	366	51,084	476,586	2,022,775	2,550,445	16
416	142	430,633	1,406	32,983	776,627	1,193,535	2,003,145	17
167	8	183,552	178	10,013	97,173	484,599	591,785	18
202	156	271,585	765	11,831	496,314	645,268	1,153,413	19
34	1	30,512	136	3,002	20,032	69,444	92,478	20
168	100	180,570	153	14,438	317,951	534,506	866,897	21
101	27	133,959	343	9,928	494,283	537,354	1,041,565	22
24	75	73,555	38	2,707	226,305	207,601	436,613	23
13	9	19,322	45	2,401	70,464	95,539	168,404	24
6,804	2,319	7,757,124	27,183	669,676	16,887,986	23,078,726	40,636,388	
499,172	112,253	496,282,208	4,969,723	101,916,560	1,807,478,028	1,428,236,778	3,337,651,366	

Subsection 2.—Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products

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 14.2 p.c. of the total value of production in 1922 to 15.1 p.c. of the total in 1938, and the increase in producers materials from 27.9 p.c. to 31.6 p.c. during the same period. Another significant change is the decline in the food group which dropped from a production of 28.2 p.c. to 23.3 p.c. of the total. Whereas in 1922 food products comprised the leading group, in 1938 the production of producers materials ranked first in importance. It should also be noted, however, that the cost of materials in this group is abnormally high. Vehicles and vessels advanced from an output of 6.7 p.c. of the total value of production in 1922 to 8.4 p.c. in 1938, miscellaneous from 0.2 p.c. to 0.9 p.c.; and drink and tobacco from 4.2 p.c. to 4.8 p.c.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-38, and in Detail for 1938

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1922						
Food.....	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	673,794,031
Drink and tobacco.....	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	99,529,819
Clothing.....	659	166,336,319	63,441	59,056,687	117,015,780	221,903,467
Personal utilities.....	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	57,258,476
House furnishings.....	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	62,961,050
Books and stationery.....	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels.....	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	160,624,079
Producers materials.....	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	666,241,271
Industrial equipment.....	1,740	556,862,578	75,269	89,081,303	160,035,399	338,882,958
Miscellaneous.....	30	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	4,916,418
Totals, 1922.....	21,016	2,667,493,290	456,256	489,397,230	1,282,041,450¹	2,385,230,538¹
1929						
Food.....	8,351	463,984,558	94,707	87,960,036	597,396,238	837,986,334
Drink and tobacco.....	599	201,365,785	18,976	21,670,376	65,440,053	208,968,998
Clothing.....	1,680	223,376,104	93,935	88,914,849	172,726,557	336,452,685
Personal utilities.....	380	56,155,234	11,148	13,595,331	29,389,246	61,191,750
House furnishings.....	600	76,185,921	20,857	23,248,775	34,293,465	77,811,331
Books and stationery.....	1,917	144,222,275	38,141	56,003,133	45,384,362	155,947,960
Vehicles and vessels.....	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,350	407,947,648
Producers materials.....	6,227	1,776,758,115	223,071	258,255,079	524,193,104	1,154,908,260
Industrial equipment.....	1,576	719,112,914	99,922	131,820,142	304,581,449	614,827,756
Miscellaneous.....	105	32,789,065	3,939	4,584,261	13,007,989	27,403,344
Totals, 1929.....	22,216	4,004,892,009	656,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	3,883,446,116
1933						
Food.....	8,759	408,995,499	75,434	68,652,798	313,760,942	492,729,174
Drink and tobacco.....	670	185,612,675	18,289	17,626,141	40,454,300	98,409,638
Clothing.....	1,922	143,382,092	75,363	56,001,234	103,209,050	194,627,734
Personal utilities.....	601	39,681,900	8,938	8,616,372	15,323,848	35,589,961
House furnishings.....	654	66,047,002	15,587	12,887,200	16,022,584	38,684,649
Books and stationery.....	2,170	132,507,101	34,300	42,830,661	28,818,380	103,477,707
Vehicles and vessels.....	479	232,153,543	37,618	35,725,625	56,917,292	120,992,781
Producers materials.....	6,564	1,459,569,284	139,734	126,208,238	252,383,314	573,991,467
Industrial equipment.....	1,819	588,147,285	60,061	64,155,426	133,382,392	277,075,032
Miscellaneous.....	142	23,163,454	3,334	3,544,129	7,516,826	18,497,642
Totals, 1933.....	23,780	3,279,259,838	468,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	1,954,075,785

¹ For the year 1922 the figures for "Cost of Materials" and "Gross Value of Products" include the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the chemical group of industries. For this reason these figures differ slightly from those contained in the other tables of this chapter.

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-38, and in Detail for 1938—continued

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1937						
Food.....	8,696	441,611,585	96,740	94,656,930	558,118,480	792,271,852
Drink and tobacco.....	668	187,487,631	21,646	24,398,981	68,935,399	152,152,105
Clothing.....	2,158	173,474,299	95,274	79,547,935	148,901,374	271,690,917
Personal utilities.....	634	43,476,516	12,420	12,729,626	28,185,411	55,289,473
House furnishings.....	800	89,293,123	27,446	27,169,931	41,836,387	90,102,397
Books and stationery.....	2,349	137,392,420	40,348	53,453,842	44,257,314	138,673,644
Vehicles and vessels.....	376	248,949,257	55,141	71,890,706	186,070,917	319,280,534
Producers materials.....	6,892	1,482,194,043	208,930	232,733,013	634,232,482	1,221,670,588
Industrial equipment.....	2,086	629,908,231	97,250	119,070,287	280,546,886	551,891,976
Miscellaneous.....	175	31,440,726	5,256	6,075,786	15,842,137	32,436,014
Totals, 1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,006,926,787	3,625,459,500
1938						
Food.....	8,747	432,145,127	97,455	98,044,992	537,923,355	778,760,610
Drink and tobacco.....	681	189,548,588	22,809	26,247,061	75,221,662	161,433,189
Clothing.....	2,167	168,618,083	92,564	77,877,678	131,546,849	250,710,111
Personal utilities.....	624	41,767,523	12,106	12,816,968	25,009,093	53,025,074
House furnishings.....	750	87,071,593	26,303	26,414,078	36,966,223	80,935,597
Books and stationery.....	2,432	133,814,691	41,264	55,053,531	44,848,474	139,407,239
Vehicles and vessels.....	369	254,601,088	53,689	69,944,736	155,932,759	280,605,066
Producers materials.....	7,097	1,513,279,525	197,419	217,719,784	537,249,412	1,054,563,077
Industrial equipment.....	2,155	626,649,226	93,082	115,089,654	249,033,856	507,219,480
Miscellaneous.....	178	33,187,574	5,325	6,460,107	13,746,345	31,021,923
Totals, 1938.....	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	795,668,580	1,807,478,028	3,337,681,366
1938—Detail						
Food.....	8,747	432,145,127	97,455	98,044,992	537,923,355	778,760,610
Breadstuffs.....	4,618	152,161,436	41,899	40,911,076	170,019,731	271,853,409
Fish.....	561	21,962,498	5,177	3,547,918	17,082,060	27,949,208
Fruits and vegetables.....	341	48,862,472	9,491	6,253,116	29,307,862	47,821,350
Meats.....	212	57,139,731	12,942	17,030,473	145,390,914	178,471,193
Milk products.....	2,629	74,193,484	19,072	18,420,292	107,157,787	148,166,460
Oils and fats.....	5	305,506	61	69,750	126,700	245,481
Sugar.....	10	36,347,866	2,318	3,315,633	28,838,685	41,392,006
Infusions.....	91	14,225,282	2,151	2,698,837	19,776,481	26,628,880
Miscellaneous.....	280	26,945,852	4,344	5,197,897	20,223,135	36,232,533
Drink and Tobacco.....	681	189,548,588	22,809	26,247,061	75,221,662	161,433,189
Beverages, alcoholic.....	80	96,157,237	7,159	10,774,716	23,995,842	64,105,289
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	496	26,184,848	5,212	6,000,995	9,780,717	30,024,231
Tobacco.....	105	67,206,503	10,438	9,471,350	41,445,103	67,503,669
Clothing.....	2,167	168,618,083	92,564	77,877,678	131,546,849	250,710,111
Boots and shoes, leather.....	213	25,328,677	15,932	12,396,670	19,054,739	37,194,770
Fur goods.....	380	13,295,545	4,230	4,722,074	10,103,220	17,331,064
Garments, and personal furn- ishings.....	1,144	67,329,362	45,100	38,281,186	69,969,950	127,895,074
Gloves and mittens.....	64	3,282,721	2,023	1,411,361	2,430,892	4,402,195
Hats and caps.....	179	6,894,223	4,899	4,647,875	6,180,026	13,202,627
Knitted goods.....	174	51,808,989	20,031	16,154,050	23,049,120	49,505,474
Waterproofs.....	13	678,566	349	264,462	758,902	1,178,307
Personal Utilities.....	624	41,767,523	12,106	12,816,968	25,009,093	53,025,074
Jewellery and time-pieces.....	122	9,961,609	3,475	3,997,084	6,940,748	13,757,771
Recreational supplies.....	68	3,924,600	1,560	1,350,606	1,520,901	3,956,003
Personal utilities.....	434	27,881,314	7,071	7,469,278	16,547,444	35,311,300
House Furnishings.....	750	87,071,593	26,303	26,414,078	36,966,223	80,935,597
Books and Stationery.....	2,432	138,814,691	41,264	55,053,531	44,848,474	139,407,239
Vehicles and Vessels.....	369	254,601,088	53,689	69,944,736	155,932,759	280,605,066

10.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1922-38, and in Detail for 1938—concluded

Year and Purpose	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1938—Detail—concluded						
Producers Materials.....	7,097	1,513,279,525	197,419	217,719,784	537,249,412	1,054,563,077
Farm materials.....	26	17,155,945	1,232	1,560,873	8,344,853	12,841,300
Manufacturers materials.....	1,092	1,183,824,445	126,569	150,525,680	403,918,774	792,328,158
Building materials.....	5,348	240,820,790	52,359	48,420,357	92,735,007	185,602,941
General materials.....	631	71,478,345	17,259	17,212,874	32,250,778	63,790,678
Industrial Equipment.....	2,155	626,649,226	93,082	115,089,654	249,033,856	507,219,480
Farming equipment.....	46	63,976,133	6,504	7,553,233	9,656,387	21,498,004
Manufacturing equipment.....	227	64,438,547	12,294	15,111,153	18,200,203	49,359,963
Trading equipment.....	165	9,100,686	1,996	2,462,164	1,375,228	6,558,403
Service equipment.....	303	36,202,800	6,994	8,932,129	13,555,519	36,502,378
Light, heat and power equip- ment.....	542	269,647,104	32,276	42,582,609	133,656,833	238,415,692
General equipment.....	872	183,283,956	33,018	38,448,366	72,589,636	154,885,040
Miscellaneous.....	178	33,187,574	5,325	6,460,107	13,746,345	31,021,923

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than on their actual source. Thus, the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials that cannot be grown in Canada, such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, etc. Industries included in the Canadian origin classes may be using large quantities of imported materials, however.

The mineral origin group includes, in addition to the non-ferrous metals so largely produced in Canada, the manufactures of iron and steel, of petroleum, and of other mineral substances the raw materials for which are very largely imported. Products of mineral origin, with the exception of fuels, are nearly all durable goods. A high standard of living and advanced industrial organization is usually indicated by a relatively large production and consumption of mineral products. In 1938 the gross value of manufactures of mineral origin in Canada exceeded those of farm origin, which included raw materials for textiles as well as foods.

In value added by manufacture the mineral origin group advanced from second place in 1924 with 30.5 p.c. of the total value added by manufacture in all industries to first place in 1938 with 40.9 p.c. of the total. On the other hand, the manufacture of materials of farm origin receded from first place with 33.3 p.c. in 1924 to second place with 30.5 p.c. of the total in 1938. The value added in the manufacture of material of forest origin was in third place at both the beginning and the end of the period, but the proportion dropped from 26.0 p.c. in 1924 to 19.5 p.c. in 1938. These three groups accounted for 90 p.c. of the value added.

In 1938, industries of the farm group had the largest number of employees, but the mineral group had the greatest capital, and paid out the most in salaries and wages. Industries of the mineral group had an average capital per employee of \$6,779 and an average salary or wage of \$1,296, while for industries of the farm origin group the respective averages were \$4,244 and \$970.

11.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1924-38

Year and Origin	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1924¹						
Farm origin.....	8,663	772,791,471	152,488	153,213,763	716,047,892	1,099,279,665
Mineral origin.....	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	700,002,097
Forest origin.....	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	544,282,597
Marine origin.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	26,637,962
Wild life origin.....	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	13,386,266
Mixed origin.....	1,305	204,716,127	57,277	55,927,609	101,563,384	200,718,177
Grand Totals, 1924.....	20,709	2,895,317,568	487,610	534,467,675	1,436,190,791	2,584,306,764
FARM ORIGIN GROUP—						
From field crops.....	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	691,513,259
From animal husbandry.....	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	407,766,406
TOTALS, FARM ORIGIN.....	8,663	772,791,471	152,488	153,213,763	716,047,892	1,099,279,665
Canadian farm origin.....	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	848,236,237
Foreign farm origin.....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	251,043,428
1929						
Farm origin.....	9,041	969,384,866	181,682	188,306,755	852,606,083	1,396,769,569
Mineral origin.....	3,219	1,550,662,908	218,879	304,027,803	678,683,203	1,392,499,868
Forest origin.....	7,353	1,148,558,242	163,863	191,044,307	313,088,964	722,269,066
Marine origin.....	730	28,644,442	16,367	5,411,855	21,496,859	34,966,260
Wild life origin.....	234	14,338,686	3,767	4,783,323	12,847,817	20,861,039
Mixed origin.....	1,639	293,302,865	81,973	83,717,174	150,947,887	316,080,314
Grand Totals, 1929.....	23,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	3,883,446,116
FARM ORIGIN GROUP—						
From field crops.....	5,191	697,206,163	114,236	115,201,292	496,842,580	889,075,246
From animal husbandry.....	3,850	272,178,703	67,446	73,105,463	355,763,503	507,694,323
TOTALS, FARM ORIGIN.....	9,041	969,384,866	181,682	188,306,755	852,606,083	1,396,769,569
Canadian farm origin.....	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	1,106,006,184
Foreign farm origin.....	298	260,923,317	47,002	47,965,762	170,550,057	290,763,385
1933						
Farm origin.....	9,695	844,582,058	158,602	137,711,749	454,882,704	791,956,470
Mineral origin.....	3,539	1,306,641,651	130,565	138,101,092	271,434,337	601,428,003
Forest origin.....	7,796	882,445,602	102,807	99,046,012	133,550,374	335,886,257
Marine origin.....	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	17,380,323
Wild life origin.....	335	10,507,157	3,498	3,481,885	7,159,079	13,000,927
Mixed origin.....	1,795	219,550,595	69,122	55,619,701	89,802,145	194,423,805
Grand Totals, 1933.....	23,780	3,279,259,838	468,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	1,954,075,785
FARM ORIGIN GROUP—						
From field crops.....	5,746	609,044,529	93,433	81,655,182	263,007,043	494,048,930
From animal husbandry.....	3,949	235,537,529	65,169	56,056,567	191,875,661	297,907,540
TOTALS, FARM ORIGIN.....	9,695	844,582,058	158,602	137,711,749	454,882,704	791,956,470
Canadian farm origin.....	9,373	629,450,643	124,547	107,807,386	365,559,776	620,197,449
Foreign farm origin.....	322	215,131,415	34,055	29,904,363	89,322,928	171,759,021
1937						
Farm origin.....	10,139	901,539,200	203,908	197,861,819	809,964,706	1,276,249,283
Mineral origin.....	3,384	1,401,562,788	216,959	280,323,383	784,742,328	1,451,202,762
Forest origin.....	8,392	916,530,488	144,597	161,030,221	254,863,829	589,517,795
Marine origin.....	597	18,130,385	5,427	3,354,771	16,318,781	26,088,625
Wild life origin.....	365	13,328,164	4,264	4,452,918	10,761,233	17,658,867
Mixed origin.....	1,957	214,136,806	85,296	74,703,925	130,275,910	264,742,168
Grand Totals, 1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,637	2,066,926,787	3,625,459,500

¹ For the year 1924 the figures for "Cost of Materials" and "Gross Value of Products" include the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the chemical group of industries. For this reason these figures differ slightly from those contained in the other tables of this chapter.

11.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups, Representative Years 1924-38—concluded

Year and Origin	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1937—concluded						
FARM ORIGIN GROUP—						
From field crops.....	6,197	635,995,955	118,765	115,999,546	456,791,911	774,683,154
From animal husbandry.....	3,942	265,543,245	85,143	81,862,273	353,172,795	501,566,129
TOTALS, FARM ORIGIN.....	10,139	901,539,200	203,908	197,861,819	809,964,706	1,276,249,283
Canadian farm origin.....	9,326	673,003,567	158,075	152,070,575	659,488,389	1,008,885,353
Foreign farm origin.....	813	228,535,633	45,833	45,791,244	150,476,317	267,363,930
1938						
Farm origin.....	10,401	892,379,077	210,255	203,960,905	762,610,491	1,229,462,164
Mineral origin.....	3,502	1,423,182,270	209,929	272,086,998	688,478,398	1,314,520,207
Forest origin.....	8,578	941,110,181	139,290	154,490,182	226,297,235	525,598,252
Marine origin.....	561	21,962,498	5,177	3,547,918	17,082,060	27,949,208
Wild life origin.....	380	13,295,545	4,230	4,722,074	10,103,220	17,331,064
Mixed origin.....	1,778	193,753,447	73,135	66,860,512	102,906,624	222,820,471
Grand Totals, 1938....	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	3,337,681,366
FARM ORIGIN GROUP—						
From field crops.....	6,300	619,133,367	118,618	118,158,954	416,619,688	731,416,137
From animal husbandry.....	4,101	273,245,710	91,637	85,801,951	345,990,803	498,046,027
TOTALS, FARM ORIGIN.....	10,401	892,379,077	210,255	203,960,905	762,610,491	1,229,462,164
Canadian farm origin.....	9,571	669,642,719	165,467	159,411,814	635,270,697	990,671,596
Foreign farm origin.....	830	222,736,358	44,788	44,549,091	127,339,794	238,790,568

Subsection 4.—Leading Manufacturing Industries

In the following statement, the rank of the ten leading industries in 1938, from the standpoint of gross value of production, is compared with their respective ranks in representative years since 1922.

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1938, COMPARED AS TO RANK IN REPRESENTATIVE YEARS 1922-38

Industry	Rank in—						
	1938	1937	1936	1933	1929	1926	1922
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	1	1	1	2	9	9	-
Pulp and paper.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Butter and cheese.....	4	6	5	5	6	6	5
Flour and feed mills.....	5	5	4	4	3	2	1
Automobiles.....	6	4	6	11	4	5	6
Petroleum products.....	7	9	7	6	10	11	9
Sawmills.....	8	7	8	14	5	4	4
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	9	8	9	16	8	13	17
Railway rolling-stock.....	10	10	14	24	7	10	25

A prominent feature of Canadian manufacturing development in recent years has been the growth of non-ferrous metal smelting. This industry, based upon mineral resources, has now taken its place among the leading manufactures along with the industries based upon forest, agricultural, and live-stock resources. The incidence of the depression resulted in a re-arrangement in the ranking of many industries; in some cases this has proved to be temporary.

12.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of Products, 1938

Industry	Estab-lish-ments No.	Capital \$	Em-ployees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Cost of Materials \$	Value of Products	
						Net \$	Gross \$
1 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	14	184,337,126	12,788	19,549,963	184,970,812	87,091,374	287,295,733
2 Pulp and paper.....	99	594,908,222	30,943	42,619,311	71,062,580	89,034,186	183,897,503
3 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	145	56,119,509	12,503	16,596,710	143,481,692	30,854,054	175,767,382
4 Butter and cheese.....	2,528	62,481,408	17,336	16,538,956	94,057,247	31,659,971	127,659,343
5 Flour and feed mills.....	1,080	50,111,006	5,778	6,163,351	99,418,794	21,989,098	122,598,163
6 Automobiles.....	12	59,798,250	14,872	20,993,362	76,202,670	39,709,707	116,746,239
7 Petroleum products.....	59	62,620,908	4,675	7,873,040	76,419,516	15,900,614	97,003,347
8 Sawmills.....	3,873	88,812,313	31,182	25,345,064	52,788,246	39,264,528	92,855,906
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	188	97,122,970	20,353	24,978,077	35,916,344	53,013,672	90,129,119
10 Railway rolling-stock	37	87,314,298	19,358	26,736,265	46,536,416	32,487,618	80,977,701
11 Bread and other bakery products.....	3,231	48,026,819	22,359	21,410,506	38,446,525	37,821,360	78,535,333
12 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	387	36,899,228	21,205	18,406,572	35,827,036	28,190,311	64,303,613
13 Printing and publishing.....	806	53,757,534	18,403	26,070,920	13,416,562	47,541,592	61,743,480
14 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	53	64,854,448	12,879	14,061,788	24,301,221	35,491,971	61,030,710
15 Primary iron and steel	55	100,272,104	13,100	18,256,627	24,786,761	29,289,556	59,606,150
16 Clothing, women's factory.....	605	26,254,827	19,909	16,984,546	32,046,796	24,988,318	57,271,953
17 Cotton yarn and cloth	37	60,862,966	18,049	14,639,317	29,902,346	25,171,408	57,055,615
18 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	226	38,253,958	12,133	11,387,597	23,005,548	25,928,836	49,717,409
19 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	174	51,808,989	20,031	16,154,050	23,049,120	25,713,067	49,505,474
20 Machinery.....	213	63,137,547	11,631	14,586,263	17,841,141	29,713,831	48,272,442
21 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	341	48,862,472	9,491	6,853,116	29,307,862	17,853,103	47,821,350
22 Sheet-metal products	169	51,717,455	8,262	9,455,645	25,890,565	19,737,217	46,266,684
23 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	87	59,480,641	7,967	7,568,453	22,880,770	22,239,882	45,292,513
24 Breweries.....	65	62,745,249	5,379	8,343,279	17,140,219	24,461,793	42,378,853
25 Sugar refineries.....	10	36,347,866	2,318	3,315,633	28,838,685	11,557,871	41,392,096
26 Coke and gas products.....	33	93,337,572	3,930	5,799,502	16,603,643	20,275,567	39,721,530
27 Printing and book-binding.....	1,284	42,332,591	13,429	15,808,068	13,576,663	23,246,734	37,291,232
28 Boots and shoes, leather.....	213	25,328,677	15,932	12,396,670	19,054,739	17,865,780	37,194,770
29 Automobile supplies.....	97	27,480,773	7,900	9,349,996	19,168,459	17,039,545	36,980,424
30 Castings and forgings	230	48,989,131	11,098	12,808,529	13,702,714	20,460,000	35,460,962
31 Boxes and bags, paper	151	22,948,019	6,494	6,763,074	16,228,350	11,721,367	28,229,194
32 Fish curing and packing.....	561	21,962,498	5,177	3,547,915	17,082,060	10,459,517	27,949,208
33 Brass and copper products.....	127	22,991,460	5,030	6,155,367	16,002,647	11,147,389	27,727,637
34 Coffee, tea and spices	91	14,226,282	2,151	2,698,837	19,776,481	6,748,379	26,628,880
35 Aerated and mineral waters.....	454	18,879,487	4,569	5,160,805	7,750,190	18,005,477	26,094,126
36 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	171	23,508,341	4,270	5,690,826	8,566,007	15,778,090	24,536,474
37 Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	57	24,252,436	3,412	5,003,001	11,333,307	12,676,436	24,317,532
38 Silk and artificial silk	28	31,780,203	8,922	8,147,841	8,882,157	14,022,364	23,871,992
39 Furniture and upholstery.....	392	26,585,729	10,284	9,388,227	10,100,463	13,273,796	23,869,316
40 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	143	25,989,719	4,073	5,026,018	9,239,464	13,669,495	23,361,669
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	18,556	2,617,501,031	479,575	528,653,090	1,474,602,818	1,073,094,874	2,628,359,062
Totals, All Industries.....	25,700	3,485,653,018	642,016	705,663,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366
Percentages of forty leading industries to all industries.....	73.6	75.1	74.7	74.9	81.6	75.1	78.7
Primary textiles ¹	451	199,640,313	60,727	50,884,296	86,015,577	84,923,017	175,937,437

¹ On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks first in number of employees and salaries and wages paid and third in gross value of production.

12A.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to the Gross Value of the Products, 1939

	Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	
							Net	Gross
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	14	192,186,465	12,449	19,372,119	166,653,361	80,057,833	262,602,495
2	Pulp and paper.....	100	597,908,918	31,016	44,737,379	79,933,657	103,123,660	208,152,295
3	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	150	68,660,761	12,765	17,109,682	154,692,370	29,048,432	185,196,133
4	Butter and cheese.....	2,528	62,430,427	17,448	16,635,539	87,344,396	33,185,177	122,561,771
5	Automobiles.....	12	59,470,986	14,427	20,573,714	71,671,753	34,972,702	107,463,351
6	Petroleum products.....	53	66,381,189	4,766	7,890,247	74,465,600	25,534,218	104,578,517
7	Flour and feed mills.....	1,050	47,926,318	5,898	6,515,496	75,435,165	25,051,936	101,776,429
8	Sawmills.....	3,941	85,628,394	32,399	26,396,308	54,447,549	44,852,358	100,132,597
9	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	190	102,245,833	20,261	25,711,092	39,331,766	48,462,341	89,060,568
10	Bread and other bakery products.....	3,115	49,162,475	23,121	22,337,808	34,391,725	39,264,949	76,040,651
11	Primary iron and steel.....	54	113,660,251	13,827	20,410,517	29,629,376	40,130,444	75,934,481
12	Clothing, men's, factory.....	375	40,791,892	22,426	20,068,061	39,991,597	30,506,388	70,807,930
13	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	36	81,272,668	19,723	16,733,206	35,527,356	32,279,911	70,385,460
14	Rubber goods.....	54	65,374,269	14,160	15,603,774	28,814,003	39,799,568	69,945,471
15	Printing and publishing.....	812	54,788,782	18,342	26,205,362	13,845,743	47,270,818	61,903,495
16	Railway rolling-stock.....	38	94,551,828	17,569	25,050,559	34,070,884	24,756,763	60,710,204
17	Clothing, women's, factory.....	615	28,682,365	20,270	17,386,492	33,725,781	25,624,385	59,594,842
18	Hosiery and knitted goods.....	174	56,365,078	21,312	17,778,485	27,383,530	29,457,833	57,669,805
19	Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	338	45,875,538	9,838	7,196,036	32,097,384	22,315,118	55,164,957
20	Sheet-metal products.....	172	59,490,712	8,479	10,001,639	29,612,215	21,235,199	51,527,229
21	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	216	37,858,363	12,152	11,748,656	22,846,696	27,654,965	51,301,152
22	Sugar refineries.....	10	40,511,884	2,399	3,467,367	33,728,967	15,078,627	49,896,763
23	Machinery.....	232	69,053,059	12,248	15,847,861	18,099,490	29,546,294	48,458,408
24	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	80	60,135,642	8,158	7,733,023	23,001,316	23,872,832	47,054,707
25	Breweries.....	61	61,645,877	5,345	8,451,402	16,488,207	26,394,981	43,633,342
26	Boots and shoes, leather.....	222	30,258,048	16,957	13,467,293	21,528,236	19,100,943	40,925,513
27	Coke and gas products.....	33	94,925,764	4,063	5,851,614	16,726,445	18,872,732	39,029,570
28	Automobile supplies.....	97	30,290,876	8,119	9,846,641	19,714,235	13,193,625	38,711,807
29	Printing and book-binding.....	1,293	43,807,901	13,473	16,117,704	13,911,211	23,756,025	38,153,017
30	Castings and forgings.....	194	43,218,451	9,635	11,190,871	12,273,647	18,956,569	32,345,831
31	Brass and copper products.....	129	25,105,578	5,217	6,706,040	18,961,128	12,533,549	32,111,912
32	Boxes and bags, paper.....	152	24,046,931	6,742	7,150,013	17,362,523	12,163,753	29,832,038
33	Coffee, tea and spices.....	88	17,032,039	2,242	2,936,800	21,629,753	7,948,376	29,684,410
34	Fish curing, packing.....	523	21,479,200	5,369	3,638,794	18,114,698	10,311,304	28,816,536
35	Aerated and mineral waters.....	447	20,132,465	4,915	5,528,200	8,751,757	19,671,900	28,743,811
36	Medicinal preparations.....	174	25,282,626	4,388	5,906,891	9,804,525	17,179,838	27,184,262
37	Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	93	26,348,301	3,540	5,311,616	12,080,774	13,443,416	25,855,506
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	145	25,246,894	4,196	5,429,827	10,242,733	15,039,627	25,788,906
39	Furniture.....	378	27,923,372	10,572	9,959,270	10,934,029	14,190,641	25,629,270
40	Leather tanneries.....	84	26,537,224	4,312	4,688,836	17,480,088	7,587,522	25,584,972
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....		18,472	2,723,695,644	484,538	544,692,234	1,486,745,669	1,128,432,552	2,699,950,414
Totals, All Industries.....		24,805	3,647,024,449	658,114	737,811,153	1,836,159,375	1,531,051,901	3,474,783,528
P.C. of forty leading industries to all industries.....		74.5	74.7	73.6	73.8	80.9	73.7	77.7
Primary textiles ¹		458	229,738,700	63,788	55,965,617	101,848,831	101,848,831	209,369,551

¹ On a broader classification basis, the primary textile industry, which includes the production of cottons, woollens, silk, hosiery and knitted goods, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles, ranks first in number of employees and salaries and wages and third in gross value of production.

Section 3.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production

The subjects treated under this section, in as much detail as limitations of space permit, include capital, employment, salaries and wages, and size of establishments. The power and fuel used in manufacturing appeared in Subsection 5 of this section in the 1939 and earlier editions of the Year Book but beginning with the 1940 edition, the subject is presented in Sections 3 and 4, Chapter XIII, "Power Generation and Utilization in Canada", at pp. 295-302 of this edition.

Subsection 1.—Capital Employed

The remarkable increase in capital employed in Canadian manufactures from the beginning of the twentieth century 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 or 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 1938 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, but exclusive of central electric stations, was \$3,486,000,000 as compared with \$2,334,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 49 p.c. while wholesale prices have declined about 45 p.c. in the same period.

13.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, Representative Years 1917-38

Province or Group	1917	1920	1926	1929	1933	1937	1938
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Province							
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	5.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
New Brunswick.....	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3
Quebec.....	28.4	30.1	30.2	31.1	31.6	32.3	32.9
Ontario.....	49.6	50.1	50.4	49.6	48.4	48.3	48.1
Manitoba.....	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3
Saskatchewan.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Alberta.....	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
British Columbia and Yukon.....	7.3	6.0	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial Group							
Vegetable products.....	12.0	13.7	14.3	14.5	15.9	15.6	15.2
Animal products.....	8.9	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5
Textiles and textile products.....	8.2	10.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.8
Wood and paper products.....	23.0	26.5	28.9	28.8	27.2	26.8	27.3
Iron and its products.....	29.8	24.8	20.4	20.6	18.8	18.8	18.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3.0	3.7	6.3	7.5	8.1	8.8	9.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	6.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	9.0	8.3	8.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	7.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Miscellaneous industries.....	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1

14.—Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938, and Totals for Representative Years 1924-37

Year, Province or Group	Estab-lish-ments	Fixed Capital	Working Capital		Total Capital
		Land, Buildings, Fixtures, Machinery, Tools, and Other Equipment	Inventory Value of Raw Materials and Finished Products on Hand, Stocks in Process, Fuel, Supplies, etc.	Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses, etc.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals, 1924	20,709	1,717,122,081	658,360,445	519,834,982	2,895,317,508
Totals, 1926	21,301	1,905,620,436	707,415,136	595,037,625	3,208,071,197
Totals, 1929	22,216	2,356,913,335	867,689,319	780,289,355	4,004,892,009
Totals, 1932	23,102	2,218,729,234	597,939,060	563,807,215	3,380,475,509
Totals, 1933	23,780	2,151,091,557	573,587,617	554,580,664	3,279,259,838
Totals, 1934	24,209	2,109,729,523	598,110,478	541,508,863	3,249,348,864
Totals, 1935	24,034	2,080,221,792	610,814,942	525,366,393	3,216,403,127
Totals, 1936	24,202	2,061,610,260	651,771,457	557,881,814	3,271,263,531
Totals, 1937	24,834	2,126,929,809	757,322,293	580,975,729	3,465,227,831
1938					
PROVINCE					
Prince Edward Island.....	229	1,622,530	470,856	559,397	2,652,783
Nova Scotia.....	1,102	56,006,842	23,226,065	12,160,875	91,393,782
New Brunswick.....	826	54,232,468	15,790,775	11,942,333	81,965,576
Quebec.....	8,655	731,183,518	227,567,574	187,483,992	1,146,235,084
Ontario.....	9,883	991,088,641	368,983,921	316,823,613	1,676,896,175
Manitoba.....	1,072	76,211,118	20,588,911	17,567,714	114,367,743
Saskatchewan.....	678	22,118,918	8,378,786	7,866,317	38,364,021
Alberta.....	970	45,596,431	14,772,883	8,823,034	69,192,348
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,785	171,341,707	59,447,037	33,826,762	264,615,506
Totals, 1938	25,200	2,149,402,173	739,226,808	597,054,037	3,485,683,018
INDUSTRIAL GROUP					
Vegetable products.....	6,076	273,288,781	140,094,496	117,689,889	531,073,166
Animal products.....	4,389	124,202,336	62,989,274	40,109,152	227,300,762
Textiles and textile products.....	1,927	163,985,063	81,641,614	61,673,163	307,299,840
Wood and paper products.....	8,684	715,819,652	132,847,578	102,425,739	951,092,969
Iron and its products.....	1,391	373,563,204	149,762,264	133,978,806	657,304,274
Non-ferrous metal products.....	521	186,386,103	72,081,493	68,995,938	327,463,534
Non-metallic mineral products.....	856	206,144,869	53,376,453	23,747,638	283,268,960
Chemicals and allied products.....	790	87,051,989	36,777,155	37,437,442	161,266,586
Miscellaneous industries.....	566	18,960,176	9,656,481	10,996,270	39,612,927

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures

Using the year 1917 as a base, and taking the percentages of the wage-earners and the total employees in each year, and dividing these percentages into the corresponding volumes of manufacturing production (see p. 315 for the index of volume), tentative conclusions are arrived at regarding the efficiency of production per wage-earner and per employee. These indexes of the efficiency of production are, of course, affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of wage-earners 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, by better organization and the use of improved equipment, a large increase in production with a comparatively small increase in wage-earners. Capital invested in manufacturing industries has in-

creased by 49 p.c. from 1917 to 1938, compared with a decrease of 3.7 p.c. in wage-earners, while the horse-power used per wage-earner has increased from 3.06 in 1917 to 9.53 in 1938. The factor of better organization is not susceptible to measurement. However, salaried employees have increased 86 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 61.7 p.c. in the efficiency of production per wage-earner and a smaller increase of 47.2 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 the elimination of less competent workers in the contraction of industrial operations that occurred at that time. During the recent depression years the reduced volume of production lowered the indexes of efficiency.

15.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-38

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Year Book.

(1917=100)

Year	Salaried Employees	Wage-Earners	Total Employees	Percentages Relative to 1917		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products	Indexes of Efficiency of Production	
				Of Wage-Earners	Of Total Employees		Per Wage-Earner	Per Employee
				p.c.	p.c.			
1931.....	91,491	437,149	528,640	80.7	87.2	124.1	153.8	142.3
1932.....	87,050	381,783	468,833	70.5	77.3	105.0	148.9	135.8
1933.....	86,636	382,022	468,658	70.5	77.3	105.1	149.1	136.0
1934.....	92,095	427,717	519,812	79.0	85.7	123.7	156.6	144.3
1935.....	97,930	458,734	556,664	84.7	91.8	136.4	161.0	148.6
1936.....	104,417	489,942	594,359	90.5	98.0	149.4	165.1	152.4
1937.....	115,827	544,624	660,451	100.6	109.1	169.1	168.1	155.0
1938.....	120,589	521,427	642,016	96.3	105.8	155.7	161.7	147.2

Distribution of Employees in 1938.—In 1938, the 25,200 establishments covered, employed 120,589 salaried employees and 521,427 wage-earners, a total of 642,016 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 188 were classed as salary earners and 812 as wage-earners; the former earned 29.4 p.c. and the latter 70.6 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Ontario had a lower percentage of both salaried employees and wage-earners than its proportion of gross production (51.3 p.c.) or of net production (53.0 p.c.). In Quebec, on the other hand, the percentages of both salaried and wage-earning employees were higher than the proportions of gross (29.5 p.c.) and net (30.0 p.c.) production. The percentages of salaries are usually relatively high in both Ontario and Quebec, as these provinces contain the head offices of many large corporations with their salaried executives. In Ontario the percentage of female salaried employees was higher than that of the male, i.e., it had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same was true of Quebec with

regard to the wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of the province. It is of interest to note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in these textile industries 541 were females, while in all other groups 136 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 49.1 p.c. were found in the textile group.

16.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938

NOTE.—For actual figures upon which this table is based, see Table 22, p. 341.

Province or Group	P.C. of Employees on Salaries			P.C. of Total Salaries	P.C. of Employees on Wages			P.C. of Total Wages
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Province								
Prince Edward Island.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.5
New Brunswick.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.9
Quebec.....	32.8	27.3	31.7	30.4	31.0	43.9	33.8	30.2
Ontario.....	48.7	57.9	50.6	53.1	48.7	45.6	48.0	50.6
Manitoba.....	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.9
Saskatchewan.....	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.9
Alberta.....	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.9
British Columbia and Yukon	6.0	4.5	5.7	5.9	7.9	2.6	6.8	8.0
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial Group								
Vegetable products.....	17.5	16.5	17.3	16.5	12.9	19.7	14.3	12.9
Animal products.....	12.6	9.4	11.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.1
Textiles and textile products.	10.3	15.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	49.1	19.5	15.1
Wood and paper products....	25.7	21.9	24.9	23.7	24.9	8.8	21.5	22.0
Iron and its products.....	14.8	14.0	14.6	16.9	24.5	2.9	19.9	24.0
Non-ferrous metal products..	7.3	8.7	7.6	8.5	7.5	4.1	6.8	8.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	0.5	3.5	4.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	6.0	8.0	6.4	7.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—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. After the setback of 1929, employment in 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 previous peak of employment was in June, 1929, when 575,693 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compared with the high month in 1933 of 410,954 wage-earners, 444,151 in 1934, 476,961 in 1935, 511,072 in 1936, 582,305 in 1937 and 536,044 in 1938. In July, 1933, employment took an upward swing and the improvement has been generally maintained since then, although, with the exceptions of January and February, each month of 1938 showed a slight recession as compared with the same month of 1937.

17.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Representative Years 1922-38

Month	Total Wage-Earners													
	1922		1926		1929		1933		1936		1937		1938	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
January.....	324,257	417,469	502,644	340,027	448,706	484,480	503,659							
February.....	336,729	430,469	519,423	347,777	458,114	502,635	508,897							
March.....	349,110	444,597	536,866	355,888	468,053	518,663	513,955							
April.....	360,248	457,680	555,711	358,759	477,860	536,691	522,298							
May.....	382,504	478,541	574,905	377,659	496,874	558,205	534,266							
June.....	393,935	491,858	575,693	392,196	500,829	569,613	534,706							
July.....	391,186	494,467	573,554	393,464	497,840	564,685	525,714							
August.....	389,511	489,367	567,022	402,249	499,134	559,760	534,743							
September.....	392,423	490,115	564,796	410,954	511,072	582,305	536,044							
October.....	385,262	486,996	553,338	405,757	507,922	564,493	519,834							
November.....	378,992	467,936	527,213	396,384	497,313	546,473	511,128							
December.....	367,724	449,342	499,893	380,612	486,116	521,565	485,890							

Month	Wage-Earners by Sex									
	1922		1929		1933		1937		1938	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	243,682	80,575	397,459	105,185	257,445	82,582	380,314	104,166	396,240	107,419
February.....	253,178	83,551	410,865	108,558	260,728	87,049	392,475	110,160	399,089	109,808
March.....	263,849	85,261	426,713	110,153	267,259	88,629	406,202	112,461	403,466	110,489
April.....	274,821	85,427	443,569	112,142	271,348	87,411	422,678	114,013	411,795	110,493
May.....	294,095	88,409	459,783	115,122	285,705	91,954	440,211	117,994	423,014	111,252
June.....	304,395	89,540	460,294	115,399	296,937	95,259	450,121	119,492	423,899	110,807
July.....	304,020	87,166	459,051	114,503	300,329	93,135	448,991	115,694	416,759	108,955
August.....	301,234	88,277	449,721	117,301	302,969	99,280	440,123	119,637	415,002	119,741
September.....	298,918	93,505	441,510	123,286	304,908	106,046	449,011	133,294	411,865	124,179
October.....	291,973	93,289	432,576	120,762	301,315	104,442	438,890	125,603	402,339	117,495
November.....	286,511	92,481	412,114	115,099	294,945	101,439	425,171	121,302	397,173	113,955
December.....	277,854	89,870	391,903	107,990	285,690	94,922	408,663	112,902	380,319	105,561

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—From 1932, the first year for which figures of hours worked per week by wage-earners are available, to 1937 each firm was required to report the number of hours per week worked by its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number had been employed. For 1938, however, the figures represent one week in a month of normal employment. In any case, the figures of Table 18 do not refer to any particular month since the month of highest employment or a normal month might be May for one firm and October for another; they represent the summation of the different months of highest employment or the different normal months as reported by all firms. For a given industry, however, the month of highest employment or a normal month is more significant as in this case it coincides for a great number of the firms engaged in the same industry.

The number of hours worked per week is affected both by business conditions and by changes due to government legislation and union demands. In times of depression the average number of hours per week is reduced, owing to the policy of some employers of spreading the available work over as many employees as possible. With the return of better times the number of hours worked by each employee is naturally increased. This increase is, however, offset by the reduction in hours through legislative enactments and union agreements. The period of seven years, for which the figures of Table 18 are available, is not long enough to establish a definite trend in the average hours worked.

For Canada as a whole, 47 p.c. of the wage-earners worked under 48 hours in 1938, 21 p.c. worked 48 hours, 17 p.c. worked between 49 and 54 hours, while 15 p.c. worked 55 hours or over. These percentages compare with 37 p.c., 22 p.c., 20 p.c., and 21 p.c., respectively, for 1937. Hours worked by wage-earners were classified by sex for the first time in 1938.

18.—Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Working Specified Numbers of Hours¹ per Week in the Month of Highest Employment, 1932-38

Hours Worked per Week	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Hours Worked per Week	1938 ²		
								Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
40 or less.....	78,223	82,896	70,736	72,528	75,224	79,178	30 or less.....	15,439	8,634	24,073
41-43.....	9,593	9,571	9,814	11,448	11,820	11,273	31-43.....	75,842	23,283	99,125
44.....	65,063	63,598	69,217	78,564	80,202	97,209	44.....	59,983	23,780	83,763
45-47.....	31,193	33,033	38,805	44,672	51,259	61,099	45-47.....	47,877	18,391	66,268
48.....	81,894	75,558	95,669	130,830	138,500	148,399	48.....	97,287	24,338	121,625
49-50.....	67,823	66,310	71,997	62,328	67,740	76,526	49-50.....	45,981	16,313	62,294
51-53.....	14,438	15,764	16,562	19,100	18,287	21,815	51-54.....	33,744	5,852	39,596
54.....	30,098	28,770	24,520	25,935	29,712	33,361	55.....	16,493	4,082	20,575
55.....	39,817	44,465	46,437	42,261	43,377	49,470	56-64.....	56,171	4,584	60,755
56-59.....	18,131	14,150	21,938	21,068	23,369	24,926	65 or over.....	8,224	531	8,755
60 or over.....	62,296	59,158	64,659	59,712	64,222	68,288				
Totals, Wage-Earners.....	498,569	493,273	530,354	568,446	603,712	671,544	Totals, Wage-Earners.....	457,041	129,788	586,829
Averages, Hours Worked per Week	48.9	48.7	49.2	48.7	48.7	48.8	Averages, Hours Worked per Week	47.3	44.6	46.7

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

² Figures relate to one week in a month of normal employment.

19.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Weekly Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, by Sex, Province and Group, 1938

Province or Industrial Group	Hours Worked per Week										Total Wage-Earners	Average Hours Worked per Week
	30 or Less	31-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-54	55	56-64	65 or Over		
	MALES											
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	5	48	127	19	280	51	118	28	374	17	1,067	52.2
Nova Scotia.....	579	1,291	1,190	1,580	3,292	683	1,848	574	4,088	460	15,535	50.4
New Brunswick.....	536	1,933	562	532	2,403	752	2,297	320	3,588	356	13,279	50.1
Quebec.....	4,745	21,613	11,887	13,870	28,146	17,464	9,285	8,235	25,737	2,704	143,686	48.5
Ontario.....	7,791	34,959	34,602	28,594	40,330	24,496	14,421	6,749	19,494	4,234	215,670	46.7
Manitoba.....	306	5,333	2,938	904	2,724	1,184	1,095	302	1,039	168	15,993	44.6
Saskatchewan.....	117	785	545	211	936	249	434	44	854	85	4,260	48.2
Alberta.....	193	1,753	1,540	773	2,276	439	2,209	140	442	62	9,827	46.7
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,167	8,127	6,592	1,394	16,900	663	2,037	101	555	138	37,674	44.7
Totals².....	15,439	75,842	59,983	47,877	97,287	45,861	33,744	16,493	56,171	8,224	457,041	47.3

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 337.

19.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Hours¹ in a Month of Normal Employment, by Sex, Province or Group, 1938—concluded

Province or Industrial Group	Hours Worked per Week										Total Wage-Earners	Average Hours Worked per Week
	30 or Less	31-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-54	55	56-64	65 or Over		
MALES—concluded												
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products.....	2,338	5,919	4,566	5,961	11,983	5,684	8,594	3,907	10,036	3,101	62,689	49.9
Animal products ²	1,553	3,843	3,052	3,747	7,087	5,522	3,895	2,250	3,284	628	34,861	47.9
Textiles and textile products.....	1,518	6,930	7,065	3,649	6,912	14,073	3,609	2,699	2,031	614	49,091	46.9
Wood and paper products.....	3,694	12,807	12,983	10,324	36,554	5,581	10,228	4,051	29,663	1,856	127,741	49.4
Iron and its products.....	4,816	30,681	19,247	15,541	16,049	10,963	4,544	2,255	6,129	1,128	111,353	44.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	400	7,125	6,700	5,637	8,736	1,527	558	385	715	102	31,970	44.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	786	4,395	2,019	689	5,394	1,335	1,544	517	3,121	598	20,398	47.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	170	3,282	2,044	1,869	3,265	554	377	162	257	115	11,595	44.4
Miscellaneous industries.....	164	860	2,217	960	1,307	742	409	267	335	82	7,343	46.2
Totals².....	15,439	75,842	59,983	47,877	97,287	45,981	33,744	16,493	56,171	8,224	457,041	47.3
FEMALES												
Province	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	43	64	22	219	8	44	14	398	13	833	53.3
Nova Scotia.....	206	193	160	391	592	552	568	232	631	28	3,562	49.4
New Brunswick.....	399	428	263	249	563	341	101	81	589	21	3,085	45.9
Quebec.....	3,016	8,750	8,581	7,742	13,517	7,258	2,047	2,492	1,236	80	54,719	45.1
Ontario.....	4,143	11,881	11,542	8,740	7,878	7,993	2,838	1,218	1,542	378	58,153	43.9
Manitoba.....	136	591	1,889	316	484	80	43	12	14	2	3,507	42.6
Saskatchewan.....	38	33	47	7	115	3	7	Nil	8	1	259	43.0
Alberta.....	63	142	437	218	178	11	33	1	20	3	1,106	43.7
British Columbia and Yukon.....	625	1,222	788	706	792	67	171	32	146	5	4,554	41.6
Totals².....	8,634	23,288	23,780	18,391	24,338	16,313	5,862	4,082	4,584	531	129,788	44.6
Industrial Group												
Vegetable products.....	3,377	6,199	3,223	5,076	6,157	2,163	1,910	1,156	2,484	366	32,111	44.5
Animal products ²	1,095	1,950	1,777	1,582	3,260	2,018	974	751	1,536	74	15,017	46.3
Textiles and textile products.....	2,902	10,001	12,648	6,542	10,545	10,377	2,285	1,911	281	26	57,518	44.6
Wood and paper products.....	609	1,413	2,403	1,869	2,650	889	273	118	120	15	10,359	44.4
Iron and its products.....	287	1,039	855	610	366	272	96	15	7	1	3,548	41.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	171	1,186	1,207	1,448	221	219	94	43	108	48	4,745	43.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	18	112	72	65	196	81	29	29	34	Nil	636	46.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	91	955	783	807	469	140	49	24	3	"	3,321	42.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	84	428	812	392	474	154	142	35	11	1	2,533	44.3

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

² Exclusive of dairy factories.

20.—Male Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Numbers of Hours¹ During One Week of a Month of Normal Employment, 1938

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of male wage-earners employed.

Industry	Hours Worked per Week										Total Male Wage-Earners	Average Hours Worked per Week	
	30 or Less	31-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-54	55	56-64	65 or Over			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
1 Sawmills.....	322	821	583	562	13,727	1,063	5,560	1,283	23,297	768	47,986	54.5	1
2 Pulp and paper.....	1,497	6,510	805	853	12,343	812	1,427	467	2,052	444	27,210	45.6	2
3 Railway rolling-stock.....	37	13,282	664	5,091	780	128	117	96	135	15	20,345	40.3	3
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	386	400	598	216	2,631	1,619	4,872	1,316	4,243	458	16,739	52.7	4
5 Automobiles.....	2,639	7,501	3,837	99	87	47	107	3	21	26	14,367	37.0	5
6 Primary iron and steel.....	243	997	661	814	5,554	859	668	298	2,913	280	13,287	50.0	6
7 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	1	3,425	567	702	6,985	2	214	2	441	3	12,342	45.2	7
8 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	283	2,309	3,537	3,772	629	659	141	154	172	55	11,711	43.9	8
9 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	493	1,560	66	303	733	7,436	340	641	272	37	11,881	47.3	9
10 Butter and cheese.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
11 Castings and forgings.....	488	2,012	1,393	1,835	1,787	1,361	712	161	482	68	10,299	45.2	11
12 Machinery.....	239	1,781	2,481	653	850	2,663	241	198	157	154	9,417	45.4	12
13 Printing and publishing.....	587	1,829	1,871	1,316	2,646	255	210	27	71	4	8,816	43.3	13
14 Boots and shoes, leather.....	504	1,076	801	1,584	1,200	2,059	611	1,003	375	85	9,298	46.9	14
15 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	282	784	400	1,195	1,717	1,371	1,504	428	827	106	8,614	48.6	15
16 Furniture.....	300	719	1,943	3,002	911	414	234	863	560	86	9,032	46.6	16
17 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	131	2,265	362	1,314	1,039	928	443	213	622	139	7,456	45.8	17
18 Printing and book binding.....	222	645	2,492	1,748	1,851	125	35	5	20	9	7,152	44.5	18
19 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	126	471	311	785	1,686	1,560	780	958	414	77	7,168	49.2	19
20 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	180	537	1,820	258	1,145	729	889	365	1,374	116	7,413	49.2	20
21 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	90	558	3,540	341	914	194	589	53	17	2	6,298	44.9	21
22 Automobile supplies.....	163	1,386	1,227	1,501	677	1,131	120	221	290	22	6,738	45.2	22
23 Sheet-metal products.....	259	457	1,884	784	1,457	695	204	124	292	51	6,207	46.0	23
24 Agricultural implements.....	40	348	409	1,657	2,134	503	150	56	288	14	5,599	47.3	24
25 Silk and artificial silk.....	127	348	68	162	873	1,854	384	516	545	217	5,094	50.4	25
26 Clothing, women's factory.....	204	2,148	1,745	358	696	225	56	13	33	8	5,486	41.7	26
27 Hardware and tools.....	91	785	1,307	410	454	894	460	265	156	76	4,898	46.4	27
28 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	90	423	185	683	807	880	344	374	407	93	4,286	48.8	28
29 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	140	550	692	400	485	779	173	402	598	72	4,291	48.2	29
30 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	1,045	1,182	296	403	570	380	648	597	2,328	1,244	8,693	50.7	30
31 Breweries.....	184	122	959	470	386	423	264	262	823	61	3,954	49.1	31
32 Petroleum products.....	236	2,581	124	18	664	22	77	22	73	68	3,885	39.9	32
33 Flour and feed mills.....	107	112	58	39	1,906	60	356	332	879	99	3,948	51.1	33
34 Fish curing and packing.....	551	368	291	123	2,618	283	468	286	1,640	366	6,994	50.0	34
35 Brass and copper products.....	59	1,098	1,164	475	355	453	73	84	50	17	3,828	43.7	35
36 Leather tanneries.....	93	269	347	359	258	1,421	611	208	125	52	3,743	48.5	36
37 Wire and wire goods.....	111	481	427	550	451	341	610	175	318	165	3,629	48.4	37
38 Aerated and mineral waters.....	144	162	143	234	751	504	729	260	587	164	3,678	50.8	38
39 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	131	167	1,294	361	279	211	712	176	398	150	3,879	48.5	39
40 Cloth, woollen.....	71	291	52	304	594	848	597	160	238	77	3,232	49.3	40
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	12,896	62,760	41,404	35,734	75,630	36,191	26,730	13,067	48,533	5,948	358,893	47.3	
Totals, All Industries.....	15,439	75,842	59,983	47,877	97,287	45,981	33,744	16,493	56,171	8,224	457,041	47.3	

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

² Figures not available.

21.—Female Wage-Earners in the Forty Leading Industries Working Specified Numbers of Hours¹ During One Week of a Month of Normal Employment, 1938

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the annual number of female wage-earners employed.

Industry	Hours Worked per Week										Total Female Wage-Earners	Average Hours Worked per Week		
	30 or Less	31-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-54	55	56-64	65 or Over				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
1 Clothing, women's factory.....	505	2,403	4,312	1,689	3,224	550	245	7	28	Nil	12,963	43.7	1	
2 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	333	1,882	4,663	1,511	1,928	1,163	155	136	21	"	11,292	44.4	2	
3 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	515	1,687	1,136	1,432	2,551	2,759	852	975	30	18	11,955	46.1	3	
4 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	705	1,043	49	227	308	3,548	140	338	46	Nil	6,404	42.4	4	
5 Boots and shoes, leather.....	350	639	658	796	1,116	1,594	370	467	403	19	6,412	47.0	5	
6 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	189	738	755	1,268	1,233	687	255	129	73	42	5,369	45.6	6	
7 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	2,523	2,501	367	962	859	643	900	790	2,055	313	11,913	44.2	7	
8 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	180	1,269	371	732	1,417	41	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,011	42.8	8	
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	149	1,037	760	1,066	138	131	40	21	25	"	3,367	42.5	9	
10 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	99	790	328	331	691	320	267	91	246	"	3,163	45.0	10	
11 Silk and artificial silk.....	139	760	605	222	217	603	169	257	84	3	3,059	44.8	11	
12 Bread and other bakery products.....	266	221	221	217	1,080	206	339	63	93	11	2,717	45.7	12	
13 Printing and bookbinding.....	114	281	792	565	780	31	11	Nil	2	Nil	2,576	44.2	13	
14 Boxes and bags, paper.....	72	251	418	581	637	470	39	1	3	5	2,477	45.5	14	
15 Cloth, woollen.....	127	352	52	254	373	639	208	68	18	Nil	2,091	45.0	15	
16 Hats and caps.....	184	1,025	378	208	298	76	58	6	37	5	2,270	40.7	16	
17 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	32	391	427	386	79	57	6	Nil	1	Nil	1,379	42.0	17	
18 Printing and publishing.....	226	140	330	136	293	43	34	5	1	"	1,208	41.3	18	
19 Yarn, woollen.....	87	116	63	61	331	367	301	4	Nil	"	1,330	46.7	19	
20 Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	125	339	475	46	243	9	2	6	"	"	1,245	41.1	20	
21 Fur goods.....	36	633	237	85	261	26	85	Nil	"	"	1,363	41.8	21	
22 Corsets.....	15	89	310	416	282	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	1,112	44.9	22	
23 Miscellaneous paper products.....	31	153	179	135	383	128	45	6	"	"	1,060	43.3	23	
24 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	44	257	90	250	204	62	68	5	19	"	999	44.0	24	
25 Tobacco processing and packing.....	16	33	572	938	355	228	114	21	Nil	"	2,277	46.3	25	
26 Fish curing and packing.....	591	202	148	59	997	156	277	240	1,111	55	3,836	48.3	26	
27 Gloves and mittens, leather.....	32	98	218	121	407	62	44	22	1	Nil	1,005	45.5	27	
28 Sheet-metal products.....	67	113	226	162	250	65	7	Nil	Nil	"	890	43.6	28	
29 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	23	259	93	80	261	59	39	22	2	"	838	43.9	29	
30 Miscellaneous leather goods.....	21	67	288	233	168	35	11	1	Nil	"	824	44.7	30	
31 Automobile supplies.....	18	283	105	187	44	73	5	Nil	"	"	715	42.1	31	
32 Hardware and tools.....	11	341	144	31	31	79	56	7	"	"	700	41.9	32	
33 Cotton goods, n.e.s.....	38	125	174	35	155	142	"	1	9	"	679	44.0	33	
34 Jewellery and silverware.....	5	21	316	178	71	11	46	6	Nil	"	654	45.4	34	
35 Lithographing.....	3	95	48	237	184	7	1	Nil	4	"	579	45.0	35	
36 Coffee, tea and spices.....	3	42	220	164	144	8	"	"	Nil	"	581	45.0	36	
37 Butter and cheese.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37
38 Foods, miscellaneous.....	32	169	110	174	51	15	3	3	Nil	Nil	557	42.1	38	
39 Pulp and paper.....	77	69	48	11	133	86	39	Nil	1	"	464	42.8	39	
40 Bags, cotton and jute.....	19	60	23	88	179	21	70	"	Nil	"	460	45.7	40	
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	8,002	20,474	20,709	16,374	22,411	15,200	5,362	3,698	4,313	471	116,854	44.7		
Totals, All Industries.....	8,634	23,283	23,780	18,391	24,338	16,313	5,852	4,062	4,584	531	129,788	44.6		

¹ Regular hours worked per week, not including overtime.

² Figures not available.

HOURS WORKED BY WAGE-EARNERS

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

In 1938 Ontario showed the highest average salary of \$1,805, followed by British Columbia with \$1,777, Manitoba with \$1,651, and Quebec with \$1,650. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg tends to raise the average salaries in the provinces in which these cities are situated. In the other provinces the averages were smaller, the lowest being in Prince Edward Island. No regional tendency is observable in average salaries as shown in Table 22.

British Columbia, with average wages paid of \$1,128 per annum, was the highest in 1938, being \$172 higher than the general average. In the western provinces, average wages are usually higher, due partly to an unusually small proportion of women workers. In the four most easterly provinces average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the averages were higher. 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. In addition to this, Quebec 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.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938, and Totals for Representative Years, 1917-37

Year, Province or Industrial Group	Employees on Salaries				Employees on Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	
Totals, 1917.....	64,918		85,353,667	1,315	541,605	412,448,177	762	
Totals, 1920.....	78,334		141,837,361	1,811	520,559	575,656,515	1,103	
Totals, 1922.....	71,586		129,836,831	1,814	384,670	359,560,399	935	
Totals, 1924.....	54,379	15,641	130,344,822	1,857	322,719	94,871 404,122,853	968	
Totals, 1926 ¹	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	109,580 483,328,342	999	
Totals, 1929 ¹	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922 601,737,507	1,042	
Totals, 1930 ¹	64,161	20,550	169,992,216	2,007	416,790	113,195 527,563,162	995	
Totals, 1931 ²	71,198	20,293	172,289,095	1,883	337,636	99,513 415,277,895	950	
Totals, 1932.....	68,264	18,786	151,355,790	1,739	288,817	92,966 322,245,926	844	
Totals, 1933.....	67,875	18,761	139,317,946	1,608	287,266	94,756 296,929,878	777	
Totals, 1934.....	71,963	20,132	148,760,126	1,615	326,598	101,119 355,090,929	830	
Totals, 1935.....	76,213	21,717	160,455,080	1,638	353,790	104,944 399,012,697	870	
Totals, 1936.....	81,409	23,008	173,198,057	1,659	379,977	109,965 438,873,377	896	
Totals, 1937.....	91,092	24,735	195,983,475	1,692	427,285	117,339 525,743,562	965	

¹ The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive, are not strictly comparable with those for the years preceding and following this period. 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. The difference amounts only to about 3 or 4 p.c. in the total figures and affects chiefly the seasonal industries.

² The increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931 is due to the following changes in method: (1) Prior to 1931 working proprietors, such as bakers, sawmill operators, small clothing manufacturers, etc. were required to report themselves as wage-earners. In 1931 and subsequent years, however, all such proprietors reported themselves as salaried employees; (2) In 1931 travelling salesmen who were attached to the plant, and devoted all or the greater part of their time to selling the products of that plant, were included with salaried employees; prior to this they were not reported.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1938, and Totals for Representative Years, 1917-37—concluded

Year, Province or Industrial Group	Employees on Salaries				Employees on Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
1938	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
PROVINCE								
Prince Edward Island.....	211	52	205,960	753	550	228	376,765	484
Nova Scotia.....	1,881	412	3,185,099	1,389	12,189	2,328	12,385,570	853
New Brunswick.....	1,818	499	3,649,149	1,575	9,894	1,756	9,528,089	818
Quebec.....	31,301	6,899	63,030,653	1,650	126,886	49,311	150,359,431	853
Ontario.....	46,412	14,643	110,184,079	1,805	199,062	51,157	252,167,198	1,008
Manitoba.....	3,799	893	7,745,349	1,651	15,637	3,178	19,450,574	1,034
Saskatchewan.....	1,601	277	2,555,934	1,377	3,964	281	4,402,127	1,037
Alberta.....	2,558	500	4,659,309	1,524	8,540	1,086	9,708,480	1,009
British Columbia and Yukon.....	5,689	1,144	12,140,849	1,777	32,450	2,930	39,903,974	1,128
Totals, 1938.....	95,270	25,319	207,386,381	1,719	409,172	112,255	498,282,208	956
INDUSTRIAL GROUP								
Vegetable products.....	16,645	4,191	34,148,985	1,639	52,611	22,094	64,601,723	865
Animal products.....	12,032	2,368	19,608,194	1,362	41,011	11,249	45,144,323	864
Textiles and textile products.....	9,868	3,968	24,013,195	1,736	46,778	55,131	75,262,170	739
Wood and paper products.....	24,454	5,550	49,210,864	1,639	102,046	9,894	109,662,786	980
Iron and its products.....	14,124	3,532	34,969,470	1,981	100,317	3,262	119,490,170	1,154
Non-ferrous metal products.....	6,916	2,207	17,684,199	1,938	30,729	4,588	40,326,497	1,142
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,593	785	8,158,462	1,864	17,815	606	21,616,465	1,173
Chemicals and allied products.....	5,684	2,039	15,149,567	1,962	11,061	3,112	14,420,950	1,017
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,924	679	4,443,445	1,707	6,804	2,319	7,757,124	850

Average Annual Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—In only ten industries did the average salaries exceed \$2,000 in 1938; in nine they ranged from \$1,500 to \$2,000; in fifteen they ranged from \$1,500 to \$1,800; while in the remaining six they were below \$1,500. These figures compared with ten, six, sixteen and eight in the respective classes in 1937. In 1938 the lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, butter and cheese, and bread and other bakery products industries, which include a large proportion of small establishments.

The highest wages, those above \$1,250, were paid in eight industries—petroleum products, \$1,514; non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, \$1,445; coke and gas products, \$1,438; printing and publishing, \$1,334; bridge and structural steel, \$1,322; railway rolling-stock, \$1,310; primary iron and steel, \$1,284; automobiles, \$1,263—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In nine others average wages ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,250. In most of these seventeen industries the proportion of women workers is low. In fifteen other industries average wages ranged between \$800 and \$1,000, while in the remaining eight they were below \$800. This last group includes industries made up of a large proportion of small establishments, such as sawmilling, butter and cheese, and bread and bakery products, and industries in which the proportion of female workers is high. In six of the eight industries paying wages of less than \$800, including the clothing industries, hosiery and knitted goods, biscuits and confectionery, tobacco and cigarettes, and fruit and vegetable preparations, the proportion of female wage-earners was over 50 p.c.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1938, with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1937

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid.

Industry	Salaries					Wages				
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries		Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages	
	Male	Female		1938	1937	Male	Female		1938	1937
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	3,655	608	10,823,536	2,539	2,364	26,208	472	31,795,775	1,192	1,344
2 Railway rolling-stock..	1,361	90	3,284,564	2,264	2,159	17,880	27	23,451,701	1,310	1,300
3 Printing and publishing.	6,414	2,087	12,860,605	1,513	1,498	8,629	1,273	13,210,315	1,334	1,338
4 Sawmills.....	3,932	229	3,584,344	861	945	26,896	125	21,760,720	805	784
5 Electrical apparatus....	4,239	1,449	10,659,482	1,874	1,881	11,397	3,268	14,318,595	976	996
6 Bread and other bakery products.....	2,643	741	3,599,019	1,064	1,017	16,351	2,624	17,811,487	939	915
7 Automobiles.....	1,671	491	4,943,490	2,287	2,133	12,498	212	16,049,872	1,263	1,371
8 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	904	159	2,612,284	2,457	2,568	11,725	Nil	16,937,679	1,445	1,459
9 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings)	2,514	800	5,307,551	1,602	1,566	6,163	11,728	13,099,021	732	744
10 Primary iron and steel..	900	200	2,844,190	2,586	2,439	11,939	61	15,412,437	1,284	1,333
11 Clothing, women's factory.....	2,123	939	4,970,161	1,623	1,591	4,884	11,963	12,014,385	713	714
12 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2,742	373	5,553,307	1,783	1,785	8,407	981	11,043,403	1,176	1,165
13 Butter and cheese.....	5,027	920	5,436,655	914	915	10,850	539	11,102,301	975	963
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	1,211	696	3,227,742	1,693	1,775	6,777	11,347	12,926,308	713	704
15 Printing and bookbinding.....	3,078	782	6,229,347	1,614	1,616	7,105	2,464	9,578,721	1,001	994
16 Cotton yarn and cloth..	505	171	1,419,249	2,099	2,077	11,209	6,164	13,220,068	761	809
17 Machinery.....	2,073	608	4,857,344	1,812	1,778	8,700	250	9,728,919	1,087	1,140
18 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	1,859	630	4,376,987	1,759	1,780	7,344	3,046	9,684,801	932	954
19 Castings and forgings...	1,163	298	2,853,513	1,953	1,836	9,525	112	9,955,016	1,033	1,085
20 Boots and shoes, leather	1,325	388	2,944,740	1,719	1,667	8,563	5,656	9,451,930	665	676
21 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	2,311	585	4,826,559	1,667	1,604	4,072	5,165	6,561,038	710	698
22 Sheet-metal products...	1,247	356	2,838,497	1,771	1,698	5,859	800	6,617,148	994	988
23 Furniture.....	1,240	299	2,325,365	1,511	1,426	8,397	348	7,062,862	808	783
24 Automobile supplies....	793	273	2,084,420	1,955	1,865	6,147	687	7,265,576	1,063	1,143
25 Breweries.....	1,340	166	3,542,610	2,352	2,335	3,834	39	4,800,669	1,240	1,241
26 Silk and artificial silk..	566	260	1,586,394	1,921	1,973	5,065	3,031	6,561,447	810	768
27 Petroleum products.....	785	136	2,188,437	2,376	2,297	3,743	11	5,684,603	1,514	1,451
28 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1,655	402	3,599,865	1,750	1,744	1,992	3,918	3,988,588	675	680
29 Agricultural implements	860	240	1,680,663	1,528	1,678	5,308	50	5,829,043	1,088	1,051
30 Planing mills.....	1,404	208	1,998,290	1,240	1,308	6,506	16	5,323,078	816	789
31 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	1,059	421	2,170,747	1,467	1,408	3,843	4,168	4,682,369	584	576
32 Boxes and bags, paper..	867	284	2,417,082	2,100	2,185	3,029	2,314	4,345,992	813	791
33 Hardware and tools....	644	252	1,711,741	1,910	1,938	4,657	669	4,865,520	914	984
34 Flour and feed mills....	1,671	228	2,464,473	1,298	1,252	3,728	151	3,698,878	954	902
35 Brass and copper products.....	923	215	2,140,485	1,881	1,861	3,642	250	4,014,882	1,032	1,083
36 Coke and gas products..	850	252	1,734,227	1,574	1,553	2,827	1	4,065,275	1,438	1,368
37 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations..	1,241	635	3,653,883	1,948	1,777	1,103	1,291	2,036,943	851	848
38 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	622	184	1,452,432	1,802	1,739	3,966	39	3,905,554	975	1,000
39 Aerated and mineral waters.....	1,006	212	1,877,518	1,541	1,607	3,234	117	3,283,287	980	957
40 Bridge and structural steel work.....	736	87	1,895,300	2,303	2,066	2,422	Nil	3,201,858	1,322	1,261
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	71,159	18,354	150,577,098	-	-	316,424	85,377	390,348,064	-	-
Grand Totals, All Industries.....	95,270	25,319	207,386,381	1,719	1,632	409,172	112,255	498,282,208	956	965

Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings.—In comparing earnings by provinces or groups, consideration should be given to the type of industries in each case. In some industries a labour force possessing deftness and speed, in others the ability to exercise muscular strength is necessary; in others again the

labour force must exercise craftsmanship or possess a high degree of technical knowledge. Workers in these latter industries naturally command relatively higher wages than those employed in industries whose employees are routine workers.

The ranking of provinces and industries as regards annual earnings is in many cases different to that of weekly or hourly earnings since the factors of number of weeks worked per year and number of hours worked per week enter into the picture. However, Table 24 shows that male wage-earners in Manitoba and British Columbia receive the highest annual, weekly and hourly wages, the earnings in these provinces being well above the average for the Dominion. Female workers in Alberta and British Columbia receive the highest average earnings. The average wages in the provinces from Ontario west are higher for both males and females than those in the eastern provinces.

Male workers in the iron, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and chemical groups ranked in that order in weekly and much the same in hourly wages received, although workers in the non-ferrous metal group were first in annual earnings. The number of skilled workers in these industries is probably large. Female workers in the iron and non-ferrous metal industries ranked first in earnings in all three classes. Only 3.3 p.c. of the wage-earners engaged in the iron industries and 14.9 p.c. of those engaged in the non-ferrous metal industries in 1938 were females.

24.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1938¹

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
MALE WAGE-EARNERS				
Province	\$	\$	\$	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	549	10.31	0.198	52.2
Nova Scotia.....	926	17.96	0.356	50.4
New Brunswick.....	890	16.89	0.337	50.1
Quebec.....	964	19.46	0.401	48.5
Ontario.....	1,105	22.92	0.491	46.7
Manitoba.....	1,127	24.15	0.541	44.6
Saskatchewan.....	1,066	20.33	0.422	48.2
Alberta.....	1,051	21.42	0.459	46.7
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,169	23.54	0.527	44.7
Totals².....	1,055	21.49	0.454	47.3
Industrial Group				
Vegetable products.....	988	19.46	0.390	49.9
Animal products ¹	953	18.91	0.395	47.9
Textiles and textile products.....	895	18.38	0.392	46.9
Wood and paper products.....	1,013	20.08	0.406	49.4
Iron and its products.....	1,169	25.65	0.578	44.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1,201	23.97	0.537	44.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,195	22.52	0.475	47.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,128	21.63	0.487	44.4
Miscellaneous industries.....	929	19.55	0.423	46.2
FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS				
Province				
Prince Edward Island.....	328	6.16	0.116	53.3
Nova Scotia.....	469	9.11	0.184	49.4
New Brunswick.....	410	7.78	0.169	45.9
Quebec.....	569	11.48	0.255	45.1
Ontario.....	627	13.03	0.297	43.9
Manitoba.....	576	12.35	0.290	42.6
Saskatchewan.....	620	11.84	0.275	43.0
Alberta.....	671	13.67	0.313	43.7
British Columbia and Yukon.....	673	13.55	0.326	41.6
Totals².....	594	12.10	0.271	44.6

¹ For average annual and weekly earnings for 1934, 1935 and 1936 see report "Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1934-36". ² Exclusive of dairy factories.

24.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners, Classified by Sex, Province and Industrial Group, 1938—concluded

Province or Industrial Group	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS—concluded				
Industrial Group	\$	\$	\$	No.
Vegetable products.....	571	11.24	0.253	44.5
Animal products ¹	538	10.68	0.231	46.3
Textiles and textile products.....	605	12.43	0.279	44.6
Wood and paper products.....	639	12.68	0.286	44.4
Iron and its products.....	687	15.09	0.360	41.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	742	14.81	0.340	43.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	543	10.22	0.222	46.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	626	12.00	0.284	42.3
Miscellaneous industries.....	619	13.03	0.294	44.3
Totals¹.....	594	12.10	0.271	44.6

¹ Exclusive of dairy factories.

25.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Male Wage-Earners Employed in the Forty Leading Industries, 1938

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the number of male wage-earners employed.

Industry	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1 Sawmills.....	807	15.46	0.284	54.5
2 Pulp and paper.....	1,203	25.07	0.550	45.6
3 Railway rolling-stock.....	1,310	27.31	0.678	40.3
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	989	19.03	0.361	52.7
5 Automobiles.....	1,268	30.89	0.835	37.0
6 Primary iron and steel.....	1,288	28.10	0.562	50.0
7 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	1,445	28.12	0.622	45.2
8 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,053	20.90	0.476	43.9
9 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	839	15.78	0.334	47.3
10 Butter and cheese.....	1	1	1	1
11 Castings and forgings.....	1,038	22.39	0.495	45.2
12 Machinery.....	1,100	22.56	0.497	45.4
13 Printing and publishing.....	1,437	27.29	0.630	43.3
14 Boots and shoes, leather.....	767	16.85	0.359	46.9
15 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1,223	23.44	0.482	48.6
16 Furniture.....	816	17.93	0.335	46.6
17 Rubber goods, (including footwear).....	1,054	22.46	0.490	45.8
18 Printing and bookbinding.....	1,155	23.20	0.521	44.5
19 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	926	19.38	0.394	49.2
20 Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	817	16.95	0.345	49.2
21 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings)....	985	19.70	0.439	44.9
22 Automobile supplies.....	1,106	25.60	0.566	45.2
23 Sheet-metal products.....	1,031	21.73	0.472	46.0
24 Agricultural implements.....	1,089	23.17	0.490	47.3
25 Silk and artificial silk.....	951	20.12	0.399	50.4
26 Clothing, women's factory.....	972	21.08	0.506	41.7
27 Hardware and tools.....	966	23.04	0.497	46.4
28 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	902	18.05	0.370	48.8
29 Heating and cooking apparatus.....	979	24.54	0.509	48.2
30 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	711	15.20	0.300	50.7
31 Breweries.....	1,244	24.25	0.494	49.1
32 Petroleum products.....	1,516	28.84	0.723	39.9
33 Flour and feed mills.....	966	19.08	0.373	51.1
34 Fish curing and packing.....	692	15.33	0.307	50.0
35 Brass and copper products.....	1,056	21.10	0.433	43.7
36 Leather tanneries.....	916	19.87	0.410	48.5
37 Wire and wire goods.....	1,060	22.12	0.457	48.4
38 Aerated and mineral waters.....	993	19.03	0.375	50.8
39 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	1,239	25.48	0.525	48.5
40 Cloth, woollen.....	846	17.94	0.364	49.3
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	1,063	21.71	0.459	47.3
Totals, All Industries.....	1,055	21.49	0.454	47.3

¹ Figures not available.

26.—Average Annual, Weekly and Hourly Earnings of Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Forty Leading Industries, 1938

NOTE.—Industries ranked according to the number of female wage-earners employed.

Industry	Average Earnings			Hours Worked per Week
	Annual	Weekly	Hourly	No.
	\$	\$	\$	
1 Clothing, women's factory.....	608	13.18	0.302	43.7
2 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings)...	599	11.98	0.270	44.4
3 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	586	12.26	0.266	46.1
4 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	619	11.64	0.275	42.4
5 Boots and shoes, leather.....	509	11.18	0.238	47.0
6 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	559	11.19	0.245	45.6
7 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	469	10.01	0.226	44.2
8 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	580	11.76	0.275	42.8
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	709	14.07	0.331	42.5
10 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	638	13.58	0.298	45.6
11 Silk and artificial silk.....	576	12.20	0.272	44.8
12 Bread and other bakery products.....	625	12.02	0.263	45.7
13 Printing and bookbinding.....	651	13.09	0.296	44.2
14 Boxes and bags, paper.....	613	12.84	0.282	45.5
15 Woolen cloth.....	596	12.64	0.277	45.6
16 Hats and caps.....	676	14.00	0.344	40.7
17 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	657	12.75	0.299	42.6
18 Printing and publishing.....	634	12.04	0.292	41.3
19 Woolen yarn.....	559	12.13	0.260	46.7
20 Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	506	12.86	0.313	41.1
21 Fur goods.....	784	15.83	0.379	41.8
22 Corsets.....	532	10.86	0.242	44.9
23 Miscellaneous paper products.....	638	13.78	0.318	43.3
24 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	762	14.61	0.332	44.0
25 Tobacco processing and packing.....	595	13.60	0.294	46.3
26 Fish curing and packing.....	284	6.28	0.130	48.3
27 Gloves and mittens, leather.....	499	11.42	0.251	45.5
28 Sheet-metal products.....	723	15.23	0.349	43.6
29 Miscellaneous chemical products.....	540	10.17	0.232	43.9
30 Miscellaneous leather goods.....	593	12.62	0.282	44.7
31 Automobile supplies.....	678	15.69	0.373	42.1
32 Hardware and tools.....	550	13.06	0.312	41.9
33 Cotton goods, n.e.s.....	598	11.99	0.273	44.0
34 Jewellery and silverware.....	638	13.27	0.292	45.4
35 Lithographing.....	651	12.64	0.281	45.0
36 Coffee, tea and spices.....	613	12.14	0.270	45.0
37 Butter and cheese.....	1	1	1	1
38 Foods, miscellaneous.....	621	12.59	0.299	42.1
39 Pulp and paper.....	546	11.38	0.266	42.8
40 Bags, cotton and jute.....	625	12.84	0.281	45.7
Totals, Forty Leading Industries.....	592	11.99	0.268	44.7
Totals, All Industries.....	594	12.10	0.271	44.6

¹ Figures not available.

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 28.2 p.c. between 1917 and 1938. Index numbers for 1931 to 1938 are given in Table 27. In 1931 real wages reached 119.1, declined to 113.0 in 1933, rose again to 130.8 in 1937, the highest on record, and dropped to 128.2 in 1938.

27.—Average Yearly Earnings, and Index Numbers of Earnings, Cost of Living and Real Wages of Wage-Earners, in Manufacturing Industries, 1931-38

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are published at p. 421 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Wages Paid	Average Wage-Earners	Average Yearly Earnings	Index Numbers (1917=100)		
				Average Yearly Earnings	Cost of Living ¹	Real Value of Average Yearly Earnings ²
	\$	No.	\$			
1931.....	415,277,895	437,149	950	124.7	104.4	119.4
1932.....	322,245,926	381,783	844	110.8	94.7	117.0
1933.....	296,929,878	382,022	777	102.0	90.3	113.0
1934.....	355,090,929	427,717	830	108.9	91.6	118.9
1935.....	399,012,697	458,734	870	114.2	92.1	124.0
1936.....	438,873,377	489,942	896	117.6	93.9	125.2
1937.....	525,743,562	544,624	965	126.6	96.8	130.8
1938.....	498,282,208	521,427	956	125.4	97.8	128.2

¹ New cost of living index with 1935-39 as the base. Year Book.

² Revised since the publication of the 1940

Percentages of Salaries and Wages to Net Value of Products.—Table 28 shows the relation between salaries and wages 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 salaries and wages, interest, rent and taxes, repairs, and all other overhead charges that ordinarily must be met. The percentage of salaries was highest in the years 1932 and 1933. 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 from 1924 to 1929, while from 1931 to 1935 and again in 1938, due to decreased industrial activity, the percentage of salaries to value added was abnormally high. It should be borne in mind, however, that salaried employees increased 72.2 p.c. during the period 1924-38 while wage-earners increased but 24.9 p.c. The percentage of wages has fluctuated much less than that of salaries. The number of wage-earning employees may be more rapidly 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 by manufacture was thus only 2.7 points lower in 1938 than in 1924. The percentage was highest in 1920, when, in the post-war inflation, average wages were highest and the efficiency of production lowest.

28.—Percentages of Salaries and Wages Paid to the Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1924-38

Year	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture ¹	Salaries Paid	Wages Paid	Percentages		
				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.....	1,075,458,459	130,344,822	404,122,853	12.1	37.3	49.7
1925.....	1,167,936,726	133,409,498	436,534,944	11.4	37.4	48.8
1926.....	1,305,168,549	142,353,900	483,328,342	10.9	37.0	47.9
1927.....	1,427,649,292	151,419,411	511,285,921	10.6	35.8	46.4
1928.....	1,597,887,676	162,903,007	558,568,627	10.2	35.0	45.2
1929.....	1,755,386,937	175,553,710	601,737,507	10.0	34.3	44.3
1930.....	1,522,737,125	169,992,216	527,563,162	11.2	34.6	45.8
1931.....	1,252,017,248	172,289,095	415,277,895	13.8	33.2	47.0
1932.....	955,960,724	151,355,790	322,245,926	15.8	33.7	49.5
1933.....	919,671,181	139,317,946	296,929,878	15.1	32.3	47.4
1934.....	1,087,301,742	148,760,126	355,090,929	13.7	32.7	46.4
1935.....	1,153,485,104	160,455,080	399,012,697	13.9	34.6	48.5
1936.....	1,289,592,672	173,198,057	438,873,377	13.4	34.0	47.4
1937.....	1,508,924,867	195,983,475	525,743,562	13.0	34.8	47.8
1938.....	1,428,286,778	207,386,381	498,282,208	14.5	34.9	49.4

¹ Equivalent to "net value of products"; see footnote f, Table 1, p. 306.

Subsection 4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments

The size of the manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the value of product, or by the number of employees, but each of these methods has its limitations. The latter 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 an increase in production concurrently with a decrease in number of employees. The former measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, it makes those in which the cost of raw materials is relatively high, appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures depend on the fluctuation of business activity and the demand of the consumer; over any lengthy period of time there is also the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census.

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 \$1,000,000 dropped again to 482, their output being valued at \$1,451,658,954 or 53 p.c. of the total. Owing to the elimination of central electric stations in 1931 and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry in 1936, the figures since 1932 are not directly comparable with those for 1929 or 1922.

29.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in Each Class, for Canada, 1922, 1929, 1936, and 1938

Group of Gross Values	1922 ¹			1929 ¹		
	Estab-lish-ments	Total Production	Average Pro-duction	Estab-lish-ments	Total Production	Average Pro-duction
	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	306,618	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 and Averages.....	22,541	2,482,209,130	110,120	23,597	4,063,987,279	172,225
	1936 ²			1938 ²		
Under \$25,000.....	15,846	119,766,944	7,558	16,216	126,006,137	7,770
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000.....	2,625	93,736,051	35,709	2,785	99,131,061	35,595
50,000 " 100,000.....	2,040	144,718,010	70,940	2,123	150,486,178	70,884
100,000 " 200,000.....	1,413	198,268,333	140,317	1,626	228,821,261	140,726
200,000 " 500,000.....	1,251	391,284,269	312,777	1,331	413,456,203	310,636
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	512	358,345,875	699,894	569	398,513,063	700,374
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	447	949,275,501	2,123,659	468	967,571,891	2,067,461
5,000,000 and over.....	68	747,008,831	10,985,423	82	953,695,572	11,630,433
Totals and Averages.....	24,202	3,002,403,814	124,056	25,200	3,337,681,366	132,448

¹ Figures for this year include the production of central electric stations, and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry. ² Figures for this year exclude central electric stations, and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry.

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 the proportion 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). With the recovery in production since 1933 the percentage has risen again and in 1938 stood at 25·6 p.c. The same also holds true for all establishments employing 101 hands or over. In 1923 they employed 58·6 p.c. of the total, in 1929, 61·9 p.c., in 1933, 55·7 p.c., and in 1938, 61·0 p.c.

30.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1936, and 1938

Group	1923 ¹			1929 ¹		
	Estab-lish-ments	Employees	Average Employed	Estab-lish-ments	Employees	Average Employed
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees.....	13,156	22,789	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	32·3
51 " 100 ".....	1,031	73,449	71·2	1,262	90,238	71·5
101 " 200 ".....	566	79,737	140·9	745	103,944	139·5
201 " 500 ".....	374	115,585	309·1	444	136,397	307·2
501 or over.....	112	112,447	1,004·0	182	189,253	1,040·0
Totals and Averages..	22,642	525,267	23·2	23,597	694,434	29·4

¹ See footnote 1, Table 29.

30.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923, 1929, 1936 and 1938—concluded

Group	1936 ^a			1938 ^a		
	Establishments	Employees	Average Employed	Establishments	Employees	Average Employed
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	13,441	26,659	2.0	13,560	28,661	2.1
5 to 20 employees	6,353	62,298	9.8	6,910	66,718	9.7
21 " 50 "	2,151	69,017	32.1	2,318	74,570	32.2
51 " 100 "	1,042	72,902	70.0	1,139	80,452	70.6
101 " 200 "	657	91,966	140.0	671	94,295	140.5
201 " 500 "	411	126,368	307.5	439	133,059	303.1
501 or over	147	145,149	987.4	163	164,261	1,007.7
Totals and Averages.	21,202	594,350	24.6	25,200	642,016	25.5

^a See footnote 2, Table 29.

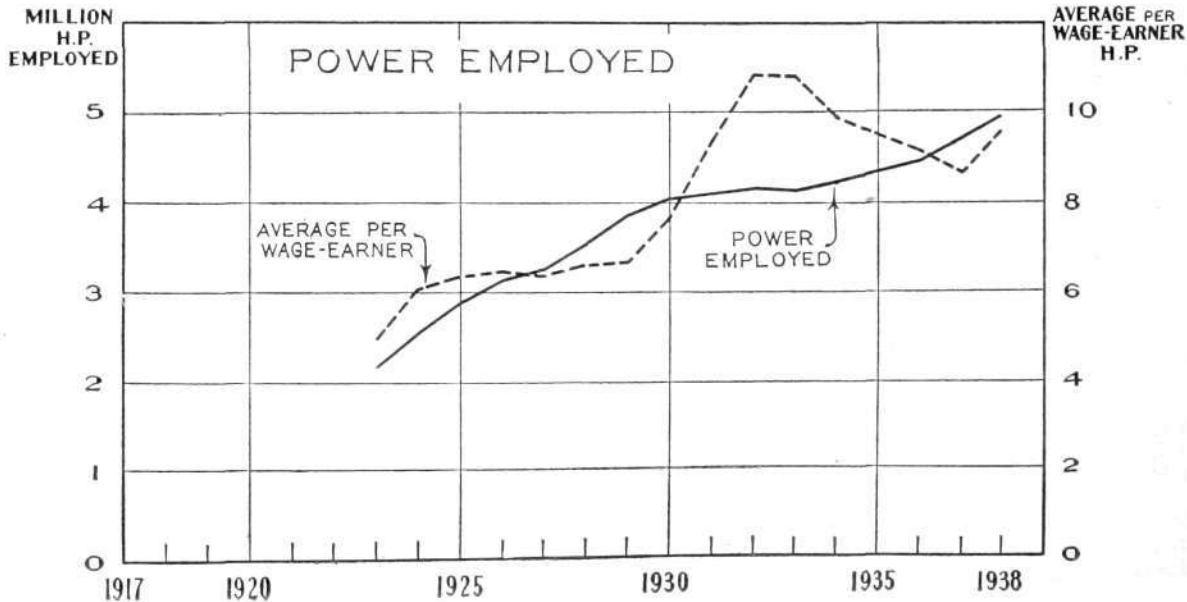
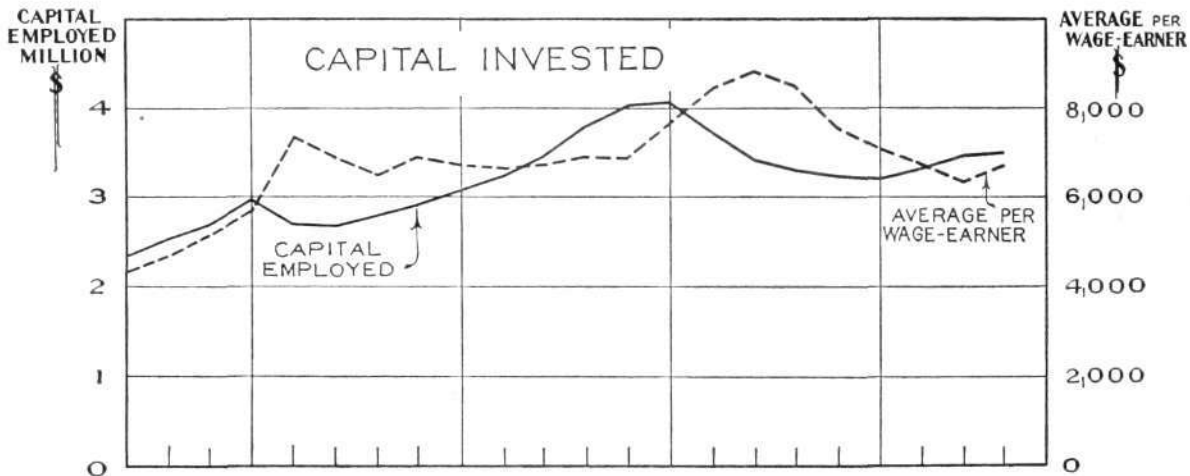
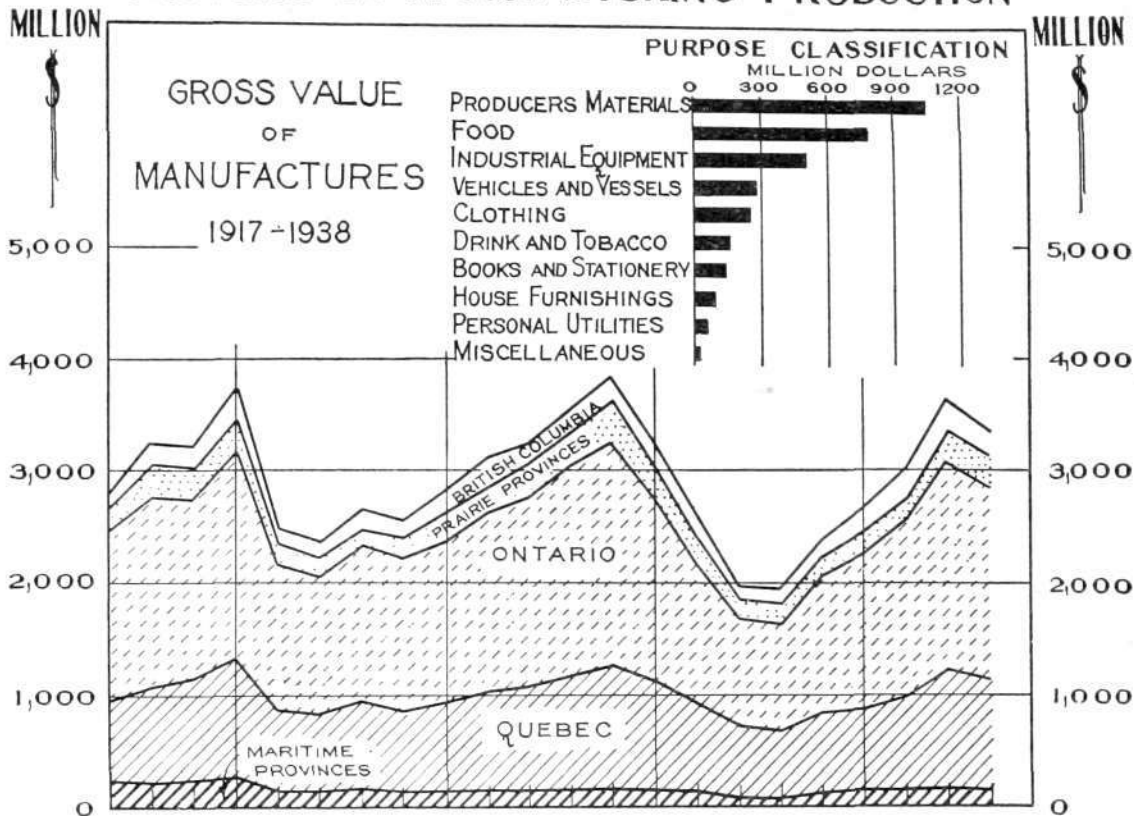
Size of Establishments in Leading Industries.—Table 31 below summarizes the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries in Canada. This concentration is analysed in detail for each of these twenty-five industries in Table 32, pp. 52-55 of the annual report, "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1938", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Concentration is extremely marked in the cases of non-ferrous metal smelting, sugar refineries, automobiles, petroleum products, railway rolling-stock, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and pulp and paper, whereas in the cases of men's and women's factory clothing, bread and bakery products, and butter and cheese, the degree of concentration is low. With regard to flour and feed mills, concentration is high in the case of flour mills, but the small size of the average feed mill offsets this for the industry as a whole.

31.—Percentage Importance of Establishments, Each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or over, in the Twenty-Five Leading Industries, 1938

NOTE.—For principal statistics of these industries, see Table 12, p. 329.

Industry	Number of Such Establishments	Percentage to Total Number in the Industry	Percentage of Total Production in the Industry
1 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	14	100.0	100.0
2 Pulp and paper.....	55	55.6	91.2
3 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	38	26.2	89.5
4 Butter and cheese.....	12	0.5	14.0
5 Flour and feed mills.....	21	1.9	70.8
6 Automobiles.....	6	50.0	98.0
7 Petroleum products.....	14	23.7	92.5
8 Sawmills.....	13	0.3	23.0
9 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	16	8.5	67.4
10 Railway rolling-stock.....	19	51.4	92.5
11 Bread and other bakery products.....	7	0.2	14.3
12 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	7	1.8	18.6
13 Printing and publishing.....	12	1.5	47.7
14 Rubber goods (including footwear).....	13	24.5	69.3
15 Primary iron and steel.....	14	25.5	84.4
16 Clothing, women's factory.....	3	0.5	6.4
17 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	18	48.6	85.2
18 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	14	6.2	58.1
19 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	14	8.0	38.7
20 Machinery.....	7	3.3	39.0
21 Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	4	1.2	34.4
22 Sheet metal products.....	12	7.1	57.9
23 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	9	10.3	91.5
24 Breweries.....	10	15.4	57.8
25 Sugar refinery.....	10	100.0	100.0

FACTORS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION



PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

This part of the chapter is introduced by a general analysis of the concentration of manufacturing industries in the provinces. In the sections that follow, the principal features of the manufactures of each province are brought out and finally the distribution of manufacturing throughout the principal cities and towns of the Dominion is shown.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1938 amounted to \$2,696,000,000 or over 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. The proximity of Ontario to the coalfields of Pennsylvania, the water power and other varied 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 1938 the third largest gross manufacturing production with 6.8 p.c. of the total, and Manitoba the fourth with 3.9 p.c.; Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

An extended table of the gross value of manufacturing production in 1938 by provinces, groups and individual industries appears at pp. 60-66 of the annual report, "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1938", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is not repeated here owing to pressure on space. This table shows the outstanding predominance of Ontario and Quebec in each industrial group. Quebec leads in the manufacture of textiles, but in each of the other groups Ontario has the greater production. The standing of these two provinces is most nearly approached by British Columbia in the case of the wood and paper products group, where the latter province accounts for 15.4 p.c. of the gross production compared with 39.6 p.c. for Ontario and 32.4 p.c. for Quebec; in each of the other groups the positions of Ontario and Quebec lead by a wide margin.

Table 1 analyses the principal statistics of manufacturing in each province, by size of establishment. British Columbia, the third manufacturing province, has, in point of size, 37 establishments with individual gross production of over \$1,000,000, compared with 272 for Ontario, 168 for Quebec, 22 for Manitoba, 18 for Alberta, 12 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, and 10 for Saskatchewan. Capital investment, employees, and other factors show variation, in proportion to the size of establishment and according to the nature of the industry concerned (the 3 in Manitoba with production of over \$5,000,000 for instance, employ nearly twice as many persons as the 4 in the same class in Saskatchewan, and the 4 in the same class in British Columbia employ more than six times as many on the average as the 4 in Saskatchewan), but in a broad way the factor of size is reflected throughout the statistics.

I.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1938

Province and Group	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Canada—						
Under \$25,000.....	16,216	157,573,520	56,801	39,534,499	73,513,793	126,006,137
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	2,785	83,139,732	29,782	26,021,844	54,613,138	99,131,061
50,000 to 100,000.....	2,123	127,901,729	41,377	40,233,653	79,078,298	150,486,178
100,000 to 200,000.....	1,626	215,155,696	61,060	61,631,779	120,330,735	228,821,261
200,000 to 500,000.....	1,331	403,114,908	103,009	107,321,747	212,136,475	413,456,203
500,000 to 1,000,000....	569	427,727,883	89,108	98,351,407	193,867,889	398,513,063
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	463	1,239,156,537	171,880	209,959,007	501,631,849	967,571,891
5,000,000 or over.....	82	781,912,763	88,979	122,564,653	572,305,851	953,695,572
Totals, Canada..	25,290	3,485,633,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,897,478,028	3,337,661,366

1.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1938—continued

Province and Group	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—						
Under \$25,000.....	202	1,011,451	603	233,190	863,172	1,320,209
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	12	341,036	89	55,674	325,318	439,244
50,000 to 100,000.....	9	485,856	164	149,786	338,742	616,543
100,000 to 200,000.....	4	814,440	185	144,075	852,311	1,194,671
200,000 to 500,000.....	2					
Totals, P.E. Island.....	229	2,652,783	1,041	582,725	2,379,543	3,570,667
Nova Scotia—						
Under \$25,000.....	862	6,536,721	3,685	2,341,028	4,484,183	5,259,119
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	83	2,619,418	1,180	807,433	1,568,761	2,944,299
50,000 to 100,000.....	62	3,981,109	1,341	1,019,802	2,526,992	4,372,900
100,000 to 200,000.....	43	12,774,809	2,086	1,991,289	5,600,450	6,032,824
200,000 to 500,000.....	32	11,958,019	2,481	2,368,700	5,418,993	10,109,739
500,000 to 1,000,000...	8	5,119,273	1,291	1,096,113	2,618,086	5,394,136
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	10	48,404,433	4,746	5,946,304	17,485,902	40,747,588
5,000,000 or over.....	2					
Totals, Nova Scotia.....	1,102	91,393,782	16,810	15,570,669	39,703,367	74,860,605
New Brunswick—						
Under \$25,000.....	642	3,760,580	2,345	1,134,638	2,347,737	4,347,500
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	62	1,649,448	738	536,228	1,143,053	2,132,698
50,000 to 100,000.....	47	3,906,352	1,212	969,861	1,698,023	3,408,488
100,000 to 200,000.....	27	3,884,069	1,365	1,109,171	2,110,894	3,958,605
200,000 to 500,000.....	31	13,298,194	2,414	2,377,369	5,798,093	10,367,906
500,000 to 1,000,000...	6	4,249,099	876	932,391	2,259,917	3,957,660
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	10	51,217,834	5,017	6,117,580	16,220,545	30,398,095
5,000,000 or over.....	1					
Totals, New Brunswick.	826	81,965,576	13,967	13,177,238	31,578,262	58,570,952
Quebec—						
Under \$25,000.....	6,107	52,615,784	20,790	12,634,339	26,264,218	45,344,375
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	804	21,439,536	9,462	7,424,374	16,332,609	28,693,837
50,000 to 100,000.....	577	31,870,983	12,597	10,861,811	21,820,597	40,404,906
100,000 to 200,000.....	450	52,290,957	18,947	17,405,599	33,221,090	63,653,080
200,000 to 500,000.....	394	106,915,350	34,912	31,395,393	63,600,832	123,154,379
500,000 to 1,000,000...	155	113,335,458	27,734	26,382,366	52,995,816	107,882,551
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	140	498,680,540	61,411	72,363,902	131,598,978	294,396,642
5,000,000 or over.....	28	269,036,476	28,494	34,922,300	172,596,675	279,593,829
Totals, Quebec.....	8,655	1,146,235,084	214,397	213,390,084	518,430,815	983,123,599
Ontario—						
Under \$25,000.....	5,552	67,928,718	20,258	16,345,892	30,318,656	49,660,905
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	1,307	39,201,467	12,571	11,534,884	25,814,772	46,368,163
50,000 to 100,000.....	985	62,610,765	18,675	19,383,409	36,211,367	70,373,525
100,000 to 200,000.....	808	109,458,248	29,343	30,899,921	56,006,984	113,484,260
200,000 to 500,000.....	652	209,169,473	49,874	55,184,418	99,679,956	200,950,744
500,000 to 1,000,000...	307	231,939,214	48,396	55,882,692	100,323,189	215,532,157
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	234	551,940,571	81,829	99,964,662	251,644,387	473,098,640
5,000,000 or over.....	38	404,647,719	50,328	73,155,399	309,959,410	543,028,027
Totals, Ontario.....	9,883	1,676,896,175	311,274	362,351,277	909,958,721	1,712,496,421

1.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries in Each Province, by Size of Establishment (Gross Production per Unit), 1938—concluded

Province and Group	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—						
Under \$25,000.....	653	5,954,920	2,323	1,664,961	2,402,002	4,684,346
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	110	3,484,001	1,297	1,105,724	2,155,932	3,954,177
50,000 to 100,000.....	122	6,625,728	1,957	2,044,187	4,805,076	8,764,488
100,000 to 200,000.....	80	8,620,238	2,794	2,788,499	6,381,108	11,187,681
200,000 to 500,000.....	61	15,628,933	3,880	4,436,482	10,315,013	18,712,905
500,000 to 1,000,000....	24	19,778,049	2,754	3,606,244	7,262,978	16,220,770
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	19	44,021,923	6,951	9,408,915	24,589,462	40,409,895
5,000,000 or over.....	3	10,253,861	1,551	2,140,911	22,536,169	27,836,018
Totals, Manitoba.....	1,072	114,367,743	23,507	27,195,923	80,447,740	131,770,280
Saskatchewan—						
Under \$25,000.....	502	5,057,841	1,323	913,869	1,255,599	2,754,853
25,000 to 50,000.....	56	1,904,798	554	503,619	1,015,486	2,031,530
50,000 to 100,000.....	50	2,736,240	548	582,764	2,100,916	3,505,414
100,000 to 200,000.....	35	2,846,549	699	818,737	3,038,373	4,711,952
200,000 to 500,000.....	23	7,028,756	1,228	1,635,341	4,307,641	8,399,128
500,000 to 1,000,000....	2					
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	6	7,441,718	903	1,316,346	11,750,319	15,701,109
5,000,000 or over.....	4	11,348,119	868	1,217,385	19,969,222	23,923,867
Totals, Saskatchewan...	678	38,364,021	6,123	6,988,061	43,437,556	61,027,853
Alberta—						
Under \$25,000.....	650	5,277,337	1,864	1,303,167	2,049,092	4,325,661
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	124	4,137,311	1,057	1,025,428	2,566,118	4,446,441
50,000 to 100,000.....	89	4,556,142	1,311	1,289,295	3,620,333	6,341,009
100,000 to 200,000.....	49	5,685,817	1,372	1,471,474	3,849,980	6,734,331
200,000 to 500,000.....	27	8,908,490	1,579	1,901,529	4,608,801	8,529,114
500,000 to 1,000,000....	13	11,625,296	1,552	2,081,468	4,707,805	9,387,593
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	16	29,001,955	3,949	5,295,428	32,943,465	46,911,351
5,000,000 or over.....	2					
Totals, Alberta.....	970	69,192,348	12,684	14,367,789	54,345,594	86,675,500
British Columbia—						
Under \$25,000.....	1,046	9,430,168	3,610	3,013,415	3,529,134	8,309,169
\$ 25,000 to 50,000.....	227	8,362,627	2,834	3,028,480	3,691,089	8,120,672
50,000 to 100,000.....	182	11,128,554	3,572	3,932,738	5,956,252	12,698,905
100,000 to 200,000.....	130	19,056,347	4,367	5,067,426	9,794,149	18,534,706
200,000 to 500,000.....	109	30,787,736	6,647	8,068,900	18,490,615	33,680,639
500,000 to 1,000,000....	54	40,775,873	6,371	8,259,336	23,092,025	39,018,996
1,000,000 to 5,000,000...	33	80,945,065	9,233	12,798,463	35,486,914	61,260,407
5,000,000 or over.....	4	64,129,136	5,579	7,876,065	27,156,252	43,961,995
Totals, British Columbia	1,785	264,615,506	42,213	52,044,823	127,196,430	225,585,499

Section 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1938

In Prince Edward Island the predominant agricultural and fishery resources make butter and cheese, fish curing and packing, and stock and poultry foods, the leading manufactures of the Province. Printing and publishing is also an important industry in this Province. Nova Scotia is renowned for its coal mines and its fisheries, but it has also extensive forests and agricultural lands and is favoured with easy access by sea to the high-grade iron ore supply of Newfoundland. These resources give rise to its leading manufactures of primary iron and steel, fish curing and packing, pulp and paper, railway rolling-stock, butter and cheese, and sawmills. The forests of New Brunswick give a leading place to its pulp and paper and saw-milling industries, although manufactures of fish and agricultural products add to the varied output of the Province.

2.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Maritime Provinces, 1938

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ploy- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Butter and cheese.....	29	370,684	111	77,091	685,837	854,649
2 Fish curing and packing.....	78	180,525	256	63,345	454,582	607,276
3 Printing and publishing.....	4	245,045	100	90,022	26,677	172,335
4 Foods, stock and poultry.....	3	75,981	22	22,928	85,224	134,997
5 Castings and forgings.....	3	337,505	53	44,879	25,050	133,100
6 Bread and other bakery products.	12	111,218	49	27,262	76,486	132,365
7 Sawmills.....	52	128,438	85	21,235	59,247	116,180
8 All other leading industries ²	5	369,065	110	75,576	720,722	916,667
Totals, Leading Industries..	186	1,818,461	786	422,333	2,133,825	3,067,569
Totals, All Industries.....	229	2,652,783	1,041	582,725	2,379,543	3,570,667
NOVA SCOTIA						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Primary iron and steel.....	6	18,746,845	2,222	2,901,124	5,708,404	11,183,267
2 Fish curing and packing.....	155	3,757,847	1,933	1,116,541	4,149,085	6,471,510
3 Pulp and paper.....	5	14,327,943	743	1,109,588	1,781,116	5,933,523
4 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	3,212,912	387	430,190	1,991,472	3,246,033
5 Butter and cheese.....	29	1,227,761	333	333,567	2,089,203	3,013,284
6 Sawmills.....	452	1,614,335	1,515	516,368	1,492,977	2,560,788
7 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	10	2,260,481	841	670,854	1,072,185	2,320,268
8 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	3	2,156,981	814	588,665	389,253	2,070,596
9 Printing and publishing.....	33	1,967,791	723	839,045	368,959	1,970,068
10 Bread and other bakery products	83	906,783	497	381,567	1,035,627	1,876,937
11 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	7	4,055,975	534	665,504	354,465	1,559,747
12 Fertilizers.....	3	769,423	98	95,197	788,051	1,141,643
13 Castings and forgings.....	10	1,785,792	509	535,364	421,013	1,076,009
14 All other leading industries ²	5	18,599,673	1,195	1,753,249	10,921,147	16,771,520
Totals, Leading Industries..	804	75,390,542	12,344	11,986,823	33,062,957	61,195,193
Totals, All Industries.....	1,102	91,393,782	16,810	15,570,669	39,703,367	74,860,605
NEW BRUNSWICK						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	6	37,650,162	2,379	3,027,321	5,990,004	14,297,334
2 Sawmills.....	292	4,594,333	2,256	1,306,935	3,150,814	5,414,051
3 Coffee, tea and spices.....	5	1,644,500	256	301,012	2,534,901	3,464,593
4 Fish curing and packing.....	118	2,557,521	825	351,796	1,606,220	2,557,617
5 Butter and cheese.....	34	1,086,234	275	233,661	1,421,635	1,960,420
6 Bread and other bakery products	87	909,135	481	360,930	915,238	1,653,584
7 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	9	1,348,849	632	434,617	824,321	1,641,805
8 Slaughtering and meat packing...	6	618,500	173	258,270	1,393,504	1,631,204
9 Fertilizers.....	3	1,068,839	83	118,111	1,118,615	1,444,951
10 Printing and publishing.....	24	1,701,837	502	592,844	250,975	1,159,512
11 Heating and cooking apparatus...	3	1,191,013	403	467,085	359,357	1,128,655
12 All other leading industries ²	6	11,720,960	2,358	2,682,012	6,957,654	11,676,480
Totals, Leading Industries..	593	66,091,883	19,623	10,134,594	26,523,238	48,030,206
Totals, All Industries.....	826	81,965,576	13,967	13,177,238	31,578,262	58,570,952

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity.

² Individual statistics cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry. Such industries are: in Prince Edward Island, cotton and jute bags, slaughtering and meat packing, fertilizers, and sheet-metal products; in Nova Scotia, sugar refineries, wire and wire goods, coke and gas, and petroleum products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, railway rolling-stock, and cotton yarn and cloth.

Section 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1938

Among the assets of Quebec, which have tended to develop manufacturing industries in the Province, may be mentioned its natural resources of forests, water powers, minerals, and agricultural lands, and also its geographic position astride the St. Lawrence estuary permitting sea-going shipping to reach its main centres of population. Added to these natural advantages, there is a stable and industrious population, which is an important factor in industries such as textiles, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., where a large labour force is required.

The most notable change among the manufactures of Quebec in recent years has been the development of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry. This industry first appeared among the forty leading industries of the Province in nineteenth place in 1927; it has been in second place since 1935. The petroleum-refining industry has also expanded and risen in importance during the same period; it was in twenty-sixth place in 1927 and ninth in 1938.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by comparison with the industry throughout Canada. The Quebec section of the industry, in addition to supplying 9 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished 48 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 tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 86 p.c., the value of women's factory clothing 68 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products.

3.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1938

Industry	Estab-	Capital	Em-	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	lish-ments		ploy-ees			
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Pulp and paper.....	44	310,894,280	15,493	20,488,451	34,195,721	88,990,115
2 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	4	52,102,452	2,524	3,677,237	51,757,370	78,954,445
3 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	15	42,024,005	11,661	9,305,834	21,851,591	39,568,088
4 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes....	57	50,890,999	6,711	6,355,297	19,750,022	39,156,515
5 Clothing, women's factory.....	337	16,827,754	13,320	11,057,586	22,207,840	39,113,490
6 Railway rolling-stock.....	11	38,078,145	8,595	12,359,723	22,943,973	37,874,224
7 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	211	19,798,860	11,237	9,164,838	21,029,109	36,702,455
8 Butter and cheese.....	1,179	16,753,114	5,076	3,610,051	26,455,686	33,468,909
9 Petroleum products.....	8	25,139,180	1,046	1,915,626	24,977,619	31,354,925
10 Slaughtering and meat packing...	29	9,072,967	2,048	2,340,863	26,043,908	31,148,807
11 Boots and shoes, leather.....	131	13,734,381	10,266	7,393,869	11,443,289	22,266,642
12 Bread and other bakery products...	981	13,003,642	6,012	5,394,340	10,448,130	21,115,591
13 Electrical apparatus and supplies..	27	22,905,949	5,215	6,449,159	8,407,807	20,937,284
14 Sawmills.....	1,833	19,676,396	8,218	3,996,537	11,510,175	19,887,902
15 Silk and artificial silk.....	19	19,965,856	5,806	5,381,241	6,739,201	17,313,788
16 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	54	17,380,930	7,123	5,635,732	7,729,260	16,982,227
17 Flour and feed mills.....	191	5,626,017	697	832,051	12,518,866	15,673,078
18 Breweries.....	8	28,889,241	2,075	3,194,221	6,720,072	15,568,193
19 Printing and publishing.....	73	12,733,314	4,807	6,137,692	3,526,388	14,523,252
20 Machinery.....	36	19,740,724	4,027	4,993,541	4,836,601	14,366,089
21 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	56	9,701,875	3,400	2,864,228	6,776,558	12,670,642
22 Miscellaneous chemical products..	41	16,502,946	2,603	2,993,549	4,702,741	12,466,930
23 Sheet-metal products.....	33	13,270,581	2,290	2,547,276	6,625,583	11,673,188
24 Rubber goods (including footwear)	14	11,176,046	3,597	3,021,636	4,345,463	11,584,648
25 Aerated and mineral waters.....	145	7,885,181	1,764	1,917,786	3,401,485	11,013,490
26 Coke and gas products.....	4	11,961,459	637	1,034,256	3,244,626	10,103,372
27 Paints, pigments and varnishes..	27	11,752,125	1,288	1,915,227	4,788,029	9,393,346
28 Printing and bookbinding.....	379	11,239,560	3,555	4,038,645	3,231,197	9,305,095
29 Primary iron and steel.....	14	12,683,812	2,425	2,943,864	3,181,820	8,418,130
30 Foods, miscellaneous.....	47	4,060,393	751	808,238	3,836,203	8,295,295
31 Brass and copper products.....	29	7,406,370	1,421	1,757,966	5,016,788	8,287,418
32 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	66	8,918,040	1,503	2,021,163	2,578,149	8,151,096
33 Castings and forgings.....	54	11,988,138	2,390	2,429,525	3,364,837	7,846,583
34 Boxes and bags, paper.....	40	6,267,546	1,925	1,709,637	4,099,397	7,399,579
35 Fur goods.....	135	5,213,396	1,570	1,818,931	4,747,296	7,378,162
36 Distilleries.....	5	10,000,550	654	768,497	3,010,286	6,868,758
37 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	63	6,308,291	1,736	1,112,457	4,566,819	6,809,209
38 Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.....	8	9,277,312	1,105	1,392,841	3,059,682	6,620,132
39 Furniture.....	90	7,423,762	2,750	2,432,247	2,750,980	6,509,011
40 Coffee, tea and spices.....	18	2,509,636	464	582,647	4,358,483	6,162,033
Totals, Forty² Leading Industries.....	6,516	940,785,225	169,785	169,794,505	436,779,050	812,312,136
Totals, All Industries.....	8,655	1,146,235,084	214,397	213,390,084	518,430,815	983,123,599
Percentages of forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the Province.....	75.3	82.1	79.2	79.6	84.2	82.6

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 354.

² 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.

Section 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1938

The gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario in 1938 represented about 51 p.c. of the total for the whole Dominion, while that of Quebec amounted to about 29 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario, 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. 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 roughly equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The geographic position of Ontario on the Great Lakes waterway system, by means of which the iron ore of Minnesota and the coal of Pennsylvania are readily accessible, has resulted in a greater development of the iron and steel industries in this Province than in any other. The Province is endowed with a wide range of natural resources of forests, minerals, water powers, and agriculture. Its large population and central position in Canada, with excellent water and rail transportation facilities to other parts of the country, have encouraged industrial development. Other factors in this development have been proximity to one of the most densely populated sections of the United States and the establishment within the Province of branch factories of United States industries, as in automobile manufacturing.

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 as automobiles, electrical equipment, machinery, agricultural implements, primary iron and steel, etc. This resulted in a lowering of the manufacturing production of the whole Province relatively to that of other provinces less affected by these influences. Since 1933, however, these industries in general have made good recovery, and Ontario, which accounted for 49 p.c. of the gross value of all products manufactured in the Dominion in 1933, had by 1938 increased the relative value to 51.3 p.c.

Outstanding among industries in which Ontario was pre-eminent, was that of automobile manufacturing, which was carried on practically in this Province alone. Other important industries in which the Province led, with the percentage which the production of each bore to that of the Dominion in 1938, were as follows: agricultural implements, 96 p.c.; leather tanneries, 87 p.c.; rubber goods, 81 p.c.; furniture, 59 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 70 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 76 p.c.; castings and forgings, 66 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 64 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 54 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 60 p.c.; sheet-metal products, 59 p.c.; biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, and chocolate 58 p.c.; coke and gas products, 56 p.c.; brass and copper products, 65 p.c.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1938

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ploy-ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	7	96,107,230	6,146	10,023,908	102,982,091	166,012,623
2 Automobiles.....	7	54,173,682	14,008	19,786,423	72,041,319	110,207,173
3 Slaughtering and meat packing...	65	23,467,792	5,145	7,114,438	66,057,758	79,197,442
4 Electrical apparatus and supplies..	136	73,524,692	14,908	18,247,713	27,106,345	68,249,332
5 Flour and feed mills.....	644	24,035,889	3,189	3,223,184	53,155,870	66,763,154
6 Pulp and paper.....	37	174,219,617	9,637	14,280,151	24,619,850	60,946,197
7 Butter and cheese.....	958	27,061,412	7,542	7,629,975	40,128,992	54,859,365
8 Rubber goods,(including footwear)	34	53,636,642	9,252	11,017,428	19,940,090	49,402,686

¹ See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 354.

4.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1938—concluded

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ploy-ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
9 Primary iron and steel.....	25	66,698,135	7,960	11,756,505	15,380,617	38,116,667
10 Bread and other bakery products.	1,317	22,785,257	10,886	10,903,709	17,796,766	37,390,971
11 Automobile supplies.....	64	26,775,145	7,602	9,009,152	18,898,660	36,180,099
12 Fruit and vegetable preparations..	170	35,208,434	5,781	4,390,343	19,840,134	33,419,017
13 Machinery.....	146	41,202,618	7,197	9,055,808	12,573,430	32,710,450
14 Hosiery and knitted goods.....	102	31,453,278	11,709	9,615,407	13,963,928	29,501,278
15 Petroleum products.....	13	19,424,451	2,019	3,362,952	24,136,319	29,442,712
16 Printing and publishing.....	294	23,271,712	7,767	11,919,191	6,567,729	29,326,857
17 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	57	22,052,598	6,161	6,399,006	12,411,784	28,869,732
18 Sheet-metal products.....	84	28,433,949	4,888	5,698,641	14,940,889	27,510,158
19 Castings and forgings.....	109	29,753,969	6,890	8,282,211	8,975,465	23,260,519
20 Coke and gas products.....	19	53,075,006	2,375	3,525,221	9,786,594	22,241,322
21 Tobacco processing and packing.	10	7,136,704	2,150	1,746,381	18,142,475	21,339,920
22 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	120	13,408,519	7,650	7,540,555	10,957,433	21,281,307
23 Railway rolling-stock.....	15	20,680,610	3,807	5,243,074	12,147,845	21,115,612
24 Printing and bookbinding.....	568	22,166,406	7,030	8,508,166	7,980,408	21,102,890
25 Agricultural implements.....	27	62,727,807	6,151	7,260,024	9,284,995	20,517,081
26 Brass and copper products.....	81	14,141,438	3,165	3,890,160	10,374,685	17,885,982
27 Boxes and bags, paper.....	88	14,093,323	3,895	4,345,926	10,260,261	17,455,211
28 Leather tanneries.....	33	20,824,037	3,235	3,557,934	10,882,289	17,061,438
29 Breweries.....	26	18,321,437	2,016	3,119,530	6,384,664	15,880,839
30 Medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- parations.....	91	13,193,756	2,578	3,461,185	5,512,743	15,093,340
31 Clothing, women's factory.....	220	3,003,059	5,410	4,929,256	7,914,663	14,928,282
32 Soaps and washing compounds....	48	9,905,572	1,656	2,203,775	7,818,499	14,872,553
33 Acids, alkalies and salts.....	14	22,708,825	1,718	2,864,002	3,528,796	14,707,708
34 Sawmills.....	670	19,940,747	4,915	3,618,250	8,306,525	14,432,476
35 Cotton yarn and cloth.....	17	14,722,258	5,094	4,277,221	6,607,439	14,037,345
36 Distilleries.....	8	20,056,991	937	1,406,385	3,476,101	14,012,460
37 Furniture.....	198	16,439,697	6,230	5,722,145	5,848,379	13,989,509
38 Boots and shoes, leather.....	64	10,079,069	5,101	4,569,048	6,885,154	13,640,204
39 Hardware and tools.....	107	20,283,748	4,388	4,794,341	4,055,947	13,019,835
40 Miscellaneous paper products.....	76	12,614,462	2,280	2,821,723	7,002,756	12,868,675
Totals, Forty Leading Industries	6,799	1,287,809,973	230,468	271,140,477	744,676,687	1,352,850,421
Totals, All Industries.....	9,883	1,676,896,175	311,274	362,351,277	909,958,721	1,712,496,421
Percentages of forty leading indus- tries to totals of all industries in the Province.....	68.7	76.8	74.4	74.8	81.8	79.0

¹ See footnote 1, Table 2, p. 354.

Section 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1938

The leading industries of these Provinces are those based on their agricultural resources—their grain-growing, cattle-raising, and dairying areas. Next in importance, generally, are industries serving the resident population, such as bread and baking, printing and publishing, etc. The extensive railway services require large shops for the maintenance of rolling-stock. The widespread use of motor vehicles and power machinery on farms has given rise to petroleum refineries in each province. The greatly increased production of crude petroleum in Alberta seems likely to lead to further development of the refining industry. Manitoba, as the early commercial centre of the prairies, has had a greater industrial development than either of the other provinces. Its natural resources of accessible water powers, forests, and, more recently, minerals, have given rise to quite a diversification of industrial production.

Considering the three Provinces as an economic group, slaughtering and meat packing had the largest gross production in 1938, amounting to \$52,419,000, followed by flour milling with \$38,181,000, and butter and cheese with \$27,504,000. These three industries for the processing of the agricultural products of the Provinces accounted for 42 p.c. of their total manufacturing production.

5.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1933

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
MANITOBA						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	9	6,793,916	1,798	2,377,582	18,769,779	24,536,019
2 Railway rolling-stock.....	4	14,404,117	4,236	5,572,686	6,167,728	12,189,152
3 Butter and cheese.....	85	4,360,404	1,280	1,573,868	7,034,248	10,261,844
4 Flour and feed mills.....	42	4,357,417	504	498,331	7,749,925	9,287,085
5 Printing and publishing.....	81	3,439,562	1,171	1,639,066	705,130	4,004,462
6 Bread and other bakery products.	139	2,628,676	1,113	1,058,869	1,915,183	3,799,977
7 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	30	1,828,109	1,257	936,444	2,371,400	3,681,805
8 Printing and bookbinding.....	85	3,937,066	1,195	1,428,346	1,136,072	3,057,433
9 Coffee, tea and spices.....	10	1,765,004	205	255,889	2,000,255	2,545,149
10 Malt and malt products.....	4	3,210,398	113	219,796	1,439,469	2,513,020
11 Breweries.....	6	2,461,546	362	624,388	786,606	2,506,869
12 Clothing, women's factory.....	24	933,754	810	686,464	1,420,651	2,311,905
13 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	20	1,585,197	529	480,817	978,322	2,206,851
14 Aerated and mineral waters.....	22	1,178,289	289	354,921	510,429	1,898,464
15 Bags, cotton and jute.....	4	1,548,081	164	197,326	1,476,770	1,871,539
16 Petroleum products.....	5	771,969	100	99,530	1,044,062	1,659,986
17 Boxes and bags, paper.....	7	1,186,727	284	327,752	946,714	1,598,219
18 Fur goods.....	39	1,161,413	421	412,570	855,324	1,494,254
19 Primary iron and steel.....	4	1,818,738	371	482,560	395,185	1,473,903
20 Mattresses and springs.....	4	1,163,357	335	375,898	669,106	1,449,668
21 Paints, pigments and varnishes...	5	1,395,893	211	258,757	664,937	1,290,171
22 Sheet metal products.....	10	1,808,284	350	360,826	582,286	1,241,286
23 Medicinal and pharmaceutical pre- parations.....	7	1,123,091	134	150,148	426,465	1,097,553
24 Sawmills.....	82	1,323,172	470	312,836	401,220	1,086,538
25 All other leading industries ²	6	22,551,535	896	1,311,275	12,026,396	15,126,250
Totals, Leading Industries.....	734	88,735,715	18,598	21,996,945	72,473,662	114,189,392
Totals, All Industries.....	1,072	114,367,743	23,507	27,195,923	80,447,740	131,770,280
SASKATCHEWAN						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Flour and feed mills.....	60	9,197,959	542	682,135	14,671,717	16,889,043
2 Petroleum products.....	12	4,094,938	410	616,655	6,660,841	9,389,608
3 Butter and cheese.....	68	3,763,705	850	954,666	5,425,982	7,744,601
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	8	2,336,170	567	790,854	5,194,482	6,553,636
5 Printing and publishing.....	132	2,368,353	892	1,149,891	466,066	2,345,143
6 Bread and other bakery products.	136	1,910,596	597	497,104	1,165,135	2,169,500
7 Breweries.....	5	2,404,320	186	251,749	597,390	1,714,968
8 Aerated and mineral waters.....	22	695,140	145	139,316	246,558	672,533
9 Sawmills.....	71	605,291	382	203,364	246,449	651,288
10 Planing mills.....	16	842,959	173	135,110	203,621	404,487
11 All other leading industries ²	3	5,565,717	594	753,457	7,732,435	10,316,072
Totals, Leading Industries.....	533	33,785,148	5,338	6,174,301	42,610,676	58,850,879
Totals, All Industries.....	678	38,364,021	6,123	6,988,061	43,437,556	61,027,853
ALBERTA						
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Slaughtering and meat packing...	11	7,963,518	1,809	2,480,961	16,362,347	21,329,348
2 Flour and feed mills.....	90	5,814,298	685	787,416	9,698,550	12,005,097
3 Butter and cheese.....	108	4,261,992	1,013	1,046,671	6,924,847	9,497,622
4 Petroleum products.....	14	3,698,938	410	631,463	6,056,105	9,101,782
5 Bread and other bakery products.	176	2,283,169	833	821,234	1,810,257	3,513,599
6 Railway rolling-stock.....	3	7,032,410	1,358	1,737,872	1,669,471	3,499,144
7 Printing and publishing.....	87	3,048,325	812	1,189,262	459,070	2,741,900
8 Breweries.....	5	3,649,202	236	399,043	1,024,798	2,622,617
9 Sawmills.....	146	2,000,678	1,051	582,015	672,521	1,720,550
10 Clothing, men's factory (including furnishings).....	5	899,347	348	311,938	614,895	1,182,533
11 Printing and bookbinding.....	53	1,509,396	435	511,839	324,376	1,085,067
12 All other leading industries ²	6	10,784,247	749	832,816	4,114,223	7,554,462
Totals, Leading Industries.....	704	52,945,520	9,739	11,332,530	49,731,460	75,853,721
Totals, All Industries.....	970	69,192,348	12,684	14,367,789	54,345,594	86,675,500

¹ See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 354.² Other leading industries, individual statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: Manitoba, pulp and paper, bridge and structural steel work, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and coke and gas products; Saskatchewan, cotton and jute bags, automobiles, and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining; Alberta, malt and malt products, sugar refining, wood preservation, and glass products.

Section 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia,* 1938

British Columbia was, in 1938, the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion with 6·8 p.c. of the total production. The rich forests have given the wood industries a pre-eminence in the Province. Sawmilling, in 1938, accounted for 21 p.c. of the manufacturing production of the Province and for 51 p.c. of the total value of sawmill output in the Dominion. Further emphasizing the importance of the forests in the industrial life of the Province, the pulp and paper industry ranked third. Second in importance was fish curing and packing, based principally on the estuarial salmon fisheries. British Columbia accounted for 63 p.c. of the total production of this industry in Canada. The varied resources of the Province and its position on the Pacific Coast have resulted in a wide diversification of its manufactures.

6.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of the Province of British Columbia,¹ 1938

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ²
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
1 Sawmills.....	275	38,928,923	12,290	14,787,524	26,948,318	46,986,133
2 Fish curing and packing.....	75	15,065,019	1,670	1,897,181	10,449,196	17,705,321
3 Pulp and paper.....	6	47,437,265	2,416	3,300,710	3,871,231	12,004,843
4 Slaughtering and meat packing...	12	5,605,359	885	1,170,565	9,133,385	10,710,098
5 Petroleum products.....	5	4,471,163	317	601,693	7,717,605	9,178,542
6 Bread and other bakery products.	300	3,488,343	1,891	1,965,491	3,283,703	6,882,809
7 Butter and cheese.....	38	3,596,102	856	1,079,406	3,890,817	5,998,649
8 Fruit and vegetable preparations.	62	5,691,711	1,212	980,615	3,890,179	5,717,474
9 Printing and publishing.....	78	4,981,595	1,629	2,513,907	1,045,568	5,499,961
10 Sheet metal products.....	21	7,301,797	527	662,202	3,376,740	5,181,719
11 Coffee, tea and spices.....	12	2,013,502	239	260,335	3,626,326	4,568,469
12 Planing mills, sash and door fac-tories.....	55	3,553,643	1,218	1,315,022	2,052,261	4,181,381
13 Fertilizers.....	4	9,141,710	471	679,334	2,046,124	3,886,296
14 Breweries.....	11	5,856,314	329	531,539	1,198,719	3,130,328
15 Foods, stock and poultry.....	34	1,894,736	204	335,205	1,840,733	2,519,861
16 Miscellaneous paper products.....	10	1,561,150	292	356,892	1,733,953	2,476,821
17 Coke and gas products.....	4	12,830,524	329	463,425	796,914	2,476,227
18 Shipbuilding and repairs.....	17	6,540,662	749	1,078,991	770,296	2,376,721
19 Furniture.....	58	1,721,879	824	806,761	928,552	2,183,934
20 Boxes, wooden.....	21	1,521,414	659	657,797	1,037,043	2,088,182
21 Miscellaneous chemical products..	9	1,835,481	220	361,575	625,121	1,788,348
22 Acids, alkalis and salts.....	3	786,165	218	323,077	364,699	1,765,723
23 Printing and bookbinding.....	107	2,083,011	707	803,235	579,648	1,692,751
24 Paints, pigments and varnishes...	8	1,710,240	196	275,760	581,847	1,372,772
25 Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	32	973,450	413	388,556	629,760	1,344,258
26 Castings and forgings.....	28	1,655,025	484	623,427	320,664	1,280,892
27 Wire and wire goods.....	7	1,365,226	145	189,648	699,703	1,217,557
28 Boxes and bags, paper.....	8	793,056	191	222,728	577,561	1,125,979
29 All other leading industries ³	10	39,925,130	4,644	6,603,321	23,496,304	36,069,950
Totals, Leading Industries.....	1,310	234,329,595	36,325	45,236,422	117,513,020	203,411,999
Totals, All Industries.....	1,785	264,615,596	42,213	52,044,823	127,196,430	225,585,469
Percentages of leading industries to total of all industries in the Province.....	73·4	88·5	86·1	86·9	92·4	90·1

¹ Including Yukon. ² See footnote 1 to Table 2, p. 354. ³ Includes other leading industries statistics of which cannot be published because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry. Such industries are: condensed milk, sugar refineries, wood preservation, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, bridge and structural steel.

Section 6.—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.

* Including Yukon.

Table 7, 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 accounted for over 93·3 p.c. and 89·5 p.c., respectively, of the totals for those provinces, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportions fell to 67·6 p.c. and 70·3 p.c., respectively. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is confined largely to a few urban centres.

7.—Cities and Towns Each with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over \$1,000,000, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1938

NOTE.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the figures published in Table 9 since, in the table below, are included statistics of towns with fewer than three establishments and production of over \$1,000,000 each. It is not possible to publish this information without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

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	35	1,747,804	3,570,667	48·9
Nova Scotia.....	10	263	52,306,752	74,860,605	69·9
New Brunswick.....	9	262	38,545,849	58,570,952	65·8
Quebec.....	58	3,724	879,741,216	983,123,599	89·5
Ontario.....	103	6,561	1,597,883,962	1,712,496,421	93·3
Manitoba.....	6	731	109,861,281	131,770,280	83·4
Saskatchewan.....	4	238	47,864,774	61,027,853	78·4
Alberta.....	6	440	72,300,318	86,675,500	83·4
British Columbia.....	9	1,191	158,504,116	225,585,489	70·3
Totals.....	206	13,445	2,958,756,072	3,337,681,366	88·6

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-38

NOTE.—The dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry is included for the years prior to 1936.

City and Year	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal.....	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
	1935	2,346	382,332,791	94,612	89,934,540	201,022,033	383,547,072
	1936	2,372	389,225,593	95,420	96,705,020	228,676,144	427,270,916
	1937	2,474	415,816,451	105,931	112,652,112	281,407,645	511,481,054
	1938	2,469	409,578,419	103,254	111,431,966	253,277,569	474,534,092
Toronto.....	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
	1935	2,689	386,898,652	86,226	97,144,947	190,370,255	385,883,455
	1936	2,762	396,257,696	89,056	102,217,057	209,320,347	417,724,888
	1937	2,797	423,350,508	96,247	115,520,050	247,422,098	475,470,149
	1938	2,863	424,209,626	94,930	115,832,230	229,641,098	455,527,321
Hamilton.....	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
	1935	484	176,246,963	26,769	30,162,244	53,740,074	114,691,789
	1936	466	176,519,530	28,625	32,288,022	61,676,060	130,578,232
	1937	479	182,730,036	32,616	40,255,040	83,978,873	170,651,205
	1938	471	186,397,262	31,313	38,297,830	71,849,817	150,394,481

For footnote, see end of table, p. 361.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Six Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1933-38—concluded

City and Year	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	
Windsor.....	1933	247	66,398,372	10,212	10,719,819	25,752,258	49,359,245
	1934	251	63,066,481	11,926	15,057,327	43,208,280	76,487,032
	1935	236	64,298,564	15,227	20,714,545	64,062,711	104,908,197
	1936	214	66,934,274	15,613	21,180,684	59,871,643	104,556,881
	1937	228	77,750,511	18,650	26,919,449	78,667,058	136,896,194
	1938	224	79,940,995	17,732	26,088,439	67,680,572	125,833,355
Vancouver.....	1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	25,588,106	55,160,883
	1934	773	84,254,515	13,206	13,595,812	34,258,919	63,475,103
	1935	811	83,594,899	15,683	16,789,590	39,863,397	73,981,872
	1936	807	83,199,508	16,397	18,479,302	47,394,136	87,581,068
	1937	824	85,851,189	17,641	20,783,032	53,139,109	95,717,017
	1938	842	91,714,005	17,968	21,700,941	52,178,629	91,607,637
Winnipeg.....	1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,230
	1934	612	75,513,530	15,745	15,985,206	31,761,326	60,860,444
	1935	616	71,837,683	16,649	17,568,803	36,825,174	67,217,042
	1936	594	71,757,177	16,673	18,060,555	40,822,725	73,316,055
	1937	622	72,419,041	17,284	19,687,511	45,498,865	80,108,696
	1938	634	68,339,544	17,153	19,811,744	43,319,595	78,029,078

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity. For cost of fuel and electricity in 1938, see Table 9.

9.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, Each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1938

Province and Municipality	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	35	1,457,810	404	335,358	28,954	1,063,340	1,747,804
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney.....	32	25,609,257	2,534	3,357,812	1,360,497	6,987,246	15,253,976
Halifax.....	95	13,627,166	3,128	3,393,361	237,745	5,501,335	12,451,634
Dartmouth.....	12	4,246,140	374	458,747	151,251	3,343,257	5,237,005
Liverpool.....	7	11,907,582	570	893,869	692,769	1,514,239	5,128,060
Trenton.....	3	4,672,147	806	938,406	164,486	2,939,186	5,062,133
Truro.....	23	3,345,002	1,112	875,829	57,961	1,740,859	3,339,467
Yarmouth.....	28	2,373,601	594	402,640	63,860	734,659	1,633,297
Windsor.....	15	1,052,681	369	262,301	26,979	1,013,549	1,552,658
New Glasgow.....	23	1,804,764	592	576,916	108,192	592,245	1,482,274
Amherst.....	25	1,926,974	563	427,082	54,039	540,267	1,166,248
New Brunswick—							
Saint John.....	127	19,658,699	3,017	3,156,836	363,099	10,969,980	17,643,984
Moncton.....	46	5,927,458	1,801	2,163,561	161,540	3,781,320	6,524,700
Edmundston.....	11	5,741,310	660	813,872	516,083	1,866,561	4,068,953
Bathurst.....	11	8,570,065	656	845,784	364,762	1,370,360	3,419,933
St. Stephen.....	13	1,678,241	533	447,354	37,380	1,002,879	1,860,878
Fredericton.....	24	1,406,630	435	354,164	33,048	688,307	1,397,161
Milltown.....	4	1,071,628	538	411,850	55,533	704,267	1,284,448
Newcastle.....	14	1,221,878	325	222,251	10,070	925,395	1,194,261
Sackville.....	12	1,300,218	424	456,794	22,674	376,289	1,151,531
Quebec—							
Montreal.....	2,469	409,578,419	103,254	111,431,966	7,599,905	253,277,569	474,534,092
Montreal East.....	11	43,354,716	1,894	2,712,448	2,056,168	47,824,567	58,358,311
Quebec.....	304	48,605,791	9,865	8,697,239	1,437,103	15,270,798	31,688,961
Three Rivers.....	54	55,642,889	5,572	5,802,258	2,907,181	10,305,696	24,275,208

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel, and electricity.

9.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, Each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1938—continued

Province and Municipality	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.						
Quebec—concluded							
Sherbrooke.....	79	22,063,224	5,497	5,247,519	3,965,574	6,848,569	16,270,815
La Salle.....	10	18,225,790	1,236	1,586,665	1,072,786	7,825,195	15,384,273
Drummondville.....	28	17,736,717	4,243	4,291,269	638,604	4,183,351	13,662,757
Lachine.....	32	17,973,384	2,850	4,221,553	433,373	4,929,240	13,317,992
Shawinigan Falls.....	25	35,919,263	2,978	3,379,049	1,624,849	4,910,933	12,514,308
Hull.....	45	13,553,017	2,495	2,673,538	556,298	6,550,223	12,056,914
Granby.....	34	11,230,680	2,970	2,445,692	170,265	4,520,395	10,584,173
St. Hyacinthe.....	56	9,966,144	3,722	2,687,084	223,358	5,466,032	10,062,289
St. Johns.....	41	10,435,108	2,952	2,716,523	266,672	3,853,501	9,414,979
Magog.....	18	7,286,666	1,709	1,445,577	259,191	6,847,240	9,274,623
Valleyfield.....	29	10,206,927	2,742	2,209,143	319,607	3,942,887	7,963,888
St. Jérôme.....	33	7,481,588	2,044	1,575,828	115,428	2,654,943	6,735,335
Outremont.....	14	5,070,833	676	829,377	37,823	2,716,588	5,723,928
Belœil.....	11	4,368,777	462	676,852	84,974	2,523,233	5,585,368
Grand Mère.....	17	16,732,444	1,533	1,364,136	574,984	2,173,194	5,461,252
Westmount.....	10	2,102,069	988	1,333,821	85,238	1,671,669	4,422,189
Kenogami.....	3	15,371,230	891	1,130,734	566,911	1,577,717	4,339,120
La Tuque.....	14	13,006,866	810	964,647	294,235	2,157,659	4,277,450
Victoriaville.....	24	3,527,674	1,366	1,180,918	57,414	1,491,991	3,445,170
Buckingham.....	11	8,849,231	538	654,026	615,704	1,191,658	3,105,872
Windsor.....	11	6,691,366	609	700,283	224,779	1,298,720	3,058,723
Louiseville.....	12	2,617,339	939	715,474	88,136	1,842,701	2,863,443
St. Laurent.....	14	3,328,373	852	840,589	75,688	1,532,039	2,823,221
Brownsburg.....	5	2,538,589	619	787,273	27,461	990,245	2,781,549
Joliette.....	39	1,772,751	894	638,470	82,550	1,171,944	2,478,821
Cowansville.....	14	2,737,931	834	723,482	63,937	1,018,906	2,245,921
East Angus.....	7	4,905,926	497	639,525	296,074	1,008,616	2,191,623
Farnham.....	12	3,652,986	656	506,494	84,750	1,066,112	2,146,826
Montmagny.....	20	2,889,405	857	637,405	41,441	1,038,135	2,140,474
Lachute.....	9	4,154,714	666	542,694	24,225	991,033	1,973,535
Beauharnois.....	11	3,552,120	503	528,893	74,789	953,592	1,943,004
Coaticook.....	18	2,106,206	705	442,423	28,575	1,120,625	1,888,905
St. Pierre.....	8	3,755,996	643	954,789	111,504	585,627	1,875,600
Dolbeau.....	5	11,818,702	299	445,323	455,812	545,304	1,849,200
Plessisville.....	14	1,330,187	547	405,357	19,281	1,056,103	1,842,669
Longueuil.....	11	1,348,388	453	479,073	13,993	562,364	1,393,281
Cap de la Madeleine.....	13	699,632	328	237,635	16,350	819,704	1,371,384
Jonquière.....	12	1,746,135	298	369,016	87,133	627,722	1,331,258
Acton Vale.....	11	1,036,368	490	306,028	29,399	561,989	1,249,137
Berthier.....	7	5,253,346	258	185,170	50,951	623,157	1,229,927
Rock Island.....	11	1,247,400	432	341,617	27,162	362,057	1,208,605
Lauzon.....	5	1,717,001	307	412,483	30,322	662,432	1,168,286
Rimouski.....	12	2,090,777	395	175,634	2,770	635,261	1,160,633
Ste. Thérèse.....	17	1,323,725	402	311,470	26,081	523,400	1,095,023
St. Rémi.....	9	956,968	185	146,177	22,402	672,095	1,032,383
Verdun.....	25	685,071	281	231,250	13,099	537,053	1,013,584
Ontario—							
Toronto.....	2,863	424,209,626	94,930	115,832,230	6,662,645	229,641,098	455,527,321
Hamilton.....	471	186,397,262	31,313	38,297,830	4,960,573	71,849,817	150,394,481
Windsor.....	224	79,940,995	17,732	26,088,439	1,725,413	67,680,572	125,833,355
London.....	241	36,600,462	9,544	10,887,620	612,494	19,750,465	44,756,645
Kitchener.....	154	35,046,198	9,137	9,443,442	587,763	20,740,672	40,295,471
Oshawa.....	48	22,120,776	6,091	7,185,520	430,855	2,882,725	39,054,616
Peterborough.....	79	20,090,530	5,404	5,615,853	408,947	15,615,497	30,446,245
Ottawa.....	197	31,902,576	6,879	8,348,851	533,275	11,909,132	26,482,490
Brantford.....	112	38,225,310	6,774	7,016,225	554,096	12,737,117	26,123,543
Sarnia.....	44	16,755,912	2,949	4,251,229	1,213,309	18,621,378	24,723,186
New Toronto.....	21	26,708,450	2,849	4,175,393	476,801	10,908,838	22,930,601
St. Catharines.....	91	21,236,748	5,502	6,170,906	457,861	10,499,922	21,704,998
Niagara Falls.....	61	28,374,168	3,186	4,137,393	1,489,693	7,556,357	21,663,464
Sault Ste. Marie.....	45	42,698,393	2,941	4,290,182	1,563,485	6,994,095	17,154,813
Cornwall.....	44	25,189,648	5,175	5,042,802	889,263	5,906,224	15,802,752
Welland.....	50	26,210,181	3,658	4,114,069	851,928	6,824,702	15,256,566
Chatham.....	55	14,309,563	2,059	2,209,811	282,159	10,846,103	14,946,046
Guelph.....	86	12,566,487	3,995	3,928,998	335,589	6,721,615	14,040,728
Leamington.....	16	6,692,340	1,330	1,149,072	128,575	6,792,493	12,356,916
Galt.....	75	13,599,228	4,074	3,988,182	249,722	4,682,348	11,928,223
Thorold.....	18	12,154,561	1,447	2,326,888	1,257,144	4,699,537	11,607,482
Leaside.....	27	9,667,089	1,678	2,126,172	139,107	5,002,906	11,080,027

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

9.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, Each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and with Three or More Establishments, 1938—continued

Province and Municipality	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued							
Brockville.....	36	5,986,810	1,088	1,163,551	140,257	7,507,888	10,689,161
Woodstock.....	51	7,080,954	2,373	2,379,538	167,536	5,003,712	9,367,374
Fort William.....	37	27,436,063	1,413	2,152,492	908,740	4,272,936	8,900,225
Stratford.....	54	7,656,664	2,260	2,614,976	176,564	4,975,774	8,730,224
Simcoe.....	27	8,640,149	1,031	980,424	91,282	5,521,025	8,395,834
Kingston.....	56	8,648,663	1,740	1,732,376	158,769	3,565,426	7,861,129
Kapuskasing.....	5	33,987,042	881	1,523,428	476,030	2,528,191	7,783,912
Delhi.....	6	1,180,102	639	575,699	14,363	6,515,878	7,273,517
Preston.....	53	6,263,006	1,891	1,839,883	103,417	3,341,034	6,317,434
Merritton.....	11	5,918,818	984	1,334,925	233,109	3,417,785	6,110,980
Waterloo.....	41	9,166,976	1,482	1,515,021	106,019	2,631,086	5,909,340
Port Arthur.....	25	15,501,016	1,182	1,716,292	599,666	2,166,747	5,776,242
Owen Sound.....	49	5,812,805	1,604	1,485,345	89,605	2,369,271	4,936,982
Tillsonburg.....	20	1,938,793	629	586,931	64,990	3,890,759	4,890,594
Belleville.....	43	9,158,507	1,128	1,042,028	232,238	1,930,705	4,708,039
Chippewa.....	4	1,325,858	267	418,798	287,981	924,628	4,693,525
Goderich.....	15	2,004,152	320	318,931	87,891	3,281,295	4,247,384
Paris.....	20	4,964,357	1,187	967,702	106,846	1,971,757	4,123,910
Wallaceburg.....	17	3,903,344	1,052	1,239,260	268,315	1,777,187	4,121,506
Ingersoll.....	25	4,728,975	886	873,682	100,560	2,274,949	4,048,394
Amherstburg.....	10	3,582,974	355	530,247	352,090	695,781	3,932,126
Cardinal.....	3	3,678,946	477	590,579	141,814	1,989,970	3,678,301
Port Hope.....	28	3,370,242	821	909,679	94,952	1,575,653	3,607,944
Kenora.....	17	9,577,598	450	693,550	514,817	2,051,216	3,599,371
St. Thomas.....	41	2,840,000	1,070	1,058,868	82,590	1,725,415	3,568,681
Fort Erie.....	29	3,659,763	542	683,042	32,062	1,290,478	3,552,931
Trenton.....	22	3,527,922	773	704,197	140,080	2,043,464	3,462,314
Fort Frances.....	11	6,798,735	721	902,836	367,954	1,888,634	3,370,121
Petrolia.....	12	3,053,238	239	308,177	249,943	2,510,945	3,342,021
Weston.....	18	3,860,131	893	1,000,684	78,984	1,566,706	3,325,164
Newmarket.....	12	3,887,138	779	822,016	51,036	2,135,377	3,251,424
Fergus.....	15	2,307,134	776	822,116	40,410	1,379,557	3,175,584
Bowmanville.....	14	3,241,921	616	633,142	80,017	1,278,112	3,112,104
Kingsville.....	14	1,986,168	516	390,132	18,683	2,369,361	3,069,980
St. Marys.....	19	5,369,211	431	452,774	401,726	1,468,219	3,051,931
Perth.....	19	3,266,970	835	948,185	47,409	1,306,585	2,967,740
Orillia.....	36	3,589,701	935	896,909	70,096	1,258,188	2,967,018
Aylmer.....	13	1,205,998	166	133,120	39,530	1,795,546	2,861,997
Barrie.....	19	1,192,339	418	405,042	37,348	1,792,971	2,730,304
Hespeler.....	15	4,033,133	1,072	892,991	148,928	1,265,381	2,672,522
Gananoque.....	18	2,612,934	435	465,526	60,683	860,001	2,604,458
Pembroke.....	37	3,776,197	806	733,499	46,623	1,264,239	2,599,223
Georgetown.....	14	2,930,717	544	582,450	88,696	1,417,431	2,460,969
Brampton.....	22	1,890,126	792	787,225	29,106	1,249,204	2,458,775
Renfrew.....	23	2,516,511	720	671,275	62,935	1,084,450	2,348,240
Dunnville.....	20	3,630,086	743	733,897	40,395	1,243,521	2,333,081
Carleton Place.....	15	3,753,334	817	772,984	65,131	1,297,482	2,323,718
Cobourg.....	25	2,552,864	490	518,124	74,569	1,170,738	2,317,181
Sudbury.....	35	2,651,498	556	625,321	41,246	1,148,538	2,296,349
Dundas.....	18	3,088,807	732	865,325	40,421	1,037,855	2,233,671
Huntsville.....	10	2,185,575	295	254,222	24,382	1,417,023	2,224,821
Hawkesbury.....	9	2,734,853	556	619,964	272,883	1,020,261	2,066,072
Lindsay.....	32	1,858,409	533	486,214	60,711	922,402	1,958,597
Hanover.....	15	2,163,542	672	566,410	42,609	957,676	1,873,023
Midland.....	9	1,178,866	137	144,626	17,607	1,440,741	1,634,744
Aurora.....	8	1,757,384	403	398,409	28,151	1,171,555	1,628,720
Burlington.....	11	1,226,858	274	269,251	28,504	872,888	1,548,233
Humberstone.....	5	733,596	526	434,090	6,882	855,575	1,516,506
Collingwood.....	16	1,282,404	410	423,901	27,702	862,214	1,422,906
Tilbury.....	7	813,145	213	215,594	26,082	903,859	1,411,578
Timmins.....	22	1,801,089	415	427,449	32,740	677,896	1,405,254
Chesterville.....	4	729,345	65	63,490	25,622	985,167	1,349,028
Streetsville.....	8	390,516	104	131,166	14,446	1,048,562	1,332,788
Arnprior.....	16	2,208,841	271	304,321	38,547	521,273	1,268,024
Dryden.....	11	5,588,875	279	303,473	112,134	496,632	1,195,954
Grimsby.....	17	911,228	400	269,862	15,769	590,756	1,178,429
North Bay.....	23	1,210,544	306	315,792	24,764	540,698	1,167,293
Strathroy.....	15	907,071	229	180,905	16,813	757,543	1,131,269
Tavistock.....	10	353,436	168	116,533	12,991	918,785	1,117,445
Milton.....	14	1,548,504	312	265,127	91,347	379,370	1,112,880
Listowel.....	13	849,658	302	253,501	32,489	581,864	1,070,034

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

9.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities, Each with a Gross Production of \$1,000,000 or Over, and Three or More Establishments, 1938—concluded

Province and Municipality	Estab-lish-ments	Capital	Em-ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Value of Products ¹
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded							
Elmira.....	14	1,071,849	267	269,406	21,221	504,908	1,038,057
Oakville.....	18	994,648	382	383,865	20,014	507,532	1,028,284
Wingham.....	15	704,597	276	246,440	17,110	604,275	1,020,988
Napanee.....	18	1,093,770	287	249,695	35,654	503,638	1,014,882
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	634	68,339,544	17,153	19,811,774	1,450,340	43,319,595	78,029,078
St. Boniface.....	46	9,309,975	1,697	2,098,140	234,216	14,754,655	20,810,127
Transcona.....	3	6,777,225	1,643	2,254,605	192,711	3,399,668	6,144,482
Selkirk.....	8	2,206,032	403	535,622	149,712	726,208	1,893,499
Brandon.....	31	1,168,039	297	314,989	36,434	1,052,624	1,755,255
Portage la Prairie....	9	478,902	123	97,009	11,271	941,737	1,228,840
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	107	11,049,375	2,070	2,629,093	512,048	11,168,981	17,344,178
Moose Jaw.....	44	9,346,648	884	1,142,105	282,355	12,654,086	16,077,479
Saskatoon.....	69	6,488,519	1,080	1,368,016	199,406	8,696,182	11,819,437
Prince Albert.....	18	1,834,682	371	425,957	58,934	1,722,453	2,623,680
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	191	23,909,192	4,274	5,486,989	646,080	19,574,234	31,908,064
Edmonton.....	184	19,330,356	4,403	5,331,130	395,678	18,850,764	29,009,535
Medicine Hat.....	22	4,414,220	550	590,996	46,520	4,262,572	5,456,146
Lethbridge.....	33	1,876,946	440	496,651	42,698	1,323,335	2,831,350
Raymond.....	5	3,936,765	222	236,080	35,245	899,836	1,931,596
Redcliffe.....	5	1,809,850	284	312,028	50,657	564,660	1,163,627
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	842	91,714,005	17,968	21,700,941	1,369,051	52,178,629	91,607,637
New Westminster....	91	11,136,672	2,335	3,037,314	247,806	9,436,482	14,703,107
Victoria.....	145	9,385,973	2,220	2,722,765	203,126	3,757,232	8,696,852
Port Alberni.....	8	2,629,580	698	1,114,276	2,450	2,276,292	4,243,054
North Vancouver....	20	3,837,490	524	713,095	60,751	1,292,210	2,528,796
Prince Rupert.....	21	4,730,343	293	397,704	41,709	1,243,672	2,142,684
Kelowna.....	23	1,370,915	363	341,858	23,095	667,407	1,293,445
Nelson.....	24	1,471,916	297	367,492	28,374	537,757	1,239,743

¹ Net value is derived from gross value by deducting cost of materials, fuel and electricity.

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION

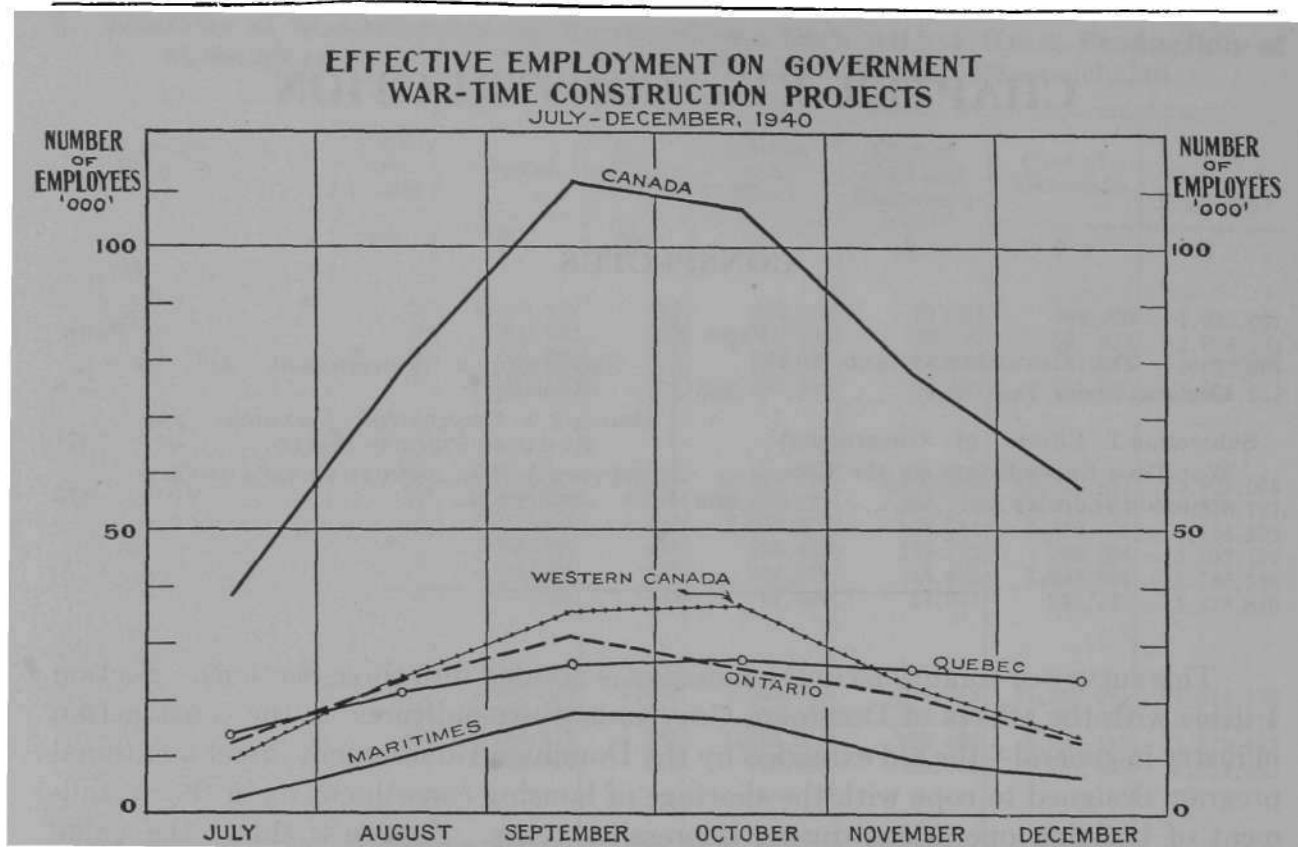
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This survey of conditions in the industry is divided into three Sections. Section 1 deals with the effects of Dominion Government expenditures on the construction industry in general—the aid extended by the Dominion Government under a national program designed to cope with the shortage of housing consequent upon the curtailment of building operations during depression years. Section 2 shows the value of construction contemplated, as shown by contracts awarded and building permits issued, to the end of 1940, and is therefore in the nature of a forecast of work still to be undertaken. Section 3 combines statistics of the Annual Census of Construction in summary form; these statistics cover the bulk of building and construction work actually completed to the end of 1939 and are comprehensive inasmuch as they include all types of construction dealt with in Sections 1 and 2 that were actually completed by the end of the year stated; they are not however all-inclusive as is pointed out at pp. 375-376.

Section 1.—The Government and the Construction Industry

Throughout the depression years of the early and middle 'thirties and even until the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the construction industry, always sensitive to the effects of general economic influences and characterized by alternate periods of prosperity and famine, suffered far more from the economic collapse of 1929 than other sections of industry. Inasmuch as there is scarcely a branch of Canada's internal economy that does not benefit directly or indirectly from activity in construction, and because the low level of current enterprise was felt to be due largely to lack of confidence, the Dominion Government, after 1934, did much to stimulate building by the encouragement of private enterprise. Loans made under the "Housing Acts" and the Home Improvement Plan between 1935 and the outbreak of war aggregated about \$100,000,000 which, of course, represented only a part of the capital actually spent, since the borrowers contributed large amounts on their own account. After the commencement of hostilities, there was no need for further support to private building enterprise, although the Government housing scheme was continued. It soon became evident that the Government's contribution to construction on account of the War effort, together with necessary industrial requirements, would quickly take up the slack that had accumulated, and that private construction would probably have to take a back place. This has already proved to be the case.



Subsection 1.—Effects of Government War-Time Expenditures on the Construction Industry

Construction arising out of Canada's War effort may be divided into the following groups:—

1. Construction of national defence projects.
2. The building of training schools for the "British Commonwealth Air Training Plan".
3. The erection of chemical and explosives plants.
4. The construction of new industrial plants and plant extensions, together with capital assistance to industries.
5. The provision of necessary housing incidental to 1, 3 and 4.

Contracts let under groups 1 and 2 are awarded by the Construction Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. The supervision of construction of aircraft factories and certain other plants, such as brass plants, optical goods factories and arsenals, is also carried out by that Branch. The supervision of purely defence projects is under the Department of National Defence—the planning and building of schools and airfields for the "British Commonwealth Air Training Plan" being directly under the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Department of National Defence also carries out certain construction work for defence projects carried on by day labour, and the Department of Transport awards contracts for, and supervises the building of, most of the paved runways for airfields, but materials in these two cases are purchased by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

The design and construction of chemical and explosives plants (3) is carried on under the supervision of the Allied War Supplies Corporation, a Government-owned company, set up for this purpose and financed by Government funds in the form of capital assistance. This company contracts with other firms, such as Defence Industries Limited (a subsidiary of Canadian Industries Limited), Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Canada Car and Foundry Company and others, for the

production of chemicals and explosives. Supervision of these projects is carried out jointly by the Allied War Supplies Corporation and the firm concerned.

In the case of new industrial plants and plant extensions (4), submissions for the building and equipping of these are made to the Department of Munitions and Supply, and, after approval by the Production and Construction Divisions of that Department, supervision is carried out jointly with the company concerned.

A Government-owned company named Wartime Housing Limited has been set up under the direction of the Department of Munitions and Supply to provide the necessary housing for employees of war-time industries where required (5).

The reflection of the work outlined for the above group in the annual statistics of the construction industry, does not become apparent for about a year after the completion of the projects and the compilation of the statistics. Therefore, the effects of Government construction undertaken between the outbreak of war and the end of 1940 will not be shown in the annual Census of Construction (see Section 3) until the 1942 Year Book is issued. For this reason, such estimates and forecasts as are available from departmental sources are included in this Section.

The figures so furnished by the Department of Munitions and Supply fall into two categories: defence projects proper, and aid to Canadian industries to enable them to cope with the greatly increased requirements of war conditions.

I.—CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS (COMMITMENTS) AWARDED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, JULY, 1939, TO DEC. 31, 1940

Project	Contracts Awarded		Work Performed		
	No.	\$	Started No.	Completed No.	Value \$
Defence—					
Air.....	630	69,945,033	97	53	56,094,000
Militia.....	95	14,249,765	98	1	14,250,000
Naval.....	28	959,965	28	26	960,000
TOTALS, DEFENCE.....	753	85,154,763	223	-	71,304,000
Industrial.....	-	-	11	8	4,600,000

¹ 70 to 80 p.c. complete.

Projects.—From the outbreak of war to the end of 1940, the Department of Munitions and Supply awarded contracts to the aggregate value of \$85,154,763, in connection with the various types of projects shown in Statement I. In addition to these, there was work undertaken by the Department of Transport on behalf of the "British Commonwealth Air Training Plan" and for Home War Establishment, for airfields, amounting to some \$20,000,000. Excluded also from the figures in Statement I are militia training centres erected by day labour by the Department of National Defence amounting to about \$14,000,000, inclusive of materials. It should be emphasized that the figures do not include day labour hired by District Engineer Officers on military projects, nor the value of materials supplied to these officers.

Capital Assistance to Industry.—The aid extended to Canadian industries includes extensions to both plant and equipment, and the amounts allotted for construction are not always capable of segregation from those spent for tools and equipment. The division shown in Statement II is an estimate made by the Department of Munitions and Supply and is based upon the best information available in regard to the approximate assistance requirements of each project.

II.—CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY, BY PRODUCTS, TO DEC. 31, 1940

Item	Amount
	\$
For Production of—	
Chemicals and explosives.....	104,034,537
Guns, mountings, ordnance.....	96,705,346
Shells and components.....	30,765,838
Advances for the purchase of strategic materials.....	19,333,687
Materials, miscellaneous.....	18,303,655
Aircraft.....	18,131,698
Automotive equipment.....	7,331,507
Tanks and carriers.....	6,049,000
Machine tools, miscellaneous, etc.....	4,374,651
Bombs.....	2,088,755
TOTAL.....	307,118,674
Classification by Account—	
United Kingdom (36.5 p.c.).....	112,013,323
Canadian (28.9 p.c.).....	88,651,576
Joint account and doubtful (34.6 p.c.).....	106,453,775

War-Time Housing Projects of Workers.—The location of explosives factories in sparsely settled localities and the expansion of other plants in industrial centres has emphasized the need for new or additional housing facilities for employees. This need has been met by the creation of a Government-owned company, "Wartime Housing Limited", which is charged with the provision of such accommodation. At the date of going to press, this project was in the organization stage, but a certain amount of housing had been completed, notably by the Aluminum Company Limited, at Arvida, Que., carried out with capital assistance through Allied War Supplies Limited, of Nobel, Ont.; and by Sorel Industries Limited, at Sorel, Que., also with capital assistance.

Subsection 2.—Government Aid to Housing

Dominion Housing Act, 1935.—Prior to August, 1938, loaning facilities to assist in the construction of new homes were provided under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935 (see pp. 473-474 of the 1938 Year Book). In 1938 more extensive facilities of a similar nature were provided under Part I of the National Housing Act as described below.

National Housing Act.—Administered by the Department of Finance, the National Housing Act, 1938, was passed with a twofold purpose in mind: (1) to assist in the improvement of housing conditions; and (2) to assist in the absorption of the unemployed by the stimulation of the construction and building material industries. The Act comprises three separate Parts.

PART I re-enacts the main features of the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, with important amendments designed to encourage the construction of low-cost houses and the extension of lending facilities to the smaller and more remote communities. As at Dec. 31, 1940, 4,022 loans have been approved in remote communities. Under war-time regulations made public early in December, 1939, and effective as of Jan. 1,

1940, loans are restricted to the financing of single-family dwellings. The maximum loan for each house is also limited to \$4,000. The other features of Part I of the Act remain unchanged.

The Minister is empowered to make advances and pay expenses of administering this Part to the extent of \$20,000,000, less advances already made and administrative expenses already incurred under the Dominion Housing Act which amounted to approximately \$5,500,000. All loans are made through approved lending institutions. Loans may be for an amount not exceeding 80 p.c. of the lending value of the property. Where lending value is \$2,500 or less, and the house is being built for an owner-occupant, loans may be for an amount not exceeding 90 p.c. of such lending value. The equity of at least 20 p.c. or 10 p.c., respectively, is to be provided by the borrower. Provision is also made for loans ranging between 70 p.c. and 80 p.c. when the lending value exceeds \$2,500, and for loans ranging between 50 p.c. and 90 p.c. when the lending value does not exceed \$2,500. The interest rate paid by the borrower on all loans made under Part I is 5 p.c.; this is made possible by the fact that the Government advances one-quarter of the total mortgage money 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 over 20 years is provided for, but more rapid amortization may be arranged to suit the borrower. Sound standards of construction are required.

The utmost encouragement has been given to the construction of low-cost units in areas suffering from an acute shortage of housing due to concentration of labour forces for war production. During 1940 a steadily increasing proportion of loans approved was for low-cost houses. More than 25 p.c. of all loans approved to Dec. 31, 1940, were for amounts of \$2,500 or under; 50 p.c. for \$3,000 or under; 85 p.c. for \$4,000 or under. The average unit loan in 1940 was \$2,945; 443 localities have taken advantage of the Act.

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, October, 1935, to December, 1940

Province	Loans					Family Units Provided				
	1936 ¹	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936 ¹	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	6	4	5	2	1	6	4	5	2	1
Nova Scotia.....	93	186	139	144	94	96	186	149	147	95
New Brunswick.....	12	48	50	50	30	12	51	55	66	30
Quebec.....	231	303	355	512	397	475	524	745	1,244	807
Ontario.....	361	604	1,076	2,823	3,152	422	839	2,119	3,691	3,469
Manitoba.....	12	36	110	264	429	12	36	170	351	492
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	2	5	30	24	-	2	5	101	24
Alberta.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia.....	10	243	784	724	1,101	10	319	890	765	1,155
Totals.....	725	1,426	2,524	4,549	5,225	1,033	1,961	4,138	6,367	6,073

1.—Loans Approved under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and Part I of the National Housing Act, 1938, by Provinces, October, 1935, to December, 1940—concluded

Province	Amounts					Totals, 1935-40		
	1936 ¹	1937	1938	1939	1940	Loans	Units	Amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island...	32,364	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	18	18	97,834
Nova Scotia.....	421,437	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	656	673	2,744,870
New Brunswick.....	45,179	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	190	214	840,897
Quebec.....	2,233,394	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,798	3,795	14,180,373
Ontario.....	2,105,745	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	8,016	10,540	34,275,172
Manitoba.....	100,564	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	851	1,061	3,810,217
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	61	132	334,497
Alberta.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-
British Columbia.....	31,175	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	2,862	3,139	9,587,942
Totals.....	4,969,858	8,066,195	14,641,949	20,307,718	17,886,632	14,452	19,572	65,871,802

¹ Includes figures for October to December, 1935.

PART II of the National Housing Act expired Mar. 30, 1940 as provided for under Sect. 18 (2). It was designed to assist local housing authorities, including limited dividend housing corporations, to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing to be rented to families of low income who could not afford the "economic rental" for such accommodation (see pp. 469-470 of the 1940 Year Book). Up to that date no loans had been made under Part II. Certain objectives, however, were achieved, promoting the better understanding and appreciation of the nature and purposes of low-rental housing.

PART III of the Act, as amended Dec. 5, 1939, authorized the Minister of Finance to pay, under certain conditions, a portion of the municipal taxes on new low-cost single-family houses commenced between June 1, 1938, and May 30, 1940. In order to qualify, a house was required to be built for the owner's own occupancy, and to cost, complete, not more than \$4,000. The payments provided for were 100 p.c. of the general real estate and school taxes on the new house for the first year in which it was taxed, 50 p.c. the second year and 25 p.c. the third year. These benefits became operative in any municipality only when such municipality co-operated, by passing a by-law, making available a reasonable number of lots at not more than \$50 per lot. As at Dec. 31, 1939, the final date for submitting by-laws, 204 municipalities had qualified and 24,501 lots had been made available at a nominal price. To Dec. 31, 1940, 1,942 applications were received for first-year taxes and 302 for second-year taxes.

The Government Home Improvement Plan.—Prior to its termination on Oct. 30, 1940, the Home Improvement Plan, operative by agreement between the Dominion Government and lending institutions since Nov. 1, 1936, had as its objectives: (1) the provision of employment in the construction and related industries, and (2) assistance in the improvement of housing conditions. The Plan derived its legislative sanction from "An Act to Increase Employment by Encouraging the Repair of Rural and Urban Homes", assented to on Mar. 31, 1937. The method adopted to stimulate the advance of money for home repair and improvement was a Government guarantee up to 15 p.c. of the aggregate amount loaned under the Plan by each approved lending institution. As at Oct. 30, 1940, the \$50,000,000 loan authorized under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, having been exhausted, the Government's undertaking to provide a guarantee for the encouragement of this type of loan was terminated. Improvement loans made on

or after Oct. 31, 1940, remain, as previously, direct obligations of the borrowers to the lending institutions, but will not qualify for Dominion guarantee.

First sponsored by the National Employment Commission, the Plan was administered by the Department of Finance. It provided a convenient plan whereby owners could secure through the banks and other approved lending institutions the required funds to improve, repair and modernize their properties (see pp. 470-471 of the 1940 Year Book). When the Plan was terminated on Oct. 30, 1940, it had been in operation for a period of four years. The following table presents a comparative analysis for the four years of operation.

2.—Loans Made Under the Government Home Improvement Plan, by Provinces, Years Ended October 1937-40¹

Province	Numbers					Values				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total, 1937-40	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total, 1937-40
P.E.I.	379	198	310	220	1,107	103,839	49,607	63,542	51,025	268,013
N.S....	2,489	2,072	2,132	1,777	8,470	779,017	609,070	635,237	569,779	2,593,103
N.B....	1,266	992	1,194	920	4,372	435,707	322,657	380,210	283,004	1,421,578
Que....	4,604	4,271	5,479	4,187	18,541	2,236,198	2,182,004	2,828,123	2,042,116	9,338,441
Ont....	12,875	13,501	17,836	16,138	60,350	5,027,332	5,785,448	7,455,583	5,807,931	24,076,294
Man....	2,001	1,598	2,291	2,236	8,126	757,542	617,339	954,661	868,168	3,197,710
Sask....	813	424	528	617	2,382	285,848	137,000	214,960	266,672	904,480
Alta....	2,318	1,987	2,610	2,636	9,551	1,000,672	862,262	1,104,399	1,197,848	4,165,181
B.C....	3,218	2,871	2,994	3,670	12,753	1,044,974	864,294	955,201	1,161,351	4,025,820
Totals.	29,963	27,914	35,374	32,401	125,652	11,721,129	11,429,681	14,591,916	12,247,894	49,990,620

¹ Act brought into operation Nov. 1, 1936; terminated Oct. 30, 1940.

Section 2.—Contracts Awarded and Building Permits Issued

In this Section barometric statistics are given of work actually in sight as contracts awarded and building permits. These figures are related to the figures of work performed during the year only so far as the work thus provided for is completed and duly reported in the Census of Construction. Further, values of contracts awarded, and especially of building permits, are estimates (more often under-estimates) of work to be done. Obviously, these statistics and those of Section 3, cannot be expected to agree, since much work contracted for towards the end of any one year is often not commenced until the next and, especially as regards big contracts, or contracts undertaken late in any year, extends into more than one year. The figures here given are, therefore, supplementary to those of Section 3 and are valuable as showing from year to year the work immediately contemplated during the period.

Construction Contracts.—Over the period 1911-40, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of contracts awarded as shown in Table 3, there has been an average annual per capita expenditure on construction of about \$28. The period covered includes, of course, the war years of 1915-18 and the depression since 1930, as well as the booms of 1911-13 and 1926-30 and the increase in business and industrial construction since the outbreak of the present War. 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 about \$320,000,000. 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 that the normal functioning of the construction industry might play in the reduction of unemployment.

3.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-40

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts	Year	Value of Construction Contracts
	\$		\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1921.....	240,133,300	1931.....	315,482,000
1912.....	463,083,000	1922.....	331,843,800	1932.....	132,872,400
1913.....	384,157,000	1923.....	314,254,300	1933.....	97,289,800
1914.....	241,952,000	1924.....	276,261,100	1934.....	125,811,500
1915.....	83,916,000	1925.....	297,973,000	1935.....	160,305,000
1916.....	99,311,000	1926.....	372,947,900	1936.....	162,588,000
1917.....	84,841,000	1927.....	418,951,600	1937.....	224,056,700
1918.....	99,842,000	1928.....	472,032,600	1938.....	187,277,900
1919.....	190,028,000	1929.....	576,651,800	1939.....	187,178,500
1920.....	255,605,000	1930.....	456,999,600	1940.....	346,009,800

The value of building permits awarded in 1940 increased by \$158,831,300, or 84.9 p.c. The effect of war demands is reflected by the increase in industrial buildings; these amounted to 35.2 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as compared with only 12.2 p.c. in 1939. Business buildings accounted for 30.2 p.c., residential buildings for 19.6 p.c. and engineering contracts for 15.0 p.c. of the 1940 total. Percentage increases over 1939 values in the four divisions were: industrial, 435.1 p.c.; business, 90.4 p.c.; engineering, 23.7 p.c.; residential, 0.3 p.c.

4.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, by Provinces and Types of Construction, 1935-40

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Province						
Prince Edward Island.....	414,800	339,900	459,000	1,781,400	946,100	2,135,100
Nova Scotia.....	7,903,400	8,073,800	11,220,000	10,537,600	9,505,400	12,106,900
New Brunswick.....	6,055,300	9,495,100	9,878,200	7,203,800	5,694,800	6,900,100
Quebec.....	44,471,900	45,749,500	71,940,800	65,778,900	62,846,600	96,326,300
Ontario.....	70,872,800	72,393,300	97,777,400	73,070,100	82,605,500	146,806,100
Manitoba.....	8,744,400	6,994,400	7,945,100	6,115,200	5,374,400	28,003,700
Saskatchewan.....	3,841,300	2,200,600	6,704,900	3,969,000	3,246,100	12,566,700
Alberta.....	5,893,000	6,297,400	4,901,000	8,180,000	5,234,900	23,940,100
British Columbia.....	12,108,100	11,044,000	13,230,300	10,641,900	11,724,700	17,224,800
Grand Totals.....	160,365,000	162,588,000	224,056,700	187,277,900	187,178,500	346,009,800
Type of Construction						
RESIDENTIAL—						
Apartments.....	3,249,600	3,921,100	5,815,100	7,807,900	9,829,000	8,530,700
Residences.....	33,158,900	38,936,800	50,391,900	47,217,700	57,622,200	59,139,200
TOTALS, RESIDENTIAL.....	36,408,500	42,857,900	56,207,000	55,025,600	67,451,200	67,669,900
BUSINESS—						
Churches.....	1,698,400	2,625,300	2,662,100	4,440,100	4,697,700	2,523,300
Public garages.....	2,267,600	2,746,100	4,429,800	3,418,100	3,755,600	2,564,500
Hospitals.....	2,979,900	2,127,800	7,425,100	7,027,600	7,468,700	8,760,200
Hotels and clubs.....	2,312,000	2,031,500	2,715,100	2,899,600	3,187,400	3,844,200
Office buildings.....	1,687,900	3,149,000	5,911,600	5,076,900	4,773,300	4,974,100
Public buildings.....	20,243,500	7,126,200	8,066,200	13,118,600	9,889,500	57,903,500
Schools.....	5,429,200	4,133,600	6,378,600	11,141,600	7,375,300	6,139,600
Stores.....	4,374,300	6,625,400	7,315,100	10,069,800	7,160,600	8,080,700
Theatres.....	1,429,600	2,516,000	2,397,600	1,867,100	1,418,500	1,290,000
Warehouses.....	6,019,800	4,690,100	7,987,600	4,267,700	5,218,600	8,519,400
TOTALS, BUSINESS.....	48,442,200	37,771,000	55,288,800	63,327,100	54,945,200	104,599,500
INDUSTRIAL.....	10,292,200	14,973,700	33,779,800	15,982,200	22,753,000	121,760,800
ENGINEERING—						
Bridges.....	3,362,200	7,751,200	7,584,800	4,273,100	3,067,300	2,639,200
Dams and wharves.....	8,557,800	3,119,400	4,374,800	5,285,800	8,441,700	3,834,800
Sewers and watermains.....	3,715,000	2,515,800	2,946,000	3,428,500	4,133,800	3,880,900
Roads and streets.....	27,421,300	23,649,200	35,840,200	16,732,600	23,565,400	28,844,400
General engineering.....	22,105,800	29,949,800	28,035,300	23,223,000	2,820,900	12,780,300
TOTALS, ENGINEERING.....	65,162,100	66,985,400	78,781,100	52,943,000	42,029,100	51,979,600

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 58 cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1935 to 1940, inclusive, in Table 5. These cities had, in 1931, about 36 p.c. of the population of Canada while their 1940 building permits aggregated 23.2 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table 3.

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 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.

The construction contracts in 1940 as shown in Table 4 increased by 84.9 p.c. compared with 1939, while the building permits of 58 cities in Table 5 increased by 33.2 p.c.

In 1940 the coverage of this series was extended, so that 204 municipalities now report their building permits to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Preliminary figures indicate that these 204 municipalities issued permits to the value of \$113,005,208 in 1940.

5.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58 Cities, 1935-40

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	168,395	154,455	140,170	92,210	133,788	123,785
Charlottetown.....	168,395	154,455	140,170	92,210	133,788	123,785
Nova Scotia	1,619,097	1,320,202	1,929,025	1,897,641	1,562,125	2,159,167
*Halifax.....	1,545,824	1,103,988	1,488,326	1,420,142	1,129,481	1,395,747
New Glasgow.....	18,555	36,818	86,135	81,415	53,688	56,223
*Sydney.....	54,418	179,396	354,564	396,084	378,956	707,197
New Brunswick	265,115	453,756	602,163	631,966	1,069,111	1,603,062
Fredericton.....	19,325	142,220	126,400	118,230	105,620	288,020
*Moncton.....	106,261	100,292	214,608	280,202	460,680	1,022,920
*Saint John.....	139,529	211,244	261,155	233,534	502,811	292,122
Quebec	10,207,383	10,011,608	11,271,918	14,451,635	14,796,421	16,339,555
*Maisonneuve.....	7,455,436	6,905,323	8,217,344	10,205,422	9,253,506	11,436,732
*Montreal.....	2,141,695	816,835	915,119	1,945,961	2,493,572	1,762,971
*Quebec.....	52,137	126,175	414,080	264,910	491,070	606,585
Shawinigan Falls.....	314,450	278,700	792,240	750,700	1,171,550	1,656,950
*Sherbrooke.....	55,555	1,528,197	383,417	769,565	1,007,360	470,271
*Three Rivers.....	188,110	356,378	549,718	515,077	379,363	406,046
*Westmount.....						
Ontario	23,847,536	19,256,177	28,156,707	25,424,507	26,543,103	35,928,049
Belleville.....	145,602	85,065	150,395	119,340	251,396	147,440
*Brantford.....	272,648	161,602	270,003	273,563	233,175	166,747
Chatham.....	108,931	156,345	192,050	471,156	532,178	472,887
*Fort William.....	152,450	207,500	495,880	542,553	524,315	931,476
Galt.....	388,688	141,226	369,458	286,730	268,995	343,070
*Guelph.....	273,608	100,200	138,267	152,778	198,294	232,230
*Hamilton.....	1,887,622	1,466,906	1,694,189	2,325,908	2,265,265	5,562,493
*Kingston.....	213,929	253,398	360,629	392,733	415,153	946,889
*Kitchener.....	589,325	449,123	891,247	615,092	774,419	839,301
*London.....	1,835,110	672,745	949,790	708,140	1,895,870	1,038,575
Niagara Falls.....	92,057	141,258	246,436	326,919	226,578	267,048
Oshawa.....	125,300	108,022	218,760	103,055	235,225	512,920
*Ottawa.....	4,085,140	1,781,555	2,325,445	5,188,059	2,050,656	3,802,745
Owen Sound.....	48,727	173,410	56,847	176,961	122,760	105,377
*Peterborough.....	195,588	269,164	199,686	426,144	502,078	1,260,251

5.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 58 Cities, 1935-40—concluded

Province and City	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded						
*Port Arthur.....	163,971	212,671	708,143	747,444	441,656	697,977
Riverside.....	11,475	29,810	109,605	99,330	125,100	201,715
*Stratford.....	50,227	53,105	145,047	75,687	77,852	177,674
*St. Catharines.....	238,694	823,398	793,227	367,405	599,389	1,245,646
*St. Thomas.....	128,350	79,545	52,106	189,296	166,106	152,898
Sarnia.....	137,052	123,229	192,830	173,752	231,222	372,420
Sault Ste. Marie.....	131,320	226,340	355,950	343,345	596,491	612,110
*Toronto.....	10,005,455	8,182,799	11,258,900	8,535,401	10,313,943	10,563,481
Welland.....	74,609	107,645	231,429	146,663	198,854	423,945
*Windsor.....	709,304	703,970	3,524,699	970,948	928,402	2,015,114
Woodstock.....	102,223	206,321	214,065	129,355	325,118	196,435
York Townships.....	1,680,131	2,339,825	2,011,624	1,536,720	2,042,613	2,639,185
Manitoba.....	2,945,175	1,559,940	2,543,559	3,073,175	3,097,593	4,738,156
*Brandon.....	111,235	55,211	57,310	50,085	74,540	360,446
St. Boniface.....	110,540	97,279	334,149	1,037,190	439,003	1,051,260
*Winnipeg.....	2,723,400	1,407,450	2,152,100	1,985,900	2,584,050	3,326,450
Saskatchewan.....	1,029,854	640,739	905,029	972,707	1,237,633	2,316,940
*Moose Jaw.....	252,260	57,818	191,087	46,042	387,354	113,308
*Regina.....	632,944	358,966	464,041	477,780	598,785	1,053,573
*Saskatoon.....	144,650	223,955	249,901	448,885	251,494	1,150,065
Alberta.....	1,686,457	1,966,556	1,828,377	3,930,553	3,198,979	5,813,593
*Calgary.....	874,286	845,287	667,809	911,311	1,064,076	2,679,290
*Edmonton.....	676,535	895,440	865,560	2,806,340	1,662,109	2,638,695
Lethbridge.....	118,442	200,414	232,298	203,117	463,904	465,673
Medicine Hat.....	17,194	25,415	62,710	9,785	8,890	29,935
British Columbia.....	4,791,611	5,962,260	8,468,051	10,342,938	8,633,626	11,252,937
Kamloops.....	69,652	78,735	58,277	67,872	104,757	124,951
Nanaimo.....	36,856	166,378	231,602	110,895	80,913	152,091
*New Westminster.....	210,490	369,215	541,715	690,182	1,172,705	862,331
North Vancouver.....	20,250	57,929	68,188	111,485	103,995	229,425
Prince Rupert.....	43,235	63,940	46,694	274,086	81,990	62,394
*Vancouver.....	3,892,665	4,641,545	6,760,880	8,224,300	6,283,796	8,053,725
*Victoria.....	518,463	584,518	760,695	864,118	805,470	1,767,120
Totals—58 Cities.....	46,560,623	41,325,693	55,844,999	60,817,332	60,272,379	80,274,350
*Totals—35 Cities.....	42,839,627	36,337,439	49,694,847	54,532,781	53,048,231	70,799,456

The indexes given in Table 6 show, as far as possible, the fluctuations in building costs and 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. Experience, the result of a study made in fifteen cities indicates that 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 War of 1914-18.

6.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 35 Cities and Index Numbers of the Building Construction Industries, 1910-40

Year	Value of Building Permits	Average Index Numbers of—		
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Wages in the Building Trades ¹	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.....	36,838,270	150.5	125.9	*
1919.....	77,113,413	175.0	148.2	*
1920.....	106,054,379	214.9	180.9	*
1921.....	100,797,355	133.2	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	100.0
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	127.3	160.8	55.4
1937.....	49,694,847	140.8	165.3	60.1
1938.....	54,532,781	134.2	169.4	60.1
1939.....	53,048,231	133.8	170.7	62.1
1940.....	70,789,456	143.6 ⁴	174.6	83.5

¹ Compiled by the Department of Labour.

² As reported by employers.

³ Not available.

⁴ Preliminary.

Employment in Building Construction, 1940.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes current surveys of the employment afforded by industrial establishments normally employing 15 persons or over. The index of employment in building construction, calculated (1926 average = 100) from data furnished by some 850 employers, averaged 83.5 in 1940; this was an increase of 34 p.c. over 1939 and was the highest point reached by the index since 1931.

Section 3.—The Annual Census of Construction

The annual Census of Construction undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covers all construction, maintenance and repair work undertaken by contractors, builders and public bodies (except the smaller municipalities) throughout Canada. It does not include maintenance and repair work on steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems and the lesser public utilities when such work is done by the employees of these concerns in the ordinary way: nor can it include a substantial amount of construction in the aggregate done by farmers and other individuals who might be otherwise unemployed, performing work on their own

structures. It is doubtful whether a great deal of the work of railways and utilities is construction in the sense understood in the census: for instance, the routine "maintenance of way" expenditures, so far as they relate to inspection work, are not construction although, so far as they concern rebuilding of line for road-bed or structures, they might be said to fall in that category.

The following statement shows the expenditures by steam and electric railways, telegraph and telephone systems. Most of the railway work is done by the railway employees but much of the telegraph and telephone work is done by contractors, consequently these total expenditures cannot be added to industrial construction performed by contractors without including duplications. Also, no data are available of the value of work done by farmers and others working on their own account. The statistics presented in Tables 7 to 10 are, therefore, necessarily limited as explained above.

III.—EXPENDITURES BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS ON MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES, AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT, 1936-39

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steam Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	60,378,275	58,309,150	55,217,352	57,624,668
Maintenance of equipment.....	63,755,028	73,166,522	69,233,176	70,994,034
Totals, Steam Railways.....	124,133,303	131,475,672	124,450,528	128,618,702
Electric Railways—				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	2,654,875	2,561,156	2,509,225	2,686,891
Maintenance of equipment.....	3,179,552	3,276,960	3,407,339	3,286,397
Totals, Electric Railways.....	5,834,427	5,838,116	5,916,564	5,973,288
Telegraph maintenance.....	1,906,054	2,200,002	2,152,588	2,198,623
Telephone maintenance.....	10,923,509	11,829,389	12,080,383	12,369,344
Grand Totals.....	142,797,293	151,343,179	144,600,063	149,159,957

Industrial Statistics of Construction.*—A census of construction was made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1934, but the basis of compilation was not standardized until 1935 so that, with the completion of the 1939 figures, comparable statistics are now available covering the years 1935-39. Summary statistics are given in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

No relationship exists between the total value of construction as shown in these tables, and the value of contracts awarded as indicated in Table 3 of Section 2, p. 372. In the latter 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 following cover construction work carried on and actually performed in the calendar year.

* Revised in the Construction Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, 1936-39

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1935 are given in the corresponding table of the 1940 Year Book, p. 472.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939
Firms reporting.....No.	9,976	10,855	12,964	13,686
Salaried employees.....No.	21,059	22,431	25,278	26,809
Salaries paid.....\$	25,270,846	30,398,287	34,809,919	34,841,305
Wage-earning employees (average).....No.	121,285	129,221	121,913	121,605
Wages paid.....\$	87,575,538	120,239,004	112,595,479	118,601,138
Employees.....No.	142,344	151,652	147,191	148,414
Salaries and wages paid.....\$	112,846,384	150,637,291	147,405,398	153,442,443
Cost of materials used.....\$	122,189,238	175,844,435	176,562,208	189,497,342
Value of work performed ¹\$	258,040,400	351,874,114	353,223,285	373,203,680
New construction ¹\$	170,645,824	244,946,916	240,549,164	258,662,409
Alterations, maintenance and repairs ¹ ...\$	87,394,576	106,927,198	112,674,121	114,541,271
Subcontract work performed.....\$	35,710,083	46,975,118	54,024,399	59,354,069
New construction.....\$	29,979,166	40,025,508	45,322,673	49,980,711
Alterations, maintenance, and repairs...\$	5,730,917	6,949,610	8,701,726	9,373,358

¹ Includes subcontract work indicated in the lower part of the table.

8.—Value of Work Performed by the Construction Industry in Canada, 1936-39

Group or Province	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Province				
Prince Edward Island.....	816,141	754,448	1,331,442	1,948,064
Nova Scotia.....	15,434,295	20,180,404	18,038,687	19,890,449
New Brunswick.....	11,982,253	17,557,146	14,974,820	14,886,121
Quebec.....	67,902,087	101,460,731	100,830,603	118,529,680
Ontario.....	108,260,433	148,352,327	151,435,842	144,829,394
Manitoba.....	12,929,022	12,475,326	14,247,661	14,848,706
Saskatchewan.....	8,314,668	8,436,495	11,020,224	13,429,064
Alberta.....	9,611,860	11,198,894	13,166,662	17,856,669
British Columbia and Yukon.....	22,789,641	31,458,343	28,177,344	26,985,533
Totals	258,040,400	351,874,114	353,223,285	373,203,680
Group				
Contractors, builders, etc.....	196,737,443	278,209,051	281,484,690	286,712,459
Municipalities.....	18,637,886	20,128,323	22,863,476	23,723,692
Harbour Commissions.....	1,983,044	1,616,949	1,481,456	1,407,686
Provincial Government Departments.....	31,914,208	45,435,326	38,136,854	46,249,892
Dominion Government Departments.....	8,767,819	6,484,465	9,256,809	15,109,951
Type of Work Performed				
Building construction.....	100,098,833	130,538,998	134,912,175	159,041,080
Street, highway, power, water, etc., construction.....	104,939,449	158,661,078	156,411,564	150,362,784
Harbour and river construction.....	14,767,948	14,658,272	15,216,967	17,940,155
Trade construction.....	38,234,170	48,015,766	46,682,579	45,859,661

9.—Principal Statistics of the Construction Industry in Canada, 1939

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 are given in the corresponding table of the 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 Year Books.

Group or Province	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials	Values of Work Performed		
				New Construction	Alterations and Repairs	Total
Province	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	716	779,094	831,105	1,509,102	438,962	1,948,064
Nova Scotia.....	7,369	8,014,055	10,103,054	13,480,929	6,409,520	19,890,449
New Brunswick.....	6,279	5,670,654	6,332,255	11,283,491	3,602,630	14,886,121
Quebec.....	55,721	52,601,852	58,522,370	85,787,346	32,742,334	118,529,680
Ontario.....	52,338	56,916,926	76,293,682	98,243,771	46,585,623	144,829,394
Manitoba.....	4,997	5,581,860	8,279,246	8,990,968	5,857,738	14,848,706
Saskatchewan.....	4,660	4,688,141	5,656,210	9,009,319	4,419,745	13,429,064
Alberta.....	5,583	6,834,331	8,868,976	11,340,207	6,516,462	17,856,669
British Columbia and Yukon	10,751	12,355,530	14,610,444	19,017,276	7,968,257	26,985,533
Totals.....	148,414	153,442,443	189,497,342	258,662,409	114,541,271	373,203,680
Group						
Contractors, builders, etc....	91,147	103,883,416	160,521,326	211,689,948	75,022,511	286,712,459
Municipalities.....	13,980	14,109,547	7,758,012	10,619,360	13,104,332	23,723,692
Harbour Commissions.....	833	815,223	375,080	384,792	1,022,894	1,407,686
Provincial Govt. Depts.....	34,440	26,443,065	14,107,503	27,435,611	18,814,281	46,249,892
Dominion Govt. Depts.....	8,014	8,191,192	6,735,421	8,532,698	6,577,253	15,109,951

Table 10 classifies the various types of construction carried out in 1939. 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 here, will be found in the Bureau's report on the construction industry for 1939.

10.—Description, Classification and Value of Construction in Canada, 1939

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 are given in the corresponding table of the 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 Year Books.

Type of Construction	New Construction	Repairs, Alterations and Maintenance	Total Value
Building Construction—			
Dwellings and apartments.....	44,064,107	9,862,322	53,926,429
Hotels, clubs and restaurants.....	2,631,816	1,055,704	3,687,520
Churches, hospitals, etc.....	16,979,047	4,235,268	21,214,315
Office buildings, stores, theatres and amusement halls..	15,453,881	7,359,062	22,812,943
Grain elevators, factories, warehouses, farm and mine buildings.....	30,760,871	11,429,607	42,190,478
Garages and service stations.....	2,757,317	2,241,355	4,998,672
Radio stations.....	162,409	Nil	162,409
Armouries.....	3,920,383	1,945,449	5,865,832
Aeroplane hangars.....	720,534	Nil	720,534
All other building construction.....	2,228,785	1,833,163	4,061,948
Totals, Building Construction.....	119,079,156	39,961,930	159,041,086
Street, Highway, Power, Water, etc., Construction—			
Streets, highways and parks.....	62,515,078	27,649,406	90,164,484
Bridges, culverts, subways, etc.....	7,575,515	2,554,031	10,129,546
Water, sewage, and drainage systems.....	7,889,917	3,717,310	11,607,227
Electric power plants, including dams, reservoirs, transmission lines and underground conduit.....	25,427,524	5,643,229	31,070,753
Railway construction, steam and electric.....	700,016	246,384	946,400
Aerodromes or landing fields.....	3,954,494	220,480	4,174,974
Telephone and telegraph lines.....	81,428	120,370	201,798
All other construction, including installation of boilers and machinery.....	1,606,743	460,859	2,067,602
Totals, Street, etc., Construction.....	109,750,715	40,612,069	150,362,784
Harbour and River Construction.....	12,706,146	5,234,009	17,940,155
Trade Construction.....	17,126,398	28,733,263	45,859,661
Grand Totals.....	258,662,409	114,541,271	373,203,680

In Tables 11 and 12 the employment figures, shown on a monthly basis, reflect the fact that, while the industry is seasonal in nature, it is not as decidedly so as is sometimes thought; this is noted especially when the statistics for the period 1935-39 are studied. The month of highest employment in the industry as a whole, in 1939, was August with 177,877 wage-earners and the lowest was January with 73,691.

11.—Employment of Wage-Earners in the Construction Industry and Their Remuneration, 1939

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 are given in the corresponding table of the 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 Year Books.

Item	General and Trade Contractors and Sub-contractors	Municipalities	Harbours Board	Provincial Government Departments	Dominion Government Departments	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	43,954	9,069	387	15,413	4,868	73,691
February.....	44,561	8,575	539	15,522	4,657	74,154
March.....	48,157	9,038	636	19,655	4,561	82,047
April.....	48,157	10,355	898	17,455	1,950	78,815
May.....	63,300	13,497	866	32,533	3,484	113,680
June.....	79,779	15,240	853	38,472	5,068	139,412
July.....	90,680	15,441	790	49,744	6,194	162,849
August.....	101,843	16,246	764	50,407	8,617	177,877
September.....	101,947	15,470	787	43,798	12,231	174,233
October.....	95,186	14,316	711	40,309	14,886	165,408
November.....	80,541	12,539	627	21,126	13,632	128,465
December.....	58,988	9,389	574	11,882	7,797	88,630
Monthly Averages.....	71,424	12,431	703	29,718	7,329	121,605
Totals, Wages Paid During Year.....	\$ 76,255,308	\$ 11,729,244	\$ 592,492	\$ 22,606,731	\$ 7,417,363	\$ 118,601,138

12.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Monthly Average of Wage-Earners Employed	Total Wages Paid During Year
	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	624	680,338
Nova Scotia.....	6,316	6,587,138
New Brunswick.....	5,693	4,703,705
Quebec.....	47,547	42,491,457
Ontario.....	40,917	41,615,174
Manitoba.....	3,846	4,023,325
Saskatchewan.....	3,902	3,773,566
Alberta.....	4,644	5,573,454
British Columbia and Yukon.....	8,116	9,152,981

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE

CONSPECTUS

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External trade in commodities is only a part, though a very important part, of the broader field made up of the international exchange of values comprising goods, services, securities, etc. This relationship is shown in its proper proportions in Part III of this chapter. However, since commodity exports and imports constitute the largest factor in Canada's international transactions, and the one in which the great majority of Canadians are most vitally interested, this chapter is devoted chiefly to the consideration of commodity trade.

PART I.—THE GOVERNMENT AND EXTERNAL TRADE

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 that 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 been necessary, therefore, 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

A short sketch of trade and tariffs prior to Confederation is given at pp. 480-482 of the 1940 edition of the Year Book.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers that 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 also extended; at the same time 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 that commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling-off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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, wallpaper, 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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Other countries, in virtue of special trade or most-favoured-nation treaties with the United Kingdom, were admitted to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, as was France in virtue of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893.

The 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 $33\frac{1}{3}$ 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 relations between Canada and other countries are governed by: (1) application to Canada of some old commercial treaties of the United Kingdom (2) partici-

* Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

pation in commercial treaties of the United Kingdom by Canadian Acts of Parliament; (3) Canadian Conventions of Commerce or Trade Agreements; (4) Exchange of Notes respecting reciprocal tariff concessions; (5) British preferential rates granted by the Tariff Act; (6) power of extending, by Orders in Council, British preferential or lower rates, intermediate rates, or other reduced duties as compensation for concessions received; (7) authority to impose a surtax on goods from a foreign country whose tariff discriminates against Canadian goods.

EMPIRE COUNTRIES

Empire Preferences.—The Tariff Act assented to June 13, 1898, by which Canada replaced the Reciprocal Tariff of the year before by a purely British Preferential Tariff, specifically granted the benefit of the new preferential duties to the United Kingdom, Bermuda, British West Indies, and British Guiana. A provision whereby the benefit could be extended to any British possession whose tariff was equally favourable to Canada was at once invoked to give the preferences to British India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and New South Wales. In 1904 these preferences were extended to New Zealand, to the colonies now comprising the Union of South Africa, and to Southern Rhodesia, all of which, about that time, had granted newly introduced preferences to Canada. All these countries, except New South Wales, which had ceased to be a separate customs area, were named in the Tariff Act of Apr. 12, 1907 (still in force, in amended form), as being entitled to British preferential rates.

The British preference margin, which had been increased in 1900 from one-quarter to one-third, remained at approximately one-third in the 1907 revision, but has since been much varied and widened. The 1907 Tariff contains three columns—British Preferential, Intermediate, and General. Sect. 4 of the Tariff Act empowers the Governor in Council to extend British preferential rates, intermediate rates in whole or in part, or most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to any part of the Empire or British mandated territories. British preference has been extended to many new areas under Sect. 4. (See p. 520 of the 1934-35 Year Book.) The year 1937 witnessed its further extension (Order in Council Sept. 29, 1937) to Malta, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Nauru, Papua, and Norfolk Island. The Intermediate Tariff was extended to Hong Kong as from Feb. 4, 1933. Orders in Council were passed that accorded most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa on July 19, 1935; to Australia and New Zealand on Aug. 21, 1935; to the British West Indies on Oct. 20, 1936; to all the non-self-governing British colonies and protectorates, Palestine, Tanganyika territory, and the territories of Togoland and Cameroons under British Mandate on Sept. 29, 1937. Ireland (Eire) is similarly favoured because of the fact that her Trade Agreement with Canada guarantees to her duties as low as apply to the United Kingdom.

Either by means of the Tariff Act or Trade Agreements with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and British West Indies, Canada now accords her British Preferential Tariff, or lower rates, to almost the whole Empire, including British protectorates and mandated territories. In addition, the products of the Newfoundland fisheries are declared by Sect. 8 of the Tariff Act to be free of customs duty until otherwise determined by Order in Council.

Reciprocal concessions in Empire markets are widespread. Nearly all Canadian products are given tariff preferences when entering Great Britain and Northern

Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, St. Helena, Western Samoa, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Cyprus, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, while Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Malta grant preference to most Canadian goods. To a considerable extent preference is granted to Canadian goods in Ireland and the Union of South Africa; also, on some goods, in the Federated and 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.

Import Restrictions.—Import licensing systems in operation in New Zealand since the beginning of 1939, and instituted in the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Colonial Empire soon after outbreak of war, in September, 1939, reduced in volume or prevented altogether the export of various classes of Canadian products to these markets. This control over import trade is designed to conserve exchange by limiting its use to the purchase of goods regarded as essential under war-time conditions and, in some cases, is aimed also at economizing shipping space. Increased sales of certain commodities, however, raised the combined total of Canadian exports to the British Empire to a level higher in 1940 than in 1939.

United Kingdom.—Canada has granted to the United Kingdom her British Preferential Tariff since its inception in 1897. Canadian preferences were extended from time to time and particularly under trade agreements of 1932 and 1937. The War Exchange Conservation Act assented to Dec. 6, 1940, removed, as regards United Kingdom goods, all existing customs duties on cottons, artificial silk, bituminous coal, jellies, jams, marmalades, furniture, gloves and mitts, and some miscellaneous items, and reduced duties on various articles, including medicines, soap, earthenware, table cutlery, bicycles, electric motors, generators and transformers, rugs, carpets, oilcloth and linoleum. The United Kingdom, in 1919, introduced preferences for Canada and the rest of the Empire on the limited number of products then comprising her tariff. In subsequent years, with expansion of the tariff, Empire preferences in the United Kingdom extended to more commodities. (See pp. 521-522 of the 1934-35 Year Book.) The Import Duties Act, effective Mar. 1, 1932, imposed a duty of 10 p.c. ad valorem on all non-Empire goods not already dutiable or specifically exempted. On the report of an Advisory Committee created by the Act, the general rate was increased within two months on many manufactured articles to 15, 20, 25, 30, or 33½ p.c. Less comprehensive Orders issued from time to time have made further changes. The Act exempted products of the Colonial Empire altogether and exempted products of the Dominions, India, and Southern Rhodesia until Nov. 15, 1932. A Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom signed on Aug. 20, 1932, extended the period of exemption of Canadian goods (see p. 486 of the 1936 Year Book) for five years. The 1932 Agreement was superseded by one signed Feb. 23, 1937, which renewed exemption of Canadian goods from the Import Duties Act, or any other duties not already applicable. Qualifications, as in the previous Agreement, permit the United Kingdom, after notification, to impose duty (preferential) on Canadian eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, and other milk products, or, in consultation with the Canadian Government, it may regulate supplies. The United Kingdom granted specified preferences on Canadian wheat, copper, lead, zinc (conditional on Empire producers supplying the demand at world prices), butter, cheese, raw or canned

apples, pears, eggs, processed milk, honey, fish, timber, asbestos, and patent leather. The preference margin on Canadian natural silk hosiery was increased, the rate on motor-cars and parts stabilized, the duty on reed organs removed, and a fixed preference on tobacco assured until Aug. 19, 1942. Canada obtained the benefit of all British Preferential Tariffs in the Colonial Empire and also exchanged specific preferences with certain colonies. Canada conceded to the United Kingdom reduced duties under 179 tariff items, gave assurance of no upward revision of existing preferential rates under 246 items, and, in the case of 91 items (mainly products of a class not made in Canada), undertook that margins of preference would not be reduced. (See p. 489 of the 1938 Year Book.) The 1937 Agreement was approved by the Canadian Parliament on Mar. 31, 1937, implemented by the United Kingdom Budget of Apr. 20, 1937, and formally proclaimed in force from Sept. 1, 1937. It was to remain in force until Aug. 20, 1940, and afterwards until terminated on six months' notice.

To facilitate conclusion of a United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement signed Nov. 17, 1938, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and India consented to certain modifications of their rights under their existing trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Canada agreeing to cancellation of the 3 pence per bushel preference on wheat, seasonal reduction of preference on apples and pears, and some reduction of preference on canned apples, honey, chilled or frozen salmon, certain timber, and patent leather, as well as to certain changes in Colonial preferences. Similarly, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa consented to modification of preferences guaranteed to them by Canada to facilitate a new trade agreement between Canada and the United States, also signed Nov. 17, 1938.

Ireland.—Ireland, at its inception in 1923 as the Irish Free State, granted Canada any preferential rates in force, and in return received the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff. A formal Trade Agreement between Canada and Ireland, signed Aug. 20, 1932, secured for all goods, the produce and manufacture of Canada, the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods, the produce or manufacture of Ireland, when imported into Canada, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Australia.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia (superseding a 1925 arrangement of limited scope) was brought into force on Aug. 3, 1931. British Preferential Tariffs were exchanged, with some reservations by Australia, and some additional concessions by Canada. Enlarged margins of preference were also granted by each country on certain products of importance to the other. (See p. 484 of the 1936 Year Book.) The Agreement, which was obligatory for one year, has remained in force subject to six months' notice of denunciation by either Government. During the fiscal year 1936-37 Canada's exports to Australia reached \$27,000,000. Imports from Australia were \$9,500,000. In view of trade balances being so much in Canada's favour, the Australian Government had intimated that if the Agreement were to continue, further Canadian concessions should be accorded Australian products. After negotiations, the Canadian duties on certain Australian goods were reduced by Order in Council effective Oct. 1, 1937, and the Trade Agreement was kept in force, subject, as before, to denunciation on six months' notice by either Government.

New Zealand.—Canada was granted the British preferential rates of the New Zealand Tariff established in 1903. Canada has extended her British Preferential

Tariff to New Zealand since 1904. On Oct. 1, 1925, Canadian special rates then granted Australia were also extended to New Zealand, but withdrawn on Oct. 12, 1930. As from June 2, 1931, New Zealand cancelled nearly all her British preferential rates to Canada. On May 24, 1932, a new Trade Agreement was brought into force for one year (applicable also to Western Samoa and Cook Islands), whereby Canada granted New Zealand some rates lower than British preferential, and otherwise the British Preferential Tariff. New Zealand restored the British preferential rates to Canada except for 6 items upon which intermediate rates were conceded. A New Zealand surtax of 22½ p.c. of duty (in a few instances 5 p.c.) instituted on Aug. 18, 1930, was cancelled by a New Zealand tariff amendment of Nov. 19, 1932, as regards all Empire goods except those from Canada, Union of South Africa, Ireland, Newfoundland, and India. The 1932 Trade Agreement was made for one year, but has been kept in force by various renewals. A one-year renewal to Sept. 30, 1938, was effected by Canada granting further reductions in duty on some New Zealand products. Another renewal to Sept. 30, 1939, was arranged by Canada waiving exchange dumping duty on New Zealand butter and New Zealand undertaking to co-operate as far as possible by limiting shipments to proportions that would not unduly prejudice the interests of Canadian producers. Further renewals extended the Agreement to Sept. 30, 1941, without any change in its terms.

Union of South Africa.—In addition to the British Preferential Tariff, which Canada accords to the Union of South Africa under the Tariff Act of 1907, commerce with the Union of South Africa is governed by a Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932. It provides for exchange of preferential treatment on selected commodities. (See p. 487 of the 1936 Year Book.) By an Exchange of Notes (Union of South Africa dated Aug. 2, 1935; Canada dated Aug. 31, 1935) effective July 1, 1935, each Dominion assures the other of as low rates as apply to any foreign country.

Southern Rhodesia.—A Trade Agreement signed Aug. 20, 1932, exchanging preferences on a few selected commodities and each country's British Preferential Tariff on nearly all other commodities, was terminated as from Jan. 2, 1938, on notice by Southern Rhodesia. Although the Trade Agreement was cancelled, Southern Rhodesia, under a new tariff of 331 items, adopted May 18, 1937, accords Canada and the United Kingdom the same preferences over foreign countries on 177 tariff items. On 78 items Canada has a rate intermediate between the United Kingdom and foreign countries. On 10 items Canada has no preference over foreign countries although the United Kingdom has preference. On the remaining 66 items the rates are the same to all countries. Canada, under the Tariff Act of 1907, applies her British Preferential Tariff to Southern Rhodesian goods.

British West Indies.—Under the Canadian Customs Tariff Act, 1907, the British Preferential Tariff applies to the British West Indies, Bermuda, and British Guiana, and by Order in Council effective Feb. 1, 1913, to British Honduras. Special tariff concessions were made to the British West Indies in a reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1912, enlarged in 1920. The latter was replaced on July 6, 1925, by an Agreement still more extensive, brought formally into force by proclamation as from Apr. 30, 1927, and 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.) A Canadian notice involving revision of the 1925 Agreement in 1939 was replaced by one of Dec. 27,

1939, proposing continuance of the agreement subject to the right of either party to terminate it on six months' notice.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The power given under Sect. 4 of the Tariff Act to extend the Intermediate Tariff, in whole or in part, by Order in Council, to British countries, applies equally to foreign countries. Another important means of arranging for reciprocal concessions from foreign countries is afforded by Sect. 11 of the Customs Tariff which authorizes the making by Order in Council of such reductions of duties on goods imported into Canada from any other country as may be deemed reasonable by way of compensation for concessions granted by any such country. On the other hand, power is given under Sect. 7 to impose a surtax of $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. *ad valorem* on goods from any foreign country that treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries.

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.—Mutual guarantee of most-favoured-foreign-nation treatment, or, as it is commonly called, 'most-favoured-nation treatment,' enters into many of the tariff arrangements between Canada and foreign countries. Usually, this means that Canada and the other contracting State agree that each party will accord to the goods of the other the benefit of the lowest duties applied to similar goods of any other foreign origin. There may be reservations. These reservations are likely to be tariff advantages, not relatively of far-reaching importance, such as one State may grant to another on historical, political, or geographical grounds, or some other special relationship. The concessions arising out of most-favoured-nation treatment under the Canadian tariff consist of the rates of the Intermediate Tariff, and lower rates on some goods provided in Trade Agreements with France, the United States, and Poland. It will be seen that the guarantee by Canada of most-favoured-nation treatment to a foreign country does not entitle the foreign country to preferences existing only under the British Preferential Tariff or an Empire Trade Agreement. In other words, Empire preferences are confined within the Empire. On Apr. 26, 1939, a special 3 p.c. tax was cancelled, except as regards imports under the General Tariff, thus enlarging the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment.

The benefit to Canadian exports of most-favoured-nation treatment in any country depends on the customs and treaty system of the particular importing country concerned. Several foreign nations have maximum and minimum schedules, meaning that there are two scales of duties for practically all goods imported. There may be also an intermediate scale of duties. Some countries maintain reduced duties only on specified items of their tariffs, which they have conceded in one or more commercial treaties. A country, too, may adhere strictly to a single-column tariff. Even when it makes concessions in a commercial treaty it may incorporate these in the normal tariff, thus discriminating against no country. The number of countries maintaining uniform tariffs regardless of the origin of goods, however, is becoming smaller from year to year. The benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment would, of course, depend also on the extent to which tariff favours apply to countries competing in the market in question. It has been the practice to include import restrictions when bargaining for most-favoured-nation treatment but the significance of this is greatly lessened in recent years by countries administering import quotas independently of most-favoured-nation commitments.

War Measures.—A Canadian Order in Council of Sept. 5, 1939, passed under the War Measures Act, brought into force regulations that prohibit trading with

any State at war with His Majesty. The regulations prescribed conditions governing enemy property and related subjects and appointed the Secretary of State as Custodian. A second Order in Council of Sept. 8, 1939, applied enemy trading regulations to the German Reich, dating back to Sept. 2. This was followed by a formal proclamation of Sept. 10, declaring a state of war existing between Canada and the German Reich. A similar proclamation of June 10, 1940, declared, as from date, a state of war existing between Canada and Italy, including the Italian colonies. Canadian trade agreements with Germany and Italy were thus automatically terminated.

Because occupied by an enemy State, or by reason of real or apprehended hostilities, the following were brought within the scope of provisions of Enemy Trading Regulations with consequent control by Custodian's Office in respect of persons and property: Poland, Slovakia, Bohemia and Moravia (Sept. 2, 1939); Denmark and Norway (Apr. 9, 1940); Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg (May 10, 1940); Continental France, French Morocco, Corsica, Algeria and Tunisia (June 21, 1940), Channel Islands (July 1, 1940); Roumania (Oct. 12, 1940); Bulgaria and Hungary (Mar. 1, 1941); Yugoslavia (Apr. 15, 1941).

Orders-in-Council prohibit export of Canadian goods to certain destinations and certain goods, to all destinations, without permission of the Minister of National Revenue. Export of some products was placed under direction of boards, administrators or controllers. Outgoing shipments are controlled by an Order-in-Council passed on Apr. 8, 1941, prohibiting export, without a permit from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to any non-British country outside the Western hemisphere or to French possessions in the Western hemisphere.

Argentina.—A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Argentina, signed Feb. 2, 1825, exchanging most-favoured-nation treatment, is still applicable to the tariff relations between Canada and Argentina. Argentine customs duties, with minor exceptions, apply equally to imports from all countries. Extensive tariff reductions made in an Agreement of Sept. 26, 1933, with the United Kingdom, have been extended to imports from all countries.

Belgium (*Pre-War Status*).—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Belgium, signed July 3, 1924, provided for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. The Belgian Tariff consists of a Minimum Tariff and a Maximum Tariff (three times the minimum). The Minimum Tariff, however, is, in practice, applied equally to imports from all countries.

Bolivia.—Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce of Aug. 1, 1911, between the United Kingdom and Bolivia, was accepted by Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, the effect being an arrangement between Canada and Bolivia for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. Customs duties in Bolivia are applied equally to imports from all countries.

Brazil.—An Exchange of Notes, July 25-30, 1936, granted the Canadian Intermediate Tariff for the Brazilian Minimum or lowest tariff. This arrangement continued the former reciprocal relationship between the two countries. It was superseded by an Exchange of Notes of June 12, 1937, providing for the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The Tariff of Brazil consists mainly of a Minimum Tariff and a General Tariff, approximately one-quarter higher. Some rates lower than the minimum, established by an Agreement of Feb. 2, 1935, with the United States, apply to imports from countries enjoying most-favoured-nation treatment.

* See under "War Measures", above.

Colombia.—A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia, signed Feb. 16, 1866, requires Colombia and Canada to give each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Colombia, on Mar. 1, 1938, gave one year's notice of termination of this treaty, but Notes were exchanged on Dec. 30, 1938, continuing the Treaty in force until Sept. 30, 1939, and thereafter until terminated on three months' notice. An Agreement between Colombia and the United States, signed Sept. 13, 1935, set many reduced Colombian duties, to which treaty countries became entitled. Otherwise Colombian duties apply equally to imports from all countries.

Costa Rica.—A Costa Rican law of Feb. 16, 1933, established a surcharge of 30 p.c. of the duty on imports from countries not granting most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica. Reduced duties appeared in an Agreement with the United States signed Nov. 28, 1936. An Exchange of Notes of Mar. 1-2, 1933, with the United Kingdom, set forth that Costa Rica would extend most-favoured-nation rates to any part of the British Empire on a reciprocal basis. A Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935, extended most-favoured-nation treatment to Costa Rica, thus entitling Canadian goods to a reciprocal concession in Costa Rica.

Czechoslovakia (*Pre-War Status)**.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Czechoslovakia of Mar. 15, 1928, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. Czechoslovakia had conventional or reduced duties on many goods. The absorption by Germany of a large part of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, and the outbreak of war in September, 1939, interfered with the operation of the Canada-Czechoslovakia Trade Agreement.

Denmark (*Pre-War Status)**.—Danish Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1, and July 11, 1670, establishing reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods, still apply to the tariff relations between Canada and Denmark. Although Denmark has a single-tariff schedule, which is applicable to all countries, provision is made for penalty duties against countries that discriminate against her.

Dominican Republic.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and the Dominican Republic, signed Mar. 8, 1940, and brought into force provisionally as from Mar. 15, 1940, provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. In addition, the Dominican Republic agreed to remove internal revenue taxes from imported Canadian dry salted hake, pollock and cusk, smoked herring, and other smoked fish. Canadian seed potatoes were made free of both customs duty and internal revenue tax. Continued entry of Canadian wheat free of internal revenue tax was also guaranteed. Ratifications of this Agreement were exchanged on Jan. 22, 1941, bringing it into force as from that date for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.

Estonia (*Pre-War Status)**.—Article 28 of the United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926, providing means for a most-favoured-nation arrangement between Canada and Estonia, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The duties of the Estonian Minimum Tariff are half those of the General Tariff, while on some goods conventional rates lower than the Minimum Tariff exist.

Finland.—Article 23 of the United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-

* See under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

nation treatment between Canada and Finland, was accepted by the Finland Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1925. Finland has in force some conventional rates lower than her General Tariff.

France (*Pre-War Status).**—The Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement of 1922 having lapsed on June 16, 1932, negotiations for a new Agreement ensued and were concluded by the signing of a Trade Agreement on May 12, 1933, applicable from June 10, 1933. Canada was accorded the rates of the French Minimum Tariff and most-favoured-nation treatment on 185 items or parts of items and reductions varying from 17 p.c. to 73 p.c. of the General Tariff on 24 items or parts. The French General Tariff is, for most goods, four times the Minimum Tariff. Intermediate rates are expressed as varying percentage reductions from the General Tariff. In return Canada conceded to France a rate as low as British preferential on 7 items, reductions from the Intermediate Tariff of from 10 p.c. to 25 p.c. on 95 items, and Intermediate Tariff rates on an extensive list of items. The French colonies are included within the scope of the Agreement. The Agreement was supplemented by a Protocol of Feb. 26, 1935, and Notes exchanged Mar. 20, 1936, July 30, 1937, and Nov. 12-18, 1938, under which Canada secured the Minimum Tariff on 25 more items of the French Tariff, in return for adjustments of duty on some French products. These supplementary arrangements also made provision for quotas on many Canadian articles of which the import into France is subject to quantitative restrictions. The Canadian Intermediate Tariff was extended to France, her colonies and protectorates as from June 5, 1939.

Germany.—Trade agreements with Germany were abrogated by the outbreak of war as explained under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

Guatemala.—A Guatemalan law of Jan. 25, 1936 (renewing with slight changes a surtax law of Jan. 26, 1935), provided for increasing by 100 p.c. the customs duties on goods from countries whose trade balances are adverse to Guatemala and who had increased their exports to Guatemala by 100 p.c. or more in 1935 as compared with 1934. A Trade Agreement between Canada and Guatemala, signed Sept. 28, 1937, by exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment, exempted Canadian goods from the customs surcharge and entitled Canada to reduced duties provided for some items in a Guatemalan Agreement of Apr. 24, 1936, with the United States. Pending ratification of the Agreement, an Exchange of Notes on the same date established most-favoured-nation treatment reciprocally as from Oct. 14, 1937. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on May 25, 1938. Ratifications were exchanged bringing the Agreement into force as from Jan. 14, 1939. It is drawn for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.

Haiti.—Haiti reduced duties on some United States products in a Trade Agreement of Mar. 28, 1935, and on Apr. 9, 1935, adopted a new Maximum Tariff (double the Minimum) which would have applied to Canada if, by Exchange of Notes of June 10, 1935 (renewed Apr. 6, 1936, and Apr. 15, 1937), Canada and Haiti had not exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. A Canadian-Haiti Trade Agreement signed Apr. 23, 1937, and approved by a Canadian Act assented to on May 25, 1938, confirms this tariff arrangement. The Agreement is for one year and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. Ratifications were exchanged bringing the Agreement into effect in both countries on Jan. 10, 1939.

Hungary (*Pre-War Status).**—Article 20 of the United Kingdom-Hungary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 23, 1926, affording means for exchange

*See under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Hungary, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. Hungary has in force various conventional rates lower than her General Tariff, resulting from treaties with other countries.

Italy.—The Trade Convention with Italy was abrogated by the outbreak of war as explained under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

Japan.—A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan on a most-favoured-nation basis, signed Apr. 3, 1911, was accepted by Canada (with minor provisos) in an Act of Apr. 10, 1913. Certain surtaxes were imposed by Japan on July 20, 1935, and by Canada on Aug. 5, 1935, against each other's goods. An Exchange of Notes on Dec. 26, 1935, effected the removal of the surtaxes by both countries and stated the basis for Canadian customs valuations on Japanese goods. (See p. 489 of the 1936 Year Book.)

Latvia (*Pre-War Status).**—Article 26 of the United Kingdom-Latvia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of June 22, 1923, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Latvia, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. Latvia has a minimum schedule of duties and a maximum schedule twice as high, as well as some rates of duty fixed by conventions with other countries.

Lithuania (*Pre-War Status).**—Article 4 of the United Kingdom-Lithuania Agreement of May 6, 1922, providing means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Lithuania, was accepted by the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. Lithuania has in force a Maximum Tariff on certain specified items double the Ordinary Tariff. There are rates lower than the Ordinary Tariff on a few items resulting from treaties.

Netherlands (*Pre-War Status).**—A Canadian-Netherlands Convention of Commerce of July 11, 1924, provided for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao. The Netherlands Tariff consists of a single schedule of duties, without tariff preference to any country.

Norway (*Pre-War Status).**—A Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Norway (and Sweden) of Mar. 18, 1826, is applicable to British territories to the extent of still providing exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters between Canada and Norway. Norway has a single-tariff schedule but there exist provisions for imposing penalty duties on non-reciprocating countries.

Panama.—Article 12 of a United Kingdom-Panama Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed Sept. 25, 1928, affording means for reciprocal most-favoured-nation relations with Panama, was accepted by Canadian Order in Council of July 20, 1935. A Canadian Order in Council of Dec. 29, 1936, conceded the Canadian Intermediate Tariff to the Panama Canal Zone. Duties in Panama apply equally to imports from all countries.

Paraguay.—By Exchange of Notes, May 21, 1940, effective one month later, to remain in force until terminated on three months' notice, Canada extended her Intermediate Tariff to products of Paraguay in return for assurance of most-favoured-nation tariff rates on Canadian goods. Paraguay has a single-column tariff but there is provision for a 50 p.c. surcharge on imports from countries whose measures

* See under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

are considered prejudicial to Paraguay commerce. Each country guarantees the other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of quantitative control of imports and allocation of exchange for commercial transactions.

Poland (*Pre-War Status)**.—A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Poland, signed July 3, 1935, effective Aug. 15, 1936, exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment and, as regards scheduled goods, granted reductions from the Canadian Intermediate Tariff and from the lowest Polish Tariff. The Polish Tariff comprises two columns of rates for all goods, the rates of Column I being about 25 p.c. higher than the rates of Column II. On some goods there are conventional rates resulting from trade treaties that Poland has concluded with other countries and that are lower even than the rates of Column II. The Free City of Danzig was declared party to the Convention from Jan. 1, 1937.

Portugal.—Article 21 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Portugal, signed Aug. 12, 1914, providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, was accepted in the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The Portuguese Tariff has maximum and minimum scales, the treaty arrangement securing the minimum for Canada.

Roumania (*Pre-War Status)**.—Article 36 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Roumania of Aug. 6, 1930, affording means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between Canada and Roumania, was utilized in an Exchange of Notes of Sept. 30, 1930. Roumania has a Minimum Tariff on some commodities, one-third lower than her General Tariff, also, as a result of treaties, reductions from the Minimum Tariff on certain goods.

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 Apr. 20, 1931, that had prevented her importing organizations and trade representatives from purchasing Canadian goods or chartering Canadian vessels.

Salvador.—By Exchange of Notes of Nov. 2, 1937, Canada and El Salvador granted each other most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The Tariff of El Salvador consists of a Maximum Tariff, a Minimum Tariff (one-third the Maximum) and some conventional rates lower than the Minimum.

Spain.—A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Spain, signed Oct. 31, 1922 (revised Apr. 5, 1927), providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters, was accepted on behalf of Canada by the Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928. The Tariff of Spain consists of a First Tariff (the highest), a Second Tariff (usually one-third of the First), and some conventional rates lower than the Second.

Sweden.—A Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Sweden (and Norway) of Mar. 18, 1826, had the effect of establishing most-favoured-nation tariff relationship between Canada and Sweden. Sweden, in commercial treaties with various countries, has granted conventional rates of duty which, however, have been incorporated into the Ordinary Tariff and made applicable to all countries.

Switzerland.—Under the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of Sept. 6, 1855,

* See under "War Measures", pp. 386-387.

Canada and Switzerland exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods. Switzerland has reduced some of her rates in treaties, but reductions are incorporated in a single-column tariff that applies to all countries.

United States.—A Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States, signed on Nov. 15, 1935, became operative as regards tariff reductions on Jan. 1, 1936 (see p. 496 of the 1938 Year Book).

A more comprehensive Trade Agreement, signed Nov. 17, 1938, grants Canada concessions on 202 items or sub-items of the United States Tariff, covering 83 p.c. of Canadian sales (dutiabie and free) to the United States for the year 1937. On 107 of these items, representing \$76,577,000 (about half the dutiable imports in 1937) the maximum 50 p.c. reduction in duty was obtained. Of the remaining items 58 are accorded reductions in duty ranging from 10 to 50 p.c., 5 are assured continuance of the existing rate, and 32 continuance of free entry. All concessions of the 1935 Agreement are retained and quotas, where they existed, are either increased or the quota limitation entirely removed. Principal Canadian products benefiting are lumber, shingles, horses, cattle, dairy products, hog products, potatoes, fish, certain grains, hay, poultry, pulp and paper, metals, non-metallic minerals, ferro-alloys, and many lines of manufactured goods. Among the benefits accruing to Canada under the reciprocal most-favoured-nation clause are many reductions in United States duty arising out of a United States-United Kingdom Trade Agreement signed on the same day as the Canadian Agreement. Canada's concessions to the United States affect 447 tariff items or sub-items, under which imports for the fiscal year 1937 amounted to about 58 p.c. of the total imports from the United States. Reductions in Canadian duty are made on 283 items or sub-items, and duty is fixed at rates hitherto effective on 146. Canada undertook to remove a special excise tax of 3 p.c. then levied on these items. The Agreement contains safe-guarding clauses as to quantitative restrictions, customs valuation, variations in rate of exchange, preventing the principal benefit of a concession going to a third country. The Agreement exchanges unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment with reservation of Canada's Empire preferences and United States preferences granted to Cuba, Philippine Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone. The United States authorization for the negotiations was a tariff amendment Act of June 12, 1934, (Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act) first enacted for three years but extended for another three years by a law of Mar. 1, 1937. The President of the United States formally proclaimed the new Trade Agreement on Nov. 25, 1938. On the day following the President's Proclamation, i.e., Nov. 26, 1938, Article IX of the Agreement became provisionally effective, the result being to exempt Canadian lumber, shingles, and telegraph poles shipped to the United States from the necessity of a mark of origin. Duty concessions, except where otherwise stated, became provisionally effective in both countries on Jan. 1, 1939. The Canadian ratifying Act was assented to in Ottawa by His Majesty the King on May 19, 1939. The Agreement went into force fully on exchange of ratification by the King and a copy of the President's Proclamation on June 17, 1939. It is to be effective for three years from the effective date of Article IX and thereafter, subject to termination on six months' notice by either country.

A Presidential Proclamation of Feb. 27, 1939, allocated to Canada 86.2 p.c. and to other foreign countries 13.8 p.c. of the quota of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, in consequence of which Canada's quota for the last nine months of 1939 was 142,230 head, and other foreign countries 22,770 head. Quarterly shipments were not to exceed 51,720 head and 8,280 head, respectively. These allocations

of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more were renewed on Nov. 30, 1939, for the year 1940, allocating to Canada 193,950 head and to other foreign countries 31,050 head.

A United States-Cuban Trade Agreement brought into force on Dec. 23, 1939, released the United States from obligation to grant Cuban seed potatoes a 50 p.c. preference during December, January, and February of each year, with the result that the tariff reduction on a quota of Canadian seed potatoes was, in accordance with the Canada-United States Trade Agreement, reduced during these months from 60 cents to 37½ cents per 100 pounds, the rate already in effect during the other nine months of the year.

A supplementary Trade Agreement, signed Dec. 30, 1939, reducing United States duty on silver- or black-fox furs from 37½ to 35 p.c. ad valorem and limiting imports from all sources of silver and black foxes and their furs to 100,000 units per year was revised on Dec. 13, 1940. The new Agreement increases Canada's share of the total quota from 58,300 to 70,000 units, exempts live foxes valued at \$250 or more from quota restriction, establishes additional quotas on parts of skins and manufactured articles, and retains the reduction in duty.

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. Notes then exchanged, and renewed from time to time pending the coming into force of the formal agreement, granted the Canadian Intermediate Tariff in return for Uruguayan trading facilities for Canadian exports. A Canadian Act ratifying the Agreement was assented to on Apr. 10, 1937. Ratifications were exchanged at Montevideo, Uruguay, on Apr. 15, 1940, bringing the Agreement into force as from May 15, 1940. It is to remain in force for three years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice. Under the Tariff of Uruguay duties may be increased by 50 p.c. on imports from countries that do not offer reciprocity, or do not accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Uruguayan goods.

Venezuela.—A *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela, signed Mar. 26, 1941, and brought into force from Apr. 9, continues exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment already existing under a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation of Apr. 18, 1825, between the United Kingdom and Venezuela (then part of Colombia) and a Convention of Oct. 29, 1834, with Venezuela. The *modus vivendi* is for one year subject to renewal or termination on three months' notice. Some reduced Venezuelan duties are provided in trade agreements of Aug. 6, 1936, with France, and Nov. 6, 1939, with the United States. The Venezuelan Executive Power is authorized to increase duties up to 100 p.c. against any specified country.

Yugoslavia (Pre-War Status*).—Article 30 of the United Kingdom-Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927 (affording means for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment of each other's goods between Canada and Yugoslavia), was accepted by means of the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928. The Yugoslavian Tariff comprises maximum, minimum, and conventional duties (usually incorporated in the minimum duties).

Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service*

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is organized 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 who make

* See under "War Measures", p. 386-387.

† Revised by C. H. Payne, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

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 at Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and, in general, exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

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 possible Canadian exporters and makes direct contacts with Canadian manufacturers regarding opportunities and conditions of trade in his territory.

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 administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. Assisting the Director are the following divisions: Directories—where 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; Metals and Chemical Products; Forest Products; and Manufactured Products. These last five divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications.

Organization Abroad.—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.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS

NOTE.—This list was revised as at Jan. 1, 1941. Cable address of Trade Commissioners is "Canadian" unless otherwise stated. Bentley's second phrase code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

<i>Argentine Republic</i> —(Territory includes Uruguay.)	J. A. Strong, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1).
<i>Australia</i> —	
Sydney (territory covers Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies).	L. M. Cosgrave. Address for letters—P.O. Box No. 3952V. Office—City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Melbourne (territory covers States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania).	Frederick Palmer, 44 Queen St., Melbourne, C. 1.
<i>Brazil</i>	L. S. Glass. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. "Brasilia", Sala 1110, Av. Rio Branco 311.
<i>British India</i> — (Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.)	Paul Sykes. Address for letters—P.O. Box 886, Bombay. Office—Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay.
<i>British Malaya</i> —(Territory includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, British Borneo, Thailand and Netherlands Indies.)	J. L. Mutter, Union Building, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
<i>British West Indies</i> —	
Trinidad (territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Guiana).	Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Barclay's Bank Building.
Jamaica (territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras).	F. W. Fraser. Address for letters—P.O. Box 225, Kingston. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers.
<i>China</i> —	
Shanghai (territory includes North and Central China).	V. E. Duclos. Address for letters—P.O. Box 264, Shanghai. Office—Ewo Building, 27 The Bund.
<i>Cuba</i> —(Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.)	C. S. Bissett. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 367, Havana.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded

- Egypt*—(Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania.)
Hong Kong—(Territory includes South China, the Philippines and Indo-China.)
Ireland and Northern Ireland.....
Japan.....
Mexico—(Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.)
New Zealand—(Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.)
Panama—(Territory includes the Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.)
Peru—(Territory includes Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador.)
South Africa—
 Cape Town (territory includes Cape Province and Southwest Africa, Natal, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius, Angola and Madagascar).
 Johannesburg (territory includes Transvaal, Orange Free State, the Rhodesias, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo).
United Kingdom—
 London.....
 London (territory covers Home Counties, South-eastern Counties and East Anglia; also British West Africa).
 London (territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Sweden and France).
 London.....
 Liverpool (territory includes North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands and North Wales).
 Bristol (territory includes West of England, South Wales and South Midlands).
 Glasgow (territory covers Scotland).....
United States—
 Chicago (territory covers the Middle States of the United States).
 Los Angeles (territory covers the Mid-Western and Western States of the United States).
 [New York City (territory includes Bermuda)...
- Henri Turcot. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo.
 P. V. McLane. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hong Kong. Office—Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Hong Kong.
 James Cormack, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland (cable address—Canadian); and 36 Victoria Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland (cable address—Adanac).
 C. M. Croft, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box 18, Akasaka Post Office, Tokyo. Office—Canadian Legation, 16 Omotecho, 3-chome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.
 A. B. Muddiman. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-Bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City.
 W. F. Bull. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
 H. W. Brighton. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—98 Central Avenue, Panama City.
 M. J. Vechsler. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, Lima.
 J. C. Macgillivray. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street, Cape Town. Cable address—Cantracom.
 J. H. English. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715, Johannesburg. Office—Prudential Assurance Building, 92 Fox St., Johannesburg. Cable address—Cantracom.
 Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Sleighing, London.
 J. A. Langley, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Sleighing, London.
 W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Cable address—Cantracom.
 G. R. Paterson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson.
 A. E. Bryan, Martins Bank Building, Water Street, Liverpool.
 E. L. McColl, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave., Bristol.
 G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Cable address—Cantracom.
 W. J. Riddiford, Tribune Tower Building, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 B. C. Butler, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.
 D. S. Cole, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre, New York City. Cable address—Cantracom.

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".

PART II.—STATISTICS OF EXTERNAL COMMODITY TRADE*

Important changes have been made in the arrangement of the material dealing with commodity trade in the present edition as compared with previous editions. Statistical tables are now distributed throughout the explanatory and analytical text. The principal summary and detailed statistics were compiled on a calendar-year basis for the first time in 1939 and comparative figures have been carried back or varying periods. An effort has been made to preserve the continuity with statistics of former editions in spite of the slight lack of comparability involved in the change from a fiscal-year to a calendar-year basis.

A change in procedure that materially affects the trade figures in this edition is that exports of non-monetary gold formerly included, have been excluded from all export statistics, as explained in greater detail at pp. 398-399.

At the time of preparation of material for this edition of the Year Book, the latest period for which detailed figures of trade were available was the calendar year 1939. Effects of the outbreak of the War, in September, did not greatly affect the trade figures for 1939 as a whole, although its influence should be kept in mind in any analysis of the trade with European countries involved.

General Explanations Regarding Canadian Trade Statistics.—External trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods, which transactions may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments, as in Part III of this chapter, such financial transactions are the sole consideration). Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and it is necessary to explain these.

For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used, as well as certain features of the statistics that necessitate adjustments to the external trade figures, be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

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 time when, said

* The analytical text was revised under the supervision of A. L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), Director of Economic Research, while the statistics were revised under the supervision of L. A. Kane, Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada and the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada (annual). For a complete list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXVIII, Sect. 1, under "External Trade".

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 Sects. 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.) Under these provisions and amendments thereto, some imports are given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payments for the imports are made.

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 Sect. 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.) Differences arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currencies are treated more fully below under the heading "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries".

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin that have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, aluminium extracted from imported ore, 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 that 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 transshipment 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 which 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. More recently, when the exchange value of the £ was above par, imports from the United Kingdom were undervalued. Similar difficulties have resulted from disturbances in exchange levels with other countries, and the placing of arbitrary valuations upon their currencies, as in the case of imports from Japan.

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 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 Apr. 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 (10.8 p.c. in 1939) 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 pp. 31-38 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1939, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics.—Exports of gold in Canadian trade statistics were distinguished heretofore as between monetary and non-monetary. Monetary gold exports were described as those that entailed a reduction in the Dominion's monetary gold stocks. All other gold exported (classed as non-monetary) was shown as merchandise, and included with the total merchandise exports.

The fact that gold is a money metal gives it peculiar attributes that distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, the movement of gold in international trade is determined, almost exclusively, by monetary factors. The amount of exports may fluctuate widely from month to month owing to other than

ordinary trade or commercial considerations. In addition, gold is generally acceptable. It does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a relatively fixed price.

It should also be noted that gold does not move in international trade in any direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. It may be bought or sold abroad without moving in or out across the frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or earmarking the gold in the vaults of the central bank. Trade statistics deal only with physical movements, sales or purchases of gold that do not involve an actual movement being more properly regarded as an 'invisible' item and taken care of in the "International Balance of Payments" statement appearing in Part III, Section 1, of this chapter. Changes in the Bank of Canada's stock of gold under earmark do not enter, therefore, into the trade statistics.

The publication of statistics showing the *gross* imports and exports of gold has been temporarily suspended as from September, 1939. Trade statistics for periods prior to this time have been revised accordingly to exclude all gold formerly included in the total of merchandise exports.

Statistics showing the *net* exports of non-monetary gold, including changes in stocks held under earmark, are published as a supplement to the trade figures, and are given below.

NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, 1936-40

Month	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	10.8	10.1	11.0	18.1	21.6
February.....	12.1	10.8	11.2	12.9	12.4
March.....	8.7	16.3	17.6	15.5	16.2
April.....	11.9	10.3	9.3	10.6	18.0
May.....	8.6	10.3	14.3	15.9	16.9
June.....	11.3	13.5	11.5	17.2	15.1
July.....	9.0	10.1	11.5	15.2	15.9
August.....	10.5	12.3	16.6	9.0	17.6
September.....	10.3	11.6	15.1	17.3	16.5
October.....	13.4	11.3	15.5	22.8	18.9
November.....	13.6	12.1	15.3	15.0	16.6
December.....	11.5	16.4	11.6	14.9	17.3
Totals.....	131.7	145.1	160.5	184.4	203.0

Section 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade

In previous editions of the Year Book, figures for Tables 1 and 2 were given for every year since Confederation. In this issue the tables have been reduced somewhat but figures for earlier years may be found in the corresponding tables of previous issues.

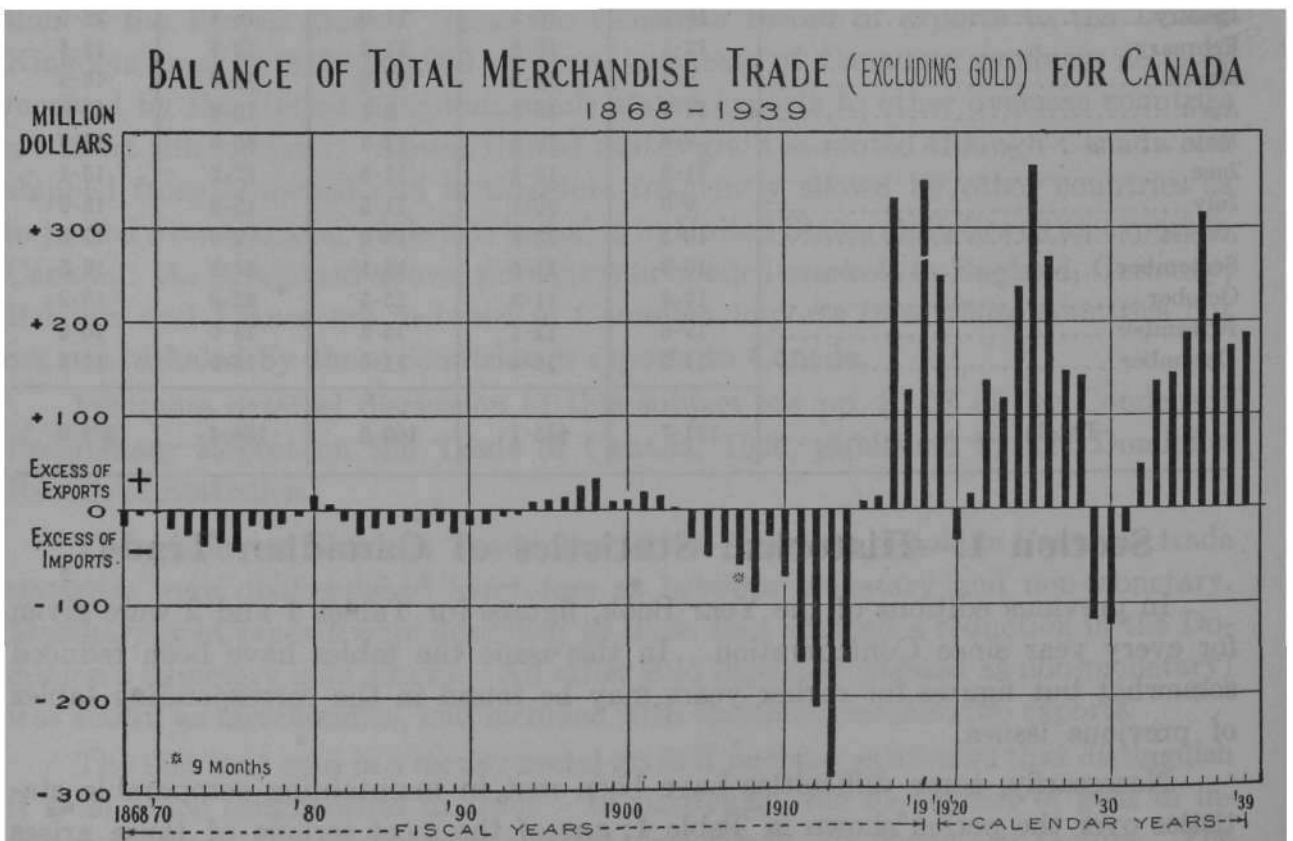
Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics over the period shown in Table 1; one of the most serious of these arises from the different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce.

Thus, the apparent shrinkage in 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; beginning with 1920, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have not been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports. Exports of foreign produce since 1920, therefore, have been composed of goods previously entered as imports for home consumption, which have been debited to Canada when imported and so should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From 1868 to 1893 imports into Canada exceeded exports in every year except 1880 and 1881. For the next ten years, 1894-1903, exports exceeded imports. During the great period of expansion from 1904 to 1914, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports in each year. This was the period during which external capital was being brought into the country to build up the productive equipment of Canada. Since that time, however, there has been an annual excess of exports except in the years 1920, 1929, 1930 and 1931, when there were heavy return movements of funds to Canada in the form of an excess of imports.

In previous years a historical table was published showing the movement of coin and bullion in each year since 1868. In the 1940 Year Book this table appears at p. 528. Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, information as to the movement of gold has not been available.

Throughout the statistics of external trade numerous other historical series are given, but since they show the history of special features such as trade with the United Kingdom, other British Empire countries and the United States; trade in certain commodities or groups of commodities, etc., they appear in other subsections dealing with those particular features of trade.



1.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold) with All Countries, Fiscal Years 1911-19 and Calendar Years 1919-40

NOTE.—For figures for the fiscal years 1868-1910, see the Canada Year Book 1940, pp. 526 and 527.

Year	Imports			Exports			Balance of Trade: Excess Exports (+), Imports (-)
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Domestic Produce	Foreign Produce	Total	
Ended Mar. 31-	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	-162,724,393
1912....	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	-214,688,524
1913....	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	-294,138,879
1914....	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	-163,756,774
1915....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	+5,486,601
1916....	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	+271,098,936
1917....	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	+332,760,222
1918....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	+622,637,214
1919....	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	+349,053,580
Ended Dec. 31-							
1919....	607,458,191	333,555,422	941,013,613	1,235,958,483	53,834,766	1,289,793,249	+348,779,636
1920....	890,847,353	446,073,668	1,336,921,021	1,268,014,533	30,147,672	1,298,162,205	-38,758,816
1921....	546,863,395	252,615,088	799,478,483	800,149,296	13,994,461	814,143,757	+14,665,274
1922....	513,330,771	249,078,538	762,409,309	880,408,645	13,815,268	894,223,913	+131,814,604
1923....	594,098,589	308,931,926	903,030,515	1,002,401,467	13,584,849	1,015,986,316	+112,955,801
1924....	528,912,308	279,232,265	808,144,573	1,029,699,499	12,553,718	1,042,253,167	+234,108,594
1925....	561,061,127	329,132,221	890,193,348	1,239,554,207	12,111,941	1,251,666,148	+361,472,800
1926....	642,448,478	365,893,433	1,008,341,911	1,261,241,525	15,357,292	1,276,598,817	+268,256,906
1927....	696,253,024	390,864,906	1,087,117,930	1,210,596,998	20,445,231	1,231,042,229	+143,924,299
1928....	788,271,150	434,046,766	1,222,317,916	1,339,409,562	24,378,794	1,363,788,356	+141,470,440
1929....	849,114,653	449,878,039	1,298,992,692	1,152,416,330	25,926,117	1,178,342,447	-120,650,245
1930....	647,230,123	361,249,356	1,008,479,479	863,683,761	19,463,987	883,147,748	-125,331,731
1931....	416,179,513	211,918,873	628,098,386	587,653,440	11,907,020	599,560,460	-28,537,926
1932....	288,425,260	164,188,997	452,614,257	489,883,112	8,030,485	497,913,597	+45,299,340
1933....	235,195,782	166,018,529	401,214,311	529,449,529	6,034,260	535,483,789	+134,269,478
1934....	295,566,101	217,903,396	513,469,497	649,314,236	6,991,992	656,306,228	+142,836,731
1935....	306,913,652	243,400,899	550,314,551	724,977,459	12,958,420	737,935,879	+187,621,328
1936....	350,903,936	284,286,908	635,190,844	937,824,933	12,684,319	950,509,252	+315,318,408
1937....	436,327,558	372,568,767	808,896,325	997,366,918	14,754,862	1,012,121,780	+203,225,455
1938....	379,095,355	298,355,999	677,451,354	837,583,917	11,100,216	848,684,133	+171,232,779
1939....	427,470,633	323,584,901	751,055,534	924,926,104	10,995,609	935,921,713	+184,866,179
1940....	582,937,741	499,012,978	1,081,950,719	1,178,954,420	14,263,172	1,193,217,592	+111,266,873

2.—Duties Collected on Imports, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, Fiscal Years 1911-40

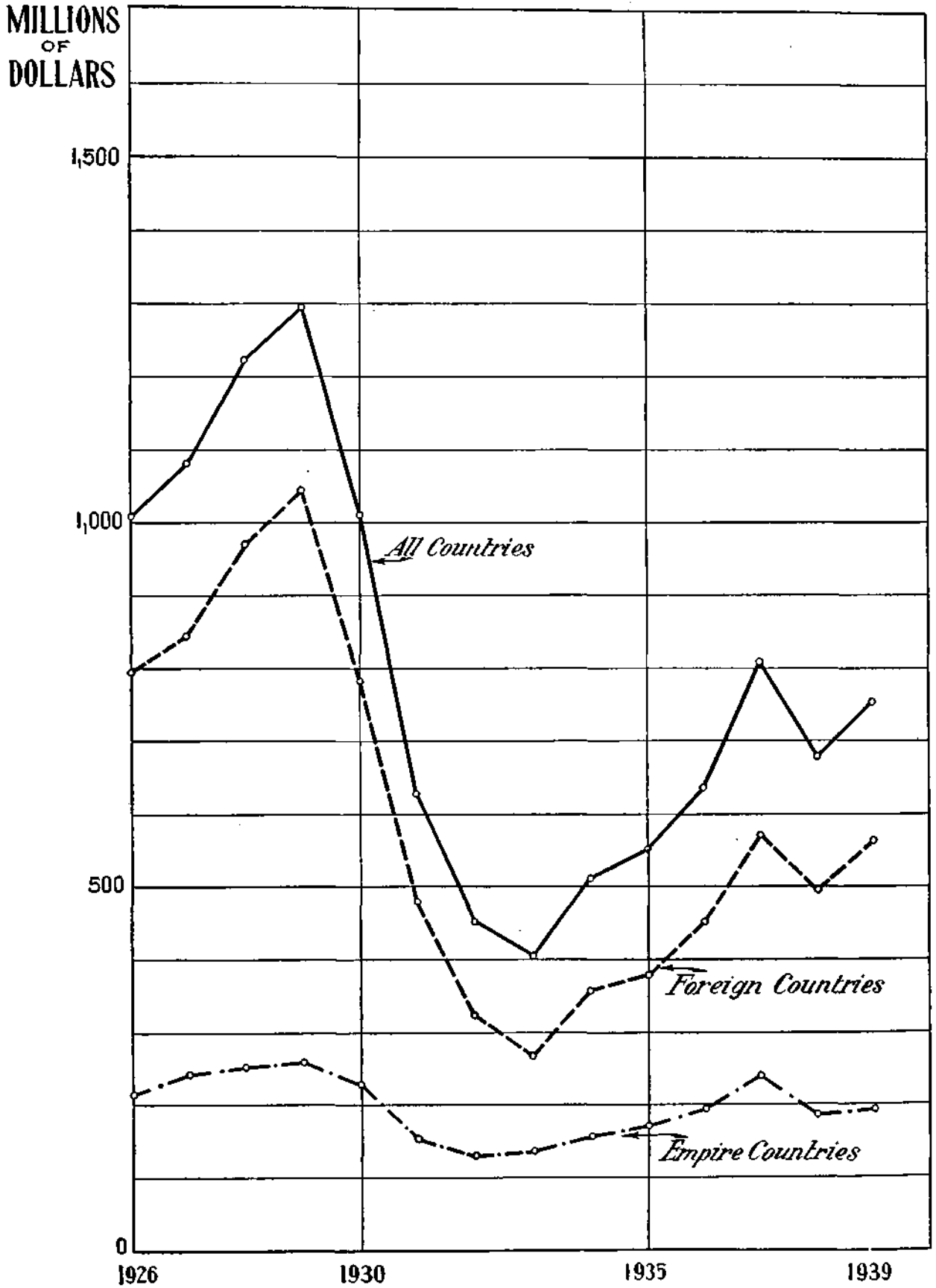
NOTE.—The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid, is considerably smaller. For net customs revenue, see statistics of revenue from customs duties in the historical revenue table in Chapter XXI on Public Finance. Figures of duties collected on imports from 1868-1910 and of duties collected on exports from 1868-92 are given at p. 529 of the 1940 Year Book. Duties were not collected on exports after 1892.

Year	Duties Collected	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue	Year	Duties Collected	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue	Year	Duties Collected	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue
	\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.
1911....	73,312,368	2.98	1921....	179,667,683	3.36	1931....	149,250,992	4.45
1912....	87,576,037	2.78	1922....	121,487,394	3.22	1932....	113,997,851	4.87
1913....	115,063,688	2.74	1923....	133,803,370	2.58	1933....	77,271,965	3.86
1914....	107,180,578	3.59	1924....	135,122,345	2.49	1934....	73,154,472	3.37
1915....	79,205,910	4.77	1925....	120,222,454	3.09	1935....	84,627,473	2.97
1916....	103,940,101	3.55	1926....	143,933,111	2.83	1936....	82,784,317	3.20
1917....	147,631,455	2.54	1927....	158,966,367	2.66	1937....	92,282,059	2.71
1918....	161,595,629	2.51	1928....	171,872,768	3.09	1938....	103,719,952	2.48
1919....	158,046,334	3.13	1929....	200,479,505	3.02	1939....	87,610,300	2.76
1920....	187,524,182	2.49	1930....	199,011,628	3.30	1940....	113,829,427	2.48

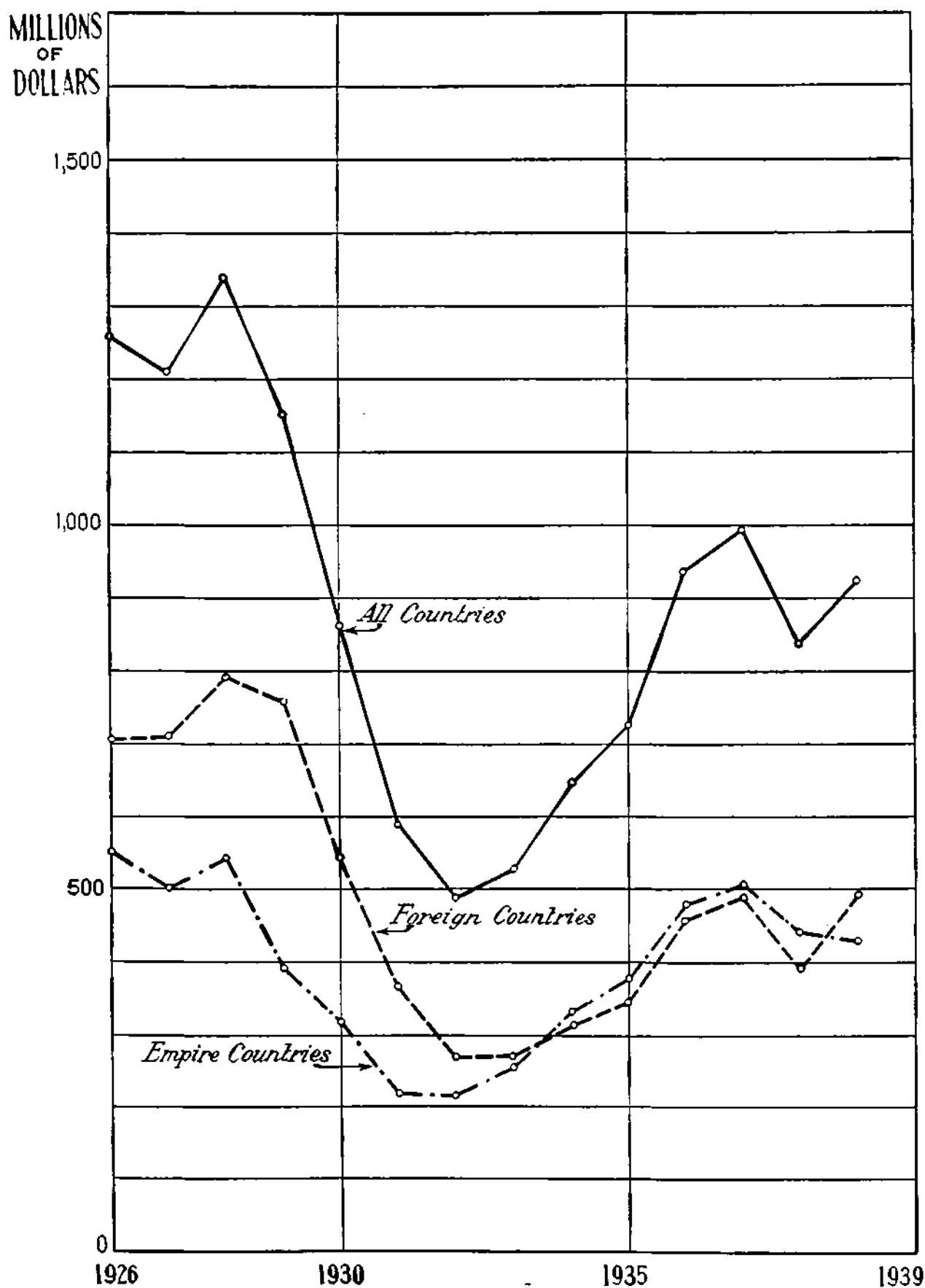
† Includes war tax.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA

1926-1939



DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM CANADA 1926-1939



Section 2.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade

Since Confederation the records of Canadian trade have emphasized the importance of trade relationships with the United Kingdom and the United States. In the early years of the Dominion, when the United Kingdom was lending Canada capital on a considerable scale, that country supplied more than half of the Canadian imports, even though, as a purchaser of Canadian goods, she took second place to the United States. To-day, though there have been vast changes and shifting trends, Canadian trade is still carried on predominantly with these two countries.

It is the purpose of this Section to outline these main trends. In Subsection 1 Canada's place in the world economy is summarized from the Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations presented in 1940. This provides a background for the detailed treatment of trade by continents and leading world countries appearing in Subsection 2; with the United Kingdom and the British Empire in Subsection 3; and with the United States and other foreign countries in Subsection 4.

Subsection 1.—Canada's Place in the World Economy*

Canada holds a particularly important place in the world economy, or at least in that section of the world economy that has been, or remains, organized on a basis of interdependent trade and financial relations and that operates as a functional whole. Although containing less than 1 p.c. of the world's population, Canada ranked fifth in total trade in 1939, being fourth in exports and eighth in imports. In fact, Canada ranks high in all the major activities that make up the balance of payments, per capita figures in all these transactions substantially exceeding those of the leading world economic powers such as United States, United Kingdom, and Germany, although the per capita figures are higher in some smaller countries such as New Zealand, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, etc.

* With the exception of Table 3, this material has been taken from Part I, c. 7, Book I, of the "Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations".

3.—Per Capita Trade of Twenty Principal Trading Countries, 1929-39

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentina.....	160.68	116.66	97.58	53.24	58.53	56.04	72.97	74.27	98.64	70.62	74.35
Australia.....	200.27	137.19	93.87	77.08	98.34	108.17	121.65	139.20	159.49	154.15	117.63
Belgium.....	237.01	198.18	168.41	120.37	135.27	153.43	141.18	167.17	214.93	181.92	172.38
Brazil.....	21.89	14.28	9.82	8.23	10.59	11.52	13.92	12.51	14.31	12.46	14.74
British India.....	6.67	5.06	3.05	2.30	2.55	2.91	2.95	4.16	3.83	3.26	3.30
Canada.....	243.05	183.96	116.15	88.95	57.78	106.73	115.37	141.07	163.05	136.11	148.32
Denmark.....	254.12	240.01	193.42	130.51	136.96	151.29	148.34	166.94	192.93	188.88	189.69
France.....	103.22	90.93	70.94	52.65	60.56	63.45	57.42	59.83	60.99	52.85	1
Germany.....	99.48	79.84	60.42	42.88	45.01	50.88	50.76	55.48	63.02	59.93	1
Italy.....	46.65	37.00	28.53	21.02	23.41	25.90	24.78	20.12	30.15	26.78	1
Japan.....	31.11	22.47	18.14	13.79	15.88	19.80	20.52	22.46	20.18	15.67	1
Netherlands.....	248.21	210.94	169.88	123.03	131.32	142.64	129.43	135.61	175.22	160.12	161.16
New Zealand.....	340.72	281.36	179.48	138.58	157.78	202.22	209.89	254.92	323.94	298.46	249.12
Norway.....	172.12	164.52	121.73	82.59	97.79	113.80	121.46	143.05	179.61	167.13	186.15
Spain.....	31.72	24.68	9.22	6.64	7.34	8.26	8.17	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	158.19	140.29	109.42	71.47	83.59	107.53	112.70	129.91	167.38	158.10	172.99
Switzerland.....	236.26	212.29	179.33	138.39	159.13	177.00	165.33	156.85	174.37	140.92	183.70
Union of South Africa.....	91.59	57.52	66.24	66.44	79.18	85.79	100.66	101.47	114.68	97.68	1
United Kingdom.....	195.91	162.06	113.51	87.35	97.43	115.16	118.01	132.62	165.72	148.00	134.58
United States.....	78.93	55.26	37.58	26.06	27.00	29.30	33.83	37.71	49.10	39.20	43.08

¹ Not available.

In order to maintain the present standard of living and to support the great capital investment that has been made to equip the country for an important place in the world economy, it is vital to Canada that the advantageous international division of labour—the principle on which the existing Canadian economy and standard of living are built—be maintained. Canada is far from being a self-sufficient country, and the achievement and maintenance of a position of importance in the world depend on full utilization of specialized resources of the country, and on trading them to the best advantage in order to acquire the things that are lacking.

A brief review of Canada's resources in relation to the international economy will make clear why Canada plays such a relatively large part in that system, and is so profoundly dependent on it. Canada can and does produce large surpluses of many agricultural products (cereals, potatoes, apples, cattle, pork and dairy products), of many forest products (pine and fir lumber, and spruce, poplar and balsam pulpwood), of many mineral products (gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead and zinc), and hydro-electric power more cheaply, i.e., with the application of relatively less capital and labour, than can be done in most other countries. On the other hand, Canada either cannot produce or is at a disadvantage in producing her own requirements of such essential industrial raw materials as iron, coal, oil, rubber and tin; of tropical fruits, fibres, and other natural products; and of many iron and steel, chemical and textile manufactures based on special local resources and techniques. Every country could, of course, display a list of surplus and deficit resources, but in few would both sides of the balance sheet contain such basically important products in such volume, and in few would the extremes be so great. Thus, Canada is at once the world's largest exporter of wheat, newsprint and non-ferrous metals, and one of the world's largest importers of coal, oil and steel products. It is in this distribution and peculiar character of Canada's resources, and in her lack of resources, that can be found the explanation for many of Canada's distinctive economic and public-finance problems.

Some of the salient features of Canada's trade are that both the staple imports and exports are mainly bulky, relatively low-value commodities and the sources of supply are distant from the markets and, therefore, cheap transportation is of vital importance. Of the chief staple exports, wheat required a very large capital investment in handling and shipping facilities and, to-day, requires an increasing capital investment in facilities for mechanized production. The forest and metal products, partly because of the technical character of Canadian resources, also required a very large capital investment in plant and in associated hydro-electric power developments. If these resources were to be developed at all, they had to be developed on the largest possible scale in order to secure the economies of mass production and to contribute to the support of the heavy initial overhead. But, in order to achieve this end, very large foreign markets were necessary; Canada produces five times her own consumption of wheat (excluding seed requirements); ten times her own consumption of her chief forest product—newsprint; and twenty times her own consumption of her non-ferrous metal production. Production of these large surpluses is necessary in order to give a wider distribution of the total overhead cost of developing these industries and to keep unit prices down to competitive levels. As a result of this kind of development, Canada now supplies about 40 p.c. of the world export wheat market, two-thirds of the newsprint in the

world export market, and 40 p.c. of the non-ferrous metals in the world export market. Canadian production of each of these products is a very much smaller fraction of the total world production.

In other words, Canada, in spite of her comparative productive advantages is forced into the position of being a marginal source of supply for many of these commodities. If a country that is producing 90 p.c. of its requirements and importing 10 p.c. is forced, or deliberately chooses, to reduce consumption, the imported 10 p.c. is likely to be the first sacrifice. Any substantial reduction in the proportion of the world market supplied by Canada is evidently bound to have profound effects on her ability to maintain competitive prices and support the huge investment made in anticipation of large-volume production. In a period of world depression, of reduced purchasing power, and of increasing trade restrictions, the relative status of industries in this position suffers. There are weaknesses, not only because such a small proportion of their production is consumed locally, but also because such a large proportion of the total international market is supplied by Canadian exports. Control of the marginal supply normally gives a bargaining advantage to the seller on a rising market but reacts to his disadvantage on a falling market. The situation has been intensified by the continual narrowing of the international trading world in recent years, which has led to more abrupt and extreme price fluctuations than would occur in a broader market. When protected domestic industries develop in former markets, or when depression or war restricts demand for Canadian export staples, there will be excess productive capacity, and far more than the proportionate share of such excess capacity will inevitably appear in Canada.

The import staples, however, are in a somewhat different position. Large as are Canada's imports of basic industrial raw materials (such as coal, oil and iron) in relation to Canadian consumption and even in relation to total world trade in these commodities, they are only a very small fraction of the total production and of the consumption in the domestic markets of the chief producers. A fall in the Canadian demand is important but is not likely to have the same shattering effect on prices as a fall in the foreign demand for the chief Canadian staples.

The fact that the great bulk of Canada's trade is with the United States and the United Kingdom is a natural corollary of the distribution of resources and organization of the economy in each of those countries and in Canada, and is intensified by the virtual withdrawal of most of the rest of the world from the former system of international trade. Canada's geographical position and special relations with each of these countries give her certain advantages and elements of strength, but there are also liabilities. Canada's trade with both the United States and the United Kingdom is of vastly greater importance to Canada than their trade with Canada is to them; Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and the United States are between \$30 and \$40 per capita in each case as compared with their exports to Canada of between \$2.50 and \$4 per capita. Canadian trade with the United Kingdom is 30 p.c. of total Canadian trade, while United Kingdom's trade with Canada is only 5 p.c. of her total trade. Canadian trade with the United States is 50 p.c. of Canada's total trade, while trade of United States with Canada is only 15 p.c. of total United States trade. This great degree of concentration of Canadian trade has elements of weakness and danger, and changes in the trading policies of

either of the two large countries or automatic changes in the terms of trade in response to differential price movements inevitably affect Canada far more than they affect the United Kingdom or the United States. Because of the greater vulnerability and lack of diversification, Canada's bargaining position is, on occasion, weakened and Canada is at a disadvantage in opposing unfavourable policies or in negotiating for more favourable policies.

Quite apart from the danger of directly unfavourable policies, which may be due to factors entirely unrelated to Canada but which may incidentally deal shattering blows to Canadian trade, is the inevitable swing in the terms of trade. Canadian trade with the United Kingdom and the United States is of a complementary nature and is a classic example of the working of a basically sound international division of labour. While Canadian cereals feed Britain, British textiles clothe Canadians; while Canadian products of forest and mine, processed by hydro-electric power, feed the industries of the United States, the coal and iron products of the United States equip Canadian factories. But in any exchange of this nature there may be, and are likely to be, wide variations in the price trends of the various classes of products. Thus, Canada may, at any time, find the prices of most of her exports declining more rapidly, or rising more slowly, than the prices of what she buys, or the reverse situation may result. In times of depression Canada finds the impact of the depression intensified by the fall in the real purchasing power of the bulk of her commodities (in the past decade, gold has been an important exception) while the United Kingdom and the United States can look forward to some important increases in the real value of their exports.

In all other external transactions, Canada is also vitally affected by the policy of the United Kingdom and, even more, by that of the United States. United Kingdom and United States investments in Canada; Canadian investments in the United Kingdom and the United States; the integration of a large portion of Canadian industries with those of the United States; the huge seasonal tourist exchange, periodic migrations of labour and the continuous exchange of individuals; and the existence of international labour, business, and professional organizations, all give rise to a continual ebb and flow of funds on a very large scale and a continual process of adjustment of prices, costs and profits. The total of these 'invisible' items in the balance of payments with the United States are far larger than the total transactions on merchandise account and, in some ways, may have an even more direct effect on comparative price levels and thus eventually on purchasing power parities. Canada, in the past, has followed virtually the full swing of violent fluctuations in the United States, modified only slightly by the greater stability of the United Kingdom. A vital difference in the effect of the notoriously abrupt and extremely fluctuating North American business cycle on Canada and on the United States is the substantially higher net income of the latter. Thus, Canada is compelled to accept the full measure of fluctuation that accompanies the highest standard of living in the world—without as high a standard of living to absorb it.

Besides tending to transmit to Canada the full extent of economic fluctuations in the United States, the invisible items of foreign trade give rise to some special features that intensify the pressure on the economy in times of depression. The most important item on the income side of the balance of payments transactions,

other than commodity trade, is that of tourist expenditures (see p. 475), which are luxury expenditures and likely to be drastically reduced in time of depression. On the payments side, the most important item is that of interest and dividend payments—a major portion of which is a fixed amount, and a large portion of which is due from Canadian Governments. In a period of falling prices, the real burden increases and if, in addition, there is a drop in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, the real burden of the large portion payable in foreign currencies increases even more. Substantial investments were made abroad by Canadians during the 1920's, and on many of these investments heavy losses were suffered (both capital and income) while Canada continued to meet the major portion of the debt payments due abroad. Since 1930 favourable balances abroad have been used largely to retire Canadian debt rather than to make new investments and there has been an important reduction in the amount of outstanding debt payable in foreign currencies.

To summarize, Canada's position in both her trade and other financial relations with the outside world is largely that of her position in relation to the United States and the United Kingdom. (See Subsections 3 and 4 following.) As has been seen, Canada's trade with these two countries is all-important to her while their trade with Canada is of minor importance to them. Because of her possession of a few special resources, Canada should enjoy a particularly high export income and national income so long as any substantial measures of international division of labour and trade are permitted. But the provision of productive capacity to exploit these resources has involved heavy fixed charges, and Canada is forced to import on a large scale commodities in which she is deficient with the result that, while fixed costs are high and income is normally high, the income is likely to fluctuate much more sharply than the costs. Because of the character of Canadian resources and the nature of Canadian trade and other financial relations with the United Kingdom and the United States, fluctuations in gross income and, consequently, even more in net income reach relatively huge proportions at either extreme of the business cycle.

Subsection 2.—Trade by Continents and Leading Countries

Trade by Continents.—The increase in Canada's imports in 1939 was not supplied in equal measure by all continents. Imports from North America increased substantially while Europe and South America contributed smaller amounts than in 1938. The net result of the changes was to increase even more the predominance of North America as a source of supply for Canada. In the period of recovery since the depression, the percentage of imports from the United States has tended to rise while that from "Other Europe" has fallen to a much lower figure than formerly. Compared with pre-depression years, much larger proportions of imports are now coming from Asia, Oceania and Africa because of increased direct imports of industrial raw materials from these continents; total purchases from these three continents combined, however, amounted to less than 9 p.c. of total imports in 1939.

North America was also first in purchases from Canada. Europe (including the United Kingdom) has generally led in purchases of Canadian products but in 1938 and 1939 was exceeded by North America. The restrictive measures regarding trade adopted by many European countries together with the state of war existing

during the last four months of the year have greatly reduced the share of "Other Europe" in the exports of Canada. The Continents of Europe and North America, including as they do the great consuming markets of the United Kingdom and the United States, together accounted for 86 p.c. of Canada's exports in 1939.

4.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold) by Continents, 1935-39

Item and Continent	Values (Millions of Dollars)					Percentages of Total				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Imports										
Europe—										
United Kingdom.....	116.7	123.0	147.3	119.3	114.0	21.2	19.4	18.2	17.6	15.2
Other Europe.....	38.3	39.5	46.4	39.9	37.1	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	4.9
North America—										
United States.....	312.3	369.2	490.5	424.8	496.9	56.7	58.1	60.6	62.7	66.1
Other North America....	16.3	17.9	17.2	17.4	17.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.3
South America.....	18.5	28.4	24.9	21.8	21.0	3.4	4.5	3.1	3.2	2.8
Asia.....	26.5	33.5	45.3	32.6	38.1	4.8	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.1
Oceania.....	12.0	16.0	22.3	16.2	18.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5
Africa.....	9.7	7.7	15.0	5.5	8.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.1
Totals, Imports.....	550.3	635.2	808.9	677.5	751.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Exports (Domestic)										
Europe—										
United Kingdom.....	303.5	395.4	402.1	339.7	328.1	41.9	42.2	40.3	37.2	35.5
Other Europe.....	47.7	78.0	71.8	78.1	57.9	6.6	8.3	7.2	8.5	6.3
North America—										
United States.....	261.7	333.9	360.0	345.9	380.4	36.1	35.6	36.1	37.9	41.1
Other North America....	21.3	24.0	30.0	27.0	28.7	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1
South America.....	12.6	12.8	19.4	14.1	16.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8
Asia.....	28.9	32.3	42.8	36.6	44.8	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.8
Oceania.....	32.2	40.5	47.1	51.2	46.1	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.0
Africa.....	17.1	20.9	24.2	20.8	22.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
Totals, Exports.....	725.0	937.8	997.4	913.4	924.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imports from Principal Countries.—Table 5 shows how predominant are the two great English-speaking countries as sources of supply of Canadian imports. Trade with these two leading countries is more fully covered in Subsections 3 and 4 of this Section. The percentage of imports from countries from which Canada obtains important industrial materials is tending to rise owing to increased industrial activity in the country. Particularly notable are the increases in the amounts purchased from Empire countries. In Table 6 will be found the values of imports from all important countries in recent years.

5.—Trade of Canada (Excluding Gold), 1936-39 by Leading Countries

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1939

Rankings				Country	Values (Thousands of Dollars)				Percentage Increases (+) or Decreases (-) 1939 compared with—		
1936	1937	1938	1939		1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938
Imports											
1	1	1	1	United States.....	369,142	490,522	424,731	496,898	+34.6	+1.3	+17.0
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	122,971	147,294	119,292	114,007	-7.3	-4.9	-4.4
5	3	3	3	British Straits Settlements.....	9,916	15,796	10,278	13,145	+32.6	-16.8	+27.9
6	4	5	4	Australia.....	8,871	12,061	9,044	11,269	+27.0	-6.6	+24.6
7	6	6	5	British India.....	8,245	9,469	8,455	10,358	+25.6	+9.4	+22.5
3	5	4	6	Germany.....	11,189	11,983	9,930	8,947	-20.4	-25.3	-9.9
11	15	7	7	British Guiana.....	5,125	5,587	7,113	6,891	+34.5	+23.3	-3.1
9	8	10	8	Belgium.....	6,138	7,866	6,181	6,772	+10.3	-13.9	+9.6
8	10	11	9	France.....	6,451	6,695	6,105	6,028	-6.6	-10.0	-1.3
13	16	8	10	Colombia.....	4,670	4,790	6,903	5,437	+16.4	+13.5	-21.2
16	14	12	11	Japan.....	4,297	5,875	4,643	4,864	+13.2	-17.2	+4.8
4	12	25	12	Argentina.....	10,787	6,242	2,149	4,406	-59.2	-29.4	+105.0
12	13	9	13	Jamaica.....	4,898	5,881	6,192	4,357	-11.0	-25.9	-29.6
14	9	13	14	New Zealand.....	4,574	7,579	4,562	4,266	-6.7	-43.7	-6.5
26	7	28	15	British South Africa.....	2,083	8,245	1,991	3,991	+91.6	-51.6	+100.5
19	23	26	16	Barbados.....	3,665	3,233	2,132	3,874	+5.7	+19.8	+81.7
15	22	14	17	Netherlands.....	4,464	3,359	3,756	3,796	-15.0	+13.0	+1.1
18	11	15	18	Ceylon.....	3,701	6,366	3,679	3,562	-3.8	-44.0	-3.2
22	19	16	19	Switzerland.....	2,582	3,446	3,488	3,459	+34.0	+0.4	-0.8
23	27	21	20	Fiji Islands.....	2,370	2,450	2,394	2,777	+17.2	+13.3	+16.0
Totals, The Above 20 Countries.....					596,139	764,739	643,018	719,104	+20.6	-6.0	+11.9
Grand Totals, Imports					635,191	808,896	677,451	751,055	+18.2	-7.2	+10.9
British Empire.....					189,319	236,596	186,099	188,900	-0.2	-20.2	+1.5
Foreign countries.....					445,872	572,300	491,352	562,155	+26.1	-1.8	+14.4
Exports											
2	2	2	1	United States.....	333,917	360,012	270,461	380,392	+13.9	+5.7	+40.6
1	1	1	2	United Kingdom.....	395,352	402,062	339,689	328,099	-17.0	-18.4	-3.4
3	3	3	3	Australia.....	26,211	30,597	32,982	32,029	+22.2	+4.7	-2.9
5	4	4	4	Japan.....	19,750	25,799	20,770	28,168	+4.26	+9.2	+35.6
6	6	7	5	British South Africa.....	14,674	16,600	15,547	17,965	+22.4	+8.2	+15.6
7	7	6	6	New Zealand.....	12,486	14,689	16,371	11,954	-4.3	-18.6	-27.0
12	13	12	7	Norway.....	6,631	6,223	7,854	10,904	+64.4	+75.2	+38.8
10	10	11	8	Newfoundland.....	7,446	9,126	8,403	8,506	+14.2	-6.8	+1.2
11	9	5	9	Germany.....	6,728	11,737	18,261	7,869	+17.0	-33.0	-56.9
8	8	8	10	Netherlands.....	11,871	12,521	10,267	7,357	-38.0	-41.2	-28.3
4	5	9	11	Belgium.....	22,891	17,011	9,555	7,261	-68.3	-57.3	-24.0
9	11	10	12	France.....	10,815	8,362	9,152	6,973	-35.5	-16.6	-23.8
23	15	19	13	British India.....	2,473	4,652	2,986	5,396	+118.2	+16.0	+80.7
16	14	18	14	Brazil.....	3,628	5,003	3,522	4,407	+21.5	-11.9	+25.1
20	18	15	15	Jamaica.....	3,261	4,113	4,442	4,313	+32.3	+4.9	-2.9
19	21	13	16	Sweden.....	3,356	2,979	5,411	4,284	+27.7	+43.8	-20.8
21	19	17	17	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,797	3,896	3,714	4,211	+50.6	+8.1	+13.4
18	12	14	18	Argentina.....	3,426	7,294	4,675	4,117	+20.2	-43.6	-11.9
15	16	16	19	Ireland (Eire).....	3,671	4,425	4,440	3,597	-2.0	-18.7	-19.0
22	20	22	20	Mexico.....	2,588	3,419	2,340	3,004	+16.1	-21.1	+28.4
Totals, The Above 20 Countries.....					893,972	950,520	790,842	880,806	-1.4	-7.3	+11.4
Grand Totals, Domestic Exports					937,825	997,367	837,584	924,926	-1.4	-7.3	+10.4
British Empire.....					479,646	506,221	442,902	430,806	-10.2	-14.9	-2.7
Foreign countries.....					458,179	491,146	394,682	494,120	+7.8	+0.6	+25.2

Exports to Principal Countries.—As in the case of imports, the United States and the United Kingdom are predominant as customers of Canada, the two countries together having taken 76.6 p.c. of exports in 1939. While exports to

countries in the belligerent zones were curtailed in the latter part of the year, the increases in exports to small Empire countries and to certain countries in South America were highly satisfactory. In Table 7 will be found the values of exports to all important countries in recent years.

It should be carefully noted that in the figures of Canadian exports, by countries, all the goods shown as exported to certain countries may not finally be consumed in those countries, while, on the other hand, some countries may ultimately buy and consume more Canadian goods than the Canadian export statistics indicate. In many cases the country of final destination is not known at the time when goods leave Canada and, therefore, exports to countries such as the United Kingdom, which carries on a large entrepôt trade, are higher than would be the case if the exports in question were credited to the countries of final consumption. Exports to other countries, such as Switzerland (which obtains Canadian goods indirectly), would be correspondingly higher than the Canadian export statistics indicate.

6.—Total Imports by Countries, 1936-39

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire				
United Kingdom.....	122,971,264	147,291,551	119,292,430	114,007,409
Ireland (Eire).....	57,081	46,575	27,097	133,102
Aden.....	489	5,251	8,626	2,862
Africa—British East.....	2,630,896	3,413,139	1,734,911	2,626,308
British South.....	2,083,101	8,245,924	1,991,295	3,990,881
Southern Rhodesia.....	717,437	857,346	3,175	717
British West—Gambia.....	6	39	Nil	Nil
Gold Coast.....	1,076,638	1,108,588	630,751	250,940
Nigeria.....	419,732	572,785	362,069	54,395
Sierra Leone.....	6,231	4,423	11,287	5,007
Other.....	Nil	351	Nil	243
Bermuda.....	160,157	75,591	68,529	65,244
British East Indies—British India.....	8,245,194	9,468,958	8,181,479	9,807,576
Burma.....	Nil	Nil	273,276	550,850
Ceylon.....	3,701,465	6,366,499	3,678,529	3,562,391
Straits Settlements.....	9,916,328	15,796,187	10,277,630	13,144,970
Other.....	72,383	48,967	127,392	112,031
British Guiana.....	5,125,210	5,586,902	7,113,453	6,891,319
British Honduras.....	95,536	43,114	102,198	97,178
British Sudan.....	25,361	24,535	27,189	19,218
British West Indies—Barbados.....	3,665,104	3,234,799	2,131,749	3,874,026
Jamaica.....	4,897,824	5,880,768	6,192,385	4,357,494
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,888,486	1,540,978	2,352,406	2,668,420
Other.....	1,853,345	1,578,833	2,382,849	1,579,563
Falkland Islands.....	Nil	2	30	23
Gibraltar.....	"	8	152	179
Hong Kong.....	701,979	780,901	784,756	782,062
Malta.....	552	453	1,755	5,758
Newfoundland.....	2,144,532	2,510,575	2,194,196	1,955,307
Oceania—Australia.....	8,871,119	12,061,259	9,043,630	11,268,594
Fiji.....	2,370,408	2,449,651	2,393,918	2,777,401
New Zealand.....	4,574,078	7,579,052	4,561,824	4,266,131
Other British Oceania.....	475	Nil	16,285	Nil
Palestine.....	46,610	21,334	131,353	42,677
Totals, British Empire.....	189,319,021	236,595,838	186,098,604	188,900,276
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia.....	6,860	3,790	2,180	2,020
Afghanistan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albania.....	621	"	2,153	"
Argentina.....	10,787,360	6,242,263	2,149,160	4,406,456
Austria.....	378,015	429,069	83,108	Nil
Belgium.....	6,137,830	7,866,267	6,180,793	6,778,343
Belgian Congo.....	8,692	5,834	1,427	469
Bolivia.....	40,519	58,495	8,360	2,510
Brazil.....	874,613	847,805	768,915	1,111,291
Bulgaria.....	2,325	15,156	353	2,669
Chile.....	97,314	67,744	178,522	226,158
China.....	3,733,062	4,451,608	2,466,186	2,775,861

6.—Total Imports by Countries, 1936-39—concluded

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Colombia.....	4,669,526	4,790,298	6,903,426	5,437,078
Costa Rica.....	55,334	77,691	76,131	124,471
Cuba.....	452,357	835,274	439,924	888,649
Czechoslovakia.....	2,247,011	2,882,224	2,528,353	191,291
Denmark.....	152,077	181,461	173,787	197,169
Greenland.....	229,010	557,043	511,601	255,350
Ecuador.....	54,982	36,955	27,715	17,891
Egypt.....	598,227	617,309	546,825	1,030,102
Estonia.....	23,933	27,054	20,106	20,287
Finland.....	54,967	94,462	68,481	87,707
France.....	6,451,025	6,695,112	6,104,841	6,027,204
French Africa.....	54,511	55,439	64,692	67,203
French East Indies.....	77,063	72,772	217,532	189,649
French Guiana.....	Nil	960	Nil	1,424
French Oceania.....	2,246	3,693	905	7,631
French West Indies.....	496	1,647	617	Nil
Madagascar.....	47,643	29,378	36,138	36,115
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	17,143	22,373	10,353	5,338
Germany.....	11,188,646	11,982,695	9,930,456	8,947,155
Greece.....	66,903	59,156	29,472	39,676
Guatemala.....	23,106	52,270	84,862	163,698
Haiti.....	99,458	58,983	62,011	51,579
Honduras.....	41,008	66,712	37,896	16,502
Hungary.....	95,087	163,636	161,373	154,552
Iceland.....	552	403	3,403	9,132
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	374,788	287,153	303,244	479,398
Italy.....	1,184,105	3,425,772	2,631,434	2,354,135
Tripoli.....	Nil	384	344	549
Italian Africa, other.....	"	Nil	Nil	31
Japan.....	4,296,558	5,874,940	4,642,762	4,864,090
Korea.....	500	534	1,311	1,291
Latvia.....	10,942	8,807	15,422	9,571
Liberia.....	Nil	Nil	38,346	32,348
Lithuania.....	9,989	1,715	384	5,496
Mexico.....	948,925	623,806	576,393	479,150
Morocco.....	24,096	13,549	69,209	38,087
Netherlands.....	4,463,685	3,359,469	3,755,896	3,795,085
Netherlands East Indies.....	915,743	902,295	785,719	775,388
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	596
Netherlands West Indies.....	207,918	49	69	269,533
Nicaragua.....	140	1,151	Nil	315
Norway.....	685,634	750,309	733,179	680,345
Panama.....	8,613	5,295	16,170	72,660
Paraguay.....	94,123	37,495	58,821	100,170
Persia (Iran).....	163,160	173,124	84,259	71,471
Peru.....	5,517,807	4,585,772	3,004,743	601,224
Poland and Danzig.....	121,323	230,770	261,382	178,978
Portugal.....	252,232	369,772	272,140	274,726
Azores and Madeira.....	143,526	151,284	179,280	152,926
Portuguese Africa.....	Nil	23,862	676	2,845
Portuguese Asia.....	"	Nil	1,567	1,737
Roumania.....	162,058	97,313	43,675	30,498
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	80,068	661,322	256,284	442,948
Salvador.....	30,122	Nil	16,528	44,945
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	Nil	32	341	16,011
Siam (Thailand).....	160,071	53,020	9,962	41,640
Spain.....	1,129,315	939,555	793,307	662,516
Canary Islands.....	10,258	4,152	14,272	8,718
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sweden.....	1,716,601	2,427,178	2,114,030	2,289,220
Switzerland.....	2,582,497	3,445,841	3,488,186	3,459,279
Syria.....	2,588	6,591	12,602	3,074
Turkey.....	226,617	313,378	250,987	404,938
United States.....	369,141,513	490,504,978	424,730,567	496,898,466
Alaska.....	86,784	55,139	101,570	153,560
American Virgin Islands.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	52
Guam.....	"	42	"	Nil
Hawaii.....	170,726	218,831	145,191	287,770
Philippine Islands.....	923,144	671,956	385,911	450,867
Puerto Rico.....	36,837	7,578	5,621	6,547
Uruguay.....	116,535	184,093	136,530	307,711
Venezuela.....	1,022,339	2,467,185	1,468,752	1,943,103
Yugoslavia.....	80,421	61,965	63,627	188,620
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	445,871,823	572,300,487	491,352,750	562,155,258
Grand Totals.....	635,190,844	808,896,325	677,451,354	751,055,534

7.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold) by Countries, 1936-39

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939
British Empire	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	395,351,950	402,062,094	339,688,685	328,099,242
Ireland (Eire).....	3,670,691	4,425,293	4,439,543	3,596,563
Aden.....	94,169	131,252	89,033	140,015
Africa—British East.....	704,297	996,069	676,164	792,868
British South.....	14,673,847	16,599,591	15,546,687	17,965,280
Southern Rhodesia.....	790,716	1,160,707	1,074,391	1,136,469
British West—Gambia.....	36,936	65,163	19,555	18,510
Gold Coast.....	236,817	470,075	183,567	224,210
Nigeria.....	155,004	279,958	81,210	64,231
Sierra Leone.....	213,036	292,477	191,617	149,057
Other.....	152	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bermuda.....	1,345,325	1,549,540	1,413,846	1,369,015
British East Indies—British India.....	2,473,466	4,651,994	2,863,058	5,165,873
Burma.....	Nil	Nil	123,410	229,765
Ceylon.....	122,719	236,356	192,118	438,379
Straits Settlements.....	1,392,695	2,715,314	2,448,040	2,782,401
Other.....	3,918	9,101	5,450	5,803
British Guiana.....	1,143,512	1,489,686	1,397,862	1,586,489
British Honduras.....	229,739	289,681	279,563	222,868
British Sudan.....	89,072	142,094	210,181	34,548
British West Indies—Barbados.....	1,114,504	1,272,532	1,077,350	1,604,425
Jamaica.....	3,260,729	4,112,842	4,442,408	4,313,025
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,796,575	3,896,260	3,714,336	4,210,742
Other.....	1,450,473	1,915,386	1,777,553	1,608,058
Falkland Islands.....	Nil	276	1,074	14
Gibraltar.....	19,162	6,670	7,024	9,472
Hong Kong.....	1,149,758	1,850,879	2,223,249	1,463,307
Malta.....	319,338	367,519	402,860	381,571
Newfoundland.....	7,446,274	9,125,666	8,403,377	8,506,242
Oceania—Australia.....	26,210,712	30,596,568	32,982,051	32,028,744
Fiji.....	355,167	515,976	367,200	455,777
New Zealand.....	12,486,214	14,689,322	16,370,857	11,953,931
Other British Oceania.....	21,223	13,595	45,394	19,671
Palestine.....	257,838	291,265	163,724	229,981
Totals, British Empire.....	479,646,028	506,221,201	442,902,437	430,806,546
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia.....	358	Nil	Nil	Nil
Afghanistan.....	98	"	"	"
Albania.....	615	2,401	7,982	339
Argentina.....	3,426,051	7,294,191	4,675,489	4,116,923
Austria.....	34,300	50,701	8,369	Nil
Belgium.....	22,890,849	17,011,087	9,555,209	7,260,981
Belgian Congo.....	76,404	115,662	106,473	108,467
Bolivia.....	94,401	133,150	117,482	121,987
Brasil.....	3,627,931	5,002,552	3,521,766	4,406,789
Bulgaria.....	1,991	32,989	8,568	8,037
Chile.....	893,598	928,178	604,373	956,592
China.....	4,736,315	4,152,354	2,885,072	2,636,386
Colombia.....	1,064,660	1,443,768	1,270,196	1,780,851
Costa Rica.....	90,508	108,501	99,248	145,526
Cuba.....	1,343,896	1,868,343	1,185,934	1,497,352
Czechoslovakia.....	154,169	855,128	3,164,222	180,632
Denmark.....	1,645,593	1,088,507	1,528,137	1,580,940
Greenland.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ecuador.....	154,485	72,103	51,514	61,045
Egypt.....	434,992	393,017	395,791	369,018
Estonia.....	6,042	1,589	1,705	12,689
Finland.....	637,666	553,364	482,402	317,544
France.....	10,815,075	8,361,981	9,152,226	6,973,358
French Africa.....	74,372	140,737	803,691	105,501
French East Indies.....	9,439	22,767	28,065	361,714
French Guiana.....	81,269	14,137	6,128	420
French Oceania.....	93,302	97,731	80,394	82,902
French West Indies.....	178,341	197,202	172,409	74,797
Madagascar.....	13,365	12,681	9,099	15,879
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	345,596	299,158	270,173	256,182
Germany.....	6,728,166	11,737,187	18,260,567	7,868,966
Greece.....	3,504,317	365,146	1,564,675	270,803
Guatemala.....	112,526	88,498	119,527	190,165
Haiti.....	164,115	164,718	120,266	105,107
Honduras.....	128,955	175,763	169,635	193,495
Hungary.....	2,181	9,373	3,543	683
Iceland.....	15,591	26,401	17,705	74,795
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	20,780	26,678	40,289	41,990

7.—Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold) by Countries, 1936-39—concluded

Country	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Italy.....	4,110,105	2,748,408	1,745,343	2,231,342
Tripoli.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Italian Africa, Other.....	"	"	"	208
Japan.....	19,750,132	25,798,857	20,770,130	28,167,607
Korea.....	2,576	3,669	489	113
Latvia.....	106,488	119,304	275,608	666,298
Liberia.....	12,221	19,194	19,947	24,328
Lithuania.....	1,461	1,380	912,393	64,325
Mexico.....	2,588,512	3,419,192	2,339,533	3,003,750
Morocco.....	1,867,274	1,417,940	97,194	92,853
Netherlands.....	11,871,198	12,520,989	10,267,088	7,356,924
Netherlands East Indies.....	652,380	722,442	902,475	1,057,121
Netherlands Guiana.....	54,938	51,209	38,941	42,490
Netherlands West Indies.....	174,611	185,678	203,990	179,033
Nicaragua.....	70,047	76,266	74,970	90,288
Norway.....	6,630,564	6,223,370	7,854,175	10,903,889
Panama.....	341,600	376,421	304,270	262,706
Paraguay.....	3,984	10,278	10,993	5,748
Persia (Iran).....	82,115	141,940	79,823	135,281
Peru.....	1,008,165	1,236,661	892,089	1,244,776
Poland and Danzig.....	406,835	869,859	1,034,735	1,280,489
Portugal.....	131,847	270,752	135,274	169,532
Azores and Madeira.....	16,863	5,942	3,895	7,316
Portuguese Africa.....	1,536,320	2,104,365	1,394,533	1,630,508
Portuguese Asia.....	33	1,392	1,251	1,234
Roumania.....	36,676	55,143	41,977	13,412
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	7,780	456,961	936,961	275,314
Salvador.....	85,484	59,219	47,243	77,445
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	166,205	137,138	296,232	111,616
Siam (Thailand).....	11,983	26,001	20,461	44,107
Spain.....	469,160	3,638	100,938	210,819
Canary Islands.....	20,283	6,703	2,524	22
Spanish Africa.....	13,400	3,216	Nil	Nil
Sweden.....	3,356,283	2,979,369	5,411,427	4,283,892
Switzerland.....	410,617	617,942	735,584	1,849,761
Syria.....	87,022	98,944	63,616	58,284
Turkey.....	1,357	19,347	1,916,262	244
United States.....	333,916,949	360,012,143	270,461,189	380,392,047
Alaska.....	197,531	183,821	120,224	125,828
American Virgin Islands.....	59,618	36,179	34,221	43,365
Guam.....	2,127	1,349	2,954	785
Hawaii.....	1,313,112	1,166,786	1,363,558	1,607,951
Philippine Islands.....	1,404,520	1,884,299	1,465,089	1,819,075
Puerto Rico.....	314,941	423,298	329,042	548,441
Uruguay.....	405,293	433,925	215,830	138,126
Venezuela.....	870,658	1,320,430	1,256,162	1,702,267
Yugoslavia.....	5,325	46,615	12,472	19,743
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	458,178,905	491,145,717	394,681,480	494,119,558
Grand Totals.....	937,824,933	997,366,918	837,583,917	924,926,104

Subsection 3.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire

Trade with the United Kingdom.—As already mentioned in the introduction to this Section and in Subsection 1, the trade of Canada for many years has been predominantly carried on with the United Kingdom and the United States, both great trading countries, whose people speak the English language, and have standards of living and tastes similar to those of Canadians. At the time of Confederation, Canadian exports went chiefly to the United States in continuation of the trend established by the Reciprocity Treaty that expired in 1866. However, the proportion

going to the United States declined, while that going to the United Kingdom increased, so that by 1890 the leading market for Canadian exports, was the United Kingdom; it continued in that role until 1920. The development of the agricultural western plains was responsible largely for this change, since the resulting increase in the surplus of foodstuffs was available for export to the United Kingdom. During the War of 1914-18, Canadian products of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured war supplies were sent to the United Kingdom in great quantities, while imports from the United States rose correspondingly as they included many of the materials for the war effort. Since 1920, no definite trend has appeared to establish either the United Kingdom or the United States as the chief market for Canadian exports, although it is to be expected that during the course of the present war, there will be a great increase in exports to the United Kingdom again.

At the time of Confederation the United Kingdom was the principal source of Canadian imports and until 1875 that country supplied half or more of the requirements. The United States took the lead in 1876 and has maintained it since 1883. Imports from that country have exceeded half the total for the years 1877 to 1879 and continuously since 1896. The proximity of the two countries, the increasing population on both sides of the boundary line, the common language, and the similarity of tastes and economic conditions are largely responsible. The proportion of imports coming from the United Kingdom has shown a generally declining trend since 1872, although after the enactment of the British Preference in 1897 the actual values of imports from the United Kingdom grew larger until the War of 1914-18. (See under the Preferential Tariff and Empire Trade at p. . . .) Even during the great growing period before 1914, when large amounts of British capital were being invested in Canada, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom tended to decline while that from the United States increased. During the War of 1914-18, when the resources of the United Kingdom were absorbed in the struggle, imports from that source were curtailed and dropped as low as 8 p.c. in the fiscal year 1919, while imports from the United States rose to about 82 p.c. of the total at that time. Since then, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom has been generally a trifle lower and that from the United States higher than in the period before 1914, although during the depression of 1929-33, under the influence of the Ottawa Agreements and the suspension of imports of capital goods from the United States, the trend was reversed temporarily.

The values of import and export trade with the United Kingdom for certain fiscal years ended 1886 to 1921 and for the calendar years since 1926 are shown in Table 8, p. 416. Details of the commodities that made up that trade in the calendar years 1936-39 appear in Tables 16 and 17 of this chapter.

Trade with the British Empire.—Generally, such trade has been marked by a larger proportion of exports than of imports. The percentage of both import and export trade with the Empire, other than the United Kingdom, has increased considerably in the period covered since 1886. The industrial organization of Canada draws increasing imports of raw materials from other Empire countries, which in turn provide an expanding market for Canada's manufactured and specialized products. A record of the value and proportion of trade with the British Empire for representative years since 1886 is given in Table 8.

8.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

Item and Year	Canadian Trade with—					
	United Kingdom	United States	Other British Empire	Other Foreign Countries	Total British Empire	Total Foreign Countries
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS						
Ended Mar. 31—						
1886.....	39,033,006	42,818,651	2,383,560	11,756,920	41,416,566	54,575,571
1891.....	42,018,943	52,033,477	2,318,109	15,163,425	44,337,052	67,196,903
1896.....	32,824,505	53,529,390	2,388,647	16,618,619	35,213,152	70,148,009
1901.....	42,820,334	107,377,906	3,832,894	23,899,785	46,653,228	131,277,691
1906.....	69,183,915	169,256,452	14,605,519	30,694,394	83,789,434	199,950,846
1911.....	109,934,753	275,824,265	19,532,894	47,432,691	129,467,647	323,256,956
1916.....	77,404,361	370,880,549	27,825,616	32,090,608	105,229,977	402,971,157
1921.....	213,973,562	856,176,820	52,029,126	117,979,374	266,002,688	974,156,194
Ended Dec. 31—						
1926.....	164,707,111	668,747,247	49,907,305	124,980,248	214,614,416	793,727,495
1927.....	182,080,454	707,224,326	58,354,597	139,458,553	240,435,051	846,682,879
1928.....	190,756,736	825,651,549	63,401,247	142,508,384	254,157,983	968,159,933
1929.....	194,777,650	893,585,482	62,321,200	148,308,360	257,098,850	1,041,893,842
1930.....	162,632,466	653,676,496	65,219,110	126,951,407	227,851,576	780,627,903
1931.....	109,468,081	393,775,289	42,531,841	82,323,175	151,999,922	476,098,464
1932.....	93,508,143	263,549,346	34,549,472	61,007,296	128,057,615	324,556,642
1933.....	97,878,232	217,291,498	34,806,405	51,238,176	132,684,637	268,529,674
1934.....	113,415,984	293,779,813	43,650,726	62,622,974	157,066,710	356,402,787
1935.....	116,670,227	312,416,604	57,218,583	64,009,137	173,888,810	376,425,741
1936.....	122,971,264	369,141,513	66,347,757	76,730,310	189,319,021	445,871,823
1937.....	147,291,551	490,504,978	89,304,287	81,795,509	236,595,838	572,300,487
1938.....	119,292,430	424,730,567	66,806,174	66,622,183	186,098,604	491,352,750
1939.....	114,007,409	496,898,466	74,892,867	65,256,792	188,900,276	562,155,258
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)						
Ended Mar. 31—						
1886.....	36,694,263	34,284,490	3,262,803	3,515,148	39,957,066	37,799,638
1891.....	43,243,784	37,743,420	3,893,419	3,791,105	47,137,203	41,534,525
1896.....	62,717,941	37,789,481	4,048,198	5,152,185	66,766,139	42,941,666
1901.....	92,857,525	67,983,673	7,890,572	8,699,616	100,748,097	76,683,289
1906.....	127,456,465	83,546,306	10,964,757	13,516,428	138,421,222	97,062,734
1911.....	132,156,924	104,115,823	16,810,518	21,233,288	148,967,442	125,349,111
1916.....	451,852,399	201,106,488	30,677,334	57,974,417	482,529,733	259,080,905
1921.....	312,844,871	542,322,967	90,607,348	243,388,515	403,452,219	785,711,482
Ended Dec. 31—						
1926.....	459,223,468	457,877,594	95,700,986	248,439,477	554,924,454	706,317,071
1927.....	409,546,331	466,887,149	90,209,208	243,954,310	499,755,539	710,841,459
1928.....	446,128,667	481,531,086	99,227,726	312,522,083	545,356,393	794,053,169
1929.....	290,294,564	492,685,606	105,006,494	264,429,666	395,301,058	757,115,272
1930.....	235,213,959	373,424,236	81,128,537	173,917,029	316,342,496	547,341,265
1931.....	170,597,455	240,196,849	49,183,951	127,675,185	219,781,406	367,872,034
1932.....	178,171,680	158,705,050	38,985,273	114,021,109	217,156,953	272,726,159
1933.....	210,697,224	168,242,840	44,483,457	106,026,008	255,180,681	274,268,848
1934.....	270,491,857	218,597,071	64,926,281	95,299,027	335,418,138	313,896,098
1935.....	303,500,846	261,685,372	74,143,267	85,647,974	377,644,113	347,333,346
1936.....	395,351,950	333,916,949	84,294,078	124,261,956	479,646,028	458,178,905
1937.....	402,062,094	360,012,143	104,159,107	131,133,574	506,221,201	491,145,717
1938.....	339,688,685	270,461,189	103,213,752	124,220,291	442,902,437	394,681,480
1939.....	328,099,242	380,392,047	102,707,304	113,727,511	430,806,546	494,119,558

8.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—
concluded

Item and Year	Percentages of Canadian Trade with—					
	United Kingdom	United States	Other British Empire	Other Foreign Countries	Total British Empire	Total Foreign Countries
Imports						
Ended Mar. 31—						
1886.....	40.7	44.6	2.5	12.2	43.2	56.8
1891.....	37.7	46.7	2.1	13.5	39.8	60.2
1896.....	31.2	50.8	2.2	15.8	33.4	66.6
1901.....	24.1	60.3	2.2	13.4	26.3	73.7
1906.....	24.4	59.6	5.1	10.9	29.5	70.5
1911.....	24.3	60.8	4.4	10.5	28.7	71.3
1916.....	15.2	73.0	5.5	6.3	20.7	79.3
1921.....	17.3	69.0	4.2	9.5	21.5	78.5
Ended Dec. 31—						
1926.....	16.3	66.3	5.0	12.4	21.3	78.7
1927.....	16.7	65.1	5.4	12.8	22.1	77.9
1928.....	15.6	67.5	5.2	11.7	20.8	79.2
1929.....	15.0	68.8	4.8	11.4	19.8	80.2
1930.....	16.1	64.8	6.5	12.6	22.6	77.4
1931.....	17.4	62.7	6.8	13.1	24.2	75.8
1932.....	20.7	58.2	7.6	13.5	28.3	71.7
1933.....	24.4	54.2	8.7	12.7	33.1	66.9
1934.....	22.1	57.2	8.5	12.2	30.6	69.4
1935.....	21.2	56.8	10.4	11.6	31.6	68.4
1936.....	19.4	58.1	10.4	12.1	29.8	70.2
1937.....	18.2	60.7	11.0	10.1	29.2	70.8
1938.....	17.6	62.7	9.9	9.8	27.5	72.5
1939.....	15.2	66.1	10.0	8.7	25.2	74.8
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)						
Ended Mar. 31—						
1886.....	47.2	44.1	4.2	4.5	51.4	48.6
1891.....	48.8	42.6	4.4	4.2	53.2	46.8
1896.....	57.2	34.4	3.7	4.7	60.9	39.1
1901.....	52.3	38.3	4.5	4.9	56.8	43.2
1906.....	54.2	35.5	4.6	5.7	58.8	41.3
1911.....	48.2	38.0	6.1	7.7	54.3	45.7
1916.....	60.9	27.1	4.2	7.8	65.1	34.9
1921.....	26.3	45.6	7.6	20.5	33.9	66.1
Ended Dec. 31—						
1926.....	36.4	36.3	7.6	19.7	44.0	56.0
1927.....	33.8	38.6	7.5	20.1	41.3	58.7
1928.....	33.3	36.0	7.4	23.3	40.7	59.3
1929.....	25.2	42.8	9.1	22.9	34.3	65.7
1930.....	27.2	43.3	9.4	20.1	36.6	63.4
1931.....	29.0	40.9	8.4	21.7	37.4	62.6
1932.....	36.4	32.4	7.9	23.3	44.3	55.7
1933.....	39.8	31.8	8.4	20.0	48.2	51.8
1934.....	41.6	33.7	10.0	14.7	51.6	48.4
1935.....	41.9	36.1	10.2	11.8	52.1	47.9
1936.....	42.1	35.6	9.0	13.3	51.1	48.9
1937.....	40.3	36.1	10.4	13.2	50.7	49.3
1938.....	40.6	32.3	12.3	14.8	52.9	47.1
1939.....	35.5	41.1	11.1	12.3	46.6	53.4

The Preferential Tariff and Empire Trade.—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 at p. 385.

The British Preferential Tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When this 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 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.

Average Rates of Duty under the British Preference.—Table 11, at p. 420, shows the average ad valorem rates of duty on imports from the United Kingdom, United States, and all countries in each year since 1911. It should be noted that the apparently higher average rate of duty 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 due largely 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 the semi-manufactured goods for further manufacture in Canada that form another large element of imports from the United States. 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. After these logical adjustments, the average rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom has been lower in each year since 1922, while the difference in favour of the United Kingdom has become 50 p.c. or more in recent years. This subject is treated in more detail at pp. 58-59 of the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936", and at pp. 509-510 of the 1937 Year Book.

9.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—This table continues the series appearing as Table 17 or 18 of the External Trade chapter of former Year Books, but the division between General, Preferential and Treaty Tariffs is not available after Mar. 31, 1939.

Country	Imports, 1938			Imports, 1939		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
British Empire	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	54,908,148	64,384,282	119,292,430	52,588,567	61,418,842	114,007,409
Eire.....	9,244	17,853	27,097	9,737	123,365	133,102
Africa—British East.....	183,446	1,551,465	1,734,911	757,284	1,869,024	2,626,308
British South.....	516,402	1,474,893	1,991,295	784,410	3,206,471	3,990,881
Southern Rhodesia.....	2,151	1,024	3,175	717	¹	717
Gold Coast.....	82,559	548,192	630,751	250,570	370	250,940
Bermuda.....	7,585	60,944	68,529	7,677	57,567	65,244

¹ None recorded.

9.—Dutiable and Free Imports from Principal British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Country	Imports, 1938			Imports, 1939		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—concluded						
British East Indies—						
British India.....	4,558,352	3,623,127	8,181,479	5,185,048	4,622,528	9,807,576
Burma.....	125,887	147,389	273,276	235,815	315,035	550,850
Ceylon.....	2,477,962	1,200,567	3,678,529	2,168,566	1,393,825	3,562,391
Straits Settlements.....	565,735	9,711,895	10,277,630	782,646	12,362,324	13,144,970
British Guiana.....	5,436,989	1,676,464	7,113,453	4,539,671	2,351,648	6,891,319
British West Indies—						
Barbados.....	741,085	1,390,664	2,131,749	2,376,489	1,497,537	3,874,026
Jamaica.....	3,875,724	2,316,661	6,192,385	2,323,200	2,034,294	4,357,494
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,776,737	575,669	2,352,406	2,143,327	525,093	2,668,420
Other.....	1,394,397	988,462	2,382,849	769,998	809,565	1,579,563
Hong Kong.....	586,839	197,917	784,756	615,041	167,021	782,062
Newfoundland.....	14,286	2,179,910	2,194,196	7,881	1,947,426	1,955,307
British Oceania—						
Australia.....	2,505,604	6,538,026	9,043,630	4,717,811	6,550,783	11,268,594
Fiji.....	2,377,686	16,232	2,393,918	2,775,774	1,627	2,777,401
New Zealand.....	885,033	3,676,791	4,561,824	142,789	4,123,342	4,266,131
Totals, British Empire¹.....	83,119,044	102,919,560	186,098,604	83,312,500	105,587,776	188,900,276
Foreign Countries						
Argentina.....	1,466,398	682,762	2,149,160	1,939,251	2,467,205	4,406,456
Belgium.....	3,732,500	2,448,293	6,180,793	4,154,911	2,623,432	6,778,343
Brasil.....	637,371	131,544	768,915	817,203	294,088	1,111,291
China.....	2,195,367	270,819	2,466,186	2,525,809	250,052	2,775,861
Colombia.....	664,532	6,238,894	6,903,426	647,764	4,789,314	5,437,078
Cuba.....	249,302	190,622	439,924	811,978	76,671	888,649
Czechoslovakia.....	2,446,002	82,351	2,528,353	154,965	36,326	191,291
Denmark.....	99,022	74,765	173,787	122,857	74,312	197,169
Greenland.....	2	511,601	511,601	2	255,350	255,350
Egypt.....	81,982	464,843	546,825	74,963	955,139	1,030,102
France.....	4,489,922	1,614,919	6,104,841	4,671,433	1,355,771	6,027,204
Germany.....	7,905,882	2,024,574	9,930,456	6,969,152	1,978,003	8,947,155
Iraq.....	302,839	405	303,244	475,298	4,100	479,398
Italy.....	2,252,207	379,227	2,631,434	1,937,584	416,551	2,354,135
Japan.....	3,715,581	927,181	4,642,762	4,038,192	825,898	4,864,090
Mexico.....	428,200	148,193	576,393	470,771	8,379	479,150
Netherlands.....	2,353,131	1,402,765	3,755,896	2,248,197	1,546,888	3,795,085
Netherlands East Indies..	595,217	190,502	785,719	640,301	135,087	775,388
Norway.....	562,556	170,623	733,179	585,476	94,869	680,345
Peru.....	11,626	2,993,117	3,004,743	10,094	591,130	601,224
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	234,554	21,730	256,284	322,432	120,516	442,948
Spain.....	570,070	223,237	793,307	518,483	144,033	662,516
Sweden.....	1,850,525	263,505	2,114,030	1,755,292	533,928	2,289,220
Switzerland.....	2,851,499	636,687	3,488,186	2,772,422	686,857	3,459,279
Turkey.....	202,799	48,188	250,987	228,707	176,231	404,938
United States.....	253,748,519	170,982,048	424,730,567	302,558,696	194,339,770	496,898,466
Philippine Islands.....	222,968	162,943	385,911	264,664	186,203	450,867
Venezuela.....	14,192	1,454,560	1,468,752	53,857	1,889,246	1,943,103
Totals, Foreign Countries¹.....	295,946,311	195,406,439	491,352,750	344,158,133	217,997,125	562,155,258
Grand Totals.....	379,065,355	298,355,999	677,451,354	427,470,633	323,584,901	751,055,534

¹ Includes other minor countries not specified. ² None recorded.

10.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and from the United States to Totals of Dutiable and Free, 1911-39

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1927-28, p. 499.

Year	United Kingdom			United States		
	Dutiable to Total Dutiable	Free to Total Free	Per Cent of All Imports	Dutiable to Total Dutiable	Free to Total Free	Per Cent of All Imports
Ended Mar. 31—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1911.....	29.8	15.1	24.3	54.1	72.1	60.8
1912.....	26.7	14.7	22.4	58.7	71.7	73.4
1913.....	24.5	13.4	20.7	62.6	69.8	65.0
1914.....	25.0	14.3	21.4	60.8	70.2	64.0
1915.....	24.3	12.6	19.8	60.3	72.9	65.1
1916.....	18.0	11.6	15.2	68.9	78.3	73.0
1917.....	16.4	8.2	12.7	71.9	86.6	78.6
1918.....	10.7	5.5	8.5	79.6	86.3	82.3
1919.....	9.5	5.9	8.0	79.1	84.7	81.5
Ended Dec. 31—						
1919.....	10.4	7.4	9.3	75.9	83.5	78.6
1920.....	20.1	11.7	17.3	64.1	78.6	68.9
1921.....	18.5	8.6	15.4	63.7	82.0	69.4
1922.....	22.3	9.1	18.0	61.3	78.4	66.9
1923.....	21.1	9.4	17.1	61.0	80.4	67.6
1924.....	23.4	9.0	18.4	56.8	80.3	64.9
1925.....	23.5	9.2	18.2	57.2	78.4	65.0
1926.....	21.0	8.1	16.3	59.2	78.8	66.3
1927.....	21.1	9.1	16.8	58.6	76.3	65.0
1928.....	19.4	8.8	15.6	62.4	76.9	67.5
1929.....	18.1	9.2	15.0	64.7	76.5	68.8
1930.....	18.6	11.7	16.1	62.3	69.4	64.8
1931.....	19.6	13.1	17.4	60.8	66.3	62.7
1932.....	22.0	18.2	20.7	56.5	61.2	58.2
1933.....	22.4	27.2	24.4	55.0	53.0	54.2
1934.....	20.5	24.2	22.1	58.7	55.2	57.2
1935.....	18.4	24.7	21.2	61.0	51.4	56.8
1936.....	16.6	22.8	19.4	63.4	51.6	58.1
1937.....	15.7	21.2	18.2	66.6	53.7	60.6
1938.....	14.5	21.6	17.6	66.9	57.4	62.7
1939.....	12.3	19.0	15.2	70.7	60.1	66.2

11.—Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable¹ and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States, and All Countries, 1911-39

NOTE.—For the fiscal years 1868-1910, see Table 8, p. 532 of the 1940 Year Book. Average ad valorem rates of duty for calendar years for individual countries are not available prior to 1939. Such rates on imports from all countries for the calendar years 1919-38 may be found at p. 20, Vol. I, "Annual Report on the Trade of Canada", 1939, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Year	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries		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
Ended Mar. 31—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Ended Mar. 31—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1911.....	24.6	18.9	24.7	13.7	25.9	16.2	1927.....	23.9	19.7	23.1	13.2	24.1	15.4
1912.....	25.0	19.1	25.0	14.8	26.1	16.8	1928.....	25.6	20.6	23.3	13.5	24.2	15.5
1913.....	25.1	19.6	24.9	15.8	26.1	17.1	1929.....	25.9	20.6	23.4	14.1	24.4	15.8
1914.....	25.2	19.5	24.8	15.6	26.1	17.3	1930.....	25.5	20.0	23.3	14.4	24.3	15.9
1915.....	27.1	20.5	25.1	14.2	27.4	16.8	1931.....	26.9	19.5	24.8	15.2	26.0	16.4
1916.....	28.4	19.1	25.0	13.5	27.2	15.5	1932.....	29.2	21.9	27.4	17.9	29.3	19.7
1917.....	24.9	17.6	22.7	11.4	23.8	13.0	1933.....	25.8	16.6	28.1	17.4	30.1	19.0
1918.....	24.3	17.3	20.5	11.1	21.5	12.1	1934.....	26.2	14.2	28.6	16.8	29.2	16.9
1919.....	22.3	15.3	20.9	11.6	21.5	12.3	1935.....	26.2	13.8	27.4	16.3	28.1	16.2
1920.....	22.1	16.2	22.5	14.0	22.5	14.7	1936.....	26.7	12.7	26.3	15.6	26.7	14.7
1921.....	20.9	16.6	20.3	12.9	20.6	14.1	1937.....	25.8	12.0	23.8	14.3	24.9	13.7
1922.....	24.8	20.1	23.0	13.9	24.5	16.2	1938.....	23.8	11.0	23.0	13.6	23.9	13.0
1923.....	24.5	20.1	22.5	13.8	24.9	16.7	1939.....	25.3	11.7	22.9	13.8	24.2	13.6
1924.....	22.3	18.3	22.3	13.2	22.9	15.1	Ended Dec. 31—						
1925.....	22.1	18.2	23.1	13.0	23.3	15.1	39.....	27.0	12.4	21.3	13.0	24.2	13.8
1926.....	21.6	18.4	23.9	13.2	24.7	15.5							

¹ See text at p. 418.

Subsection 4.—Trade with United States and Other Foreign Countries*

For convenience of comparison and to avoid repetition, the relative importance of the United Kingdom and the United States in the trade of Canada is discussed in connection with the United Kingdom under Subsection 3, p. 414. A record of the value and proportion of trade with the United States since 1886 is given in Table 8. The commodities of Canadian export and import trade with the United States are shown in Tables 16 and 17.

Trade with the United States by main groups of commodities for two recent fiscal years compared with 1932, 1926, and 1914 is shown in Table 13, p. 424. The development of the pulp and paper industry has exercised an important influence on the increase of Canadian exports to the United States since the early years of the century. Non-metallic minerals (chiefly coal and petroleum products) and chemicals are increasingly important factors in imports from the United States, although iron products again became the most important group in 1935 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 imports into Canada that should not be overlooked is the influence of capital expenditures here. The United States is the principal external source for machinery, equipment, and structural materials. The almost complete cessation of capital expenditures during the depression of 1930-35, affected imports from the United States more than from any other country, while recovery tended to cause them to rise more rapidly again.

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 latter were seriously curtailed by the very high rates on 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. 503.) However, this situation was later relieved by trade agreements with the United States. The influence of the economic recovery in both Canada and the United States should not be overlooked as a factor in the increases of trade that occurred before the outbreak of war.

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. This provision was cancelled so far as wheat is concerned, under the United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement that came into effect Jan. 1, 1939. Between 1920 and 1939 imports via the United States have decreased from 9.5 p.c. to 2.7 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

* Tables at pp. 84-116 of the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1939", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show the trade of Canada in leading commodities with 86 British and foreign countries for the calendar years 1938 and 1939.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going via the United States has shown a considerable decline since 1927, the percentages by fiscal years being: 1927, 39.4; 1930, 33.7; 1932, 18.7; 1935, 17.3; 1936, 18.4; 1937, 16.5; 1938, 11.4; and calendar year 1939, 10.8.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries Via the United States, 1939

Country	Imports Via United States		Domestic Exports Via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	\$		\$	
British Empire				
United Kingdom.....	91,738	0.1	12,312,952	3.8
Eire.....	9,827	7.4	86,296	2.4
Australia.....	77	0.0	6,659,171	20.8
Bermuda.....	470	0.8	81,961	6.0
British East Africa.....	126,734	4.8	674,378	85.0
British South Africa.....	32,256	0.8	2,767,884	15.4
British Guiana.....	328,781	4.8	33,167	2.1
British India.....	1,644	0.0	1,420,180	27.5
British West Indies.....	39,158	0.3	465,307	4.0
Burma.....	Nil	-	155,697	67.7
Ceylon.....	6,200	0.2	87,513	20.0
Gold Coast.....	Nil	-	151,300	67.4
Hong Kong.....	19,201	2.4	290,395	19.8
Malta.....	Nil	-	258,703	67.8
Newfoundland.....	"	-	317,534	3.7
New Zealand.....	"	-	2,771,579	23.2
Palestine.....	11,070	26.0	189,193	82.3
Southern Rhodesia.....	Nil	-	376,147	33.1
Straits Settlements.....	36,015	0.3	1,310,356	47.1
Totals, British Empire¹.....	708,200	0.4	30,686,728	7.2
Foreign Countries				
Argentina.....	1,113,135	25.2	1,806,400	43.9
Belgium.....	95,406	1.4	284,710	3.9
Brazil.....	343,366	30.9	3,431,472	77.8
Chile.....	8,313	3.7	830,661	86.9
China.....	230,492	8.3	230,104	8.7
Colombia.....	257,414	4.7	1,267,560	71.2
Cuba.....	235,080	26.4	893,031	59.6
Denmark.....	6,259	3.2	264,630	16.7
Egypt.....	297,689	28.9	237,298	64.4
France.....	489,465	8.1	1,534,634	22.0
Germany.....	109,258	1.2	435,881	5.5
Guatemala.....	92,107	56.2	179,096	94.1
Honduras.....	16,502	100.0	191,335	98.8
Italy.....	355,364	15.1	72,988	3.3
Japan.....	501,666	10.3	1,794,395	6.4
Mexico.....	180,352	37.6	2,727,355	90.8
Netherlands.....	64,640	1.7	1,552,541	21.1
Netherlands East Indies.....	18,971	2.4	690,684	65.3
Norway.....	46,260	6.8	1,070,240	9.8
Panama.....	1,601	2.2	202,049	76.9

¹ Includes other countries not specified.

12.—Values and Percentages of Trade with Overseas Countries Via the United States, 1939—concluded

Country	Imports Via United States		Domestic Exports Via United States	
	Value	P.C.	Value	P.C.
	\$		\$	
Foreign Countries—concluded				
Peru.....	Nil	—	804,282	64.6
Philippine Islands.....	64,284	14.3	554,714	30.5
Poland.....	8,300	4.6	543,287	42.4
Portugal.....	23,585	8.6	156,128	92.1
Portuguese Africa.....	Nil	—	441,529	27.1
Puerto Rico.....	1,571	24.0	274,406	50.0
Spain.....	50,687	7.7	205,518	97.5
Sweden.....	301,034	13.1	1,595,274	37.2
Switzerland.....	543,074	15.7	228,930	12.4
Turkey.....	217,825	53.8	244	100.0
Venezuela.....	75	0.0	1,659,807	97.5
Totals, Foreign Countries¹.....	6,112,135	9.4²	27,955,560	24.6²
Grand Totals.....	6,820,335	2.7²	58,642,288	10.8²

¹ Includes other countries not specified. United States imports or exports.

² Percentage worked out on totals of Tables 6 or 7 less

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—During the War of 1914-18 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, while those from other foreign countries declined. With this exception, the proportion of imports from other foreign countries has remained surprisingly constant, at about one-tenth to one-eighth of total imports, over the period of nearly half a century until a declining trend became evident again in the disturbed European conditions preceding the outbreak of the present war. Canadian exports to other foreign countries increased from 4.5 p.c. to 23.0 p.c. in 1928 but they have since declined. A record of the value and percentage of trade with other foreign countries since 1886 is given in Table 8. Subsection 3.

Section 3.—Commodity Analyses of Canadian Trade

Subsection 1.—Trade of Canada by Main Groups

The expansion in Canada's trade that followed the depression of the early '30's experienced some interruption in 1938 but was continued in 1939. The value of imports was \$751,056,000, an increase of 10.9 p.c. over 1938 figures. Domestic exports also showed improvement, being valued at \$924,926,000, an increase of 10.4 p.c. The declared values of both imports and exports were below the levels of 1937, owing to lower prices. As a matter of fact, figures of volume for both imports and exports were greater than for any other year since the depression, as is shown in Subsection 3 of this Section at pp. 414 to 420.

As there was a greater expansion in total exports than in imports, the large favourable balance of trade on merchandise account, which in 1938 amounted to \$171,233,000, advanced to \$184,866,000 in 1939. Duties collected on imports rose by about 18 p.c. and were slightly greater than the rise in the value of imports; accordingly, the average ad valorem duty was higher than in the preceding year.

The figures of exports shown in Table 13 indicate that a shift is taking place in the importance of groups in the composition of 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 1926 the agricultural and vegetable products group made up 46.7 p.c. of domestic exports, while non-ferrous metals constituted only 5.9 p.c. In 1939, on the other hand, agricultural and vegetable products made up only 23.8 p.c. but non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) increased to 19.8 p.c. while the value of net exports of non-monetary gold during the calendar year 1939 was equal to nearly 20 p.c. of the value of all other domestic exports (see p. 399).

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1938 and 1939

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1938	1939	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1938	1939
All Countries										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97.6	210.7	97.6	125.1	127.8	201.2	588.9	204.1	190.9	220.1
Animals and Products.....	41.1	53.5	17.5	25.2	32.8	76.6	168.0	55.6	118.1	131.8
Fibres and Textiles.....	109.2	184.2	69.0	87.5	100.9	1.9	7.1	4.8	13.1	14.4
Wood and Paper.....	37.4	46.4	22.8	32.2	33.7	63.2	286.3	134.0	211.6	242.5
Iron and Its Products.....	143.8	219.6	67.3	162.6	183.2	15.5	75.6	16.3	60.1	63.1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35.6	50.8	22.0	38.4	42.1	53.3 ²	74.7	44.2	179.7	182.9
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85.3	152.7	95.3	121.7	132.8	9.3	27.1	9.7	25.0	29.3
Chemicals and Allied Products..	17.1	31.3	27.9	35.2	43.7	4.9	16.5	11.0	19.5	24.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	52.1	59.1	33.2	49.6	54.1	5.7	17.0	10.2	19.6	16.5
Totals, All Countries.....	619.2	1,008.3	452.6	677.5	751.1	431.6	1,261.2	489.9	837.6	924.9
United Kingdom										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	16.2	37.7	21.5	16.4	13.0	146.8	339.3	108.8	107.3	94.2
Animals and Products.....	5.7	6.2	2.5	4.6	4.3	35.4	73.3	28.8	73.2	73.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	60.6	72.1	27.2	40.1	41.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	3.4	3.5
Wood and Paper.....	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.0	12.8	16.4	12.1	38.5	43.9
Iron and Its Products.....	17.3	15.4	12.5	21.7	19.3	1.4	6.9	5.2	13.5	16.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	4.8	5.7	3.7	5.8	5.1	16.6 ²	13.8	15.1	91.5	83.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	6.3	10.4	12.3	13.0	12.0	0.4	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Products...	4.3	5.0	4.7	7.0	7.4	0.6	3.3	2.9	5.0	5.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	13.2	8.4	5.6	7.1	8.7	1.0	3.5	2.8	4.2	4.4
Totals, United Kingdom...	132.1	164.7	93.5	119.3	114.0	215.2	459.2	178.2	339.7	328.1

¹ Year ended Mar. 31, 1914. ² Includes gold.

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1938 and 1939—conc.

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1938	1939	1914 ¹	1926	1932	1938	1939
United States										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	44.1	97.0	33.7	47.0	45.4	34.1	61.1	4.7	31.0	79.5
Animals and Products.....	23.3	35.0	9.7	10.8	16.9	32.3	69.7	15.3	30.4	44.1
Fibres and Textiles.....	32.5	70.4	25.5	30.2	41.6	1.2	3.3	0.9	1.7	2.3
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	39.9	17.2	26.4	28.7	45.2	244.1	105.2	140.3	165.8
Iron and Its Products.....	121.4	196.8	51.6	134.8	158.1	2.0	10.1	2.1	4.2	5.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	27.7	40.3	16.3	24.4	29.2	34.2 ²	33.1	14.8	33.9	49.5
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	126.8	69.5	91.9	106.1	7.2	17.5	5.5	11.9	16.2
Chemicals and Allied Products...	9.6	20.2	17.3	22.3	30.7	3.2	8.4	4.7	7.8	9.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	31.8	42.3	22.7	36.9	40.2	4.0	10.6	5.5	9.3	8.3
Totals, United States.....	396.3	668.7	263.5	424.7	496.9	163.4	457.9	138.7	270.5	380.4

¹ Year ended Mar. 31, 1914.

² Includes gold.

Subsection 2.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported

Canada's Principal Imports.—In the interpretation of the trends in imports, it should be borne in mind that no individual year is entirely free of abnormalities in some particulars. In the matter of price fluctuations, which affect the significance of trade figures when expressed by value, 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, 86.6 in 1930, and 75.3 in 1939. These calendar years approximate the years shown in Table 14, whether fiscal or calendar years.

During the period of 50 years covered by Table 14, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, owing 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, electrical apparatus and 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, because of the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time, as well as 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, that still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high-grade iron-ore supplies in central Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits that cannot be grown in Canada. Because of 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 1926 are shown in Table 20, p. 467.

Among the factors affecting short-term fluctuations of imports, as distinct from the long-term trends outlined above, probably the greatest is the so-called business cycle. With regard to this influence, the fiscal years 1890 and 1900 were affected by the long period of depressed commercial conditions accompanying declining price trends extending from 1872 to 1897; the fiscal year 1910 was influenced by the general development boom in Western Canada; 1920 was affected by the feverish activity that immediately followed the War of 1914-18; 1930 represented the end of the security inflation period and the beginning of the downturn; while in 1939, recovery, as compared with the low figures of 1932, had made a great deal of progress and the trade disturbances of the War had not yet had any pronounced effect. In periods of prosperous industrial and commercial activity, when exports move freely to world markets at remunerative prices, the national income is on a correspondingly high level and the demand for imported goods in great variety expands accordingly. Especially typical of prosperity periods are large expenditures on capital improvements and upon luxuries, while in years of depression expenditures under these two categories are eliminated or very seriously curtailed. It was, therefore, an indication of returning prosperity in Canada in 1939 to find imports of machinery, rolling-mill products, electrical apparatus, farm implements, automobiles, unmanufactured wood, etc., recovering something of the relatively important position held by these commodities for a few years up to 1930.

14.—Leading Imports Over Five Decades, 1890-1939

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1939.

No.	Commodity	Years ended Mar. 31—				Years ended Dec. 31—	
		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1939
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Machinery, except farm.	1,877,551	5,159,952	14,690,873	36,716,791	50,434,725	42,828,621
2	Coal.....	8,013,156	11,012,223	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,694,366	41,578,685
3	Petroleum, crude.....	1	23,344	1,189,081	20,306,693	41,362,227	39,677,194
4	Rolling-mill products....	5,645,704	11,905,937	15,692,052	39,985,746	46,508,984	32,335,519
5	Automobile parts.....	1	1	269,586	12,674,823	23,358,763	25,308,323
6	Fruits.....	2,400,851	3,133,407	8,316,462	33,463,270	30,973,926	23,962,156
7	Sugar and products.....	6,452,654	8,610,845	14,962,770	73,618,354	26,496,027	23,374,465
8	Farm implements, etc..	161,277	2,148,867	2,661,207	14,578,106	21,944,231	20,917,487
9	Cotton goods.....	3,792,584	6,399,705	17,928,093	49,088,060	21,924,835	17,166,025
10	Cotton, raw.....	3,539,249	4,229,198	9,384,801	33,854,457	14,216,310	16,425,282
11	Rubber products.....	1,512,427	2,942,044	6,151,157	18,059,435	12,842,452	16,116,311
12	Automobiles.....	1	1	1,732,215	15,035,545	20,560,287	15,673,770
13	Books and printed matter.....	1,404,583	1,588,432	4,127,179	11,228,018	16,827,309	15,152,187
14	Electrical apparatus....	317,315	810,900	3,688,538	15,550,254	30,281,152	13,751,833
15	Petroleum, refined.....	690,283	830,025	2,326,681	10,566,592	22,638,611	13,299,659
16	Woollen goods, carpets..	10,900,600	9,427,575	20,767,010	45,545,127	27,930,638	13,203,029
17	Tea.....	3,073,643	3,604,027	5,347,854	8,336,163	12,659,556	10,090,807
18	Oils, vegetable.....	612,671	826,882	1,872,265	15,973,417	11,517,903	9,414,601
19	Flax, hemp and jute....	1,416,217	3,551,037	5,340,312	15,923,836	11,807,906	9,195,611
20	Grain and grain products.....	3,034,049	8,298,884	7,806,665	9,806,073	16,627,636	8,905,942
21	Paper.....	1,208,683	1,378,749	4,567,810	9,949,574	12,907,658	8,653,987
22	Fabrics, silk.....	2,654,505	3,880,535	3,590,829	31,341,944	13,305,318	8,537,964
23	Clay and products.....	948,876	1,593,255	3,418,844	6,371,567	10,746,681	7,934,630
24	Glass and glassware....	1,268,314	1,658,694	2,932,104	6,926,459	8,284,741	7,915,113
25	Stone and products.....	862,037	1,029,711	1,773,953	3,687,702	7,059,423	7,612,473
26	Engines and boilers....	188,759	778,364	2,019,558	12,997,757	10,827,352	7,605,616
27	Furs.....	1,058,001	2,106,441	5,768,075	12,887,520	9,585,433	7,133,052
28	Vegetables.....	337,859	625,749	1,751,265	5,722,600	9,363,138	6,988,965
29	Beverages, alcoholic....	1,695,161	1,938,112	4,459,566	9,135,536	37,936,640	6,539,969
30	Silk, raw.....	193,529	277,708	393,011	3,090,845	7,299,042	6,340,725
31	Dye, tanning materials.	484,217	711,508	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,372,435	6,257,072
32	Hides and skins, raw....	1,703,093	4,214,012	8,235,819	22,654,661	6,046,567	6,173,395
33	Noils, tops, waste wool.	12,100	151,510	599,446	5,830,957	2,812,234	6,072,177
34	Leather.....	1,173,777	1,879,333	4,202,934	17,102,702	9,728,114	5,962,491
35	Aluminium.....	159	12,543	794,490	2,747,385	6,296,272	5,950,197
36	Silk, artificial.....	1	1	1	1	13,780,922	5,457,111

¹ None recorded.

14.—Leading Imports Over Five Decades, 1890-1939—concluded

No.	Commodity	Years ended Mar. 31—				Years ended Dec. 31—	
		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1939
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
37	Wood, unmanufactured.	1,444,727	3,775,240	8,324,585	14,112,391	11,028,838	5,238,240
38	Paints and varnishes...	672,885	1,012,535	1,376,023	3,821,880	4,663,681	4,661,956
39	Wood, manufactured...	1,355,230	824,195	3,085,079	7,893,284	9,209,556	4,658,735
40	Wool, raw.....	1,729,058	1,574,834	1,587,175	2,672,211	3,194,583	4,509,490
41	Meats.....	1,632,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	22,100,333	6,739,333	4,439,379
42	Iron ore.....	551	282,191	3,345,550	4,601,716	3,324,190	4,179,353
43	Coffee, green.....	591,158	491,148	1,194,061	4,711,079	4,564,603	4,154,644
44	Drugs and medicines...	513,331	481,359	962,083	3,402,932	3,652,434	3,988,743
45	Settlers' effects.....	1,810,217	3,065,410	10,273,428	10,181,034	11,754,947	3,966,553
46	Fertilizers.....	14,444	88,974	5,395,423	1,796,752	5,960,248	3,948,314
47	Nuts, edible.....	213,449	400,441	1,237,292	5,889,573	4,158,491	3,724,468
48	Soda and compounds...	329,084	624,873	785,524	2,982,371	3,426,289	3,180,298
49	Yarns, cotton.....	17,879	321,348	767,760	4,078,510	3,167,628	2,940,164
50	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead.....	1	1	1	1	339,058	2,927,449
51	Brass and products.....	554,545	851,606	2,228,215	4,531,015	5,434,454	2,761,210
52	Yarns, woollen.....	117,729	402,328	1,671,765	4,445,270	5,408,460	2,457,590
53	Fish.....	899,683	1,060,708	1,630,744	3,491,678	2,812,678	2,455,221
54	Sulphur.....	44,276	215,433	430,632	1,296,458	3,177,492	2,453,836
55	Tools.....	427,305	825,541	891,820	2,050,286	2,351,031	2,376,554
56	Tubes and pipes, iron...	484,008	1,122,987	2,358,848	4,160,378	4,102,689	2,340,204
57	Hardware and cutlery...	1,250,369	1,434,209	1,937,647	4,210,142	3,739,706	2,329,189
58	Cocoa and chocolate...	118,569	286,363	1,130,335	7,626,745	2,956,448	2,298,147
59	Seeds.....	478,397	1,916,994	1,167,321	4,210,782	4,154,455	2,176,504
60	Manila, sisal, etc., fibre.	1	1	1,548,457	5,195,812	3,323,261	2,152,019
61	Clocks and watches....	773,534	698,378	1,459,617	3,126,267	2,759,719	2,085,180
62	Coke.....	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	5,611,897	1,894,401
63	Tobacco, raw.....	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,025,196	1,891,001
64	Stamped, coated products.....	42,042	268,545	492,884	1,016,777	2,447,137	1,803,270
65	Wire, iron.....	387,490	1,844,788	3,530,226	5,843,623	2,732,972	1,741,754
66	Gums and resins.....	159,508	287,276	2,256,307	4,987,716	2,671,575	1,720,861
67	Diamonds, unset.....	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	2,014,713	1,405,792
68	Surgical instruments...	25,186	103,740	209,302	1,137,567	1,723,636	1,240,864
69	Musical instruments....	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	1,862,483	1,037,839
70	Spices.....	213,677	842,597	428,075	1,130,902	1,222,968	977,117
71	Copper and products...	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	8,317,717	931,153
72	Nickel-plated ware....	13,578	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	2,025,060	891,682
73	Animals, living.....	837,385	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,268,068	891,436
74	Celluloid in lumps.....	18,318	27,136	120,032	243,856	1,387,304	890,602
75	Plants and trees.....	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,671,740	868,294
76	Optical instruments...	40,515	181,852	575,929	947,075	1,036,322	698,329
77	Soap.....	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,216,842	565,900
78	Hats and caps.....	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,294,105	544,371
79	Salt.....	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	660,903	507,368
80	Butter.....	62,212	290,220	92,934	176,994	12,393,662	1,656

¹ None recorded.

Canada's Principal Exports.—In the interpretation of the figures of the commodities exported, as shown in Table 15, the same qualifications apply regarding price changes and business fluctuations as in the case of imports. Furthermore, factors influencing world trade have an important bearing upon trends in Canadian exports. Since agricultural products are still an important element in 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 exports. Among special circumstances affecting Canadian exports in 1939 may be mentioned greatly increased shipments of wheat and lumber, further industrial recovery in the United States and other countries, and a steady demand for metals, due partly to armament programs.

Over the period of 50 years covered by Table 15, 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. Of the six leading exports in 1939, five were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in which wheat appears as the leading export in the table although this first occurred in 1906. The rise of the great pulp and paper industry to a leading position has been still more recent, as have industries connected with the production of non-ferrous metals, automobiles and rubber tires. 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 1939 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, with the growth of population, the products of the older mixed-farming districts are consumed to a larger extent within the country. The rapid progress made by the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in Table 15 by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of copper, nickel, zinc, lead, aluminium and platinum. Expansion in the gold-mining industry has kept pace with that of the industries producing the aforementioned metals; most of Canada's gold is also sold abroad and net exports of non-monetary gold are shown at p. 399. 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. The direct effect of Canada's resources of water power may be traced in the table, not only in the growth of exports of pulp and paper and of electric energy, but also in that of non-ferrous metals, artificial abrasives, and certain chemicals such as fertilizers, sodium compounds, and acids, in all of which economic production is due largely to cheap hydro-electric power.

The wide variety of exports illustrates the extent to which the Canadian economy has been broadened and strengthened since the beginning of the century. While exports are still derived chiefly from the natural resources, the products are now exported in more finished manufactured forms, and in greater variety. The increased production of minerals and the wider range of forest products have made Canadian exports more readily adaptable to changing conditions throughout the world. Furthermore, fully manufactured commodities such as automobiles, whisky, rubber goods, farm and other machinery, electrical apparatus, etc., now form important items of the list.

15.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Five Decades, 1890-1939

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1939.

No.	Commodity	Years ended Mar. 31—				Years ended Dec. 31—	
		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1939
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Newsprint.....	1	1	2,612,243	53,640,122	133,370,932	115,685,970
2	Wheat.....	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,045,806	185,786,026	109,050,542
3	Nickel.....	1	1,040,498	3,320,054	9,039,221	20,505,324	57,933,511
4	Planks and boards.....	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	36,743,267	48,829,466
5	Copper in forms.....	1	1	1	541,338	827,944	40,232,279
6	Meats.....	895,767	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	7,569,023	37,445,336
7	Wood-pulp.....	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,333,482	39,059,979	31,000,602
8	Fish.....	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,687,172	30,097,635	27,967,290
9	Aluminium in bars, etc.	1	1	1,202,723	5,680,871	7,728,857	25,684,476
10	Automobiles.....	1	1	405,011	14,883,607	18,798,783	22,551,011
11	Wheat flour.....	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	37,540,495	16,378,301
12	Asbestos, raw.....	444,159	490,909	1,886,613	8,767,856	8,453,257	15,369,288

¹ None recorded.

15.—Leading Exports (Excluding Gold) Over Five Decades, 1890-1939—concluded

No.	Commodity	Years ended Mar. 31—				Years ended Dec. 31—	
		1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1939
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
13	Cattle.....	6,949,417	8,704,523	10,792,156	46,064,631	3,398,076	15,353,121
14	Furs, raw.....	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	15,202,168	14,130,188
15	Cheese.....	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	13,207,021	12,243,650
16	Pulpwood.....	80,005	902,772	6,076,638	8,454,863	13,611,617	11,909,480
17	Copper ore and blister..	133,251	1,387,388	6,023,925	11,871,039	29,664,632	11,618,806
18	Machinery, except farm..	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	6,108,818	10,873,125
19	Fruits, chiefly apples...	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	10,401,267	10,533,749
20	Vegetables.....	597,074	503,993	1,534,228	11,656,483	9,941,890	10,257,109
21	Tobacco, raw.....	234	3,661	76,564	130,264	1,261,123	10,182,967
22	Zinc.....	1	1	1	950,082	6,253,781	9,922,232
23	Lead.....	2,000	688,891	529,422	1,193,144	8,273,580	9,850,076
24	Fertilizers.....	4,291	51,410	373,315	6,694,037	5,606,400	9,179,148
25	Silver ore and bullion..	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	9,581,752	8,525,173
26	Shingles, wood.....	340,872	1,131,506	2,331,443	10,848,602	4,132,181	8,224,756
27	Tires and tubes, rubber.	1	1	1	7,395,172	14,352,652	8,023,335
28	Whisky.....	25,383	396,671	1,010,657	1,504,132	21,746,593	7,913,760
29	Barley.....	4,600,409	1,010,425	1,107,732	20,206,972	987,223	7,881,541
30	Farm implements, etc..	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	10,302,404	6,974,684
31	Stone and products.....	949,158	575,749	955,636	3,531,916	5,605,393	6,918,945
32	Leather, unmanu- factured.....	727,087	1,535,440	1,296,480	11,742,268	4,722,852	6,855,832
33	Platinum or platinum metals, in concen- trates, etc.....	1	1	61,717	39,058	1,610,945	6,136,752
34	Logs, wood.....	682,572	760,416	999,681	1,819,083	2,798,643	5,478,264
35	Iron, pigs, ingots, etc...	1	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	2,761,537	5,168,220
36	Footwear, rubber.....	1	1	129,618	1,750,967	7,082,685	5,096,056
37	Bran and shorts.....	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,851,542	4,844,955
38	Sodium compounds.....	1	1	1	1	3,139,883	4,802,777
39	Electric energy.....	1	1	1	1	4,243,934	4,318,854
40	Oats.....	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	1,061,147	4,142,375
41	Paper board.....	1	1	1	4,568,066	2,250,458	3,921,361
42	Seeds.....	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,187,950	3,870,077
43	Hides and skins, raw...	506,402	1,396,907	5,508,185	19,762,646	4,780,569	3,528,675
44	Oatmeal and rolled oats	254,857	475,991	1,123,861	4,283,772	2,267,422	4,342,205
45	Films.....	1	1	7,746	1,486,079	4,537,021	3,416,610
46	Milk, processed.....	1	1	541,372	8,517,771	2,948,246	3,294,791
47	Electrical apparatus...	1	1	27,743	424,474	2,291,323	3,229,469
48	Automobile parts.....	1	1	1	3,097,466	1,587,571	2,991,697
49	Cereal foods.....	1	1	1,689,648	1,087,901	2,476,169	2,892,153
50	Hardware and cutlery..	84,109	278,054	100,035	7,730,826	1,687,306	2,834,327
51	Butter.....	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	410,447	2,673,765
52	Settlers' effects.....	818,001	1,095,536	2,274,005	7,631,498	5,758,339	2,381,967
53	Sugar and products....	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	3,274,144	2,194,799
54	Rye.....	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	527,256	2,044,645
55	Malt.....	150,380	10,939	11,328	1,320,773	115,599	1,962,536
56	Timber, square.....	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	2,945,748	1,719,455
57	Coal.....	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,345,998	1,663,934
58	Acids.....	5,545	67	1	901,397	2,816,448	1,652,024
59	Brass and products.....	1	1	1	1,644,157	1,460,737	1,411,555
60	Paper, wrapping.....	1	1	9,098	2,917,197	1,524,357	1,252,153
61	Poles, telegraph, etc...	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,663,997	1,122,346
62	Tubes and pipes, iron...	1	1	1	2,325,369	1,666,211	991,236
63	Binder twine.....	1	1	1	5,530,908	1,654,751	962,263
64	Petroleum products....	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,441,632	848,558
65	Stationery.....	1	1	23,380	276,224	791,925	789,391
66	Sausage casings.....	1	1	1	564,222	736,985	786,929
67	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	1,374,029	528,657
68	Hair.....	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	354,100	472,793
69	Ale, beer and porter...	10,347	6,272	2,687	144,077	665,428	171,620
70	Milk and cream, fresh..	1	1	1	1,699,090	2,777,227	4,284

¹ None recorded.

Detailed Imports and Exports.—Detailed statistics of all commodities of any importance imported into Canada from all countries, from the United Kingdom and from the United States during the calendar years 1936-39 are given in Table 16, while similar statistics for domestic exports appear in Table 17. These tables continue the series appearing as Tables 12 and 13 of the External Trade chapter of former Year Books.

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
A. MAINLY FOOD					
Fresh Fruits—					
1	Bananas.....stem	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
2	Grapefruit.....lb.	Nil	30,415	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	939	-	-
3	Grapes.....lb.	54,482	47,390	1,300	26,000
	\$	5,370	3,121	134	2,443
4	Lemons.....box	475	2,413	498	348
	\$	2,034	9,531	1,435	1,478
5	Oranges.....cu. ft.	3,024	205,881	4,244	8,255
	\$	6,092	245,830	4,919	8,782
6	Pears.....lb.	4,500	Nil	12,690	Nil
	\$	125	-	638	-
7	Strawberries.....lb.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Fresh Fruits ¹\$	13,946	260,349	10,625	13,291
Dried Fruits—					
8	Currants.....lb.	342	973	255	8,750
	\$	38	149	26	868
9	Dates.....lb.	1,172,897	808,621	1,397,443	363,560
	\$	30,558	20,269	38,262	11,704
10	Prunes and dried plums.....lb.	Nil	17	48	34,500
	\$	-	9	8	1,184
11	Raisins.....lb.	365,052	519,021	198,385	107,200
	\$	22,734	28,938	9,648	5,219
	Totals, Dried Fruits ¹\$	107,153	56,058	51,926	20,237
Preserved Fruits—					
12	Peaches and apricots, canned.....lb.	125	158	Nil	Nil
	\$	7	15	-	-
13	Pineapples, canned.....lb.	2,159	7,468	Nil	Nil
	\$	185	715	-	-
	Totals, Preserved Fruits ¹\$	88,924	80,491	71,048	68,318
14	Fruit juices.....\$	15,670	18,358	12,284	10,743
Nuts—					
15	Coconuts.....\$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Nuts, not shelled.....lb.	787,349	360,515	803,397	731,452
	\$	61,613	45,368	62,929	54,420
17	Nuts, shelled.....lb.	139,515	220,871	86,512	64,159
	\$	25,267	65,839	31,548	24,715
	Totals, Nuts ¹\$	87,144	111,388	95,171	79,269
Vegetables—					
18	Onions.....\$	4,464	5,411	7,763	7
19	Potatoes, sweet.....\$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Potatoes, n.o.p., except seed.....cwt.	"	"	"	46
	\$	-	-	-	66
21	Tomatoes, fresh.....lb.	224	216	Nil	365
	\$	20	34	-	61
22	Other fresh vegetables.....\$	1,057	887	517	347
23	Vegetables, canned.....lb.	2,008	3,631	791	1,804
	\$	291	282	64	219
24	Pickles and sauces.....\$	211,478	209,012	198,236	215,081
	Totals, Vegetables ¹\$	234,200	236,277	226,686	238,932
Grains and Products—					
25	Biscuits.....lb.	2,109,031	2,109,521	1,981,195	1,544,267
	\$	318,357	323,961	281,419	249,398
26	Corn.....bu.	217,749	25,228	9	Nil
	\$	167,160	22,060	18	-
27	Rice.....cwt.	1,137	2,464	241	61
	\$	3,293	6,025	891	272
	Totals, Grains and Products ¹\$	672,523	495,427	370,586	306,867

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
333,571	414,994	491,673	687,459	3,324,675	3,528,403	3,463,045	2,886,392	1
551,408	683,573	798,148	1,262,839	1,964,348	2,231,119	2,179,160	2,398,173	2
35,677,499	46,858,549	52,899,777	63,381,312	42,612,820	52,517,057	58,996,594	67,542,955	3
1,054,564	1,309,835	1,103,221	1,186,856	1,210,032	1,441,660	1,228,795	1,269,902	4
25,014,425	30,465,049	30,045,763	32,963,299	25,439,896	30,842,369	30,642,582	33,491,925	5
903,425	994,868	860,236	1,045,588	927,579	1,016,564	895,497	1,072,762	6
314,338	200,381	348,486	395,547	358,925	381,129	388,822	405,971	7
1,436,875	1,054,279	1,049,662	1,325,410	1,579,161	1,679,923	1,147,764	1,348,245	8
4,479,031	4,012,610	5,988,169	6,491,845	5,146,711	5,022,693	6,449,058	6,934,585	9
5,949,725	6,823,885	5,320,342	5,842,272	6,497,527	7,708,540	5,668,324	6,212,292	10
22,739,632	16,987,526	12,950,829	26,719,347	23,091,942	17,230,605	13,210,229	26,945,918	11
548,765	478,104	302,712	626,265	562,533	489,280	312,968	636,143	12
4,471,699	5,481,911	4,868,447	6,570,557	4,471,789	5,481,941	4,868,447	6,570,557	13
400,157	423,614	394,954	504,857	400,185	423,617	394,954	504,857	14
12,728,378	13,658,530	11,331,836	13,578,933	15,273,123	17,153,041	13,611,769	15,383,945	15
300	Nil	766	Nil	5,082,033	6,034,179	5,513,138	5,078,050	16
39	-	96	-	481,920	554,871	547,690	473,972	17
418,219	881,289	605,486	750,765	17,146,319	14,352,695	15,535,755	16,263,383	18
24,083	46,510	36,198	41,972	454,152	374,881	390,212	537,590	19
18,657,495	18,764,419	15,444,952	18,341,159	18,657,795	18,764,508	15,445,020	18,375,659	20
786,115	846,284	571,687	779,489	786,139	846,305	571,700	780,673	21
7,933,729	6,296,021	5,645,418	7,126,896	40,901,396	37,858,877	30,685,966	35,772,665	22
428,545	370,149	282,541	371,216	3,897,362	3,405,796	2,939,807	3,205,703	23
1,656,121	1,720,531	1,254,624	1,738,763	6,365,010	5,794,396	4,993,178	5,723,175	24
276,230	268,068	124,467	190,723	4,719,221	4,705,789	2,002,085	3,106,202	25
16,431	17,336	7,590	11,354	313,863	296,270	124,335	180,484	26
618,088	368,989	169,838	241,557	26,205,704	20,145,127	20,153,535	22,218,534	27
49,801	29,502	15,965	19,133	907,082	690,561	632,035	778,810	28
334,451	233,798	181,656	233,215	2,163,086	1,815,605	1,625,886	1,828,890	29
309,171	500,747	493,205	753,349	431,927	719,686	716,850	1,026,146	30
690	605	556	455	212,969	243,801	210,673	176,515	31
2,498,814	2,868,194	3,115,360	3,045,341	38,020,219	44,944,401	43,662,722	46,137,944	32
357,544	400,046	402,689	450,653	1,475,932	1,845,919	1,649,441	1,672,164	33
1,415,797	1,048,758	1,295,845	1,297,762	9,698,049	9,782,500	8,948,098	11,482,868	34
421,299	389,904	394,204	438,493	1,796,342	1,827,955	1,597,080	1,836,011	35
779,926	790,580	797,619	889,603	3,531,720	3,951,807	3,489,399	3,724,468	36
120,391	141,402	358,733	155,246	249,273	252,953	504,166	227,590	37
132,977	144,690	136,593	178,996	134,215	146,841	137,300	180,059	38
126,848	144,763	163,966	634,273	130,195	148,554	166,405	634,832	39
285,478	202,194	220,192	706,121	293,261	210,981	225,010	707,537	40
15,483,482	17,318,589	25,417,107	24,787,903	39,057,276	39,973,055	49,198,777	45,755,494	41
536,559	702,882	755,216	889,235	1,263,115	1,439,932	1,301,253	1,499,951	42
2,710,100	3,367,834	3,069,199	3,446,951	2,818,407	3,453,865	3,158,089	3,535,450	43
1,845,837	1,069,646	1,493,377	2,353,124	3,653,137	2,970,388	3,210,852	3,963,568	44
126,136	90,101	115,239	170,743	308,403	259,707	269,496	316,232	45
66,326	48,742	50,481	80,589	354,867	347,588	334,961	381,495	46
4,025,253	4,771,138	4,785,787	5,726,255	5,501,253	6,224,471	6,051,048	6,988,965	47
291,940	330,803	489,884	1,137,940	2,472,149	2,525,147	2,572,679	2,784,902	48
45,507	55,512	67,493	118,334	372,981	391,144	360,489	381,220	49
495,130	310,303	7,207,841	3,162,115	17,269,398	16,544,025	9,349,924	7,854,992	50
478,750	287,550	4,064,287	1,857,048	9,773,581	10,874,256	5,474,758	4,571,474	51
92,678	88,062	215,836	246,918	759,835	766,375	592,986	800,894	52
260,517	246,080	444,616	550,192	1,373,234	1,520,897	1,249,777	1,483,145	53
1,848,898	4,912,728	14,310,637	4,629,275	13,399,712	17,850,836	17,273,789	8,905,942	54

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded					
Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
1	Olive oil..... gal.	314	1,154	298	755
	\$	316	2,300	550	1,064
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food ¹ \$	167,476	159,334	112,327	136,547
Sugar and Its Products—					
2	Confectionery..... lb.	4,297,785	4,838,770	4,063,227	3,060,718
	\$	526,853	625,716	505,274	420,365
3	Molasses and syrups..... gal.	28,819	25,801	34,684	23,644
	\$	17,129	15,819	23,420	16,237
4	Sugar, not above No. 16 D.S..... cwt.	Nil	6	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	22	-	-
5	Sugar, for refining, above No. 16 D.S..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	34	Nil
	\$	-	-	114	-
6	Sugar, above No. 16 D.S., other, <i>n.o.p.</i> cwt.	44	1,206	456	204
	\$	244	3,525	685	745
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products ¹ \$	544,313	645,082	529,493	437,347
7	Cocoa and chocolate..... \$	515,160	690,056	503,358	375,828
8	Coffee and chicory..... lb.	2,220,307	2,024,539	1,963,529	1,520,134
	\$	281,053	299,971	259,762	215,398
9	Spices..... \$	289,075	347,573	266,063	346,009
10	Tea..... lb.	10,803,460	11,411,046	9,790,537	10,700,881
	\$	2,866,592	3,312,447	2,864,671	2,993,436
11	Yeast..... lb.	332,467	270,754	302,216	213,529
	\$	24,952	20,182	22,662	16,030
12	Hops..... lb.	165,500	178,444	143,092	70,759
	\$	43,791	62,937	59,818	36,978
13	Liquorice..... lb.	1,306	217	345	Nil
	\$	230	115	104	-
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD ¹ \$	5,993,469	6,845,830	5,491,746	5,333,093
B. OTHER THAN FOOD					
Beverages, Alcoholic—					
14	Brandy..... pf. gal.	899	1,371	1,155	480
	\$	15,298	11,630	7,402	2,664
15	Gin..... pf. gal.	73,055	82,023	75,534	59,836
	\$	242,933	270,002	245,414	192,281
16	Rum..... pf. gal.	104,248	119,574	119,407	120,446
	\$	2,036,745	1,081,252	256,049	246,092
17	Whisky..... pf. gal.	634,241	764,031	774,065	913,862
	\$	3,266,401	4,213,263	4,394,641	4,099,530
18	Wines, non-sparkling and sparkling..... \$	166,684	124,958	106,643	60,722
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic ¹ \$	5,882,547	5,855,698	5,136,432	4,742,653
19	Gums and resins..... \$	49,479	43,872	63,515	30,805
20	Oilcake and meal..... cwt.	3,908	2,133	600	Nil
	\$	7,295	4,152	630	-
Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
21	Cotton-seed oil, crude..... cwt.	190,697	170,495	140,419	36,734
	\$	1,087,036	1,024,679	574,768	138,891
22	Oil for soap..... gal.	430,053	1,507,572	1,059,683	345,962
	\$	240,174	960,678	462,882	137,435
23	Peanut oil, crude, for edible purposes..... cwt.	322,283	405,366	715,775	236,952
	\$	1,980,046	2,645,222	3,117,396	1,051,531
	Totals, Oils, Vegetables, not Food ¹ ... \$	3,808,069	5,048,047	4,425,883	1,539,111
24	Plants, shrubs, trees and vines..... \$	37,216	49,946	41,736	30,226
Rubber and Products—					
25	Rubber, crude..... lb.	856,839	282,259	450,339	747,021
	\$	137,058	56,625	68,685	133,783
26	Recovered, powdered and substitute..... cwt.	1,859	2,378	1,633	1,677
	\$	41,110	37,311	18,977	16,659
27	Tires, pneumatic..... \$	47,348	95,023	99,835	89,440
	Totals Rubber and Products ¹ \$	622,925	517,619	509,157	636,766

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
3,526	996	1,719	3,672	238,985	253,549	346,099	261,337	1
6,650	2,860	3,612	6,639	321,607	466,298	464,365	353,083	
44,516	25,540	31,101	115,024	575,404	701,207	656,905	742,002	
450,327	626,948	609,797	648,020	5,476,494	6,642,017	5,442,855	4,552,960	2
91,901	136,667	102,434	104,655	668,676	842,591	682,395	614,533	
504,527	386,138	2,172,302	1,205,917	14,491,166	12,558,180	13,117,678	14,521,221	3
122,146	110,347	249,902	172,752	2,241,887	2,181,953	2,021,353	2,140,289	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,658,616	4,763,145	6,242,630	5,360,741	4
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11,306,726	8,987,429	11,491,677	10,616,580	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,701,938	4,458,529	3,332,802	4,982,885	5
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,278,112	8,291,360	6,069,898	9,609,025	
47,881	66,084	43,730	59,120	49,264	75,766	99,953	79,904	6
225,947	309,722	191,850	310,372	228,909	331,336	298,627	374,077	
464,485	567,083	560,818	614,311	20,748,928	20,645,026	20,580,607	23,374,465	
972,312	1,008,804	535,616	969,599	3,039,109	3,166,548	2,065,015	2,298,147	7
980,281	923,494	1,041,481	1,196,041	40,620,102	38,398,164	43,139,830	47,314,575	
406,472	377,039	385,677	479,263	3,842,686	4,170,822	3,931,552	4,603,508	8
216,870	229,069	208,681	254,206	915,470	894,372	813,562	977,117	
54,355	15,704	54,398	130,200	39,739,189	40,122,186	37,591,054	43,393,607	9
5,921	3,544	11,078	33,416	9,072,947	10,013,430	9,579,902	10,090,807	
1,026,290	1,032,860	1,126,586	1,098,275	1,409,505	1,348,600	1,480,599	1,380,628	10
168,540	159,422	152,178	156,855	211,828	195,852	193,612	197,366	
347,650	499,075	337,161	244,070	1,280,944	1,454,948	1,087,490	782,232	11
92,329	155,604	76,748	89,935	380,708	444,145	298,535	237,565	
1,071,438	1,114,731	1,026,474	1,243,485	1,145,978	1,120,937	1,026,819	1,246,875	12
118,264	120,413	111,063	139,723	126,969	121,424	111,167	140,218	
24,227,359	29,299,922	35,293,309	30,449,529	85,688,384	94,013,384	86,095,834	86,434,660	
6	16	4	13	131,073	158,330	143,339	127,828	13
262	127	43	90	876,237	859,223	667,072	532,952	
Nil	2	Nil	Nil	75,697	85,427	78,769	62,927	14
5	24	-	-	268,897	296,384	271,143	216,249	
42	1	6	2	222,351	274,953	265,057	305,594	15
526	10	23	12	2,181,465	1,265,201	407,955	425,496	
7,167	4,672	5,383	142,674	635,203	768,943	779,847	1,057,361	16
5,293	62,665	78,577	242,617	3,280,638	4,277,671	4,475,052	4,344,154	
14,452	70,014	81,534	245,551	981,470	1,043,298	904,884	813,399	17
1,520,443	1,953,375	1,035,888	1,451,364	7,903,144	8,049,715	6,970,046	6,539,969	
128,831	238,055	554,061	507,379	1,916,564	2,313,294	1,404,177	1,720,865	18
186,696	367,492	663,895	664,618	204,972	338,916	625,090	556,032	
5	19,672	Nil	66,981	263,447	491,003	740,520	716,585	19
50	118,275	-	443,197	190,702	190,167	140,419	103,715	
1,752,045	1,012,026	742,808	1,828,413	1,087,086	1,142,954	574,768	582,088	20
809,745	566,753	278,119	643,491	7,967,082	11,533,292	10,492,071	10,644,601	
19,781	1,217	6,727	Nil	3,202,244	5,901,757	3,875,341	2,972,364	21
168,508	8,367	17,273	-	600,109	668,739	935,133	398,944	
3,081,759	3,390,715	2,072,209	3,673,134	3,507,859	4,130,854	3,902,730	1,624,534	22
225,791	255,337	263,002	244,852	11,017,800	15,774,646	11,212,620	8,672,599	
9,405,756	12,082,311	7,146,831	6,092,551	833,894	992,636	906,988	868,294	23
1,497,801	2,509,765	1,035,937	1,101,834	62,438,602	80,992,738	57,562,865	70,816,852	
139,297	190,910	146,663	211,541	9,519,658	15,672,483	8,144,296	11,357,055	24
564,267	845,328	615,135	907,333	141,934	195,153	148,684	213,555	
137,835	203,788	195,148	405,085	628,906	907,755	646,718	932,771	25
3,614,553	5,615,957	3,555,101	4,832,835	201,818	326,287	323,913	561,557	
				12,284,188	19,478,956	11,289,825	16,116,311	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded					
Seeds—					
1	Flaxseed..... bu.	32	147	154	36
	\$	64	592	922	205
2	Grass seed..... lb.	41,022	36,949	41,033	44,594
	\$	5,030	4,466	4,652	4,982
	Totals, Seeds ¹ \$	194,287	425,780	189,014	98,618
Tobacco—					
3	Tobacco, raw..... lb.	56,435	162,121	143,890	225,109
	\$	35,633	44,236	48,666	131,486
4	Tobacco, manufactured..... lb.	105,281	106,159	102,481	105,366
	\$	346,227	351,716	333,576	371,944
	Totals, Tobacco ¹ \$	381,860	395,952	382,242	503,430
5	Broom corn..... \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Turpentine, spirits of..... gal.	374	244	584	12,700
	\$	262	415	604	4,847
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD ¹ \$	11,135,081	12,532,059	10,898,089	7,699,658
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products¹..... \$	17,128,550	19,377,889	16,389,835	13,932,751
II. Animals and Animal Products					
7	Animals, living..... \$	156,039	235,240	101,659	80,185
8	Bone, ivory and shell products..... \$	70,009	121,996	84,757	137,837
9	Feathers and quills..... \$	29,663	61,402	33,763	39,687
Fish—					
10	Fish, fresh..... \$	662	863	1,024	601
11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked..... \$	51,602	39,417	36,243	14,657
12	Fish, preserved or canned..... \$	65,134	60,829	43,906	31,690
	Totals, Fish ¹ \$	117,398	101,109	81,173	46,948
Furs—					
13	Furs, undressed..... \$	861,269	1,254,760	916,685	696,432
14	Furs, dressed..... \$	69,657	229,741	74,250	64,813
15	Hatters fur..... \$	150,231	160,351	109,207	191,695
	Totals, Furs ¹ \$	1,094,131	1,676,407	1,135,686	1,018,417
16	Hair and bristles..... \$	41,589	53,144	9,894	10,055
17	Hides and skins, raw..... cwt.	7,288	12,985	5,705	4,751
	\$	86,347	142,286	69,319	48,691
Leather, Unmanufactured—					
18	Glove leather..... \$	30,048	48,702	21,267	56,112
19	Tanned leather..... \$	67,850	203,968	108,470	107,407
20	Waxed or glazed leather..... \$	485,059	837,031	589,599	662,338
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured ¹ \$	1,201,474	2,101,059	1,452,905	1,597,805
Leather, Manufactured—					
21	Boots and shoes..... pair	205,096	233,642	154,189	148,233
	\$	298,838	383,829	310,720	306,728
22	Gloves and mitts..... \$	84,934	80,518	57,543	64,411
23	Harness and saddlery..... \$	56,454	81,935	67,074	88,025
	Totals, Leather, Manufactured ¹ \$	578,118	705,363	558,898	588,213
Meats—					
24	Canned meats..... lb.	578,315	56,511	29,830	38,709
	\$	55,388	16,948	12,300	11,138
25	Pork, in brine..... lb.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Meats ¹ \$	304,096	141,844	140,914	169,483

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

DETAILED IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

	United States				All Countries					No.
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939		
220	19	211	Nil	1,293,354	1,210,765	713,247	1,116,229	1		
562	60	517	-	1,608,673	1,603,007	936,637	1,261,029	1		
2,346,542	884,167	2,167,558	5,921,633	2,646,753	1,186,743	2,372,263	6,162,005	2		
149,321	76,443	127,058	298,355	194,438	131,229	167,889	353,494	2		
411,273	374,296	346,009	601,937	2,558,982	2,890,528	1,742,370	2,176,504	3		
3,029,191	2,327,895	3,946,034	3,701,584	3,289,994	2,569,177	4,458,578	4,414,955	3		
927,790	788,193	1,453,875	1,323,156	1,136,214	904,294	1,809,002	1,891,001	4		
58,692	60,603	55,745	56,165	184,471	184,735	176,783	177,863	4		
76,144	79,321	72,646	76,456	461,439	471,733	441,677	484,162	5		
1,002,924	867,514	1,526,521	1,399,612	1,597,653	1,376,027	2,250,679	2,375,163	5		
292,722	208,729	161,426	233,893	321,723	256,878	186,170	261,420	6		
1,078,715	1,262,056	1,267,027	1,416,659	1,079,170	1,262,379	1,267,654	1,437,072	6		
439,387	487,922	345,039	412,296	439,864	488,412	345,991	429,143	7		
11,842,272	15,116,160	11,669,918	14,911,127	40,557,554	54,133,365	39,025,664	41,400,486	8		
36,069,631	44,416,682	46,963,227	45,360,666	126,245,938	148,146,749	125,121,498	127,835,146	9		
541,331	1,066,682	1,192,838	735,524	790,374	1,374,874	1,357,533	891,436	10		
164,424	156,440	139,964	133,960	351,952	436,746	335,753	426,543	11		
59,288	60,951	73,079	102,638	130,013	191,256	155,635	194,442	11		
328,277	327,393	463,886	443,230	603,632	717,729	931,786	886,773	12		
39,700	37,536	42,781	55,317	313,093	248,797	287,961	268,280	12		
224,891	219,171	217,672	413,439	1,202,253	1,002,585	1,059,856	1,300,158	13		
592,868	584,100	724,339	911,966	2,118,978	1,969,111	2,279,623	2,455,221	14		
3,139,871	3,095,330	2,495,457	3,828,945	4,591,478	5,348,694	3,743,548	5,053,506	14		
817,466	879,189	428,764	334,228	1,337,033	1,743,121	946,826	947,700	15		
231,563	156,514	126,659	292,573	972,309	814,959	758,106	916,182	15		
4,272,302	4,293,135	3,148,940	4,455,938	7,000,917	8,169,840	5,650,624	7,133,052	16		
503,472	687,658	417,448	612,763	670,555	868,295	507,374	725,949	16		
169,211	111,250	123,100	188,269	360,574	404,673	252,069	490,708	17		
1,989,778	1,842,870	1,223,840	2,509,223	4,839,362	6,329,054	2,935,975	6,173,395	18		
431,461	459,860	350,963	461,681	463,122	508,671	372,912	519,811	18		
19,057	38,909	25,149	42,066	87,738	243,360	161,870	178,160	19		
901,526	892,955	610,743	903,305	1,447,967	1,744,364	1,221,810	1,588,421	19		
1,486,023	1,498,947	1,092,231	1,557,931	2,767,662	3,661,130	2,612,239	3,218,396	20		
143,774	150,217	307,219	514,179	456,061	549,680	594,531	819,330	21		
403,773	390,564	638,130	1,004,773	821,073	953,299	1,111,990	1,486,465	22		
10,931	11,209	11,203	16,718	724,835	867,372	1,734,325	1,485,126	22		
43,498	53,261	47,076	62,604	100,741	140,507	118,389	152,799	23		
667,101	695,212	943,475	1,412,264	2,005,942	2,374,255	2,361,546	2,744,095	24		
158,190	113,963	55,886	48,794	12,362,855	11,846,161	10,567,788	15,156,562	24		
15,350	13,174	9,746	7,912	618,335	647,898	642,238	1,001,547	25		
2,730,983	1,960,005	3,413,936	3,261,762	2,710,983	1,960,005	3,413,936	3,281,762	25		
271,142	239,404	284,348	236,680	271,142	239,404	284,348	236,680	25		
371,831	367,303	730,682	3,075,560	1,241,784	1,154,679	1,565,086	4,439,379	25		

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
Milk and Its Products—					
1	Butter..... lb.	15,680	53,548	951,260	1,281
	\$	3,222	11,584	238,337	382
2	Cheese..... lb.	58,213	49,205	42,683	51,886
	\$	17,665	16,554	15,014	18,551
	Totals, Milk and Its Products ¹ \$	29,023	33,062	255,585	21,839
Oils, Fats, Greases—					
3	Fish oils..... gal.	51,809	79,487	88,431	88,075
	\$	86,319	128,567	130,330	125,760
4	Grease for soap and leather..... cwt.	6,034	8,611	8,451	11,504
	\$	22,219	29,972	27,220	40,999
5	Lard and compounds..... lb.	6,551	4,077	913	2,309
	\$	444	232	66	206
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases ¹ \$	122,213	176,435	164,779	178,724
6	Eggs in the shell..... doz.	56	513	83	39
	\$	144	1,029	97	41
7	Eggs, n.o.p..... \$	186	697	661	148
8	Gelatine, edible..... lb.	677,681	964,747	915,839	725,779
	\$	152,086	264,612	240,653	201,072
9	Sausage casings..... \$	86,951	15,722	117,777	Nil
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products ¹ \$	4,274,388	6,115,189	4,640,392	4,304,185
III. Fibres and Textiles					
Cotton and Its Products—					
10	Cotton, raw..... lb.	143,439	313,906	253,425	106,654
	\$	26,139	54,303	30,567	14,135
11	Cotton linters..... lb.	55,811	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	1,926	-	-	-
12	Cotton yarn..... lb.	4,672,901	5,135,560	3,883,049	4,477,936
	\$	2,404,827	2,915,947	2,023,212	2,488,878
13	Fabrics, bleached..... lb.	1,544,094	1,071,849	634,279	644,557
	\$	733,258	565,366	354,350	333,455
14	Fabrics, unbleached..... lb.	2,612,975	3,753,376	2,685,962	2,648,130
	\$	846,288	1,428,238	950,248	841,316
15	Fabrics, piece-dyed..... lb.	3,545,138	3,438,321	2,422,952	2,711,473
	\$	1,779,501	1,891,180	1,398,497	1,545,128
16	Fabrics, yarn-dyed..... lb.	797,478	935,478	800,368	764,332
	\$	431,903	542,880	504,418	451,216
17	Fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured..... lb.	1,998,809	1,702,304	1,172,614	1,499,293 ²
	\$	1,075,135	968,202	705,747	843,923 ²
18	Velveteens and corduroys..... lb.	450,959	112,145	33,836	19,642
	\$	433,542	106,143	29,895	16,966
19	Embroideries..... \$	124,239	178,754	88,956	72,478
20	Handkerchiefs..... \$	436,208	465,915	395,942	371,413
21	Lace..... \$	411,429	330,657	216,753	197,951
22	Wearing apparel..... \$	324,132	367,212	325,023	287,718
	Totals, Cotton and Its Products ¹ \$	11,022,329	12,520,952	9,360,526	9,941,219
Flax, Hemp and Jute—					
23	Hemp, dressed or undressed..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
24	Flax, hemp and jute yarn..... lb.	4,257,912	4,827,688	3,127,085	3,134,270
	\$	577,098	712,053	492,698	537,573
25	Linen thread..... lb.	256,836	314,088	195,378	238,652
	\$	248,195	311,741	193,360	251,059
26	Fabrics of flax or hemp..... \$	1,044,280	1,108,962	899,536	857,831
27	Fabrics of jute..... yd.	4,352,314	5,194,360	3,395,750	2,705,776
	\$	437,757	513,255	331,903	321,590
28	Handkerchiefs..... \$	475,572	489,579	375,448	348,605
29	Towels..... \$	147,425	179,052	132,506	131,201
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute ¹ \$	4,140,552	4,871,008	3,673,392	3,504,258

¹ Totals include other items not specified, dyed", and "fabrics, yarn-dyed".² Includes items formerly included in "fabrics, piece-

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
56,444	10,306	8,688	3,907	117,281	65,918	5,231,838	5,644	1
17,270	3,556	2,624	1,078	30,738	15,724	1,411,958	1,656	2
174,620	88,019	90,212	203,898	1,239,882	1,410,336	1,386,645	1,396,713	2
54,800	26,388	25,154	74,461	317,934	327,565	311,635	377,867	
89,768	97,176	69,080	93,220	387,699	462,098	1,788,308	454,843	
76,089	79,734	77,689	82,179	419,585	423,752	334,747	422,848	3
119,482	152,005	144,690	241,055	396,606	481,689	395,770	537,313	4
63,633	17,903	12,849	13,051	92,792	133,111	81,778	99,578	4
395,674	143,813	79,552	79,711	527,746	733,249	337,841	345,881	5
236,981	60,073	105,486	473,372	486,630	453,324	207,251	655,080	5
18,189	7,518	11,065	36,640	33,016	29,519	15,282	45,248	
618,480	383,360	277,900	461,196	1,234,886	1,562,891	937,692	1,192,533	
106,353	23,743	18,489	40,922	118,598	37,408	33,534	56,947	6
35,684	12,194	9,630	17,905	40,104	17,887	14,960	23,573	
67,025	71,178	58,145	77,139	87,510	71,925	59,363	73,681	7
219,760	68,090	59,998	93,537	2,212,422	2,337,459	2,052,472	2,343,481	8
113,190	27,710	22,923	30,801	524,831	523,114	463,550	495,464	
57,206	38,352	22,345	6,110	837,053	1,179,036	1,152,901	1,070,835	9
12,064,241	12,557,770	10,795,396	16,935,800	25,845,624	31,528,395	25,226,625	32,757,666	
145,633,737	154,662,719	130,517,903	149,047,432	149,504,296	158,192,013	134,760,525	159,532,357	10
18,711,576	19,314,192	12,320,152	15,206,453	19,337,081	19,912,756	12,872,808	16,425,282	
5,649,877	7,674,803	9,941,761	11,014,670	5,941,116	8,141,915	10,182,585	11,055,350	11
320,456	435,170	338,015	388,359	334,301	461,906	356,289	389,977	
354,632	686,692	956,171	909,477	5,048,140	5,847,960	4,858,742	5,391,919	12
200,803	332,862	404,849	446,099	2,623,409	3,272,157	2,441,789	2,940,164	
514,245	130,700	171,210	508,039	2,087,519	1,240,378	826,384	1,233,970	13
254,984	74,619	84,033	248,553	1,018,371	677,201	462,926	618,594	
2,676,818	4,572,797	2,420,851	6,106,526	5,294,515	8,350,211	5,130,429	9,153,062	14
683,207	1,341,080	546,327	1,498,077	1,532,700	2,778,036	1,504,091	2,414,514	
1,055,873	1,113,603	1,018,959	16,898	5,582,950	5,668,263	3,964,188	2,742,613	15
649,141	690,748	602,124	7,504	2,846,983	3,078,258	2,238,408	1,557,944	
288,328	353,084	453,843	5,972	1,472,023	1,940,968	2,176,432	802,968	16
170,576	224,408	214,869	3,211	773,879	1,044,490	1,094,036	467,305	
521,918	715,673	1,263,388	4,336,750	2,655,058	2,621,024	2,568,203	7,058,108	17
381,645	522,546	769,960	2,512,172	1,532,614	1,608,747	1,553,494	3,824,150	
49,025	50,899	71,846	141,140	651,092	586,214	545,486	537,567	18
47,613	50,973	57,629	122,577	557,577	369,675	294,528	303,859	
49,154	57,666	84,224	113,377	218,408	285,207	243,988	285,488	19
14,656	7,750	14,351	28,551	607,252	707,233	631,597	677,361	20
23,935	20,299	13,500	15,799	512,274	435,865	302,248	268,915	21
366,047	410,648	573,500	774,855	1,313,254	1,449,212	1,497,350	1,539,600	22
22,969,284	24,727,020	17,166,934	23,115,399	36,720,597	40,615,160	29,535,139	36,647,857	
1,252	2,179	5,826	3,496	44,002	14,288	17,125	10,445	23
13,488	24,607	45,273	40,326	302,683	119,481	100,736	80,237	
222,467	137,198	102,198	148,932	4,728,669	5,250,360	3,698,204	3,990,513	24
39,901	32,598	25,919	37,218	640,244	788,600	571,560	640,978	
1,306	1,711	2,607	14,127	260,957	321,295	203,563	253,645	25
1,605	2,219	3,474	15,013	250,459	316,793	200,384	266,493	
18,784	28,199	24,631	14,918	1,065,736	1,158,666	946,941	888,033	26
161,231	302,391	101,612	1,562,905	99,731,849	104,372,261	95,697,717	98,782,867	27
9,836	12,560	5,189	121,326	3,691,722	3,898,065	3,135,628	4,013,616	
1,971	2,713	2,915	3,906	597,236	609,704	487,533	443,192	28
3,010	3,757	2,136	1,318	184,278	229,877	184,503	152,240	29
604,430	724,450	703,504	920,952	9,210,763	10,501,487	8,542,578	9,195,611	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded					
Silk and Its Products—					
1	Silk, raw..... lb.	Nil	1,380	6,733	674
	\$	-	2,760	11,048	1,173
2	Velvets and plushes..... \$	24,977	35,064	18,125	14,794
3	Other silk fabrics..... \$	133,682	133,956	124,546	116,219
4	Wearing apparel..... \$	146,065	156,801	134,888	119,010
	Totals, Silk and Its Products ¹ \$	489,400	642,859	438,516	354,395
Wool and Its Products—					
5	Wool, raw..... lb.	6,309,423	5,529,205	4,112,420	4,321,803
	\$	1,755,544	2,157,920	1,230,016	1,219,705
6	Noils..... lb.	662,708	656,391	422,396	452,170
	\$	343,304	398,733	210,686	207,562
7	Worsted tops..... lb.	10,562,233	9,185,438	8,263,072	9,890,381
	\$	5,121,635	5,769,838	4,061,148	4,680,403
8	Woollen yarn..... lb.	3,409,333	3,699,938	2,751,667	2,923,669
	\$	2,766,382	3,350,380	2,230,438	2,330,214
9	Carpets and rugs..... \$	251,753	360,470	348,589	415,116
10	Dress goods to be dyed..... lb.	1,356,735	1,413,987	1,119,200	1,191,890
	\$	1,448,614	1,646,099	1,283,638	1,342,353
11	Overcoatings..... lb.	1,130,510	1,703,156	855,200	713,888
	\$	984,467	1,723,207	886,424	736,896
12	Tweeds..... lb.	1,496,594	1,304,217	997,335	855,192
	\$	1,341,826	1,302,829	992,373	849,776
13	Worstedes and serges..... lb.	3,661,772	4,679,761	4,267,099	4,641,309
	\$	4,242,070	5,931,159	5,556,239	5,951,487
14	Blankets..... lb.	792,797	715,795	607,347	623,612
	\$	406,667	430,336	361,158	360,463
15	Socks and stockings..... doz. pair	107,100	123,151	126,093	120,892
	\$	424,367	514,439	505,920	471,477
16	Other wearing apparel..... \$	1,056,475	1,069,896	844,248	646,607
	Totals, Wool and Its Products ¹ \$	21,808,870	26,435,399	19,996,722	20,742,576
Silk, Artificial—					
17	Silk yarn, artificial..... lb.	754,724	1,522,547	1,558,351	1,768,745
	\$	534,349	1,001,555	676,712	852,288
18	Fabrics, artificial silk..... \$	699,881	1,252,350	1,114,321	1,110,263
	Totals, Artificial Silk ¹ \$	1,334,219	2,370,550	1,870,425	2,462,853
19	Fibre, manila..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
20	Fibre, sisal, istle, etc..... cwt.	910	2,717	7,853	659
	\$	5,369	22,657	32,605	3,976
21	Binder twine..... cwt.	111,355	75,577	77,444	113,480
	\$	921,127	648,402	582,783	733,136
22	Fishing lines..... \$	1,120,722	1,235,968	1,103,522	959,870
23	Gloves..... \$	149,332	158,402	114,211	85,972
24	Hats and caps..... \$	257,718	276,157	238,772	223,155
25	Oilcloth..... lb.	2,890,399	3,675,154	4,501,284	4,544,290
	\$	254,142	368,183	406,741	384,064
26	Rags and waste..... cwt.	60,004	63,390	21,711	16,406
	\$	393,443	588,701	224,167	151,360
27	Surgical dressings..... \$	220,044	209,666	153,858	170,834
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles ¹ \$	44,162,796	52,642,628	40,094,905	41,193,836
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
Wood, Unmanufactured—					
28	Logs..... M ft.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
29	Railroad ties..... No.	Nil	90	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	210	-	-
30	Lumber..... M ft.	24	36	53	31
	\$	3,835	4,495	9,086	7,338
31	Veneers..... \$	6,448	7,925	5,820	7,538
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured ¹ \$	12,127	15,451	18,162	16,235

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
2,042,498	2,330,277	2,458,724	2,296,346	2,145,790	2,445,871	2,507,683	2,304,618	1
3,681,781	4,581,098	4,208,476	6,325,214	3,866,972	4,831,824	4,305,859	6,340,725	2
273,614	148,594	170,310	158,240	459,953	317,692	344,012	278,886	3
436,441	464,155	321,656	443,050	1,275,225	1,361,308	1,150,012	1,111,150	3
393,067	383,543	252,956	207,948	682,498	741,331	510,648	464,615	4
4,956,124	5,820,654	5,181,095	7,383,180	6,780,074	8,020,319	6,817,000	8,678,489	
3,957	3,983	2,704	255,900	22,781,572	24,426,661	15,524,409	19,077,696	5
2,001	2,417	2,161	119,230	5,309,533	8,585,242	4,156,674	4,509,490	
Nil	438	Nil	254	886,213	807,796	545,855	546,960	6
-	233	-	148	410,938	458,461	242,093	231,130	
1,033	5,582	327	22,867	12,180,333	11,159,949	9,978,648	11,768,327	7
1,600	4,667	243	19,629	6,042,681	6,916,533	5,000,680	5,576,324	
8,760	4,754	4,692	10,579	3,433,568	3,736,103	2,815,153	2,983,386	8
13,701	6,512	6,902	14,157	2,823,139	3,427,666	2,353,667	2,457,590	
35,173	53,186	16,787	13,378	662,083	889,949	784,558	807,524	9
Nil	63	Nil	26	1,360,774	1,419,717	1,126,494	1,212,547	10
-	141	-	15	1,453,212	1,654,609	1,291,303	1,362,731	
578	981	101	1,645	1,139,333	1,747,455	876,772	728,585	11
914	1,440	245	2,278	1,002,742	1,780,197	907,992	753,113	
422	491	164	1,478	1,502,613	1,309,487	1,001,436	858,559	12
959	1,313	456	1,630	1,353,517	1,311,570	998,256	854,014	
2,950	2,816	1,315	5,805	3,696,721	4,765,776	4,364,157	4,696,371	13
7,900	7,954	3,143	14,810	4,319,045	6,065,949	5,703,128	6,039,629	
2,195	4,463	4,873	11,920	795,635	720,821	615,172	636,296	14
1,994	3,720	4,398	8,288	409,303	434,677	367,665	369,432	
267	162	71	43	108,325	124,186	127,023	121,631	15
1,021	978	494	337	430,539	520,872	511,593	475,473	
142,987	133,757	135,825	245,784	1,281,938	1,275,650	1,032,217	945,415	16
345,709	356,810	273,108	506,155	27,573,314	35,625,589	25,184,471	26,242,286	
183,271	103,376	209,040	358,104	1,167,936	2,022,144	2,561,155	3,697,166	17
138,069	98,694	142,092	261,182	766,214	1,316,707	1,161,757	1,762,018	
291,532	435,415	358,259	481,372	1,240,772	2,034,754	1,737,908	1,835,770	18
765,764	1,019,003	1,106,466	1,861,749	2,548,609	4,075,009	3,749,327	5,457,111	
1,193	10,217	15,961	52,435	54,996	76,073	33,009	87,959	19
4,435	105,158	103,140	281,198	316,310	598,389	192,475	415,555	
251,958	176,055	281,334	378,530	572,889	373,328	411,604	468,883	20
1,179,260	988,812	1,223,115	1,441,866	2,810,221	2,075,240	1,751,588	1,736,464	
507	3,545	1,701	8,658	285,679	126,698	196,159	257,152	21
3,964	29,142	13,340	60,235	2,162,354	1,020,670	1,268,925	1,491,964	
294,152	303,208	236,268	301,644	1,525,005	1,665,990	1,479,759	1,348,586	22
13,751	15,325	25,832	26,810	516,496	470,212	462,558	330,136	23
222,124	242,976	229,567	261,794	554,009	621,878	560,674	544,371	24
1,284,890	1,649,782	1,392,755	1,137,387	4,175,455	5,368,275	5,920,381	5,760,116	25
181,163	255,504	198,769	187,153	435,337	625,958	606,747	574,083	
374,252	390,235	275,212	351,620	522,116	541,248	357,079	417,148	26
1,678,994	1,892,375	1,213,682	1,775,002	2,611,617	3,144,287	1,817,830	2,291,495	
37,180	41,986	49,103	122,027	259,956	254,639	205,201	296,303	27
35,278,626	39,650,348	30,168,324	41,563,500	98,915,100	115,273,202	87,443,217	100,866,078	
6,466	7,514	24,581	18,773	6,470	7,514	24,584	18,786	28
129,605	119,640	404,922	374,791	129,751	119,640	405,102	375,069	
161,602	286,909	203,619	277,351	161,692	286,999	203,619	277,351	29
219,403	383,685	270,562	359,366	219,403	383,895	270,562	359,366	
89,002	119,386	79,265	76,227	89,467	119,921	80,356	77,041	30
3,528,329	4,677,028	3,185,589	3,324,117	3,561,302	4,731,427	3,256,051	3,392,033	
502,785	519,343	361,570	387,819	557,543	579,232	397,526	428,846	31
4,738,253	6,277,847	4,878,316	5,081,679	4,932,787	6,523,151	5,050,154	5,238,240	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concl.					
Wood, Manufactured—					
1	Cork manufactures..... \$	77,756	62,800	51,139	42,461
2	Furniture..... \$	140,218	148,735	107,945	60,949
3	Staves..... \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Wood-pulp..... cwt.	"	"	"	9
					54
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ¹ \$	296,962	314,984	260,012	191,954
Paper—					
5	Boxes and containers..... \$	37,180	57,763	34,228	32,391
6	Paper board..... lb.	518,915	643,878	466,701	346,884
		51,693	68,001	50,885	33,639
7	Printing paper..... lb.	1,805,727	1,992,049	1,219,460	861,905
		134,654	170,402	121,987	81,280
8	Wrapping paper..... lb.	339,073	589,906	553,551	232,123
		20,031	41,428	39,806	19,606
	Totals, Paper ¹ \$	1,114,069	1,424,696	1,139,758	950,699
Books and Printed Matter—					
	Advertising pamphlets, etc..... lb.	433,860	460,575	385,752	302,729
		153,355	185,649	152,238	132,734
10	Bibles, prayer books, etc..... \$	106,269	112,473	233,060	166,321
11	Newspapers and magazines..... \$	384,499	408,942	328,749	301,737
12	Photographs, chromos, etc..... \$	59,275	74,757	55,653	55,881
13	Text books..... \$	467,510	494,253	445,833	422,627
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter ¹ \$	2,211,953	2,297,143	2,158,168	1,887,548
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper¹ \$	3,635,111	4,052,274	3,576,100	3,046,436
V. Iron and Its Products					
14	Iron ore..... ton.	288	Nil	14,667	63
		3,837	-	42,295	635
15	Pigs, ingots, etc..... cwt.	139,743	119,890	21,255	2,586
		193,908	236,923	37,167	175,736
16	Scrap iron and steel..... ton	3	64	18	Nil
		15	1,023	185	-
17	Castings and forgings..... \$	494,689	592,570	595,167	882,535
Rolling-Mill Products—					
18	Band and hoop..... cwt.	44,709	35,779	14,540	14,122
		330,883	390,239	315,878	206,676
19	Bars, including rails..... cwt.	92,831	154,875	83,835	71,795
		622,352	1,146,549	699,598	527,960
Plates and Sheets—					
20	Plates..... cwt.	212,308	279,902	58,330	109,767
		449,306	694,021	155,998	257,231
21	Sheets, galvanized..... cwt.	177,354	212,166	40,676	105,675
		595,713	927,522	188,582	447,353
22	Sheets for galvanizing..... cwt.	175,674	195,120	66,473	91,436
		496,611	563,227	235,305	325,557
23	Sheets for tinning..... cwt.	177,648	104,832	Nil	Nil
		531,441	304,063	-	-
24	Sheets, other..... cwt.	353,459	381,897	80,518	36,379
		1,007,571	1,436,564	324,874	136,288
25	Skelp..... cwt.	19,137	14,478	2,627	5,902
		37,025	37,088	7,458	17,854
26	Tin plate..... cwt.	1,572,871	1,767,966	1,229,201	1,110,194
		7,631,382	10,904,772	7,002,807	5,882,405
	Totals, Plates and Sheets ¹ cwt.	2,688,451	2,956,361	1,478,325	1,459,353
		10,749,049	14,867,257	7,915,024	7,066,688
27	Structural iron and steel..... cwt.	121,240	80,660	37,367	67,573
		242,022	191,333	105,942	162,476
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products ¹ \$	11,944,306	16,595,378	9,037,346	7,964,021

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
235,013	395,856	327,413	484,388	565,699	899,232	708,672	810,978	1
663,034	867,331	742,138	599,429	885,625	1,131,483	957,442	727,474	2
201,002	231,334	217,873	305,335	201,002	231,376	217,873	305,335	3
383,770	421,075	339,594	430,876	384,028	421,075	339,594	430,885	4
616,914	695,819	561,474	763,087	617,599	695,819	561,474	763,141	
3,002,377	3,942,568	3,423,624	3,980,918	3,792,075	5,005,294	4,295,518	4,658,735	
335,974	438,837	404,835	504,281	387,629	509,022	451,150	545,913	5
15,921,668	19,531,738	29,225,583	37,146,744	17,434,261	20,834,334	30,448,397	38,341,268	6
692,919	927,757	1,087,867	1,359,163	777,724	1,031,090	1,174,081	1,427,008	
4,557,614	4,565,361	4,728,982	7,085,386	7,934,216	7,835,860	6,972,970	9,405,083	7
472,931	523,753	465,306	685,368	720,047	794,519	668,741	864,021	
2,554,206	2,247,999	2,635,244	3,949,090	3,989,590	3,782,878	3,698,680	4,662,274	8
262,921	256,381	313,188	331,551	341,639	358,172	389,652	375,255	
4,706,598	5,615,986	5,561,537	6,834,459	6,706,408	7,981,545	7,520,328	8,653,987	
2,906,386	3,286,809	3,155,469	3,038,466	3,402,750	3,828,171	3,622,991	3,410,219	9
1,237,651	1,448,717	1,423,574	1,391,485	1,417,435	1,669,158	1,604,942	1,548,623	
134,428	138,973	165,840	212,580	370,832	397,523	539,286	506,803	10
4,037,777	5,934,593	6,535,113	6,395,560	4,430,016	6,356,982	6,878,774	6,710,848	11
277,234	315,928	366,152	427,700	351,329	406,705	437,183	497,663	12
553,520	740,354	747,803	799,806	1,106,914	1,323,537	1,283,337	1,286,307	13
8,990,355	11,633,151	12,541,332	12,790,156	11,668,515	14,489,097	15,277,096	15,152,187	
21,437,583	27,469,552	26,464,869	28,687,212	27,099,785	33,999,667	32,143,698	33,763,149	
755,414	1,416,015	631,031	1,205,261	1,317,033	2,124,972	1,302,430	1,764,844	14
1,598,704	3,391,877	1,538,369	3,080,641	2,633,925	4,721,387	2,830,482	4,179,353	
119,907	260,389	253,534	240,285	263,800	403,493	282,141	253,722	15
323,123	737,361	571,921	638,982	537,944	1,108,232	718,835	898,633	
63,413	171,236	96,678	177,771	66,207	175,107	100,000	178,362	16
488,799	2,025,082	829,024	2,057,184	506,856	2,066,343	856,755	2,063,635	
1,543,390	2,684,217	1,978,137	1,849,829	2,041,088	3,280,407	2,573,486	2,733,091	17
556,969	826,329	543,657	720,403	628,315	891,316	580,034	756,879	18
1,982,069	3,273,411	2,111,658	2,938,312	2,447,292	3,814,405	2,611,644	3,297,546	
748,398	776,938	436,041	615,539	950,519	1,072,331	619,603	774,298	19
1,841,049	2,659,981	1,524,544	2,204,125	2,848,742	4,363,188	2,669,802	3,030,411	
257,966	797,277	327,039	491,035	483,449	1,082,549	391,410	609,873	20
583,391	2,055,445	912,620	1,336,776	1,056,848	2,762,258	1,084,033	1,617,049	
70,349	120,039	75,108	187,824	271,550	355,071	115,989	295,834	21
279,203	539,250	347,572	834,998	937,528	1,546,924	537,199	1,293,336	
334	2,945	4,213	23,738	176,008	198,065	70,686	115,174	22
1,970	11,334	11,904	69,960	498,581	574,561	247,209	395,517	
3,129	174,818	12,603	10	180,777	279,650	12,603	10	23
10,513	603,906	42,748	31	541,954	907,969	42,748	31	
1,353,275	2,215,968	1,232,823	1,680,904	1,769,323	2,630,281	1,331,518	1,747,652	24
3,891,312	7,330,577	4,069,307	5,638,595	5,030,639	8,867,583	4,456,531	5,907,042	
1,505,894	1,800,935	1,281,936	1,790,118	1,805,265	2,039,097	1,474,744	2,015,325	25
2,775,339	3,857,530	2,571,229	3,931,507	3,133,986	4,308,135	2,885,963	4,338,611	
312,222	567,824	330,466	627,693	1,886,113	2,336,022	1,559,765	1,738,129	26
1,547,965	2,792,911	1,811,367	3,355,417	9,184,222	13,699,442	8,814,992	9,239,372	
3,503,169	5,679,806	3,264,188	4,801,322	6,572,485	8,920,735	4,956,715	6,521,997	
9,089,693	17,190,953	9,766,747	15,167,284	20,383,758	32,666,872	18,068,675	22,790,958	
847,560	1,308,180	767,676	1,186,033	1,068,980	1,515,460	851,749	1,278,742	27
1,752,923	3,230,421	1,875,572	2,891,232	2,125,699	3,642,591	2,074,572	3,102,336	
14,694,428	26,507,317	15,327,938	23,286,673	27,867,397	44,792,419	25,470,444	32,335,519	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded					
Tubes and Pipes—					
1	Boiler tubes..... \$	183,439	285,536	209,240	144,477
2	Seamless tubing, 5c. per lb. or over..... \$	124,921	242,793	228,765	163,053
3	Wrought or seamless tubing..... \$	228,406	134,651	100,530	68,944
4	Fittings for pipes..... \$	917	11,436	7,227	3,314
	Totals, Tubes and Pipes ¹ \$	542,285	681,647	552,860	397,595
5	Wire..... \$	1,193,644	1,499,849	999,383	958,120
6	Chains..... \$	120,464	210,003	161,199	182,271
Engines and Boilers—					
7	Automobile engines..... No.	21	15	3	7
	\$	11,352	33,496	18,111	15,203
8	Marine engines..... No.	6	14	17	3
	\$	3,004	13,678	24,856	4,883
9	Engines, diesel and parts..... No.	372	434	385	231
	\$	689,513	731,723	624,677	390,037
10	Other internal combustion engines..... No.	751	543	91	87
	\$	27,796	30,701	16,778	10,914
	Totals, Engines and Boilers ¹ \$	968,633	1,230,789	1,672,316	1,861,702
Farm Implements—					
11	Traction engines (farm)..... No.	65	368	760	175
	\$	32,210	223,299	425,906	92,073
12	Traction engine parts..... \$	25,215	38,828	51,061	24,641
	Totals, Farm Implements ¹ \$	217,200	490,588	682,728	283,084
Hardware and Cutlery—					
13	Cutlery..... \$	591,062	533,993	461,194	451,406
14	Needles and pins..... \$	279,961	292,770	246,554	255,283
15	Nuts and washers..... \$	10,503	11,154	12,625	6,825
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery ¹ \$	934,028	894,166	763,053	747,334
Machinery, except Agricultural—					
16	Adding and calculating machines..... \$	15	871	561	192
17	Air-compressing machinery..... \$	78,968	58,662	90,739	53,515
18	Cranes and derricks..... \$	31,854	92,524	44,213	45,397
19	Logging equipment..... \$	2,367	438	9,385	23,871
20	Metal-working machinery..... \$	212,117	279,560	306,917	594,524
21	Mining machinery..... \$	494,460	611,196	519,124	384,460
22	Paper-mill machines..... \$	22,864	59,102	15,232	21,020
23	Printing presses..... \$	151,593	220,580	191,073	142,642
24	Pumps, power..... \$	33,154	33,781	40,275	31,972
25	Sewing machines..... \$	100,097	122,824	116,076	58,728
26	Textile machinery..... \$	539,230	808,944	1,282,946	516,372
27	Typewriting machines..... \$	6,079	10,574	13,720	18,139
28	Washing machines..... \$	203	157	66	85
	Totals, Machinery, except Agricultural ¹ \$	2,603,060	3,833,362	4,179,615	3,243,740
29	Stamped and coated products..... \$	163,852	237,377	165,621	171,045
30	Tools..... \$	341,675	498,671	388,416	401,849
Automobiles and Parts—					
31	Freight..... No.	131	101	52	21
	\$	156,177	99,196	30,300	14,040
32	Passenger..... No.	795	1,341	609	660
	\$	430,319	933,870	355,578	440,912
33	Parts..... \$	177,668	150,490	145,467	84,219
	Totals, Automobiles and Parts..... \$	764,164	1,183,556	531,343	539,171
34	Railway cars and parts..... \$	15,320	11,077	16,722	11,337
35	Drums, tanks, cylinders..... \$	12,740	12,898	22,105	12,423
36	Furniture..... \$	10,120	19,458	67,172	26,176
37	Stoves (except electric)..... \$	10,318	31,842	55,129	71,802
38	Stoves and furnaces, electric..... \$	8,300	10,119	16,025	5,381
39	Valves..... \$	43,643	75,308	53,195	37,049
	Totals, Iron and Its Products¹..... \$	21,687,639	29,794,323	21,646,236	19,253,970

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
264,740	488,146	399,351	605,899	463,251	808,581	634,180	758,406	1
274,252	390,202	218,473	291,906	401,610	645,024	447,892	457,277	2
262,855	376,599	238,180	398,359	492,720	516,229	350,088	467,509	3
268,886	482,153	405,931	520,335	270,721	496,656	413,940	525,814	4
1,179,254	1,851,428	1,361,425	1,924,449	1,751,661	2,626,917	1,971,728	2,340,204	
293,516	788,677	421,561	741,813	1,556,362	2,380,733	1,468,178	1,741,754	5
293,064	363,504	327,155	355,901	440,705	613,488	523,482	560,117	6
36,989	56,439	8,802	6,690	37,011	56,454	8,805	6,697	7
4,574,349	5,026,991	2,104,944	1,863,178	4,586,975	5,060,806	2,123,195	1,878,671	8
652	842	631	894	670	872	654	899	8
213,041	245,363	149,532	200,407	221,326	274,414	181,824	206,302	9
162	211	158	213	589	701	592	467	9
538,710	817,492	716,780	782,371	1,365,374	1,807,837	1,687,056	1,337,272	10
8,495	11,411	8,788	6,203	9,247	11,958	8,887	6,301	10
608,234	865,444	704,010	675,380	637,308	897,778	725,437	687,406	10
7,271,000	9,580,379	5,753,260	5,573,089	8,389,686	11,093,446	7,789,106	7,603,499	
5,144	12,033	14,260	14,490	5,222	12,404	15,038	14,684	11
4,475,343	10,576,390	11,232,997	11,344,409	4,520,114	10,803,859	11,673,297	11,451,160	11
1,944,894	2,580,854	3,088,432	3,515,177	1,974,148	2,628,950	3,145,717	3,551,441	12
8,811,262	16,275,597	19,196,007	20,098,391	9,373,876	17,233,658	20,319,626	20,917,487	
244,693	328,603	308,630	382,173	1,108,884	1,154,154	1,026,529	1,005,368	13
97,945	111,219	101,097	131,023	404,704	442,932	381,307	424,310	14
263,078	318,377	168,980	209,352	274,202	330,124	182,388	216,790	15
1,094,655	1,281,863	1,000,297	1,286,518	2,392,576	2,593,636	2,147,033	2,329,189	
1,064,858	1,237,755	1,050,468	1,241,366	1,080,632	1,272,935	1,082,018	1,275,120	16
405,456	612,656	812,192	834,272	484,471	676,469	906,462	888,703	17
270,631	548,463	370,346	459,723	302,485	642,161	414,559	509,382	18
505,418	820,678	486,356	554,357	515,545	828,483	510,088	599,998	19
3,567,908	6,502,288	3,711,847	5,014,082	3,839,372	6,860,985	4,116,977	5,797,594	20
2,737,262	5,750,008	4,696,582	5,160,441	3,296,790	6,399,222	5,257,411	5,584,000	21
387,717	413,347	225,166	319,806	459,294	517,572	298,160	366,781	22
1,052,434	1,644,610	955,378	1,446,396	1,270,770	1,956,811	1,217,755	1,629,687	23
481,723	729,042	628,627	768,011	516,470	764,586	675,877	803,291	24
384,292	515,273	403,504	704,222	501,057	654,976	529,425	776,952	25
2,811,314	3,488,666	2,665,821	3,438,548	3,545,161	4,591,567	4,161,795	4,166,554	26
168,216	220,075	143,062	212,652	180,131	246,191	167,704	238,035	27
436,901	725,905	652,236	841,772	437,104	726,062	652,302	841,907	28
25,499,474	41,261,396	31,692,642	38,356,576	28,943,205	46,427,680	36,916,119	42,830,738	
1,191,928	1,406,210	1,301,875	1,582,461	1,414,396	1,732,467	1,529,835	1,803,270	29
1,186,816	1,709,947	1,372,694	1,670,867	1,905,799	2,687,656	2,172,096	2,376,554	30
1,717	2,700	1,655	1,678	1,850	2,802	1,709	1,699	31
1,494,739	2,690,833	1,975,134	1,934,978	1,651,116	2,791,879	2,005,852	1,949,018	32
7,258	15,895	12,821	15,923	8,053	17,267	13,445	16,585	32
5,683,880	12,445,969	10,352,682	13,281,627	6,114,199	13,393,081	10,714,345	13,724,752	33
23,854,644	32,608,920	24,526,900	25,214,428	24,044,191	32,774,909	24,694,191	25,308,323	33
31,033,263	47,745,722	36,854,716	40,431,033	31,809,506	48,959,869	37,414,388	40,982,093	
455,107	947,754	583,936	367,861	470,427	961,063	600,658	379,198	34
243,022	470,105	403,091	289,377	273,578	497,454	441,440	321,341	35
398,190	525,842	417,228	696,757	418,246	559,595	495,865	735,617	36
746,468	1,049,861	1,151,909	1,815,621	762,945	1,089,938	1,216,135	1,896,983	37
355,617	457,882	437,107	429,428	364,742	468,926	453,738	435,537	38
348,918	563,333	445,989	505,817	392,653	643,857	499,516	543,198	39
196,428,641	173,864,666	134,844,204	158,138,245	135,359,164	211,002,837	162,554,216	183,159,650	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
Aluminium—					
1	Alumina, bauxite and cryolite..... cwt.	188,960	726	863	438
	\$	331,178	1,718	2,116	2,240
2	Aluminium ingots, bars, rods, plates, etc... cwt.	15,363	19,922	16,861	17,515
	\$	441,530	633,227	557,557	541,793
3	Aluminium kitchen-ware..... \$	3,598	6,625	8,922	7,683
	Totals, Aluminium ¹ \$	1,053,189	993,432	808,996	744,542
4	Brass and manufactures..... \$	354,257	437,224	331,242	245,302
5	Copper and manufactures..... \$	134,960	201,663	91,187	68,218
6	Lead and manufactures..... \$	53,493	94,218	64,572	62,697
7	Nickel and manufactures..... \$	103,887	170,697	153,201	128,876
Precious Metals and Manufactures—					
8	Electro-plated ware..... \$	270,387	163,461	93,944	122,210
9	Silver, unmanufactured..... \$	526,895	345,764	102,998	355,204
	Totals, Precious Metals ¹ \$	1,134,499	1,281,845	772,843	936,723
10	Tin (totals)..... \$	983,091	1,077,588	757,389	925,811
11	Tin in blocks, pigs, etc..... cwt.	21,355	20,410	17,300	18,164
	\$	967,580	1,065,122	730,772	901,143
12	Zinc..... \$	5,357	15,849	14,547	13,377
13	Alloys..... \$	116,536	180,903	78,348	76,900
14	Clocks and watches..... \$	45,802	35,850	37,859	30,075
Electrical Apparatus—					
15	Batteries, storage..... \$	86,136	111,783	11,110	23,205
16	Dynamos, generators..... \$	137,020	176,817	131,092	96,127
17	Fixtures, electric light..... \$	10,008	24,213	27,850	23,387
18	Lamps, incandescent..... \$	38,084	4,695	9,630	3,547
19	Motors..... \$	254,907	435,906	337,833	247,542
20	Spark plugs, etc..... \$	2,452	715	83	1,162
21	Switches, etc..... \$	57,408	91,678	163,433	28,709
22	Telephones..... \$	48,934	77,469	95,476	106,144
23	Transformers..... \$	17,765	113,916	221,229	81,417
24	Tubes, radio..... \$	25,322	10,084	1,106	3,904
25	Wireless apparatus..... \$	87,329	213,931	195,172	115,994
	Totals, Electrical Apparatus ¹ \$	1,239,621	1,989,126	1,825,051	1,366,766
26	Gas apparatus..... \$	5,054	8,115	10,983	7,624
27	Metallic articles for agr. implements, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	8,139	9,850	16,219	16,013
28	Manganese, oxide of..... cwt.	169	189	353	275
	\$	412	499	1,026	760
29	Ores of metals, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	2,145	288,329	160,034	2,555
30	Printing materials..... \$	22,185	31,310	45,294	27,096
31	Vessels, equipment for..... \$	113,689	134,641	463,641	169,494
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals ¹ \$	5,572,488	7,301,579	5,807,707	5,108,456
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
32	Asbestos..... \$	310,019	415,667	286,440	342,809
Clay and Clay Products—					
33	Bricks, fire..... \$	173,257	216,531	172,673	193,845
34	China clay..... cwt.	506,082	774,618	536,912	725,293
	\$	220,313	313,156	235,859	299,980
35	Tableware of china..... \$	2,831,578	3,219,581	3,289,841	2,792,850
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products ¹ \$	3,573,639	4,166,926	4,050,397	3,610,781
Coal and Coal Products—					
36	Anthracite coal..... ton	1,331,279	1,131,961	1,198,230	1,022,627
	\$	6,345,207	5,593,286	6,320,313	5,665,955
37	Bituminous coal..... ton	167,377	79,091	59,657	76,792
	\$	488,980	295,901	243,503	316,612
38	Coal for ships..... ton	1,061	77	Nil	Nil
	\$	2,737	116	-	-
39	Coke for fuel..... ton	9,854	3,173	3,139	1,672
	\$	45,851	17,268	23,365	12,434
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products ¹ \$	6,927,162	6,023,339	6,603,332	6,016,748

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
1,713,935	2,553,898	1,170,057	1,213,852	3,489,358	6,219,124	7,494,629	10,210,575	1
1,953,500	2,914,246	933,536	1,158,963	2,936,550	4,397,782	2,919,632	3,708,494	2
3,359	3,365	2,606	7,958	18,728	23,386	20,289	25,484	3
117,446	146,391	113,869	336,909	559,439	783,903	721,483	879,322	
60,037	69,032	68,737	99,647	67,129	82,580	84,725	116,965	
2,791,753	3,971,085	1,966,767	2,590,378	4,526,227	6,579,401	4,899,254	5,950,197	
2,121,609	2,865,990	2,091,338	2,439,977	2,607,157	3,436,468	2,552,964	2,761,210	4
629,785	1,002,003	672,521	819,538	802,059	1,246,866	793,693	931,153	5
66,885	72,758	53,654	61,111	152,781	190,289	140,745	171,026	6
919,363	1,097,267	1,021,218	1,249,341	1,177,249	1,472,720	1,401,338	1,581,970	7
766,821	1,139,489	978,879	1,078,420	1,077,866	1,379,171	1,141,374	1,259,785	8
1,729,380	524,624	747,490	1,177,372	2,389,842	870,388	850,488	1,532,891	9
2,683,562	1,835,677	1,893,801	2,483,136	4,030,969	3,231,721	2,775,996	3,507,434	
308,161	180,227	31,928	215,697	2,272,781	3,178,621	2,257,526	2,909,745	10
5,088	3,476	180	3,029	48,468	58,798	52,752	58,257	11
233,352	129,800	7,587	163,755	2,182,419	3,115,643	2,205,449	2,833,089	12
457,095	694,745	623,945	871,574	586,342	900,406	765,782	974,887	13
94,529	195,575	140,734	278,709	342,942	635,034	295,306	398,706	14
700,438	910,152	818,520	959,078	1,945,277	2,263,509	2,252,176	2,085,180	15
57,613	68,215	79,857	107,099	144,122	180,367	91,191	133,647	16
295,504	489,178	365,530	268,073	447,275	774,228	585,458	396,404	17
539,010	735,258	701,548	879,889	574,577	815,966	779,964	939,429	18
162,081	122,280	132,800	220,864	233,918	272,198	246,658	341,930	19
1,240,136	1,891,223	1,498,789	1,514,013	1,538,910	2,368,865	1,933,579	1,822,699	20
92,849	20,323	11,541	12,169	97,422	21,139	11,624	13,374	21
522,342	724,747	470,493	494,719	593,457	855,134	751,178	550,284	22
585,081	893,438	702,522	1,006,392	634,615	971,730	799,832	1,113,753	23
88,530	114,087	83,233	129,160	113,032	256,540	409,265	224,752	24
264,337	280,609	212,327	582,180	289,659	290,698	213,433	586,084	25
2,168,822	2,642,053	2,102,910	2,353,054	2,256,540	2,858,135	2,298,955	2,469,127	
9,446,189	12,732,689	10,492,929	11,843,703	10,907,782	15,506,144	13,053,526	13,751,833	
127,451	133,248	125,899	149,718	139,975	154,241	154,913	158,727	26
1,374,904	2,234,083	1,724,736	1,701,133	1,416,746	2,308,746	1,808,808	1,796,680	27
40,073	46,692	40,325	450,743	1,285,242	1,544,529	421,000	595,736	28
83,373	92,303	89,172	561,179	681,175	802,269	463,673	621,931	
260,769	479,574	328,714	231,522	451,567	1,285,915	1,179,564	811,532	29
588,086	635,081	680,851	696,181	615,336	671,025	731,311	728,517	30
222,454	410,681	364,154	271,225	368,485	580,313	852,295	451,299	31
24,276,519	31,141,637	24,364,956	29,243,188	35,040,115	47,016,907	38,395,767	42,108,374	
567,896	720,181	607,365	713,312	888,787	1,149,057	911,551	1,072,443	32
1,784,398	2,659,965	1,736,015	2,293,430	1,958,396	2,878,111	1,917,628	2,489,152	33
328,725	326,512	221,882	152,132	833,807	1,103,891	758,794	877,425	34
122,341	130,373	89,074	76,770	342,654	445,073	324,933	376,750	
28,684	35,514	41,502	49,751	3,252,786	3,666,720	3,563,964	3,023,375	35
3,110,926	4,217,650	3,064,904	3,887,187	7,351,148	9,108,976	7,657,202	7,934,630	
1,672,603	1,893,467	1,819,471	2,756,219	3,418,556	3,488,278	3,475,801	4,288,461	36
9,964,746	10,109,959	9,886,861	14,070,966	17,897,635	17,317,449	18,079,657	21,938,333	37
9,171,118	10,724,267	9,048,637	10,198,269	9,343,301	10,829,861	9,131,267	10,307,296	
15,872,476	19,751,378	16,626,063	18,452,064	16,377,129	20,115,050	16,929,704	18,878,575	38
355,640	350,889	402,462	399,490	356,701	350,966	402,462	399,490	
650,542	720,421	804,863	749,835	662,279	720,537	804,863	749,835	
465,989	294,177	240,940	352,701	483,488	314,120	248,085	356,537	39
2,647,150	1,739,568	1,361,795	1,872,179	2,724,594	1,823,062	1,400,481	1,894,401	
30,980,102	34,621,903	30,616,809	37,483,096	39,542,212	42,394,780	39,171,716	45,826,821	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded					
Glass—					
1	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc. \$	55,442	68,671	56,437	50,251
2	Common window glass sq. ft.	9,462,127	13,522,521	13,763,377	12,935,490
	\$	313,368	478,501	440,453	398,470
3	Plate glass sq. ft.	1,191,669	1,848,268	1,091,120	692,242
	\$	398,472	620,380	407,130	276,028
4	Tableware of glass \$	94,439	109,421	73,068	105,768
	Totals, Glass ¹ \$	1,123,077	1,668,786	1,348,898	1,358,597
5	Graphite and its products \$	48,555	69,453	64,375	58,838
Petroleum and Asphalt—					
6	Asphalt \$	1	148	167	1,906
7	Crude petroleum gal.	5,485	27,553	12,860	4,933
	\$	948	5,078	2,388	1,003
8	Fuel oil for ships gal.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
9	Gasoline gal.	6,802	6,632	Nil	Nil
	\$	653	661	-	-
10	Kerosene, refined gal.	Nil	5,485	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	921	-	-
11	Lubricating oils gal.	93,394	115,314	81,684	76,933
	\$	31,867	40,914	29,096	30,637
	Totals, Petroleum and Asphalt ¹ \$	59,657	94,032	69,870	50,547
12	Diamond dust or bort \$	80,104	80,548	18,838	15,594
13	Sand, silica cwt.	1,600	4,645	832	2,019
	\$	342	798	249	249
14	Carbons, electric \$	594	1,192	1,597	1,030
15	Diamonds, unset \$	92,733	183,018	108,534	89,217
16	Salt cwt.	679,934	653,296	509,947	541,151
	\$	204,051	193,057	172,203	199,245
17	Sulphur cwt.	45,319	635	1,240	254
	\$	37,106	1,382	2,006	460
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals ¹ \$	12,793,611	13,299,830	13,044,704	12,020,001
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
18	Acids \$	519,050	709,303	545,595	597,914
19	Cellulose products (totals) \$	124,877	100,579	103,705	114,029
Drugs and Medicines—					
20	Medicinal preparations \$	649,962	510,423	578,847	526,612
21	Preparations for spraying \$	101,571	124,949	150,687	167,160
	Totals, Drugs and Medicines ¹ \$	925,131	808,595	828,650	843,610
Dyeing and Tanning—					
22	Aniline and coal-tar dyes lb.	666,978	732,520	612,383	751,910
	\$	415,101	456,025	426,533	454,224
23	Oak, quebracho, and similar extracts lb.	315,557	727,574	315,850	233,450
	\$	13,039	27,244	12,800	8,118
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning ¹ \$	648,019	725,108	603,020	674,236
24	Explosives \$	41,736	38,542	67,457	268,541
25	Fertilizers \$	50,661	32,516	5,626	5,606
26	Glycerine lb.	675,984	168,403	4,480	1,933,452
	\$	106,969	50,491	711	217,865
Paints and Varnishes—					
27	Carbon black lb.	23,124	111,504	49,948	51,932
	\$	1,231	5,909	1,857	3,495
28	Lithopone lb.	8,292,412	10,132,452	9,276,970	7,353,075
	\$	298,724	388,984	347,036	270,750
29	Oxides lb.	1,433,395	1,704,866	1,325,635	1,341,071
	\$	179,427	230,051	181,761	208,402
30	Ready-mixed paints gal.	24,948	34,965	26,972	27,956
	\$	38,265	43,873	36,367	44,841
31	Varnish gal.	6,449	8,626	6,440	6,866
	\$	10,971	14,212	10,610	11,537
32	Zinc white lb.	11,100,958	10,073,137	10,159,284	8,299,403
	\$	420,629	519,636	384,610	317,926
	Totals, Paints and Varnishes ¹ \$	1,519,840	1,877,089	1,484,850	1,384,288

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
771,747	922,567	828,715	1,048,569	1,013,621	1,213,405	1,088,107	1,226,281	1
57,625	76,452	316,040	171,172	37,313,377	47,007,536	36,300,373	48,801,227	2
3,168	2,572	9,453	11,414	938,850	1,307,307	972,995	1,159,896	3
2,222,612	1,860,725	1,213,000	1,680,966	4,710,098	6,076,722	2,951,795	2,979,167	3
639,438	568,439	378,592	561,178	1,371,474	1,869,555	1,001,278	1,056,335	4
568,488	615,360	510,871	579,524	972,996	1,138,911	912,214	949,354	4
3,748,423	4,068,724	3,527,971	4,719,109	6,807,985	8,541,800	6,670,261	7,915,113	
80,309	104,924	77,195	95,516	131,913	177,166	148,504	160,419	5
149,431	183,588	193,017	197,095	153,295	188,274	196,768	206,898	6
919,814,905	1,011,156,942	907,940,296	998,021,628	1,259,294,049	1,362,082,028	1,228,630,083	1,298,367,561	7
30,525,308	36,813,410	31,349,738	32,811,227	39,812,313	46,701,769	41,100,864	39,677,194	8
24,048,703	24,369,010	31,198,446	28,096,149	24,048,703	24,369,010	31,198,446	41,057,202	8
692,951	750,118	866,359	705,669	692,951	750,118	866,359	975,164	9
38,601,891	53,972,140	101,075,785	98,516,797	60,987,262	72,478,101	119,038,120	109,021,177	9
2,867,423	4,186,335	6,780,105	7,123,067	4,237,685	5,388,134	7,719,907	7,998,336	10
2,580,003	3,860,577	5,865,980	7,776,362	2,580,758	3,866,642	5,866,423	7,776,493	10
209,128	286,508	396,054	531,152	209,215	287,574	396,134	531,180	11
14,190,666	15,275,522	16,371,494	17,967,371	14,296,949	15,407,215	16,465,965	18,067,304	11
2,909,249	3,374,356	3,151,224	3,917,317	2,946,710	3,422,361	3,187,348	3,957,615	11
38,570,514	47,570,783	44,633,564	47,564,800	49,727,188	59,012,412	55,606,622	55,913,177	
2,273,019	4,387,163	3,907,186	4,075,217	2,429,480	4,630,037	3,950,698	4,129,532	12
2,781,412	4,247,716	3,292,020	3,284,632	2,872,217	4,256,803	3,441,451	3,354,427	13
258,224	372,320	316,817	330,246	270,824	373,760	338,832	349,256	14
384,759	478,148	244,918	381,385	387,769	479,958	247,358	382,717	14
27,939	104,447	49,617	154,774	1,007,836	1,304,201	983,112	1,405,792	15
832,482	935,280	911,967	1,104,406	2,178,474	2,329,185	2,162,651	2,352,566	16
178,358	194,282	189,680	234,347	460,998	466,190	453,765	507,368	16
3,329,337	4,511,961	1,872,536	3,043,850	3,375,484	4,513,683	1,873,938	3,044,329	17
2,763,387	3,665,677	1,469,348	2,452,947	2,802,282	3,669,082	1,471,741	2,453,836	17
85,903,616	104,650,924	91,922,699	106,095,420	115,497,181	136,473,376	121,721,363	132,823,892	
648,994	984,486	915,067	1,353,490	1,396,631	1,935,963	1,694,454	2,120,343	18
1,574,218	1,743,360	1,533,325	1,626,946	1,766,627	1,937,617	1,720,535	1,806,851	19
999,598	1,137,565	1,017,906	1,347,100	2,080,797	2,045,044	1,955,678	2,274,321	20
430,555	619,390	735,229	918,958	600,251	817,920	932,119	1,186,513	21
1,599,809	2,014,094	2,014,691	2,483,004	3,207,300	3,510,064	3,378,899	3,991,883	
2,371,296	2,571,746	1,922,721	3,385,930	4,911,991	5,365,138	4,116,655	5,556,816	22
1,289,216	1,414,166	1,081,085	2,107,475	3,903,029	3,746,327	2,981,076	4,005,511	23
15,026,569	11,941,891	5,576,354	7,074,671	28,025,170	23,380,470	10,681,398	19,376,911	23
421,970	354,198	156,923	222,753	882,529	789,605	354,907	738,560	
2,200,387	2,395,505	1,788,539	3,311,720	5,837,764	5,702,396	4,313,078	6,257,072	
342,328	434,411	345,834	560,966	415,841	502,124	451,675	856,095	24
1,691,484	1,860,072	2,167,218	2,879,292	2,714,880	3,385,925	3,872,579	3,948,314	25
510,146	205,723	2,897,162	2,927,335	1,971,666	1,230,173	3,055,157	5,208,279	26
71,169	62,857	281,081	300,795	329,860	383,651	292,353	557,298	26
13,670,644	17,303,373	13,637,844	17,291,350	13,717,681	17,414,877	13,687,792	17,343,282	27
641,036	717,550	369,532	475,741	643,379	723,459	371,389	479,236	28
3,181,155	3,352,128	2,584,971	5,457,339	18,859,517	22,162,600	17,731,708	21,252,814	28
140,707	142,642	113,003	235,562	666,667	777,752	632,273	765,522	29
3,662,966	4,146,204	3,296,211	4,817,679	5,997,759	8,083,946	6,075,727	6,347,048	29
487,128	554,706	472,077	709,278	721,614	844,149	718,329	954,927	30
133,413	148,281	137,521	148,109	162,329	187,724	168,145	180,524	30
228,623	259,179	241,089	255,234	272,818	309,263	284,298	304,656	31
89,533	116,457	64,409	85,844	96,990	125,979	71,446	93,386	31
155,896	184,058	118,701	176,742	169,691	200,595	130,959	190,071	32
1,423,115	3,298,398	1,149,966	1,844,636	13,240,889	14,481,533	12,492,235	10,539,650	32
74,279	178,934	69,662	121,900	519,425	742,500	489,850	450,954	
2,203,774	2,656,845	1,952,706	2,909,275	4,115,617	4,997,904	3,774,148	4,661,956	

16.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concl.					
1	Perfumery..... \$	130,554	168,229	140,573	143,267
Soap—					
2	Laundry soap..... lb. \$	348,626	574,780	283,947	331,592
3	Toilet soap..... \$	23,553	36,862	21,653	24,131
	Totals, Soap ¹ \$	61,383	77,063	67,143	75,507
	Totals, Soap ¹ \$	106,815	137,295	109,011	118,624
Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> —					
4	Sulphate of alumina..... cwt. \$	102,057	131,362	113,072	120,389
		80,487	113,567	102,699	106,367
5	Ammonia and its compounds..... \$	208,736	461,582	638,266	551,802
6	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead..... lb. \$	Nil	38,853	Nil	Nil
		-	17,576	-	-
7	Chlorine, liquid..... lb. \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Calcium chloride..... cwt. \$	300	154	273	358
		329	218	411	453
9	Potash and potassium compounds..... \$	88,372	71,428	119,411	79,380
10	Sodium compounds..... \$	952,520	1,083,430	1,036,123	1,074,270
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, <i>n.o.p.</i> ¹ .. \$	1,601,024	2,133,563	2,229,157	2,174,062
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products¹.. \$	6,802,014	7,857,577	6,971,467	7,374,727
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
11	Films..... \$	63,965	59,680	29,127	16,205
12	Dolls..... \$	4,456	8,087	13,223	7,589
13	Toys..... \$	203,980	177,116	175,310	180,357
	Totals, Amusement and Sporting Goods ¹ .. \$	553,783	579,223	568,094	564,411
14	Brushes..... \$	134,818	143,897	121,655	112,867
15	Containers (outside coverings)..... \$	1,306,677	827,823	639,978	598,292
Household and Personal Equipment—					
16	Buttons..... \$	13,255	15,624	13,326	14,008
17	Cases and boxes, fancy..... \$	145,236	161,216	153,779	132,774
18	Jewellery, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	34,094	47,695	51,317	53,662
19	Pocket books, etc..... \$	169,881	189,016	135,779	115,696
20	Refrigerators..... \$	1,310	1,036	1,755	Nil
21	Tobacco pipes, etc..... \$	137,289	182,631	151,558	124,300
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment ¹ .. \$	873,321	978,642	852,024	735,953
22	Musical instruments..... \$	82,565	88,374	77,151	73,736
Scientific and Educational Equipment—					
23	Philosophical and scientific apparatus..... \$	56,452	56,246	54,252	45,407
24	Surgical and dental instruments, etc..... \$	275,315	176,307	141,763	162,262
	Totals, Scientific and Educational Equipment ¹ \$	479,477	642,917	692,642	518,081
25	Ships and vessels..... \$	33,283	9,987	24,381	15,252
26	Vehicles, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	468,853	421,211	737,197	2,734,796
27	Works of art..... \$	302,629	400,855	361,175	245,273
28	Special imports..... \$	1,686,383	1,786,572	1,942,564	1,689,705
29	Cartridges..... \$	31,973	47,497	329,803	334,029
30	Electric energy..... kwh. \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Express parcels..... \$	8,191	10,969	16,846	11,075
32	Pencils, lead..... \$	77,327	73,564	59,538	54,949
33	Post Office parcels..... \$	302,116	219,609	182,149	168,208
34	Precious stones..... \$	126,070	90,474	37,968	41,587
35	Settlers' effects..... \$	226,015	274,388	262,995	579,834
36	Waste-paper clippings..... cwt. \$	35,398	24,092	14,450	6,898
		23,566	21,985	9,501	3,127
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities¹.. \$	6,914,667	6,850,262	7,121,084	8,673,947
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption \$	122,971,264	147,291,551	119,292,430	114,007,409

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—concluded

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
221,241	226,015	233,483	310,812	430,740	466,457	440,390	533,689	1
3,702,687	4,083,303	2,825,535	3,966,133	4,166,824	4,812,027	3,204,285	4,318,289	2
227,380	251,750	175,432	256,700	257,498	297,810	202,389	282,281	3
20,127	26,728	36,151	47,427	102,231	121,998	121,231	137,292	3
324,989	364,503	288,684	396,618	501,991	585,778	459,503	565,900	
518,489	591,167	447,847	543,960	690,997	729,494	591,419	667,011	4
541,285	627,800	514,703	652,522	666,198	746,817	638,162	761,207	4
44,709	101,949	73,623	97,922	292,743	617,508	734,981	673,328	5
3,019,356	4,479,714	5,486,418	6,373,494	3,019,356	4,518,567	5,486,418	6,373,494	6
1,414,720	2,014,757	2,485,032	2,927,449	1,414,720	2,032,333	2,485,032	2,927,449	6
6,296,562	7,947,320	7,721,550	10,692,096	6,296,562	7,947,320	7,721,550	10,692,096	7
133,570	170,936	165,982	213,207	133,570	170,936	165,982	213,207	7
243,058	70,364	155,292	113,406	246,924	74,463	156,682	114,210	8
229,983	66,397	151,636	106,830	233,264	69,262	152,887	107,513	8
45,047	65,604	61,935	169,841	352,635	385,283	379,913	419,022	9
1,214,793	1,606,834	1,416,726	1,987,549	2,327,268	2,837,389	2,598,444	3,180,833	10
4,115,550	5,043,137	5,221,554	6,808,894	6,272,319	7,739,443	7,917,938	9,364,124	
18,531,817	22,520,157	22,309,180	30,668,134	31,971,047	37,413,967	35,205,579	43,705,905	
261,259	253,905	265,741	252,786	418,189	426,037	405,367	351,580	11
29,491	42,996	36,400	27,539	133,118	135,956	119,269	61,557	12
605,693	704,520	725,250	930,336	1,338,191	1,476,459	1,386,246	1,347,027	13
2,147,987	2,313,244	2,297,712	2,397,906	3,477,842	3,801,493	3,624,161	3,389,001	
145,987	173,508	171,811	193,261	367,605	437,103	383,037	355,265	14
395,399	479,163	443,940	560,263	2,371,920	2,057,550	1,654,896	1,651,189	15
185,655	183,602	138,747	172,873	300,299	290,978	205,218	226,398	16
292,962	377,294	398,444	452,087	598,131	710,366	692,164	689,340	17
454,555	522,833	614,806	852,636	645,673	759,293	888,822	1,048,284	18
373,962	430,086	430,403	561,176	693,479	803,811	740,327	763,541	19
703,720	1,133,223	1,078,615	1,188,762	705,175	1,134,259	1,080,375	1,189,013	20
58,237	51,507	41,448	44,995	410,626	484,589	399,852	385,846	21
3,358,035	4,229,237	4,164,686	4,972,002	5,384,272	6,459,334	6,151,637	6,509,798	
458,759	683,217	941,647	785,565	761,822	1,010,028	1,235,688	1,037,839	22
391,855	501,001	533,729	610,795	529,467	648,867	697,146	724,479	23
954,519	713,504	677,153	974,649	1,390,949	1,022,200	949,405	1,240,864	24
2,367,433	2,998,574	2,984,573	3,741,046	3,296,999	4,284,860	4,323,126	4,761,601	
307,944	369,464	446,176	312,078	354,204	384,607	472,621	328,834	25
800,583	1,400,229	2,444,128	3,125,921	1,271,829	1,824,788	3,182,412	5,862,740	26
573,397	1,588,768	1,673,087	730,890	1,005,029	2,163,192	2,287,335	1,318,030	27
8,582,698	10,949,933	12,635,162	14,212,317	11,148,593	14,006,392	15,606,869	16,773,671	28
135,213	136,357	123,648	180,187	167,409	184,944	454,265	534,749	29
5,173,752	3,717,716	3,656,168	4,236,401	5,173,752	3,717,716	3,656,168	4,236,401	30
82,452	68,708	69,071	61,629	82,452	68,708	69,071	61,629	30
1,630,167	1,875,899	1,779,550	1,793,852	1,650,420	1,898,774	1,806,954	1,810,687	31
77,396	98,851	93,386	103,606	223,141	268,060	210,762	186,465	32
2,333,228	2,724,591	2,430,545	2,197,640	2,640,745	2,952,933	2,620,592	2,373,888	33
74,122	107,891	69,311	80,125	273,943	311,308	177,660	204,975	34
2,294,448	2,653,363	2,616,276	2,393,474	2,712,048	3,140,300	3,098,582	3,966,553	35
562,469	817,795	521,061	905,372	598,207	842,889	538,127	912,876	36
373,896	738,125	322,645	532,018	398,755	762,913	337,340	536,214	36
27,131,409	31,833,642	36,957,869	40,206,305	39,216,950	48,041,785	49,639,391	51,095,674	
369,141,513	490,504,978	424,730,567	496,898,466	635,190,844	808,896,325	677,451,354	751,055,534	

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products					
A. MAINLY FOOD					
Fruits—					
1	Apples, fresh..... bbl.	1,522,528	1,838,309	2,473,845	1,427,491
	\$	5,624,865	6,490,358	8,709,817	4,811,580
2	Fruits, canned..... lb.	17,760,077	25,588,400	32,081,627	50,892,978
	\$	1,082,846	1,714,455	1,891,279	2,990,845
	Totals, Fruits ¹ \$	7,125,976	8,580,658	11,411,504	8,750,451
Vegetables—					
3	Potatoes..... bu.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
4	Turnips..... bu.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
5	Canned vegetables..... lb.	37,227,352	51,195,671	59,554,211	134,201,527
	\$	1,584,265	2,246,756	2,618,607	6,266,228
6	Pickles and sauces..... \$	1,833,308	1,477,617	1,709,376	1,412,877
	Totals, Vegetables ¹ \$	3,430,420	3,724,412	4,347,073	7,795,969
Grains and Products—					
Grains—					
7	Barley..... bu.	5,379,889	7,078,583	13,723,285	8,353,505
	\$	3,034,374	4,813,802	7,226,843	3,802,037
8	Oats..... bu.	7,037,516	3,317,709	5,527,444	3,850,998
	\$	2,509,867	1,730,268	2,070,940	1,173,767
9	Rye..... bu.	1,754,524	302,054	113,090	34,230
	\$	968,015	306,271	71,095	19,689
10	Wheat..... bu.	165,438,629	73,927,157	61,203,208	61,871,365
	\$	154,872,712	95,794,483	51,666,177	40,079,245
	Totals, Grains ¹ \$	161,560,655	102,748,003	61,675,259	45,833,947
11	Brans, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	484,885	608,535	1,102,896	113,093
	\$	454,776	756,480	1,263,100	125,944
12	Cereal foods..... \$	3,842,695	4,006,889	3,489,815	2,464,136
13	Malt..... bu.	50,521	19,037	97,075	59,978
	\$	54,675	29,811	102,219	57,453
14	Oatmeal and rolled oats..... cwt.	544,245	514,162	643,395	679,776
	\$	2,675,900	2,517,445	2,973,480	2,931,660
15	Wheat flour..... bbl.	2,329,212	2,319,464	2,104,143	2,988,895
	\$	9,934,138	13,537,821	9,585,603	9,079,073
	Totals, Grains and Products ¹ \$	178,903,140	123,935,398	79,539,935	60,945,511
Sugar—					
16	Confectionery..... \$	222,413	125,030	186,383	174,887
17	Maple sugar..... lb.	24,843	28,179	19,920	25,294
	\$	3,623	5,056	3,587	4,294
	Totals, Sugar ¹ \$	233,014	138,988	197,800	187,551
	TOTALS, A. MAINLY FOOD ¹ \$	190,030,522	136,848,260	95,884,431	77,975,002
B. OTHER THAN FOOD					
Beverages, Alcoholic—					
18	Whisky..... pf. gal.	18,559	26,077	24,089	40,390
	\$	85,427	122,315	120,411	195,432
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic ¹ \$	86,240	127,088	121,409	196,483
Rubber—					
19	Belting of rubber..... \$	103,810	221,559	156,491	169,339
20	Canvas shoes, rubber soles..... pair	2,086,989	1,276,786	1,315,952	1,538,477
	\$	923,535	581,291	623,002	735,170
21	Boots and shoes, rubber..... pair	3,201,485	4,028,062	3,457,314	3,358,306
	\$	2,740,407	3,491,668	2,693,665	2,971,801
22	Heels and soles..... \$	304,239	335,161	272,556	196,246
23	Motor-vehicle tire casings..... \$	113,106	271,757	183,700	200,046
24	Motor-vehicle inner tubes..... \$	8,515	8,674	12,633	9,774
	Totals, Rubber ¹ \$	4,666,958	5,559,597	4,692,583	5,037,044

¹ Totals include other items not specified.² Excluding seed potatoes after Mar. 31, 1936 (see p. 452)

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
8,069	3,272	11,643	13,472	1,626,888	2,053,958	2,730,003	1,721,919	1
33,398	11,173	47,233	63,509	6,051,282	7,214,898	9,680,337	5,853,481	2
245,361	630,756	212,893	258,854	19,094,872	27,778,769	33,862,583	52,700,974	3
17,549	40,937	11,826	25,868	1,195,859	1,896,952	2,055,901	3,154,885	4
491,118	644,042	416,527	555,289	8,211,588	10,278,309	13,085,043	10,533,749	5
721,396 ²	350,664 ²	177,352 ²	238,105 ²	1,171,173 ²	986,343 ²	849,024 ²	755,645 ²	6
647,927	252,672	91,941	148,389	997,547	657,605	476,871	544,185	7
2,817,315	2,417,470	2,415,059	2,239,452	2,829,475	2,425,854	2,434,577	2,245,044	8
785,174	779,416	808,843	859,170	790,122	782,985	817,867	862,269	9
54,375	3,180	228,125	1,552,886	42,747,022	59,059,865	68,762,731	145,704,205	10
13,764	204	19,099	122,765	1,870,128	2,685,240	3,151,947	7,009,967	11
370	58	35	373	1,917,366	1,626,890	1,909,456	1,611,985	12
1,455,472	1,039,726	925,049	1,149,761	5,709,714	5,876,915	6,504,335	10,257,109	13
13,316,131	2,953,727	1,556,219	6,805,387	18,935,682	10,880,530	17,445,767	16,794,866	14
11,767,504	2,514,165	556,287	3,276,179	14,927,954	7,916,779	8,734,577	7,881,541	15
185,716	68,536	10,284	6,429,148	8,488,040	4,495,293	6,886,473	12,115,598	16
69,065	35,282	4,938	2,239,498	3,136,891	2,435,882	2,698,250	4,142,375	17
1,683,027	302	290,433	2,970,046	4,437,046	1,848,228	1,108,913	3,838,862	18
1,152,003	242	113,025	1,479,310	2,612,247	2,053,480	542,629	2,044,645	19
23,952,478	1,160,408	20,144,466	72,482,516	243,041,530	96,008,341	114,178,301	162,904,586	20
22,243,343	1,498,116	12,035,225	50,693,027	226,913,763	124,439,579	89,393,814	109,050,542	21
35,476,968	4,498,339	12,733,173	57,738,816	248,178,619	137,550,504	102,295,617	124,499,926	22
3,604,314	1,454,237	398,036	4,857,952	4,137,225	2,139,772	1,558,274	5,031,404	23
3,861,961	2,171,719	318,702	4,647,412	4,378,811	3,052,110	1,649,847	4,844,955	24
245,717	71,234	79,562	68,250	4,204,738	4,269,526	3,887,416	2,892,153	25
1,906,117	1,727,873	1,246,646	1,701,886	2,029,268	2,012,226	1,578,388	2,144,101	26
1,879,104	2,478,285	1,292,010	1,464,150	2,024,634	2,943,866	1,697,203	1,962,536	27
17,506	4	6	633	629,249	578,591	712,093	784,164	28
20,638	26	23	2,004	3,101,614	2,924,908	3,385,164	3,432,205	29
123,337	46,131	76,271	151,037	4,850,071	4,087,011	3,911,886	5,342,172	30
395,134	208,050	187,057	339,925	20,638,718	23,872,495	17,637,743	16,378,301	31
42,914,194	10,200,565	14,937,182	64,745,426	284,253,428	176,043,294	131,899,633	155,413,468	32
8,036	9,751	6,676	7,528	456,161	493,323	551,100	516,071	33
8,207,523	3,456,148	7,441,364	7,654,980	8,269,700	3,546,180	7,519,106	7,812,046	34
1,289,776	508,408	1,190,766	1,193,411	1,299,813	521,928	1,203,002	1,216,340	35
1,526,099	656,733	1,309,110	1,574,751	2,086,486	1,247,893	2,015,131	2,194,799	36
46,444,372	12,603,284	17,631,541	68,089,354	300,867,956	194,324,143	154,329,674	179,195,283	37
4,952,512	5,306,678	2,433,484	1,376,586	5,028,773	5,380,317	2,498,499	1,473,612	38
22,028,849	20,655,082	10,493,188	7,454,277	22,388,116	20,993,002	10,804,529	7,913,760	39
22,120,279	20,787,103	10,572,901	7,527,623	22,522,166	21,175,107	10,942,139	8,102,947	40
21,991	842	1,908	832	576,855	819,353	618,745	661,830	41
236	353	574	277	2,563,129	1,934,901	1,857,430	2,093,408	42
301	343	724	395	1,182,460	935,381	945,776	1,079,809	43
7,363	2,804	2,594	1,058	3,918,754	5,004,265	4,250,481	4,337,117	44
12,799	5,588	4,414	1,884	3,545,289	4,577,098	3,524,635	4,016,247	45
Nil	40	Nil	65	370,320	408,848	335,309	257,129	46
260,041	45,801	17,779	56,694	6,709,480	8,722,371	7,232,942	7,374,194	47
45,046	379	1,868	3,280	632,832	755,328	671,610	649,141	48
504,019	221,367	137,646	225,021	14,214,639	17,764,673	14,904,542	15,767,344	49

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—concluded					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded					
Seeds—					
1	Clover seed..... bu.	35,468	12,233	45,771	52,058
	\$	321,692	119,087	347,540	409,999
2	Flaxseed..... bu.	175,950	12,522	12,478	16,034
	\$	314,754	66,569	75,232	72,533
3	Grass seed..... bu.	5,584	359	390	45
	\$	10,281	909	749	100
4	Potatoes, seed..... bu.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Seeds ² \$	668,146	206,767	445,770	494,363
	Tobacco leaf..... lb.	9,477,847	8,836,677	15,243,795	31,172,720
	\$	2,928,829	2,586,838	5,231,027	9,969,253
	Hay and fodder..... \$	720,621	677,833	779,602	383,703
	TOTALS, B. OTHER THAN FOOD ² \$	9,251,966	9,310,843	11,396,476	16,230,224
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products..... \$	199,282,488	146,159,103	107,280,907	94,205,226
II Animals and Animal Products					
Animals, Living—					
7	Cattle..... No.	38,495	9,610	27,307	4,280
	\$	2,897,452	858,347	2,457,267	422,900
8	Horses..... No.	298	375	326	23
	\$	47,990	51,331	60,758	3,450
9	Swine..... No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Animals, Living ² \$	2,946,831	923,622	2,519,808	431,995
Fishery Products—					
Fish, Fresh—					
10	Lobsters..... cwt.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	44,922	60,996	50,238	60,132
11	Salmon..... cwt.	638,209	915,497	873,470	960,795
	\$	Nil	9	Nil	1
12	Whitefish..... cwt.	-	61	-	13
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Fish, Fresh ² \$	795,143	1,162,911	1,209,714	1,653,884
Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
13	Codfish, dried..... cwt.	250	22	23	Nil
	\$	1,443	200	232	-
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc. ² \$	44,790	53,199	65,321	62,099
Fish, Preserved—					
14	Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	18,740	22,254	27,758	18,282
	\$	985,006	1,128,280	1,194,614	695,813
15	Salmon, canned..... cwt.	179,862	196,729	171,320	303,877
	\$	3,460,188	3,798,818	3,726,527	5,517,273
16	Sardines..... cwt.	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	7	-	-
	Totals, Fish, Preserved ² \$	4,445,541	4,927,365	4,922,052	6,595,744
	Totals, Fishery Products ² \$	5,526,799	6,322,207	6,475,037	8,424,174
Furs—					
Furs, Undressed—					
17	Beaver..... \$	303,898	500,605	451,141	476,235
18	Fox..... \$	6,050,574	6,638,745	5,912,989	3,896,627
19	Marten..... \$	207,836	239,793	220,562	225,593
20	Mink..... \$	503,188	560,074	561,579	646,421
21	Muskrat..... \$	1,005,029	808,046	586,103	836,766
	Totals, Furs, Undressed ² \$	9,054,753	10,115,115	8,553,104	6,969,098
	Totals, Furs ² \$	9,603,161	10,722,537	8,794,834	7,054,745

¹ Included with other potatoes prior to Apr. 1, 1936 (See footnote 2, p. 450).
² Less than 0.5 cwt.

² Totals include other

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
147,634	238,542	211,245	162,268	197,500	266,286	276,401	228,864	1
941,242	2,014,718	1,020,641	713,875	1,386,447	2,354,723	1,570,188	1,310,498	2
3,903	260	190	137	179,914	13,147	12,838	17,644	3
2,122	655	337	293	317,005	68,819	76,047	79,795	4
109,619	71,625	97,552	301,274	117,554	75,243	104,226	307,949	5
162,379	156,065	164,419	423,089	177,025	164,599	176,586	439,938	6
621,827	633,386	735,185	851,125	1,093,805	2,271,223	1,308,845	1,947,422	7
529,456	514,016	592,253	767,041	1,118,838	2,328,755	1,101,143	1,966,040	8
1,664,843	2,718,802	1,838,664	1,958,441	3,056,080	4,977,139	3,011,103	3,870,077	9
28,081	457	329	350	10,212,506	10,040,804	16,341,049	32,210,012	10
1,308	147	106	113	3,067,916	2,846,525	5,474,479	10,182,967	11
1,125,639	1,391,102	323,965	1,016,233	2,293,030	2,547,795	1,448,267	1,883,986	12
26,049,130	25,719,741	13,346,728	11,380,082	46,112,696	50,259,008	36,567,040	40,922,773	13
72,493,502	38,323,025	30,978,269	79,469,436	346,980,652	244,583,151	190,896,714	220,118,056	14
241,689	306,958	146,745	284,463	265,414	321,760	179,224	293,425	15
9,397,076	14,577,506	6,491,695	14,699,254	12,497,173	15,677,093	9,181,199	15,353,121	16
17,358	10,295	5,406	5,480	18,107	11,243	5,914	5,953	17
2,096,754	1,309,535	672,260	655,805	2,210,614	1,442,085	757,553	726,493	18
69,527	75,802	260	124	76,488	82,863	5,500	5,826	19
1,224,066	1,315,446	3,243	2,551	1,256,572	1,348,764	30,429	30,331	20
13,277,845	18,374,557	7,779,158	16,050,548	16,558,558	19,695,426	10,641,148	16,804,325	21
98,863	113,630	106,869	107,926	98,864	113,630	106,879	107,926	22
2,100,742	2,438,400	1,952,089	2,011,163	2,100,762	2,438,400	1,952,697	2,011,163	23
97,291	66,069	56,084	61,072	154,659	146,421	121,243	128,536	24
707,964	548,035	574,159	607,197	1,455,878	1,652,145	1,567,860	1,664,176	25
119,234	131,417	125,626	131,397	119,234	131,426	125,626	131,398	26
1,458,827	1,605,801	1,514,870	1,444,318	1,458,827	1,605,862	1,514,870	1,444,331	27
10,200,382	10,718,977	9,917,842	10,515,493	11,143,548	12,182,340	11,344,363	12,308,881	28
92,502	74,034	78,546	78,482	235,918	225,533	231,315	256,247	29
581,887	513,581	524,229	547,453	1,270,316	1,382,329	1,362,741	1,470,204	30
1,351,102	1,355,454	1,355,203	1,667,992	3,603,115	4,154,152	3,927,830	3,884,157	31
6,062	5,366	4,785	7,251	38,162	37,167	41,170	33,739	32
376,601	315,552	238,955	319,457	2,080,005	1,984,167	1,898,838	1,431,294	33
11,599	55,975	5,366	5,805	471,838	591,793	488,400	592,911	34
70,401	344,002	54,490	37,968	6,367,323	7,533,648	7,128,194	8,627,557	35
3	2	240	1	54,108	78,643	71,260	87,056	36
	12	1,284	6	471,819	693,890	629,037	724,647	37
641,053	663,469	302,090	371,787	9,275,885	10,437,150	10,021,065	11,548,982	38
12,659,629	13,693,821	12,429,306	13,538,219	24,857,544	27,983,996	26,530,513	28,881,452	39
507,188	610,277	459,373	873,659	815,173	1,140,738	924,032	1,356,936	40
1,526,298	1,081,064	786,628	1,810,451	8,158,215	8,368,691	7,230,705	6,133,153	41
267,920	291,754	281,071	343,530	487,289	537,864	507,708	575,363	42
2,154,363	1,151,081	1,540,199	1,942,555	2,673,973	1,730,280	2,189,157	2,639,197	43
559,268	257,106	335,093	540,959	1,599,268	1,130,353	978,163	1,438,208	44
7,108,170	5,534,043	4,313,235	6,581,442	16,889,328	16,494,997	13,590,224	14,130,188	45
7,265,603	5,728,014	4,478,818	6,772,641	17,666,213	17,515,460	14,096,503	14,568,986	46

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded					
1	Hair and bristles..... \$	6,961	28,785	33,998	83,252
2	Hides and skins, raw..... cwt.	29,459	20,385	18,814	30,937
	\$	219,936	233,940	139,406	247,270
3	Leather, unmanufactured..... \$	5,081,167	4,557,747	3,358,877	5,076,883
4	Leather, manufactured..... \$	746,462	893,163	838,419	628,665
Meats—					
5	Bacon and hams..... cwt.	1,547,688	1,920,587	1,694,636	1,864,730
	\$	25,138,590	32,467,171	30,494,762	32,287,291
6	Beef, fresh..... cwt.	64,014	97,379	20,479	8,693
	\$	286,362	526,009	159,563	101,411
7	Pork, fresh..... cwt.	5,571	8,580	8,579	4,845
	\$	75,872	127,546	137,954	80,287
8	Pork, dry salted, pickled..... cwt.	1,632	846	898	418
	\$	25,043	11,268	13,464	7,384
9	Poultry..... lb.	2,334,891	4,038,375	1,472,562	2,315,357
	\$	530,364	807,609	328,861	526,326
	Totals, Meats¹..... \$	28,267,137	36,190,212	33,809,697	34,983,977
Milk and Its Products—					
10	Butter..... cwt.	44,330	35,679	33,688	111,092
	\$	1,003,229	1,000,685	726,358	2,325,624
11	Cheese..... cwt.	678,017	811,815	760,481	811,538
	\$	9,359,453	11,825,692	11,023,338	10,802,873
12	Milk, processed..... cwt.	114,003	210,355	234,324	213,348
	\$	830,691	1,691,008	2,110,544	1,698,567
	Totals, Milk and Its Products¹..... \$	11,193,373	14,517,385	13,860,240	14,827,064
Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
13	Fish and whale oil..... gal.	891,597	1,218,065	1,297,721	439,753
	\$	225,185	355,888	372,466	286,555
14	Lard and lard substitutes..... cwt.	292,922	302,841	171,736	76,961
	\$	3,405,288	3,751,457	1,664,517	546,360
15	Tallow..... cwt.	7,196	2,672	1,351	310
	\$	34,035	10,317	4,072	837
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes¹. \$	3,730,296	4,199,280	2,155,686	904,278
16	Eggs..... doz.	993,000	1,346,120	1,539,807	1,024,070
	\$	261,225	349,783	401,637	231,941
17	Honey..... lb.	2,341,335	2,216,424	3,415,477	3,587,992
	\$	195,562	198,331	281,067	288,696
18	Sausage casings..... \$	462,428	559,887	422,118	319,315
19	Tankage..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	1,568	Nil
	\$	-	-	2,980	-
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products¹. \$	68,285,891	79,734,849	73,175,748	73,577,536
III. Fibres and Textiles					
20	Cotton..... \$	484,845	842,918	879,953	1,285,501
21	Silk socks and stockings..... doz. pair	50,875	68,253	68,152	60,879
	\$	342,181	440,199	419,052	366,203
22	Silk and manufactures of, <i>n.o.p.</i> \$	50,304	48,196	46,480	62,052
Wool—					
23	Wool, raw..... lb.	1,381,618	1,337,873	2,711,793	1,517,707
	\$	286,051	318,759	400,648	221,738
24	Woollen clothing..... \$	5,786	19,816	26,745	8,272
	\$	292,980	342,905	423,808	243,312
	Totals, Wool¹..... \$	292,980	342,905	423,808	243,312
25	Silk, artificial..... \$	173,002	472,470	513,895	328,733
26	Binder twine..... cwt.	68,216	62,892	50,083	77,024
	\$	479,668	474,340	335,568	435,616
27	Felt manufactures..... \$	139,824	188,144	194,718	219,754
28	Rags..... cwt.	6,066	13,510	14,524	10,441
	\$	39,843	136,680	80,379	70,839
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles¹..... \$	2,343,416	3,418,299	3,425,276	3,463,707

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
271,535	386,240	261,072	264,898	442,579	608,838	447,419	472,793	1
368,243	281,889	290,886	352,953	422,598	348,574	371,923	415,545	2
3,332,560	3,111,337	2,253,649	2,957,354	3,810,774	4,018,587	2,967,954	3,528,675	3
524,349	493,168	508,090	1,136,143	6,016,978	5,504,891	4,216,809	6,855,832	4
123,368	61,122	37,033	46,091	1,136,341	1,503,381	1,431,296	1,247,924	5
21,332	23,370	6,633	5,515	1,580,496	1,956,169	1,708,374	1,878,251	6
574,303	660,872	244,775	185,050	25,957,012	33,405,935	30,905,824	32,656,049	7
18,452	29,968	12,307	8,645	114,508	161,205	54,108	38,732	8
195,662	345,889	115,132	114,694	759,580	1,225,931	543,202	518,097	9
107,599	167,145	23,684	23,304	115,869	181,093	34,779	30,612	10
1,517,415	2,577,295	441,724	429,830	1,634,934	2,788,622	620,869	551,664	11
7,046	6,535	333	1	48,563	54,153	41,785	41,052	12
136,010	114,198	5,283	20	505,210	536,987	352,475	329,508	13
175,280	41,981	3,058	1,972	2,968,137	4,572,341	1,894,085	2,788,016	14
44,089	8,483	615	530	691,110	938,422	441,844	643,225	15
2,658,608	3,940,172	972,343	969,980	32,505,009	42,161,377	36,308,801	37,445,336	16
184	147	38	242	51,268	40,966	38,934	123,986	17
4,955	4,255	1,015	5,357	1,178,916	1,147,274	871,547	2,673,765	18
114,564	47,299	17,555	67,132	818,903	889,553	809,891	909,448	19
1,579,873	727,456	310,425	981,928	11,347,125	13,062,330	11,874,223	12,248,650	20
13,514	5,213	4,273	9,291	204,635	332,823	350,772	344,699	21
148,966	113,320	94,629	192,123	1,881,622	3,174,131	3,456,392	3,294,791	22
1,793,761	1,039,263	418,108	1,180,730	14,467,994	17,581,077	16,219,789	18,221,708	23
782,282	731,171	707,436	272,933	1,775,229	2,733,482	3,808,707	3,709,157	24
250,485	286,940	280,037	112,130	500,607	849,888	975,491	737,496	25
4,799	14	4	Nil	300,296	308,316	173,470	80,439	26
36,854	190	23	-	3,472,996	3,823,830	1,684,307	581,607	27
139,868	11,812	7,969	2,569	151,054	21,134	18,881	14,905	28
712,118	69,743	29,982	9,629	764,080	113,829	64,477	43,664	29
1,038,127	402,451	317,605	124,650	4,862,598	4,967,041	2,853,479	1,445,809	30
3,010	1,637	966	2,410	1,203,814	1,602,011	1,842,538	1,274,327	31
814	434	258	601	326,266	424,200	497,898	310,697	32
20,681	11,276	13,227	27,331	2,838,945	2,755,786	4,008,088	4,706,914	33
1,793	1,160	1,364	2,700	228,700	233,482	317,107	362,070	34
325,752	577,880	276,698	314,833	987,479	1,282,330	846,481	786,929	35
288,788	311,317	278,694	239,408	288,840	311,357	280,264	239,428	36
470,893	508,873	350,023	401,370	471,008	508,948	353,009	401,413	37
44,008,721	48,778,884	30,351,002	44,117,026	124,694,815	144,532,334	118,135,506	131,803,706	38
16,032	30,664	13,257	11,900	1,997,748	3,059,336	2,614,942	3,535,622	39
20	90	55	62	431,583	487,234	515,082	505,117	40
158	666	456	455	2,720,350	2,962,201	3,112,803	3,098,949	41
85,335	9,982	4,110	1,649	259,531	208,499	139,627	144,652	42
4,116,305	1,992,787	556,826	2,673,103	9,102,762	4,812,701	4,260,317	4,664,083	43
1,017,152	664,608	125,854	587,846	2,171,334	1,396,381	893,251	889,077	44
204,080	298,221	232,137	221,124	431,084	631,000	527,278	493,382	45
1,297,720	1,058,724	442,583	891,820	2,737,996	2,201,716	1,326,373	1,523,024	46
2,429	10,924	9,298	8,360	838,277	1,700,147	2,269,722	2,156,534	47
81,864	89,723	108,738	100,596	161,692	159,830	159,428	177,787	48
551,226	626,739	707,829	532,900	1,115,514	1,153,343	1,047,284	969,263	49
7,592	6,110	3,617	4,842	359,219	466,895	371,557	381,139	50
163,522	112,679	98,730	134,689	177,302	138,172	123,462	149,540	51
815,010	679,991	358,812	637,378	900,577	894,166	489,096	730,743	52
2,924,622	2,678,174	1,731,126	2,305,580	12,227,287	14,400,522	13,054,660	14,427,669	53

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper					
Wood Unmanufactured—					
Logs and Round Timber—					
1	Logs, Douglas fir..... M ft.	Nil	166	47	10
	\$	-	2,294	1,062	535
2	Logs, hardwood..... M ft.	7,529	5,770	7,248	13,132
	\$	297,796	221,158	304,731	525,933
3	Poles, telegraph and telephone..... \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Railroad ties..... No.	157,302	714,014	466,489	265,567
	\$	87,785	554,865	347,278	211,199
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber ¹ \$	386,095	779,104	661,798	873,150
5	Lath..... M	25	70	Nil	Nil
	\$	50	175	-	-
Planks and Boards—					
6	Birch..... M ft.	56,216	74,646	50,206	45,998
	\$	1,531,646	2,285,597	1,309,795	1,349,525
7	Douglas fir..... M ft.	496,799	473,014	549,272	670,871
	\$	9,103,064	9,647,548	9,771,212	12,912,021
8	Pine..... M ft.	37,497	48,686	22,065	35,888
	\$	1,492,043	1,922,904	918,662	1,293,295
9	Spruce..... M ft.	244,903	321,982	230,789	279,904
	\$	4,937,901	7,191,382	5,012,959	6,610,822
	Totals, Planks and Boards ¹ M ft.	924,480	1,027,318	960,141	1,188,714
	\$	19,003,425	23,619,605	19,374,453	25,598,314
10	Pulpwood..... cord	Nil	3,329	2,092	Nil
	\$	-	33,315	26,298	-
11	Shingles..... squares	19,745	26,011	32,001	58,695
	\$	51,168	77,879	89,978	178,522
12	Shooks..... \$	199,117	248,085	244,830	273,712
13	Spoolwood..... M ft.	5,487	4,869	8,409	2,796
	\$	235,760	209,719	383,959	138,982
14	Timber, square..... M ft.	33,468	29,931	24,616	35,260
	\$	746,766	683,916	507,219	695,972
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured ¹ \$	21,829,448	27,320,105	22,669,304	29,664,344
Wood, Manufactured—					
15	Doors..... \$	2,778,423	2,720,504	1,341,127	715,293
16	Match splints..... \$	300,114	295,181	318,877	423,662
Wood-pulp—					
17	Chemical..... cwt.	723,868	1,224,969	976,020	718,188
	\$	1,812,030	3,481,261	3,202,927	1,797,023
18	Mechanical..... cwt.	225,268	439,702	377,261	730,544
	\$	232,646	777,337	474,007	915,919
	Totals, Wood-pulp ¹ cwt.	909,136	1,665,201	1,353,881	1,448,732
	\$	2,044,676	4,260,024	3,678,448	2,712,942
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured ¹ \$	5,664,394	7,890,312	5,913,564	4,365,800
Paper—					
19	Pulp and fibreboard..... cwt.	193,782	210,867	199,551	226,582
	\$	564,927	608,417	619,165	741,122
20	Paper board, n.o.p..... \$	2,155,544	2,788,531	2,541,618	2,203,669
21	Book paper..... cwt.	13,416	20,987	14,844	14,398
	\$	100,440	154,592	109,786	106,638
22	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	1,888,834	2,959,951	3,441,929	3,535,083
	\$	2,901,190	4,725,500	5,694,747	5,811,462
23	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	12,597	18,838	26,691	35,297
	\$	51,911	80,446	151,220	192,493
	Totals, Paper ¹ \$	6,273,154	8,909,440	9,705,089	9,715,818
24	Books and printed matter..... \$	176,953	207,722	198,455	190,538
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper¹..... \$	33,943,949	44,327,579	38,486,412	43,936,500

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
7,038	21,874	32,666	34,141	168,489	144,545	106,431	115,020	1
76,559	255,548	360,726	422,930	2,141,771	2,953,987	1,948,756	2,308,749	2
3,391	5,306	3,942	4,984	19,112	17,254	14,462	19,558	3
52,786	86,360	69,442	93,453	537,230	552,106	542,819	678,059	4
271,387	417,394	334,716	374,671	272,239	418,549	334,718	374,847	5
751,706	1,289,272	1,064,066	1,121,373	755,792	1,294,145	1,064,082	1,122,346	6
247,655	303,155	247,058	206,587	907,067	1,217,327	738,405	683,107	7
204,500	226,802	199,558	144,752	620,390	912,370	555,499	563,812	8
1,952,642	3,183,888	2,076,091	3,877,084	5,272,745	7,376,728	5,820,368	7,423,467	9
270,290	243,875	160,377	177,717	274,694	245,243	163,458	179,060	10
930,895	1,004,816	519,442	524,040	945,685	1,010,329	531,543	528,657	11
30,651	38,362	23,372	40,092	87,274	113,392	74,018	86,946	12
1,032,704	1,496,596	893,362	1,579,810	2,577,273	3,795,180	2,216,871	2,956,441	13
99,179	107,023	114,218	101,843	788,341	738,846	805,326	924,686	14
1,646,428	2,191,371	1,941,603	1,964,429	14,080,611	15,356,569	14,594,701	18,100,900	15
82,756	74,750	52,652	103,672	127,959	132,345	82,068	149,692	16
2,306,326	2,315,408	1,643,814	3,167,306	4,025,251	4,551,446	2,822,425	4,814,335	17
243,236	250,555	175,418	282,791	500,514	590,290	419,994	607,987	18
5,722,367	6,679,237	4,396,058	6,676,621	11,043,959	14,472,487	9,820,959	14,487,364	19
526,268	537,201	448,921	625,278	1,749,860	1,858,352	1,667,088	2,113,160	20
12,770,043	15,477,155	11,557,321	16,874,881	36,858,096	45,449,194	35,887,481	48,829,466	21
1,098,756	1,475,212	1,273,105	1,076,761	1,115,651	1,542,853	1,587,529	1,392,311	22
8,141,231	11,437,463	10,374,557	8,785,581	8,276,423	12,088,329	13,641,798	11,901,480	23
2,393,982	2,114,578	1,840,686	2,808,339	2,450,468	2,184,335	1,899,634	2,935,349	24
6,027,596	5,998,521	4,989,816	7,865,401	6,164,362	6,188,012	5,157,569	8,224,756	25
168	2,122	1,388	2,473	675,084	1,257,388	1,096,190	1,031,355	26
4,626	5,574	2,683	4,868	10,113	11,119	11,123	7,664	27
168,985	213,739	95,836	172,594	404,745	451,324	481,643	311,576	28
4,598	1,720	1,197	1,809	108,104	107,946	86,003	98,773	29
71,952	44,287	23,987	26,103	1,811,109	2,139,900	1,524,697	1,718,137	30
31,293,930	39,019,969	32,012,326	39,753,713	62,922,067	79,510,385	67,170,704	83,920,773	31
944	258	375	427	2,783,930	2,736,909	1,361,267	745,538	32
Nil	Nil	Nil	6	300,114	295,181	319,177	448,168	33
9,692,206	10,408,306	6,617,655	9,111,667	11,682,775	13,378,446	8,231,172	10,354,289	34
23,114,623	28,577,240	18,563,876	23,160,113	27,578,982	36,772,345	24,226,663	26,393,309	35
2,445,105	2,896,087	2,106,843	2,642,488	2,670,373	3,336,026	2,484,104	3,373,032	36
2,608,405	3,367,803	2,440,240	3,174,258	2,841,051	4,145,552	2,914,247	4,090,177	37
12,822,929	13,962,484	9,077,212	12,131,768	15,089,928	17,414,317	11,080,742	14,110,308	38
26,504,499	32,764,641	21,561,546	26,836,718	31,246,695	41,815,731	27,730,738	31,000,602	39
26,632,521	32,972,334	21,654,042	27,007,977	35,508,250	46,311,743	30,619,800	33,374,645	40
15,488	10,996	4,973	205,602	343,939	379,656	371,320	551,878	41
47,636	34,702	14,566	375,669	1,054,558	1,199,358	1,248,272	1,560,738	42
575,716	622,662	433,076	111,522	2,949,853	3,885,625	3,318,378	2,717,387	43
301	2,438	363	342	63,714	110,215	73,653	81,922	44
3,265	8,240	4,187	3,665	433,965	718,370	491,834	510,481	45
47,973,473	57,980,416	38,765,934	44,127,726	59,861,787	69,104,793	48,493,092	53,174,453	46
83,545,931	105,699,202	85,190,912	97,057,620	103,639,634	126,466,412	104,615,042	115,687,288	47
14,999	17,350	15,961	17,524	333,308	475,473	298,140	306,042	48
24,694	32,069	26,564	32,964	1,094,109	1,848,331	1,277,027	1,252,153	49
84,831,911	107,084,385	86,160,845	98,425,416	110,861,428	136,164,168	112,872,776	124,127,164	50
458,474	465,074	466,028	636,995	914,962	981,392	949,678	1,118,461	51
143,216,836	179,541,762	140,293,241	165,821,101	210,206,707	262,967,688	211,612,958	242,541,043	52

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
V. Iron and Its Products					
1	Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc. ton	2,527	6,117	4,209	11,344
	\$	127,086	310,477	232,278	695,199
2	Pigs, ingots, and billets. ton	91,573	118,675	87,569	92,152
	\$	2,162,287	3,093,602	2,734,014	3,164,683
3	Scrap iron or steel. ton	2,857	15,824	13,884	8,573
	\$	25,988	203,406	169,192	90,281
4	Rolling-mill products. ton	53,208	29,443	34,545	39,787
	\$	1,640,577	1,222,338	1,613,856	1,627,383
5	Tubes and pipes. \$	34,863	54,570	43,458	74,472
6	Wire. \$	432,429	355,358	369,543	401,269
7	Farm implements. \$	977,989	1,207,040	1,129,477	1,684,001
8	Hardware and cutlery. \$	1,243,277	1,375,600	1,232,394	1,506,545
Machinery—					
9	Adding machines. \$	587,940	832,025	461,590	722,308
10	Electric vacuum cleaners. \$	144,153	60,443	33,924	62,280
11	Sewing machines. \$	509	536	510	104
12	Washing machines and wringers. \$	479,694	658,686	704,931	430,305
13	Typewriters and parts. \$	221,194	1,053,165	653,078	1,125,394
	Totals, Machinery ¹ \$	3,185,679	4,613,149	4,324,587	5,227,343
14	Tools. \$	354,688	499,558	351,388	449,411
Vehicles—					
15	Automobiles, freight. No.	4	4	3	20
	\$	2,091	1,923	1,946	13,920
16	Automobiles, passenger. No.	2,685	2,420	1,395	1,031
	\$	2,326,089	1,923,647	1,118,924	818,509
17	Automobiles, parts of. \$	10,626	12,234	27,388	60,214
	Totals, Vehicles ¹ \$	2,339,355	1,940,057	1,148,393	901,078
	Totals, Iron and Its Products¹. \$	12,736,360	14,914,879	13,517,445	15,976,901
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals					
18	Aluminium in bars, blocks, etc. cwt.	415,163	458,254	678,251	779,155
	\$	8,012,135	8,781,947	12,012,734	14,328,385
19	Brass. \$	444,047	568,337	487,900	574,042
Copper—					
20	Copper in ore. cwt.	8,398	11,649	33,781	138,713
	\$	53,849	119,530	255,044	970,991
21	Copper blister. cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
22	Copper in ingots, bars, rods, strips, etc. cwt.	2,524,510	2,635,658	2,552,860	2,882,007
	\$	22,860,550	35,298,259	25,528,976	29,375,643
	Totals, Copper ¹ \$	23,210,674	35,751,651	26,123,837	30,610,878
23	Lead in ore. cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
24	Lead in pigs, etc. cwt.	2,006,877	2,306,658	2,391,619	2,210,933
	\$	6,248,505	10,886,174	6,656,476	5,600,771
Nickel—					
25	Nickel in ore, matte, etc. cwt.	309,818	442,238	553,858	600,281
	\$	5,576,891	7,960,420	9,969,894	10,805,058
26	Nickel, fine. cwt.	190,344	413,206	429,546	112,590
	\$	8,449,739	16,533,895	17,029,686	4,198,455
27	Nickel, oxide. cwt.	2,576	2,692	16,079	33,317
	\$	89,340	91,476	531,093	1,078,878
	Totals, Nickel. \$	14,115,970	24,585,791	27,530,673	16,082,391
Precious Metals—					
28	Jewellers' sweepings and scrap, n.o.p. \$	303,706	465,520	492,763	287,803
29	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group in concentrates. \$	6,725,135	8,111,340	9,023,427	5,867,271
30	Silver in ore. oz.	64,910	35,543	698	Nil
	\$	34,025	13,882	285	-
31	Silver bullion. oz.	1,372,885	2,753,044	715,808	200,397
	\$	629,001	1,245,757	309,904	88,717
	Totals, Precious Metals ¹ \$	12,171,752	9,853,243	9,845,319	6,252,999

¹ Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—continued

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
53,867	36,223	24,420	48,826	57,763	48,603	32,881	64,345	1
1,332,371	1,329,780	742,175	1,463,392	1,531,964	2,036,079	1,305,908	2,476,907	2
69,440	43,880	27,273	57,013	162,382	176,547	119,094	157,169	3
1,637,053	1,505,181	806,580	1,630,194	3,871,872	5,184,204	3,872,049	5,168,220	4
148,677	80,804	26,962	30,388	224,160	143,977	85,122	93,837	5
1,568,752	1,030,912	284,795	295,234	2,289,814	1,954,698	1,008,992	1,020,642	6
1,471	2,472	319	4,691	94,322	65,043	107,499	96,584	7
38,114	60,250	11,050	133,332	3,127,913	2,821,513	4,769,451	3,863,723	8
26,174	131,275	33,477	33,291	765,800	1,118,451	786,627	991,236	9
669	1,893	559	13,236	1,126,113	972,673	1,146,622	1,120,216	10
1,995,868	3,311,354	2,366,645	1,852,651	5,992,303	9,838,808	7,790,124	6,974,684	11
162,343	88,787	226,895	386,946	2,139,005	2,301,863	2,238,868	2,834,327	12
175	525	218	530	703,460	971,491	625,695	879,961	13
2,480	11,320	5,447	1,106	251,800	169,701	107,865	117,497	14
4,149	4,721	3,152	5,509	1,369,643	2,513,775	1,617,106	2,127,044	15
357	673	236	270	704,449	1,287,092	1,332,388	971,787	16
2,273	1,004	12,896	929	602,573	1,632,301	1,300,212	1,680,810	17
144,030	242,101	156,574	217,248	6,735,388	10,837,419	9,782,719	10,873,125	18
24,990	22,783	15,570	21,531	1,157,151	1,485,209	1,325,817	1,399,299	19
16	31	16	11	13,219	22,066	17,382	19,955	20
5,703	7,503	2,998	3,210	4,904,102	7,941,782	6,925,469	8,156,528	21
447	442	239	234	42,351	43,801	40,386	38,548	22
139,261	148,994	87,318	86,280	15,289,140	15,921,282	15,311,201	14,394,483	23
65,209	35,007	31,596	47,609	2,899,946	2,919,931	2,679,265	2,991,697	24
236,063	227,867	153,419	170,998	23,213,388	27,018,650	25,204,971	25,949,813	25
6,078,135	6,954,215	4,148,832	4,954,233	52,303,878	66,027,238	60,139,369	63,102,432	26
26,487	256,453	22,337	39,685	576,102	97,029	1,294,487	1,411,579	27
487,446	3,814,524	343,577	547,337	10,840,627	17,592,909	23,052,552	25,684,476	28
248,423	531,944	234,323	411,902	1,018,932	1,614,953	1,088,826	1,411,555	29
310,831	510,481	585,119	639,468	455,196	738,676	1,098,061	1,215,009	30
2,028,777	5,104,451	4,052,784	4,476,277	2,971,042	7,409,381	7,637,581	8,505,064	31
Nil	108,843	305,273	311,118	Nil	108,843	305,273	311,118	32
-	1,333,073	3,056,241	3,113,742	-	1,333,073	3,056,241	3,113,742	33
217	46	355	47,044	3,590,133	3,473,661	4,170,416	3,903,770	34
2,143	764	3,948	474,032	32,230,637	46,015,709	41,625,628	40,232,379	35
2,231,678	6,777,770	7,237,687	8,512,369	36,501,654	56,155,282	53,314,802	53,227,919	36
27,248	104,375	66,363	82,042	93,955	165,296	71,623	82,042	37
119,513	598,847	322,714	399,811	287,569	862,850	345,394	399,811	38
13	10	415	171	3,213,509	3,531,396	3,098,641	3,614,717	39
76	71	1,469	541	10,113,282	16,978,147	8,637,797	9,450,265	40
122,560	141,426	78,973	151,049	616,238	808,082	886,482	941,020	41
2,206,013	2,545,000	1,421,514	2,718,882	11,087,235	14,544,952	15,956,929	16,940,142	42
796,046	791,255	435,567	983,555	1,066,926	1,368,536	1,053,723	1,358,284	43
19,897,532	19,781,786	10,890,796	25,692,540	31,899,905	42,876,537	35,340,370	39,582,460	44
23,704	17,554	3,496	15,192	53,211	51,082	36,835	48,509	45
479,969	352,978	73,435	332,031	1,607,156	1,491,728	1,199,118	1,410,909	46
22,583,514	22,679,764	12,385,745	28,743,453	44,594,296	58,913,217	52,496,417	57,933,511	47
521,545	872,838	718,441	1,332,996	825,251	1,338,358	1,211,204	1,620,799	48
600	Nil	Nil	32,228	6,841,940	8,374,795	9,320,325	6,136,752	49
2,633,407	5,324,684	5,573,016	6,555,509	3,347,167	5,769,332	5,868,827	6,828,031	50
1,181,562	2,385,930	2,416,746	2,693,316	1,494,237	2,567,412	2,540,860	2,801,206	51
11,264,615	11,239,967	21,713,359	13,862,253	12,783,708	14,620,025	22,682,687	14,202,549	52
5,089,183	5,026,640	9,419,185	5,576,354	5,789,310	6,556,357	9,838,462	5,723,967	53
79,550,315	8,296,424	12,579,922	9,672,624	92,341,897	18,864,682	22,955,341	16,331,173	54

17.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item	United Kingdom			
		1936	1937	1938	1939
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded					
Zinc—					
1	Zinc ore..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$				
2	Zinc spelter..... cwt.	2,269,043	1,780,567	1,987,789	2,433,516
	\$	6,918,919	8,388,962	6,563,273	7,356,015
	Totals, Zinc ¹ \$	6,929,155	8,411,292	6,571,840	7,362,074
3	Electrical apparatus..... \$	929,358	1,024,041	712,649	312,118
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals¹..... \$	73,321,479	101,319,417	91,452,626	83,363,379
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals					
Asbestos—					
4	Asbestos, raw..... ton	6,817	14,093	19,996	22,610
	\$	405,712	919,350	1,271,974	1,392,063
5	Asbestos sand and waste..... ton	4,566	6,357	4,936	7,559
	\$	84,711	119,605	103,453	155,549
	Totals, Asbestos ¹ \$	577,012	1,183,740	1,461,618	1,888,070
6	Clay and products..... \$	16,573	59,176	21,313	6,175
Coal and Its Products—					
7	Coal ² ton	30,867	3,587	Nil	Nil
	\$	169,122	17,935	-	-
8	Coke..... ton	1,134	1,635	1,400	3,030
	\$	37,300	53,445	41,657	86,144
9	Tar, pitch and oils..... \$	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Totals, Coal and Its Products ¹ \$	206,422	71,380	41,657	86,144
10	Petroleum and products..... \$	54,574	77,880	49,222	23,062
11	Abrasives, artificial, crude..... cwt.	154,614	220,599	158,375	155,842
	\$	1,006,486	1,198,834	942,170	915,300
12	Gypsum..... ton	104,925	103,602	134,375	62,665
	\$	110,282	106,443	139,546	64,539
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals¹..... \$	2,690,935	3,276,123	3,090,439	3,430,123
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products					
13	Acids..... \$	1,023,294	1,000,101	868,432	1,290,539
14	Cobalt oxide and salts..... \$	547,559	595,217	509,758	778,604
15	Drugs, medicinal..... \$	647,388	720,075	797,839	1,024,937
Fertilizers—					
16	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
17	Phosphate..... cwt.	3	3	3	3
	\$	-	-	-	-
	Totals, Fertilizers ¹ \$	90	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Paints and varnishes..... \$	432,372	423,855	385,857	553,066
19	Soap..... \$	781,699	989,074	1,271,967	511,344
20	Sodium compounds..... \$	93,022	32,736	25,256	14,348
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products¹ \$	3,858,025	5,248,845	5,031,528	5,730,789
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities					
21	Containers (outside coverings)..... \$	16,274	20,216	57,282	92,646
22	Electric energy..... M kwh.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	\$	-	-	-	-
23	Films..... \$	1,777,988	1,624,151	1,797,615	1,830,988
24	Pens, pencils and parts..... \$	598,519	620,832	562,504	499,226
25	Settlers' effects..... \$	520,932	482,254	349,324	200,138
26	Ships and vessels..... \$	3,059	1,339	90,363	1,615
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities¹..... \$	3,368,442	3,663,000	4,228,304	4,415,081
	Totals, Exports, Canadian Produce..... \$	395,351,950	402,062,094	339,688,685	328,090,242

¹ Totals include other items not specified reported separately prior to 1939.² Excludes bunker coal from Apr. 1, 1937.³ Not

Kingdom, United States, and All Countries, Calendar Years 1936-39—concluded

United States				All Countries				No.
1936	1937	1938	1939	1936	1937	1938	1939	
2	1,705	Nil	Nil	391,320	656,958	458,410	412,606	1
7	3,873	-	-	727,253	2,618,641	1,154,812	526,905	2
46,029	144,967	47,835	128,744	2,804,229	2,683,780	2,644,241	3,119,891	3
144,729	813,510	161,147	420,056	8,523,906	12,739,242	8,626,961	9,343,586	4
146,397	831,739	175,488	447,502	9,315,034	15,491,186	9,816,008	9,922,232	5
23,289	39,048	28,564	56,194	3,455,812	4,309,975	4,114,160	3,229,469	6
106,245,792	44,730,059	33,921,261	49,538,273	211,817,242	191,876,383	179,664,366	182,890,103	7
77,691	98,196	54,323	77,460	136,547	196,511	165,744	186,238	8
4,052,187	5,347,488	3,125,401	4,994,227	7,391,517	10,972,852	10,872,435	12,463,177	9
146,081	176,708	112,544	147,599	157,678	194,530	123,143	159,780	10
2,350,527	2,913,183	2,003,429	2,651,896	2,567,343	3,242,457	2,237,751	2,902,111	11
6,403,649	8,262,550	5,129,552	7,646,926	10,133,898	14,545,370	13,316,558	15,844,703	12
110,918	69,998	58,411	55,573	526,856	596,970	546,005	542,788	13
193,646	228,725	221,512	263,963	411,574	355,268	353,181	376,203	14
714,695	840,545	881,631	1,097,033	1,792,554	1,441,879	1,540,990	1,666,934	15
27,900	48,664	40,073	52,350	22,763	53,926	41,907	55,510	16
256,593	358,351	395,792	419,034	361,612	472,486	445,940	506,501	17
649,387	895,136	633,423	453,140	717,457	926,683	747,682	467,613	18
1,620,705	2,085,032	1,910,846	1,969,207	2,871,683	2,841,048	2,734,812	2,641,048	19
630,406	513,316	81,358	34,591	1,440,961	1,295,457	877,553	848,558	20
1,520,085	2,006,050	1,009,613	1,258,221	1,703,721	2,258,435	1,202,216	1,439,126	21
4,033,761	5,238,546	2,734,022	3,391,803	5,132,041	6,544,454	3,773,570	4,380,148	22
545,452	735,125	675,734	1,191,613	650,377	841,191	810,109	1,260,455	23
645,728	851,518	793,196	1,319,985	756,010	960,711	932,742	1,391,468	24
15,033,377	19,393,344	11,931,421	16,161,233	23,974,191	30,896,016	25,013,087	29,332,099	25
1,573,759	1,772,497	363,867	83,374	2,684,667	2,902,209	1,353,770	1,652,024	26
Nil	134,897	Nil	Nil	556,791	754,965	523,218	814,807	27
23,114	51,543	56,300	60,791	1,278,440	1,443,231	1,566,422	1,921,698	28
417,321	341,790	420,886	775,645	1,716,699	1,129,715	1,543,829	2,185,203	29
425,082	381,553	486,448	904,489	1,805,818	1,212,258	1,697,204	2,508,364	30
-	-	-	728,137	-	-	-	1,057,465	31
-	-	-	1,025,558	-	-	-	1,684,040	32
3,932,038	5,046,461	5,335,904	6,309,285	5,644,005	6,600,164	7,066,186	9,179,148	33
60,963	47,120	38,164	353,681	862,335	1,021,948	909,875	1,559,661	34
442	871	739	744	948,819	1,256,815	1,419,051	643,857	35
1,562,261	2,166,741	1,604,512	2,161,277	3,964,696	4,674,097	4,000,307	4,802,777	36
7,763,681	9,724,310	7,844,059	9,683,576	17,749,628	21,666,897	19,495,986	24,263,342	37
882,862	1,217,713	1,445,765	112,014	1,671,853	2,065,771	2,348,770	1,050,294	38
1,562,191	1,753,411	1,885,288	1,918,602	1,562,242	1,753,456	1,885,316	1,918,630	39
3,592,552	3,976,052	4,180,757	4,316,804	3,596,072	3,979,248	4,182,717	4,318,854	40
1,535,001	1,425,648	1,142,312	1,113,226	3,888,996	3,555,240	3,527,330	3,416,610	41
1,260	1,322	3,011	2,171	747,578	855,215	772,876	791,308	42
2,274,124	2,529,464	1,922,829	1,946,400	3,063,911	3,349,257	2,519,537	2,381,967	43
19,713	135,562	40,182	120,728	62,705	626,037	277,161	486,180	44
8,899,901	9,888,370	9,258,978	8,338,584	15,250,935	17,416,689	19,571,271	16,447,654	45
333,916,349	360,012,143	270,461,189	380,392,047	937,824,933	997,366,918	837,583,917	924,926,104	46

Subsection 3.—Comparison of the Volume of Imports and Exports

The statistics of the external trade of Canada are analysed in this Subsection to reveal changes in the physical volume of external trade as well as in the dollar value of that trade. Value figures alone may be somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, trade figures for years past are examined, they seem to show stagnation in 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 is due partly 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 no true measure of the volume of 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. Table 18 serves this purpose with regard to Canadian external trade.

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1936—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 this 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 which customs items at present correspond to those of a year as long past as 1914. For these reasons comparisons with the pre-war fiscal year ended 1914 were discontinued after 1929. This comparison for 1929 and certain previous years appears at pp. 581-583 of the 1930 Year Book. For similar reasons the retention of 1926 as the base year was tending to lessen the reliability of recent calculations, and, consequently, 1936 has been taken as a new base year. Comparisons with 1936 are carried back to 1932 at pp. 583-585 of the 1938 Year Book.

In Table 18 the imports and exports for 1937, 1938 and 1939, 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 1936. In other words, the figures on the basis of 1936 average values enable a comparison to be made of the imports or exports for the given years on the basis of variations 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 1936, 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 1936. 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 1936.

The declared value of imports in 1939 showed an increase of 10.9 p.c. over 1938. This was more than accounted for by the larger quantity of goods imported, since the average of prices declined slightly. If the price level of 1936 had prevailed in both 1938 and 1939, imports in those years would have amounted to \$692,871,000 and \$769,114,000, respectively, representing a gain for 1939 of 11.0 p.c., which is not substantially different from the gain actually shown.

It will be noted that all the main groups of imports showed increases in declared value and in quantity in 1939 over 1938. Five of the nine main groups registered declines in unit values or prices, but the variations were not great for any group.

Exports also increased in 1939 both in value and in volume. On the basis of the price level prevailing in 1936, exports would have been valued at \$941,384,000 in 1939 as compared with \$810,954,000 in 1938, indicating an increase in quantity and a decrease in unit value of exports in 1939. The greatest drop in unit value was shown by agricultural and vegetable products, the index number of value falling from 89.0 to 78.6. The only group to show an increase in unit value was non-metallic minerals which was up nearly 2 p.c. On the other hand, substantial increases in quantity exported were registered by every group except miscellaneous products.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports remained practically unchanged, falling by only two-tenths of a point, while the index of unit values of exports in 1939 was 98.2 as compared with 103.2 in the preceding year. As the average unit values or prices of exports declined more than the unit values of imports, Canada's barter terms in world trade were less favourable in 1939. Expressed differently, it may be said that, assuming that it took 100 units of exports to pay for 100 units of imports in 1938, the same 100 units of exports could command only 95.4 units of imports in 1939.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1937-39

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1937	1938	1939 ¹	1937	1938	1939 ¹
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Values as Declared						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	148,147	125,121	127,835	244,583	190,897	217,345
Animals and Animal Products.....	31,528	25,227	32,758	144,532	118,136	134,577
Fibres and Textiles.....	115,273	87,443	100,866	14,401	13,055	14,428
Wood and Paper.....	33,999	32,143	33,703	262,968	211,613	242,541
Iron and Its Products.....	211,003	162,554	183,160	66,027	60,139	63,102
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	47,017	38,396	42,108	194,876	179,664	182,890
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	136,473	121,721	132,824	30,896	25,013	29,332
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	37,414	35,206	43,706	21,667	19,496	24,263
Miscellaneous.....	48,042	49,640	54,096	17,417	19,571	16,448
Totals, Declared Values.....	868,896	677,451	751,056	997,367	837,584	924,926
On the Basis of 1936 Average Values						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	135,095	132,493	137,782	198,863	214,543	276,085
Animals and Animal Products.....	28,265	27,039	35,646	134,509	114,753	135,499
Fibres and Textiles.....	106,327	92,886	106,701	13,518	15,142	17,151
Wood and Paper.....	32,593	30,044	32,742	234,019	178,135	204,772
Iron and Its Products.....	201,972	150,334	168,325	69,342	54,205	57,142
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	46,000	54,803	57,178	162,114	173,901	183,474
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	130,617	118,895	132,942	31,146	22,676	26,123
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	37,891	35,763	42,427	21,117	18,360	24,377
Miscellaneous.....	45,553	50,614	55,371	15,900	19,239	16,761
Totals at 1936 Average Values.....	764,343	692,871	769,114	880,528	810,954	941,384

¹ Subject to revision.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups,
1937-39—concluded

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1937	1938	1939 ¹	1937	1938	1939 ¹
Index Numbers of Declared Values (1936=100)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	117.3	99.1	101.3	70.5	55.0	62.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	121.9	97.6	126.7	115.9	94.7	107.9
Fibres and Textiles.....	116.5	88.4	102.0	117.8	106.8	118.0
Wood and Paper.....	125.5	118.6	124.4	125.1	100.7	115.4
Iron and Its Products.....	155.9	120.1	135.3	126.2	115.0	120.6
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	134.2	109.6	120.2	145.0	133.6	136.0
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	118.2	105.4	115.0	128.9	104.3	122.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	117.0	110.1	136.7	122.1	109.8	136.7
Miscellaneous.....	122.5	126.6	137.9	114.2	128.3	107.9
Total Indexes of Declared Values.....	127.3	106.7	118.2	106.3	89.3	98.6
Index Numbers of Average Values (1936=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	109.6	94.5	92.9	123.0	89.0	78.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	111.4	93.3	91.9	107.4	102.9	99.3
Fibres and Textiles.....	108.4	94.1	94.5	106.5	86.3	84.1
Wood and Paper.....	104.3	106.9	103.0	112.4	118.9	118.5
Iron and Its Products.....	104.5	108.1	108.8	95.2	111.0	110.4
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	102.2	70.1	73.7	120.2	103.2	99.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	104.5	102.4	99.9	99.2	110.3	112.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	98.7	98.4	103.0	102.6	106.2	99.6
Miscellaneous.....	105.4	98.1	97.7	109.5	101.7	98.2
Total Indexes of Average Values.....	105.8	97.8	97.6	113.2	103.2	98.2
Index Numbers of Physical Volume (1936=100)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	107.0	104.9	109.1	57.3	61.8	79.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	109.4	104.6	137.9	107.9	92.0	108.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	107.5	93.9	107.9	110.6	123.8	140.3
Wood and Paper.....	120.3	110.9	120.8	111.3	84.7	97.4
Iron and Its Products.....	149.2	111.1	124.4	132.6	103.6	109.2
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	131.3	156.4	163.2	120.6	129.4	136.5
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	113.1	102.9	115.1	129.9	94.6	109.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	118.5	111.9	132.7	119.0	103.4	137.3
Miscellaneous.....	116.2	129.1	141.2	104.3	126.2	109.9
Total Indexes of Physical Volume.....	120.3	109.1	121.1	93.9	86.5	100.4

¹ Subject to revision.

Subsection 4.—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, imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the beginning of the twentieth century this position has been almost reversed; a large percentage of imports into Canada now consists of raw material and semi-manufactured products to be used in Canadian manufacturing industries, while exports consist, to a great degree, of products that have undergone some process of manufacture. With the growth of population and the establishment of industries using mass-production methods, it has become profitable to import raw materials such as rubber, cotton and sugar for processing in Canadian factories; such industries can easily produce more finished products than the domestic market can absorb and, therefore, an export trade in these finished goods has become established.

In trade with countries possessing highly developed manufacturing industries, Canada's imports consist of manufactured products and her exports to those countries are made up largely of raw materials and semi-manufactured products. On the other hand, in trade with countries of South America and Africa, whose industrial development is not so advanced, the reverse is true, imports being predominantly raw materials, while by far the larger part of exports are fully manufactured goods.

Analyses of Canada's trade, from the angle of degree of manufacture of imports and exports with leading countries, are of value to the student of economic relationships, because they present, in summary, a picture with significant meaning in the complementary relationship existing in manufacturing and commerce between continents and countries.

The data of Table 19 have been specially tabulated to show at a glance this information for all countries of any importance that trade with Canada. Table 20, on the other hand, gives historical statistics that clearly indicate the fluctuations in imports for home consumption of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacture, irrespective of their source. In a broad way, the data reflect the development of Canadian manufactures, although there are cases such as those of raw tobacco and hides and skins where the rapid falling-off of imports does not reflect a lower production of the corresponding manufactured product but rather the substitution of domestically produced raw material for imports.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1939

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the values are too small to be expressed.

Continent and Country	Imports						Exports (Domestic) (Excluding Gold)					
	Raw Materials		Partly Manufactured		Fully Manufactured		Raw Materials		Partly Manufactured		Fully Manufactured	
	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total
EUROPE	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
Belgium.....	298	4.4	864	12.8	5,609	82.8	5,899	81.2	536	7.4	826	11.4
Czechoslovakia...	13	6.8	2	1.0	176	92.2	1	0.6	168	92.8	12	6.6
Denmark.....	38	19.3	16	8.1	143	72.6	871	55.1	573	36.2	137	8.7
France.....	391	6.5	325	5.4	5,312	88.1	2,887	41.4	3,245	46.5	841	12.1
Germany.....	2,492	27.9	101	1.1	6,354	71.0	5,509	70.0	1,814	23.1	546	6.9
Ireland (Eire)....	115	86.5	-	-	18	13.5	1,952	54.3	916	25.5	728	20.2
Italy.....	294	12.5	233	9.9	1,827	77.6	599	26.8	1,611	72.3	21	0.9
Netherlands.....	874	23.0	159	4.2	2,763	72.8	4,832	65.7	769	10.4	1,756	23.9
Norway.....	28	4.1	13	1.9	639	94.0	8,775	80.5	252	2.3	1,877	17.2
Spain.....	35	5.3	236	35.6	391	59.1	1	0.5	12	5.7	198	93.8
Sweden.....	158	6.9	5	0.2	2,126	92.9	471	11.0	2,441	57.0	1,372	32.0
Switzerland.....	6	0.2	30	0.9	3,424	98.9	1,360	73.5	105	5.7	385	20.8
United Kingdom..	9,545	8.4	10,101	8.8	94,361	82.8	88,231	26.9	107,525	32.8	132,343	40.3
TOTALS, EUROPE¹	14,637	9.7	12,468	8.2	124,015	82.1	122,281	31.7	121,130	31.4	142,559	36.9
NORTH AMERICA												
Bermuda.....	20	30.8	1	1.5	44	67.7	384	28.0	45	3.3	940	68.7
Br. West Indies—												
Barbados.....	-	-	2,341	60.4	1,533	39.6	102	6.4	275	17.1	1,228	76.5
Jamaica.....	1,993	45.8	2,263	51.9	101	2.3	119	2.8	224	5.2	3,970	92.0
Trinidad—												
Tobago.....	287	10.8	1,699	63.7	682	25.5	247	5.8	260	6.2	3,704	88.0
Other B.W.I....	608	38.4	773	48.9	200	12.7	113	7.0	100	6.2	1,395	86.8
Cuba.....	231	26.0	450	50.6	208	23.4	459	30.7	157	10.5	881	58.8
Mexico.....	443	92.5	-	-	36	7.5	128	4.3	280	9.3	2,596	86.4
Newfoundland....	1,515	77.5	8	0.4	432	22.1	1,928	22.7	150	1.7	6,428	75.6
United States....	141,397	28.5	25,381	5.1	330,121	66.4	137,141	36.1	92,608	24.3	150,643	39.6
TOTALS, NORTH AMERICA¹	147,434	28.7	32,956	6.4	333,655	64.9	140,826	34.5	94,237	23.0	174,068	42.5

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

19.—Imports and Exports, by Continents and Leading Countries, According to Degree of Manufacture, 1939—concluded

Continent and Country	Imports						Exports (Domestic) (Excluding Gold)					
	Raw Materials		Partly Manufactured		Fully Manufactured		Raw Materials		Partly Manufactured		Fully Manufactured	
	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina.....	3,308	75.0	2	0.1	1,097	24.9	770	18.7	41	1.0	3,306	80.3
Brazil.....	900	81.0	-	-	211	19.0	123	2.8	1,224	27.8	3,060	69.4
British Guiana....	2,295	33.3	4,430	64.3	166	2.4	146	9.2	95	6.0	1,346	84.8
Colombia.....	5,424	98.8	-	-	13	0.2	332	18.6	17	1.0	1,432	80.4
Peru.....	140	23.3	10	1.7	451	75.0	7	0.6	400	32.1	838	67.3
Venezuela.....	1,924	99.0	-	-	19	1.0	91	5.3	6	0.4	1,605	94.3
TOTALS, SOUTH AMERICA¹.....	14,101	67.0	4,656	22.1	2,290	10.9	1,627	10.1	1,881	11.6	12,656	78.3
ASIA												
British India.....	667	6.8	129	1.3	9,011	91.9	204	3.9	468	9.1	4,494	87.0
Burma.....	315	57.2	-	-	236	42.8	1	0.4	20	8.7	209	90.9
Br. Str. Settlements.....	9,383	71.4	2,981	22.7	781	5.9	63	2.2	24	0.9	2,696	96.9
Ceylon.....	960	27.0	425	11.9	2,177	61.1	4	0.9	2	0.5	432	98.6
China.....	789	28.4	649	23.4	1,338	48.2	316	12.0	1,121	42.5	1,199	45.5
Netherlands East Indies.....	328	42.2	318	41.0	130	16.8	12	1.0	39	3.0	1,015	96.0
Hong Kong.....	344	44.0	-	-	438	56.0	86	5.9	155	10.6	1,222	83.5
Japan.....	534	11.0	146	3.0	4,184	86.0	5,483	19.5	22,221	78.9	464	1.6
Philippine Is.....	130	28.8	294	65.2	27	6.0	5	0.3	13	0.7	1,801	99.0
TOTALS, ASIA¹.....	13,841	36.4	4,948	13.0	19,275	50.6	6,195	13.8	24,268	54.2	14,316	32.0
OCEANIA												
Australia.....	1,316	11.7	5,628	49.9	4,325	38.4	2,160	6.8	2,729	8.5	27,140	84.7
Fiji.....	3	0.1	2,773	99.9	1	0.0	10	2.2	153	33.6	292	64.2
Hawaii.....	32	11.1	24	8.3	232	80.6	39	2.4	54	3.4	1,515	94.2
New Zealand.....	3,160	74.1	1,036	24.3	70	1.6	217	1.8	251	2.1	11,486	96.1
TOTALS, OCEANIA¹.....	4,518	24.3	9,461	50.8	4,629	24.9	2,426	5.3	3,270	7.1	40,454	87.6
AFRICA												
British E. Africa..	1,860	70.8	733	27.9	33	1.3	1	0.1	6	0.8	786	99.1
British S. Africa..	3,083	77.3	675	16.9	233	5.8	205	1.1	1,630	9.1	16,130	89.8
British W. Africa..	258	83.0	52	16.7	1	0.3	48	10.5	16	3.5	392	86.0
Egypt.....	1,008	97.9	12	1.2	10	0.9	63	17.1	10	2.7	296	80.2
S. Rhodesia.....	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	11	1.0	40	3.4	1,086	95.6
TOTALS, AFRICA¹.....	6,296	77.0	1,512	18.5	364	4.5	397	1.7	2,263	10.0	20,072	88.3
Grand Totals.....	200,827	26.7	66,001	8.8	484,228	64.5	273,752	29.6	247,049	26.7	404,125	43.7
BRITISH EMPIRE												
United Kingdom..	9,545	8.4	10,101	8.8	94,361	82.8	88,231	26.9	107,525	32.8	132,343	40.3
Other.....	28,294	37.8	25,972	34.7	20,627	27.5	8,059	7.9	7,593	7.4	87,056	84.7
TOTALS, BRITISH EMPIRE.....	37,839	20.0	36,073	19.1	114,988	60.9	96,290	22.3	115,118	26.7	219,399	51.0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES												
United States....	141,397	28.5	25,381	5.1	330,121	66.4	137,141	36.1	92,608	24.3	150,643	39.6
Other.....	21,591	33.1	4,546	6.9	39,119	60.0	40,321	35.4	39,323	34.6	34,083	30.0
TOTALS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	162,988	29.0	29,927	5.3	369,240	65.7	177,462	35.9	131,931	26.7	184,726	37.4

¹ Totals include other countries not specified.

20.—Imports of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, 1926-39

NOTE.—For figures for the fiscal years 1902-10, see the Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463, and for the fiscal years 1911-39, the 1940 edition, p. 533. Calendar-year figures are available only for 1926 and subsequent years.

Year	Sugar for Refining	Vegetable Oil for Soap	Cotton-seed Oil, Crude	Rubber, Raw (including Balata)	Tobacco, Raw	Hides and Skins	Cotton, Raw (including Linbers)	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed	Silk, etc., Raw
	ton	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1926.....	564,956	3,474,017	291,867	453,726	16,100,333	534,033	1,450,014	136,742	630,993
1927.....	476,933	3,410,624	530,972	592,506	13,678,745	654,967	1,513,532	87,795	880,313
1928.....	454,691	3,665,254	428,031	692,414	17,943,070	536,128	1,455,153	51,678	1,149,540
1929.....	454,689	4,924,598	370,043	795,175	17,717,610	449,628	1,487,414	42,559	1,572,485
1930.....	447,300	3,852,344	249,601	645,167	17,435,153	412,940	1,053,153	29,099	1,822,870
1931.....	465,410	4,387,341	161,533	566,111	14,323,108	271,491	1,033,237	21,581	2,260,243
1932.....	432,283	3,337,048	539,017	468,720	7,680,134	296,823	1,049,067	19,797	2,866,080
1933.....	392,262	4,885,192	290,898	433,001	9,510,955	314,179	1,262,692	12,913	2,415,975
1934.....	427,538	4,603,534	169,337	637,363	6,544,106	299,377	1,434,743	23,473	2,647,050
1935.....	448,231	4,435,793	202,766	602,236	8,229,994	401,995	1,266,007	17,435	3,274,721
1936.....	518,028	7,967,052	190,792	634,529	3,289,994	360,574	1,554,454	44,002	2,145,790
1937.....	461,064	11,533,292	190,167	810,348	2,569,177	404,673	1,663,339	14,258	2,445,871
1938.....	478,772	10,492,071	140,419	575,957	4,458,578	252,039	1,449,431	17,125	2,507,683
1939.....	517,181	10,644,601	103,715	728,504	4,414,985	490,708	1,705,877	10,445	2,304,618
	Wool, Raw ¹	Noils and Worsted Tops	Artificial Silk Roving, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico	Rags, Waste Paper, and Other Waste	Iron Ore	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Petroleum, Crude for Refining
	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton	cwt.	cwt.	'000 gal.
1926.....	153,626	74,985	1,801,825	431,165	1,369,957	1,465,715	1,515,404	51,079	570,444
1927.....	143,538	83,967	1,978,376	606,937	1,402,289	1,487,366	2,556,836	48,338	684,713
1928.....	142,712	81,823	2,043,850	634,766	1,304,091	2,222,897	3,344,419	53,587	854,411
1929.....	120,861	71,406	2,221,609	602,046	1,575,321	2,447,897	2,901,893	57,145	1,065,909
1930.....	94,590	68,272	2,373,731	461,899	1,356,564	1,485,429	2,185,006	52,737	1,021,035
1931.....	108,486	88,272	1,780,939	438,774	1,342,878	1,808,420	1,963,271	41,258	1,020,762
1932.....	87,171	88,335	1,058,333	746,029	909,954	67,567	1,035,373	31,434	910,207
1933.....	137,611	110,028	1,757,017	698,593	815,928	205,793	1,098,721	28,341	960,090
1934.....	149,322	97,022	1,210,600	432,830	1,125,927	977,341	1,643,467	39,999	1,074,291
1935.....	148,722	127,744	1,214,656	524,572	1,125,868	1,509,933	2,551,217	46,770	1,156,818
1936.....	227,816	130,665	1,167,936	627,855	1,120,323	1,317,033	3,439,358	48,468	1,251,504
1937.....	244,267	119,677	2,022,144	449,401	1,334,137	2,124,972	6,219,124	58,798	1,361,348
1938.....	156,244	105,245	2,561,155	444,613	835,206	1,302,430	7,494,629	52,752	1,228,091
1939.....	190,777	123,051	3,697,166	556,842	1,330,024	1,764,844	10,210,575	58,257	1,297,660

¹ Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc.

Subsection 5.—Origin and Purpose Groupings of Imports and Exports

In the origin classification of imports and exports appearing in Table 21 the commodities comprising such trade are grouped according to the origin of the raw material of which the commodities are composed. A further classification according to degree of manufacture is carried out simultaneously.

The purpose classification given in Table 22, divides the commodities that enter into external trade according to the purpose for which the commodities are suitable. It is to be noted that this classification is for the fiscal year ended 1939, the compilation on the calendar-year basis not having been completed at the time of going to press; some changes have also been made in the groupings as compared with the corresponding classification of Table 16, p. 572, of the 1940 Year Book.

Since the Bureau of Statistics analyses manufacturing production and wholesale prices in Canada according to origin and purpose, the statistics given here for external trade provide a basis for a study of production, prices and trade according to origin or purpose. These tables also provide for continuity of the statistics that were given in Tables 15 and 16 of the External Trade chapter of former Year Books.

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, Calendar Year 1939

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin						
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	272,939	14,826,905	21,540,494	62,394,636	62,908,037	150,002,084
Partly manufactured.....	13	642,304	807,611	168,626	1,471,219	2,089,658
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	7,462,597	4,290,018	13,556,695	26,631,866	14,730,924	52,221,686
Totals, Field Crops.....	7,735,549	19,759,227	35,904,800	89,195,128	79,110,180	204,313,428
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	1,365,206	7,093,674	15,828,106	3,076,515	21,172,201	26,173,516
Partly manufactured.....	6,704,319	2,163,296	11,976,027	5,077,780	1,574,713	7,303,212
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	16,322,698	3,235,982	22,951,009	49,900,339	1,750,480	55,557,638
Totals, Animal Husbandry.....	24,392,223	12,492,952	50,755,142	58,054,634	24,497,394	80,034,366
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	1,638,145	21,920,579	37,368,600	65,471,151	84,080,238	176,175,600
Partly manufactured.....	6,704,332	2,805,600	12,783,638	5,246,406	3,045,932	9,392,870
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	23,785,295	7,526,000	36,507,704	76,532,205	16,481,404	107,779,324
TOTALS, CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS.....	32,127,772	32,252,179	86,659,942	147,249,762	103,607,574	293,347,794
FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS—¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	637,250	31,494,863	53,528,761	Nil	43,292	44,179
Partly manufactured.....	1,361,170	2,779,591	28,066,982	1,806	224,694	248,257
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	19,903,202	18,492,297	64,482,812	6,899,923	829,255	20,845,570
Totals, Field Crops.....	21,901,622	52,766,751	146,078,555	6,901,729	1,097,241	21,138,006
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	488,351	6,954,172	7,512,615	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured.....	6,359	29,732	38,846	"	"	"
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	499,597	1,087,621	2,521,423	428,255	2,104	3,243,601
Totals, Animal Husbandry.....	994,307	8,071,525	10,072,884	428,255	2,104	3,243,601
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	1,125,601	38,449,035	61,041,376	Nil	43,292	44,179
Partly manufactured.....	1,367,529	2,809,323	28,105,828	1,806	224,694	248,257
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	20,402,799	19,579,918	67,004,235	7,328,178	831,359	24,089,171
TOTALS, FOREIGN FARM PRODUCTS.....	22,895,929	60,838,276	156,151,439	7,329,984	1,099,345	24,381,607
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	910,189	46,321,768	75,069,255	62,394,636	62,951,329	150,046,263
Partly manufactured.....	1,361,183	3,421,895	28,874,593	170,432	1,695,913	2,337,915
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	27,365,799	22,782,315	78,039,507	33,531,789	15,560,179	73,067,256
Totals, All Field Crops.....	29,637,171	72,525,978	181,983,355	96,096,857	80,207,421	225,451,434

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.

21.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, Calendar Year 1939—concluded

Origin	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin—concluded						
ALL FARM PRODUCTS—concluded						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	1,853,557	14,047,846	23,340,721	3,076,515	21,172,201	26,173,516
Partly manufactured.....	6,710,678	2,193,028	12,014,873	5,077,780	1,574,713	7,303,212
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	16,822,295	4,323,603	25,472,432	50,328,594	1,752,584	58,801,239
Totals, All Animal Husbandry.....	25,386,530	20,564,477	60,828,026	58,482,889	24,499,498	92,277,967
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	2,763,746	60,369,614	98,409,976	65,471,151	84,123,530	176,219,779
Partly manufactured...	8,071,861	5,614,923	40,889,466	5,248,212	3,276,626	9,641,127
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	44,188,094	27,105,918	103,511,939	83,860,383	17,312,763	131,868,495
Totals, Farm Origin.....	55,023,701	93,090,455	242,811,381	154,579,746	104,706,919	317,729,401
Wild Life Origin						
Raw materials.....	226,369	2,840,625	3,264,783	6,969,838	6,677,467	14,242,483
Partly manufactured.....	61,979	232,729	834,619	79,047	64,118	241,482
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	69,428	90,843	221,028	6,600	127,081	197,316
Totals, Wild Life Origin...	357,776	3,164,197	4,320,430	7,055,485	6,868,666	14,681,281
Marine Origin						
Raw materials.....	11,632	544,856	1,033,778	1,654,619	10,811,885	12,650,761
Partly manufactured.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	178,783	843,309	2,333,764	7,056,510	2,850,147	16,981,669
Totals, Marine Origin.....	190,415	1,388,165	3,367,542	8,711,129	13,662,032	29,632,430
Forest Origin						
Raw materials.....	14,754	839,641	932,108	667,292	13,549,675	19,905,674
Partly manufactured.....	18,251	5,912,821	6,030,495	31,762,912	44,215,725	86,022,638
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,045,742	23,975,513	29,425,287	11,561,053	108,062,185	136,721,680
Totals, Forest Origin.....	3,078,747	30,727,975	36,387,890	43,991,257	165,827,585	242,649,992
Mineral Origin						
Raw materials.....	6,512,848	76,707,228	97,062,263	13,467,960	21,979,984	50,734,615
Partly manufactured.....	1,772,556	11,442,332	15,457,036	70,364,433	44,420,412	150,413,482
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	32,120,316	222,529,606	270,285,980	20,364,464	8,958,044	86,156,639
Totals, Mineral Origin.....	40,405,720	310,679,166	382,805,279	104,196,857	75,358,440	287,304,736
Mixed Origin						
Raw materials.....	9,041	91,465	108,507	Nil	Nil	Nil
Partly manufactured.....	156,712	1,862,993	2,385,701	70,839	637,378	730,743
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	14,785,297	55,894,049	78,868,804	9,493,929	13,331,027	32,197,521
Totals, Mixed Origin.....	14,951,050	57,848,507	81,363,012	9,564,768	13,968,405	32,928,264
Recapitulation						
Raw materials.....	9,538,390	141,393,429	200,811,415	88,230,860	137,142,541	273,753,312
Partly manufactured.....	10,081,359	25,065,798	65,597,317	107,525,443	92,608,259	247,049,472
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	94,387,660	330,439,238	484,646,802	132,342,939	150,641,247	404,123,320
Grand Totals.....	114,007,409	496,898,465	751,055,534	328,099,242	380,392,047	924,926,104

22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups According to Purpose, Year Ended Mar. 31, 1939

NOTE.—Certain changes have been made in the classification as compared with Table 16, p. 572 of the 1940 Year Book. Figures for the fiscal years 1936-38, comparable to those given here for 1939, may be found at pp. 100-105 of Vol. I of the "Annual Report on the Trade of Canada", 1939, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. However, the value of gold-bearing quartz, ore, etc., exported, amounting to \$51,607 to the United Kingdom, \$7,731,920 to the United States, and \$8,111,940 to all countries, is not eliminated from the item "Other manufactures", of the Manufacturers Materials group, and from consequent totals in the tables of the report referred to above, but has been eliminated here. Also an adjustment has been made in "Unclassified, Totals" as explained in the footnote below. This classification has not yet been compiled on a calendar-year basis.

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Producers Materials						
FARM MATERIALS						
Fodders.....	24,332	3,723,128	4,981,842	10,652,792	2,291,867	15,468,300
Fertilizers.....	23,026	2,188,858	4,000,240	243,472	5,948,152	8,196,202
Seeds.....	116,047	330,887	1,377,567	506,752	1,748,944	3,266,860
Other.....	778,855	708,095	2,226,618	338,136	700,582	1,043,127
TOTALS, FARM.....	942,260	6,950,968	12,586,267	11,741,152	10,689,545	27,974,489
MANUFACTURERS MATERIALS						
Foodstuffs and beverages...	363,848	8,520,281	10,767,547	47,125,432	12,344,226	85,451,634
Tobacco, smokers supplies...	59,773	1,420,514	1,853,969	4,515,641	401	4,770,303
Textiles, clothing, cordage...	30,133,646	25,064,446	69,181,789	898,078	173,046	3,154,058
Fur and leather goods.....	2,314,555	5,492,063	11,087,056	12,429,413	8,424,932	22,661,313
Sawmills.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	558,885	23,430	1,439,243
Rubber industries.....	139,807	2,048,935	10,089,671	Nil	79,962	82,980
Other manufactures.....	18,463,881	89,257,232	132,503,816	106,521,094	174,078,568	364,481,075
TOTALS, MANUFACTURERS	51,475,510	131,803,461	235,483,848	172,048,543	195,124,565	482,040,606
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.....						
	3,140,985	10,474,676	15,171,523	23,165,482	19,651,083	53,166,052
Totals, Producers Materials.....	55,558,755	149,229,105	263,241,638	206,955,177	225,465,193	563,181,147
Producers Equipment						
Farm.....	941,396	17,938,681	20,006,284	933,526	4,332,062	9,291,502
Commerce and industry....	8,121,280	49,675,335	60,401,763	6,889,250	3,913,330	21,077,859
Totals, Producers Equipment.....	9,062,676	67,614,016	80,408,047	7,822,776	8,245,392	30,369,361
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants						
Fuel.....	6,695,212	36,143,097	44,725,740	46,424	1,608,170	2,906,556
Electricity.....	Nil	61,442	61,442	Nil	4,186,915	4,188,644
Lubricants.....	32,691	3,358,782	3,400,036	56,922	48,522	255,570
Totals, Fuel, etc.....	6,727,903	39,563,321	48,187,218	103,346	5,843,607	7,350,770
Transport						
Road.....	1,014,665	39,436,891	40,522,720	1,389,858	131,102	33,627,092
Rail.....	14,527	1,746,651	1,761,178	Nil	7,131	428,103
Water.....	90,231	688,136	784,249	90,363	35,873	195,937
Aircraft.....	1,951,716	2,316,679	4,269,741	247,268	10,111	2,234,550
Totals, Transport.....	3,071,139	44,188,357	47,337,888	1,727,489	184,217	36,485,682

**22.—Imports and Exports (Excluding Gold), by Groups According to Purpose,
Year Ended Mar. 31, 1939—concluded**

Group and Purpose	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry						
Advertising material.....	160,921	1,416,758	1,607,007	Nil	Nil	Nil
Containers.....	1,254,679	4,011,105	6,558,152	250,008	1,338,008	3,759,739
Other.....	192,194	953,585	1,202,169	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Auxiliary Materials.....	1,607,794	6,381,448	9,367,328	250,008	1,338,008	3,759,739
Consumers Goods						
Foods.....	4,946,972	23,685,500	63,987,258	88,220,047	16,191,327	127,703,215
Beverages.....	8,635,396	1,512,411	23,305,795	450,975	9,276,638	10,068,258
Smokers supplies.....	684,138	129,175	1,371,949	1,712	5,767	21,972
Clothing.....	4,502,794	8,108,964	15,268,179	5,840,102	426,625	13,340,350
Household goods.....	8,517,981	12,493,849	24,275,828	2,032,614	77,733	5,560,995
Jewellery, timepieces, etc.....	263,929	1,732,955	4,519,048	191,163	3,583	640,695
Books, educational supplies, etc.....	2,620,103	12,596,554	16,152,358	785,499	573,280	2,024,656
Recreation equipment, etc.....	830,462	3,784,114	5,509,884	2,060,031	1,931,309	4,802,740
Medical supplies, etc.....	1,372,302	4,349,794	6,800,243	867,544	196,983	1,849,621
Other.....	698,781	2,158,616	3,544,018	93,804	236	206,654
Totals, Consumers Goods.....	33,072,858	70,551,932	164,734,560	100,543,491	28,683,481	166,219,156
Munitions and War Stores, Totals.....	1,219,754	633,845	1,913,636	436,297	1,375	773,460
Live Animals for Food, Totals.....	Nil	3,437	3,437	1,785,441	7,071,969	9,060,476
Unclassified, Totals¹.....	5,312,168	34,314,826	43,034,282	5,789,379	3,831,556	14,060,394
Grand Totals.....	115,633,047	412,479,787	658,228,034	325,413,404	280,664,798	831,260,185

¹ The unclassified item appearing in Table No. 26D, pp. 106-107, Vol. I, Trade of Canada, 1939, has been adjusted by the addition of omitted other unclassified items to give "Unclassified, Totals", as shown here, in the following manner:—

Item	Imports			Domestic Exports		
	United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Annual report item "Unclassified".....	291,932	1,747,311	2,186,575	4,800	260,885	269,285
Omitted items.....	5,020,236	32,567,515	40,847,707	5,784,579	3,570,671	13,791,109
Unclassified, Totals.....	5,312,168	34,314,826	43,034,282	5,789,379	3,831,556	14,060,394

PART III.—SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Section 1.—Balance of International Payments*

Statements of the Canadian balance of international payments provide an annual summary of the current transactions in merchandise, gold, and services, and the movements of capital between Canada and other countries. Thus, besides the visible balance of merchandise trade, account is taken of the less apparent

* Revised under the direction of Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

exchanges of services and capital frequently termed the 'invisible' items. The statement is divided into two accounts, the current account and the capital account, in order to distinguish current income and disbursements from transactions on capital account.

Transactions on Current Account.—The current account includes all current transactions in goods, gold, and services. The total credits in the account show estimates of credits received by Canada each year from the sale of merchandise, gold, and services to other countries, while total debits include estimated payments to other countries by the Dominion for purchases of merchandise or services, including payments of interest and dividends on British and foreign investments in Canada. Therefore, the current account furnishes a measure of the total external income and disbursements of the nation. It also indicates the net movement of capital between Canada and other countries each year, since any difference between current income and disbursements abroad must, in theory, reflect a movement of capital. For example, when credits on current account exceed debits there is a credit balance reflecting an outflow of capital from Canada, as current income from abroad is greater than all disbursements of a current character abroad under such circumstances, the resulting surplus supply of foreign exchange being utilized either to increase Canadian capital assets abroad or to reduce capital liabilities abroad. Conversely, when disbursements abroad on current account exceed external income there is a debit balance reflecting an import of capital. In other words, to obtain foreign exchange under the latter circumstances to meet the excess of current disbursements over income, Canada either has borrowed capital abroad, or has disposed of or withdrawn Canadian assets abroad. Thus, while the balancing item of the current account reflects the net movement of capital, its accuracy is limited by the degree of completeness and precision attained in the estimates of the current account items. Furthermore, it is at best only a measure of the net movement of capital and, therefore, does not disclose the great diversity and large volume of movements of capital revealed by the direct analysis of capital movements in the capital account.

Capital Movements.—The capital account delineates the movements of capital between Canada and other countries. The broad distinction between transactions appearing in the current account and those appearing in the capital account lies in the fact that the former group represents payments for current purchases of goods or services, whereas the latter group are on capital account and usually reflect changes in either Canada's external assets or liabilities, although all changes of the latter type, it should be noted, do not give rise to movements of capital. Thus, the capital account performs a dual function. It indicates the general significance of capital movements in the foreign exchange market and accordingly, along with the current account, throws light upon the background of transactions upon which the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar is dependent. It also makes it possible to appraise the effects of the movements of capital, during any period, upon the Canadian balance of international indebtedness. The potential effects of capital movements upon the Canadian economy may be appreciated only by studying the volume and character of the various counter movements. Often, although the net movement of capital during a period may be relatively small, the significant effects that the gross movements have upon the composition of the foreign assets and liabilities of Canada may be considerable.

Balance of Payments in Recent Years.—Statements of the Canadian balance of international payments for the years preceding 1939 are not published in this volume, for the reason that new detailed information on tourist expenditures,

first obtained in 1941, for the year 1940 (see pp. 475-476), reveal that in previous estimates of the tourist trade, the balance of credits was very substantially over-estimated. To date, it has not been possible to revise satisfactorily the estimates of tourist expenditures for the years preceding 1939. A revised estimate of tourist expenditures, based on the new data, is included in the statement of the balance of payments for 1939 shown in Table 1.

Statements of the Canadian balance of payments for the years from 1934 to 1939, show certain characteristics that are uniform throughout the period. In each year current external income has exceeded current disbursements by a substantial margin. The large credit balances from exports of merchandise, the growing credits from the export of non-monetary gold and balances of credits on tourist account (after allowing for the fact that estimates of these in the past were too large) were more than sufficient in each year to meet payments to other countries on account of interest and dividends, freight and miscellaneous services.

The large outflow of capital indicated by the credit balances on current account is analysed in the capital account. In each year there have been large outward movements of capital for the retirement of Canadian securities owned abroad with accompanying reductions in the contractual liabilities abroad of Canadian debtors. Other security transactions arising from the international trade in outstanding securities have in each year, except 1937, resulted in inflows of capital indicating a sustained external demand for Canadian securities. Other capital movements during the period under review have been outward in large volume and have been connected with the activities of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions, and international direct investments. The movements of capital during the period have had the effect of reducing materially the contractual liabilities abroad of Canadian borrowers, with accompanying declines in the interest payments on externally held Canadian bonds, as well as of increasing in some degree Canadian assets abroad.

The statement of the balance of payments for 1939 shown in Table 1 displays the same broad outline described above. The balance of credits of \$193,000,000 on merchandise account was higher than the merchandise balance in 1938. Net exports of non-monetary gold of \$184,400,000 were much larger than in 1938, while the revised estimate of \$78,000,000 of net credits from the tourist trade was probably of comparable proportions to the balance of preceding years. Partly offsetting these credit balances were larger debit balances, on account of interest, dividends and freight, and reduced net debits arising from other miscellaneous services.

Retirements of Canadian securities owned abroad exceeded sales of new issues abroad by \$96,300,000. The official repatriation of a Dominion issue of bonds after the outbreak of the War represents a major part of this total. In contrast, capital movements arising from the international trade in outstanding securities were predominantly inwards. This inflow was from the United States and Europe and was heaviest in the first half of the year. Other capital movements continued to be outwards on balance and of large proportions.

The background affecting the balance of payments in 1939 was, of course, more complex than the above changes suggest. Among the important factors in the part of the year that preceded the War were the increase in business activity in the United States and the large movement of capital from Europe to America; some of this capital came to Canada. In the latter part of the year, changes in foreign-exchange rates and the establishment of foreign-exchange control were among the more important new factors affecting the balance of payments. Exchange control, with

its regulation of international capital movements, particularly affects the structure of the balance of payments. This is more clearly demonstrated when the balances of payments between Canada and the United States and the United Kingdom are examined separately.

In 1939 there was a debit balance on current account with the United States of about \$90,000,000. On the other hand, in the current account with the United Kingdom, net credits amounted to about \$125,000,000 and net credits from current transactions with other countries were approximately \$100,000,000. They were mostly from non-Empire countries.

The effect of the War upon this geographical distribution of the Canadian balance of payments has been to set into operation certain forces. These forces make the balances with the United Kingdom and the United States much larger, under circumstances in which the peace-time system of settling them in a free exchange market is no longer present. Greatly increased British purchases in Canada of supplies for the prosecution of the War produce a large credit balance with the United Kingdom. At the same time Canadian purchases in the United States are also sharply increasing, mainly because of war requirements. Meanwhile, the credit balance with other foreign countries has contracted with the decline in trade with continental Europe, while the credit balance with other Empire countries has increased. The problem of settling these large international balances is accordingly a major aspect of war-time finance. The repatriation of Canadian securities formerly held in the United Kingdom was employed in the settlement of the credit balance with the United Kingdom in the early months of the War. (See also the article on Foreign Exchange Control in Chapter XXII.)

1.—Estimated Balance of International Payments, 1939

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 this table represents either errors in the computations or the omission of transactions that could not be traced at the time the tables were prepared. Figures are subject to revision.

Item	Credits (Exports, Visible and Invisible)	Debits (Imports, Visible and Invisible)	Net Credits (+) or Debits (-)
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
Current Account of Goods, Services and Gold			
Merchandise trade (adjusted for balance of payments purposes) ¹ . . .	906.0	713.0	+193.0
Net exports of non-monetary gold ²	184.4	-	+184.4
Freight receipts and payments, <i>n.o.p.</i>	86.6	119.1	-32.5
Tourist expenditures	164.0	86.0	+78.0
Interest and dividend receipts and payments	56.6	311.0	-254.4
Miscellaneous services, etc.	36.4	67.8	-31.4
Totals, Current Account	1,434.0	1,296.9	+137.1
Capital Account			
New issues of Canadian securities sold outside of Canada	154.8	-	-96.3
Retirements of Canadian securities owned outside of Canada	-	251.1	+72.1
Sales and purchases of outstanding securities	311.0	238.9	+9.1
Other transactions in outstanding securities	11.5	2.4	-73.0
Net capital transactions of international direct investments, etc. ³ . . .	-	73.0	-35.0
Insurance transactions, <i>n.o.p.</i>	18.1	53.1	-33.0
Other capital movements—net	-	33.0	-
Totals, Capital Account	495.4	651.5	-156.1

¹ The recorded merchandise trade has been adjusted to allow for the effects upon the balance of payments of such factors as: non-commercial transactions, imports declared by tourists, other over-valuations of imports and movements of wheat. Estimates form the basis of some of these adjustments. ² Net exports of non-monetary gold" includes domestic monetary purchases. ³ Included in this item are the net movements of funds resulting from the operations of the branches, subsidiaries, etc., of British and foreign companies in Canada, subsidiaries, etc., of Canadian companies operating outside of Canada and the net movements of funds resulting from the international transactions of Canadian trust companies. Although the more important current transactions of these concerns, such as dividends, have been included in the current account, various small items of current transactions that are difficult to segregate remain in this item

Section 2.—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: picturesque scenery; invigorating climate; opportunities for hunting, fishing, and boating, as well as for winter sports. A considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways, and other attractions for the exploitation of these resources. Visitors entering from the United States in automobiles are, by far, the most important class of tourist. The business accruing to the Dominion in this manner represents some return for expenditures on highways; the amounts so spent have been very large in the period since the War of 1914-18. 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 Gaspé 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 has the same effect, in so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned, as the export of additional commodities would have. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, the 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, as visitors to Canada are 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.

Estimates of tourist expenditures in Canada during 1940 are based on a much greater volume of information than in previous years; this was made available through the co-operation of the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue and the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. Some idea of the improvement in the data for estimation may be gathered from the fact that, whereas in 1939 the expenditure sample for motor tourists constituted a fraction of 1 p.c. of the numbers, the sample in 1940 was over 80 p.c. for Canadian motorists and over 50 p.c. for some groups of United States motor tourists. Additional information obtained this year indicates that previous estimates of the receipts and expenditures on account of tourist trade were too high.

While it is impossible to state what the estimates would have been in 1939 had the same amount of information been available as in 1940, some idea of the difference between the results yielded by the old and new methods can be had if the sample expenditures of 1940 are applied to the count of tourists for 1939. This is the method used for the figures of Table 2. The more comprehensive information obtained in 1940 indicates that the previous estimate for net receipts for 1939,

* Abridged from "Canada's Tourist Trade, 1940", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report contains explanations of the methods used in making the estimates.

appearing at p. 583 of the 1940 Year Book, may have been too high by \$80,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

Prospects for the tourist trade appeared bright early in 1940. A 'personal' invitation had been issued to United States citizens by the Prime Minister urging them to visit Canada. This invitation received wide publicity in the United States and resulted in a host of inquiries. It was followed by increased appropriations for advertising by the Canadian Travel Bureau. Provincial and local tourist bureaus and many private organizations co-operated in this effort to stimulate tourist travel. Statistics of tourist entries compiled by the Canadian Immigration Branch indicate that for the first half of the year the movement of visitors to Canada compared favourably with 1939. However, in July there was a decided falling-off. In August there was some improvement, which continued for the remainder of the year, and, although the level was not as high in any month as that of 1939, the falling-off was a smaller percentage. For the year, as a whole, there were 13,592,429 tourist entries as compared with 16,578,119 in 1939. The decline over the year was 2,985,690 persons—in the first half of the year 118,216, and in the last half 2,867,474 of which July accounted for 1,252,173, and August 779,624.

Several reasons have been advanced to explain this decrease in 1940. Unquestionably, weather conditions in the early part of the summer were unfavourable and slowed up the holiday season; United States passport regulations were undoubtedly an important factor.

In normal times the favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom would have permitted an accumulation of cash in the United States, which could have been used to offset Canada's unfavourable trade balance there, but, at the present time, only part of Canada's British credits can be used to meet her debits in the United States. Moreover, the Neutrality Act precludes borrowing in the United States. It is necessary, therefore, to conserve United States dollars for the purpose of purchasing war materials in that country. Expenditures on non-essentials in the United States are a hindrance to Canada's war effort, while urgent demand for United States dollars renders the promotion of tourist traffic from the United States to Canada of more vital importance than in peace time. The restriction of visits of Canadians to the United States and the endeavour to increase the number of United States tourists visiting Canada are complementary parts of the same problem. It has been pointed out that the United States citizen provides a two-fold benefit in visiting Canada. In return for his dollars he enjoys many tourist facilities; thereafter Canada uses the dollars he leaves here to purchase munitions in the United States.

Expenditures of Canadian Tourists Abroad.—Canadian tourists visiting other countries may be classified in the same way as tourists entering Canada, and the expenditures of Canadians making business trips out of Canada have the same effect upon exchange as those of Canadians making such trips for health or recreation. As in the case of tourists visiting Canada, by far the greater part of the expenditure abroad by Canadians is in the United States. The very great decline in Canadian travel abroad in 1940 was due to restrictions introduced in July to conserve the supply of United States dollars for war requirements.

**2.—Expenditures of Foreign Travellers in Canada and Canadian Travellers Abroad,
1939 and 1940**

Class of Traveller	1939 ¹			1940		
	Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Canadian Expenditures Abroad	Excess of Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Foreign Expenditures in Canada	Canadian Expenditures Abroad	Excess of Foreign Expenditures in Canada
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Travellers from and to overseas countries	12,000	14,000	-2,000	6,500	3,200	3,300
Travellers from and to the United States—						
Automobile.....	2	2	-	62,500	10,300	52,200
Rail.....	2	2	-	38,500	20,000	18,500
Boat.....	2	2	-	6,000	1,200	4,800
Bus (exclusive of local bus)	2	2	-	6,800 ²	3,300 ²	3,500
Aeroplane.....	2	2	-	1,300 ²	600 ²	700
Other (pedestrians, local bus, etc.).....	2	2	-	6,250 ²	4,500 ²	1,750
Totals, United States...	152,000	72,000	80,000	121,350	39,900	81,450
Totals, All Countries.....	164,000	86,000	78,000	127,850	43,100	84,750

¹ Estimated mainly by applying 1940 expenditure samples to 1939 count. ² Detailed estimates for these classes in 1939 are not published. ³ Expenditures of travellers by bus and aeroplane cover the period, April—December, 1940 only. During the first three months of the year, bus and aeroplane passengers were included under "Other Travellers".

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE

CONSPECTUS

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The diverse resources of the various parts of the country have led to a vast exchange of products and the task of providing goods and services where they are required for consumption or use by a population of 11,422,000 accounts for a greater expenditure of economic effort than that required for the prosecution of Canada's great volume of external trade, high though the Dominion ranks among the countries of the world in this field.

Internal trade is broad and complicated: it encompasses all values added to commodities traded in provincially and interprovincially by agencies and services connected with the storage, distribution, and sale of goods, such as railways, steamships, warehouses, wholesale and retail stores, financial institutions, etc. Taken in a wide sense it embraces various professional and personal services including those directed to the amusement of the people, such as theatres, sports, etc. In fact, in a broad interpretation, internal trade covers a large part of those activities of the people that add to the 'form' utilities, dealt with in the various preceding chapters, the utilities of 'place', 'time', and 'possession', and the personal and professional services referred to in the Survey of Production and other chapters. However, the arrangement of material in a volume such as the Year Book is governed by the necessity of interpretation from various angles and cross reference to other chapters is essential. The Index will be found useful in this respect.

PART I.—THE MOVEMENT AND MARKETING OF COMMODITIES

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 International 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, Mining 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 traders who visit the region. In recent years mining activity has been developing in this region, especially along its southern fringe and in the basin of the Mackenzie River. The improvements in air navigation have greatly facilitated access to many parts of this vast region and have aided in a growing knowledge and development of its resources.

Great differences exist between the products of these various regions and 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. There is now a large trade of manufactured and raw materials between the economic regions of the Dominion, although large proportions of British Columbia's lumber, minerals, fish and fruits; the Prairie Provinces' agricultural products; Ontario's minerals; Quebec's wood-pulp, paper and asbestos; and the Maritime Provinces' lumber, potatoes, fruit and fish are exported to foreign countries. The products thus exchanged are carried principally on the railways, and, to a lesser extent, on the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes. In late years an increasing amount is being carried over the highways by motor-trucks.

Monthly and annual railway traffic reports, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show provincial and Dominion *revenue* freight traffic in 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

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

exports of each province for each class of commodity. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation that should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces having water transportation. The totals, however, give no indication of how the imports of manufactures are offset by the exports of grain, coal, etc., in particular provinces. Such analyses are possible only from the detailed data.

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 the total for 1934 was 18 p.c. greater than for 1933. The rate of increase was reduced somewhat during the first half of 1935 but continued to the end of 1937. In 1938 the figures were back at about the 1936 level, but for 1939 and 1940 another advance was shown.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	Originating in Canada or Specified Province		Received from Foreign Connections		Totals, Freight Originating ¹	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island.....	146,150	190,242	252	96	146,402	190,338
Nova Scotia.....	6,895,499	8,451,929	97,229	151,486	6,992,728	8,603,415
New Brunswick.....	2,130,886	2,666,140	432,325	401,221	2,563,211	3,067,361
Quebec.....	8,761,871	11,117,944	4,038,587	4,574,419	12,800,458	15,692,363
Ontario.....	18,751,577	23,817,081	16,016,789	18,635,666	34,768,366	42,452,747
Manitoba.....	4,473,696	4,775,784	192,539	194,923	4,666,235	4,970,707
Saskatchewan.....	6,876,017	6,479,289	82,741	87,650	6,958,758	6,566,939
Alberta.....	8,590,823	8,325,292	51,023	69,091	8,641,846	8,394,383
British Columbia.....	6,164,073	7,122,799	477,744	470,082	6,641,817	7,592,881
Totals.....	62,790,592	72,946,500	21,389,229	24,584,634	84,179,821	97,531,134
	Terminating in Canada or Specified Province		Delivered to Foreign Connections		Totals, Freight Terminating ¹	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Prince Edward Island.....	224,230	255,864	11,328	1,502	235,558	257,366
Nova Scotia.....	5,949,645	6,491,016	729,263	1,259,854	6,678,908	7,750,870
New Brunswick.....	1,795,949	2,139,728	1,416,159	2,177,771	3,212,108	4,317,499
Quebec.....	8,524,859	11,254,584	4,552,713	7,072,531	13,077,572	18,327,115
Ontario.....	26,800,044	30,497,366	15,384,827	16,217,823	42,184,871	46,715,189
Manitoba.....	3,767,827	4,616,781	301,783	642,051	4,069,610	5,258,832
Saskatchewan.....	3,983,270	3,812,057	311,388	194,254	4,294,658	4,006,311
Alberta.....	2,501,941	2,768,892	243	4,491	2,502,184	2,773,383
British Columbia.....	4,743,565	5,171,441	2,420,306	1,502,898	7,163,871	6,674,339
Totals.....	58,291,330	67,007,729	25,128,010	29,073,175	83,419,340	96,080,904

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 that terminated in 1940, for instance, originated within the previous year.

Section 2.—The Grain Trade

Subsection 1.—Governmental Agencies Regulating or Co-operating with the Grain Trade

The agencies exercising control of the grain trade in Canada are: the Board of Grain Commissioners, which administers the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930; and the Canadian Wheat Board, which operates under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935. An article on the Canadian Wheat Board and its operations down to February, 1939, was specially prepared for the 1939 Year Book by T. W. Grindley, Ph.D., Secretary of the Board, and appears at pp. 569-580 of that edition.

THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS*

The Board of Grain Commissioners was established in 1912 under the authority of the Canada Grain Act (c. 27, 1912). It is a quasi-judicial and administrative body of three, a Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners, reporting to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Canada Grain Act has been called the Magna Charta of the Canadian grain trade or, more particularly, of the Canadian farmer, and the Board's chief duties are to ensure that the rights conferred on the different parties by the provisions of the Act are properly protected. The provisions of the Act are designed to give the Dominion Government complete power to control the handling of grain by means of powers vested in it in the matters of interprovincial transportation and patents and copyrights. Transportation of grain is restricted except from or to licensed elevators, and restriction is placed on the use of established grade names. The Board manages and operates seven public terminal elevators situated at Port Arthur, Ont., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., Lethbridge, Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., and Prince Rupert, B.C., but it has no power or duties in the matter of grain prices. Also, the Act does not provide for any control or supervision of the grain exchanges.

The bulk system of handling grain in Canada has developed a system of independent inspection, grading and weighing of grain with official registration of warehouse receipts. These essential services are administered by and directly under the control of the Board and the cost of the Board's administration is met by the fees charged for them (approximating, on the average, two-fifths to three-fifths of one cent per bushel). In addition, the Board maintains Executive Offices, Licence and Bonding, Statistics, Accounts and Research Branches and the total personnel maintained varies from 700 to 900 according to the volume of each year's crop. The Executive Offices and the head offices of the Branches are situated in Winnipeg, Man., but branch offices are maintained at points from Montreal in the East to Victoria in the West.

All operators of elevators in Western Canada and of elevators in Eastern Canada that handle western-grown grain for export, as well as all parties operating as grain commission merchants, track buyers of grain or as grain dealers, are re-

* Prepared from material supplied by J. Rayner, Esq., Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Winnipeg, Man.

quired to be licensed by the Board annually and to file security by bond or otherwise as a guarantee for the performance of all the obligations imposed upon them either by the provisions of the Canada Grain Act or by the regulations of the Board.

The Canada Grain Act lays down the general broad principles that are to govern the handling of grain but usually the details are left to the Board to be dealt with by regulation.

In order to protect the rights of the different parties the Board has jurisdiction to inquire into and is empowered to give such direction as the right and justice of the case requires regarding any matter relating to the grading or weighing of grain; deductions made from grain for dockage; shortages on delivery of grain into or out of elevators; unfair or discriminatory operation of any elevator; the refusal or neglect of any person to comply with any provision of the Canada Grain Act; and any other matter arising out of the performance of the duties of the Board.

In each of the three prairie provinces the Board maintains an Assistant Commissioner who investigates without delay complaints of the producers. These Assistant Commissioners also inspect periodically the country elevators in their respective provinces—all elevators with their equipment and stocks of grain are subject at any time to inspection by officials of the Board.

The Board sets up, annually, Committees on Grain Standards, and also appoints Grain Appeal Tribunals to give final decisions in cases where appeals are made against the grading of grain by the Board's inspection officials.

To prevent adulteration at terminal elevators the Grain Act takes adequate steps to ensure that wheat of each of the top four grades shall be stored with grain of like grade only.

In addition to its duties under the Canada Grain Act, other duties are performed by the Board as follows:—

Under the provisions of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act (c. 49, 1923) the Board maintains records of rates for the carriage of grain by lake or river navigation and is empowered to prescribe maximum rates for such carriage.

Under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act (c. 50, 1939) the Board collects, from licensees under the Canada Grain Act, 1 p.c. of the purchase price of wheat, oats, barley and rye purchased by such licensees.

The Grain Futures Act (c. 31, 1939) provides that the Board shall supervise and regulate trading in grain futures but, owing to the War, the provisions of this statute have not been exercised.

The Canada Grain Act.—The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contains at 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 appears at p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book. The 1929 amendments are 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.

Further amendments are summarized as follows: amendments in 1932 and 1933 at p. 1178 of the 1934-35 Year Book; in 1934 at p. 1182 of the 1934-35 Year Book; in 1938 at p. 1144 of the 1939 Year Book; and in 1939 at p. 1121 of the 1940 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1939-40*

A résumé of the movement begins with a description of the crop in the Western Inspection Division. The 1939 wheat production in the four western provinces amounted to 495,900,000 bushels. A carryover of 49,100,000 bushels from the previous crop year and an import of 433,641 bushels brought the supplies of the Western Division to a total of 545,400,000 bushels for the crop year ended July 31, 1940. As for distribution, 279,800,000 bushels were commercially disposed of, the chief items of which were 79,500,000 exported to the United States and 147,700,000 shipped to the Eastern Division. Direct exports overseas from the ports of Vancouver, Victoria, Churchill and the Head of the Lakes were 12,200,000 bushels. The total shipments from the Western Division were thus 239,400,000 bushels. Wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to 40,300,000 bushels, of which 38,000,000 were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The rail movement eastward from the Western Division amounted to 938,054 bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur were 226,200,000 bushels, with 146,700,000 going to Canadian ports and 79,400,000 to United States ports. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, to which 71,800,000 bushels were consigned, and Port Colborne and Kingston received consignments of 29,800,000 and 21,100,000 bushels, respectively, while smaller amounts totalling 24,000,000 bushels moved to other lower lake and St. Lawrence ports. Among the United States ports, Buffalo was of principal importance with 60,400,000 bushels consigned to that port. Export clearances of wheat through Vancouver-New Westminster amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, and Victoria cleared 361,419 bushels. Export clearances from Churchill were 1,772,460 bushels, and direct overseas shipments from Fort William—Port Arthur totalled 112,470 bushels. Seed requirements for the Western Division were 34,500,000 bushels; wheat fed to live stock and poultry totalled 19,400,000 bushels and the carryover at the end of the crop year amounted to 200,500,000 bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 24,700,000 bushels, but also shipments from the West to Eastern Canadian and United States ports aggregating 227,200,000. The quantity on hand in Eastern Canadian and United States positions at the beginning of the crop year was 52,600,000 bushels, making, with an importation of 10,728 bushels, a total supply for the Eastern Division of 304,500,000 bushels. The distribution during the 1939-40 crop year included 51,200,000 bushels exported from St. Lawrence ports, 29,700,000 exported from Saint John and Halifax, and 9,500,000 bushels exported to the United States for consumption and milling in bond. In addition, 59,500,000 bushels from both Western and Eastern Divisions were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries via the United States Atlantic ports of New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland and Baltimore. Eastern flour mills used 40,000,000 bushels. The carryover at the end of the crop year in the Eastern Division and United States Atlantic ports totalled 100,000,000 bushels.

Total export clearances of Canadian wheat during the 1939-40 crop year amounted to 162,200,000 bushels, including 113,200,000 to the United Kingdom, 9,500,000 to the United States, and 39,500,000 to other countries. In addition, 30,500,000 bushels of wheat were exported in the form of flour bringing the total export movement to 192,700,000 bushels.

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Consumption of Wheat in Canada, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics from 1868 to 1930 appear at p. 583 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Pro-duction	Imports			Exports			Apparent Home Con- sumption
		Wheat	Wheat Flour	Wheat and Flour ¹	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Wheat and Flour ¹	
	'000 bu.	bu.	bb1.	bu.	bu.	bb1.	bu.	'000 bu.
1931.....	420,672	131,608	25,025	244,221	228,536,403	6,701,663	258,693,887	139,487
1932.....	321,325	123,524	20,623	216,328	182,803,382	5,383,594	207,029,555	117,560
1933.....	443,061	51,320	27,043	173,014	240,136,568	5,370,613	264,304,327	99,123
1934.....	281,892	10,676	89,442	413,165	170,234,013	5,454,636	194,779,875	104,518
1935.....	275,849	2,794	198,640	896,674	144,374,910	4,750,310	165,751,305	101,583
1936.....	281,935	15,111	61,422	291,510	232,019,649	4,978,917	254,424,775	121,702
1937.....	219,218	146,959	56,986	403,396	174,858,160	4,525,665	195,223,653	99,542
1938.....	180,210	5,743,998	87,738	6,138,819	76,713,595	3,609,656	92,957,047	103,562
1939.....	360,010	1,558,559	73,915	1,891,177	146,240,344	4,604,245	166,959,447	123,083 ²
1940.....	520,623	16,306	428,062	444,368	177,380,363	6,781,367	207,896,515	103,300

¹ Wheat flour has been converted into bushels of wheat at the average rate of 4½ bu. to the barrel of 196 lb. of flour. ² Revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat Milled for Food in Canada.—The average annual per capita consumption of wheat ground for human consumption in Canada during the years 1930-39 was 4.0 bushels. The range for the period was between 3.8 and 4.3 bushels. The per capita consumption in 1939 was estimated at 4.2 bushels. Details for the years 1919-27 are given at p. 241 of the 1929 Year Book. Annual estimates are published in the April edition of the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics".

Subsection 3.—Distribution, Storage and Inspection of Principal Canadian Field Crops

Distribution of Wheat, Oat, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Crops.—In the following tables the available stocks of five important field crops and the disposition of these crops is calculated for the years 1939 and 1940. The carryovers represent grain in the elevators, on farms, in transit, etc. A considerable quantity of grain is retained each year for seed. In the case of wheat, by far the larger part is exported or milled domestically for food. Large quantities of flaxseed are imported each year and most of the available stock is prepared in Canada for home consumption.

The bulk of the oat crop is consumed as feed for live stock and over half of the total stocks of barley and rye are disposed of in the same way. In addition to the balances for home consumption as grain, the amounts not in merchantable condition or lost in cleaning are used mainly for feed. Therefore, these two items should be added to the balances for home consumption as grain, in order to get the apparent consumption of grains by live stock. This, of course, does not take into account the feeds, such as bran, shorts and gluten, obtained as by-products from milling processes.

3.—Distribution of Canadian Wheat Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. Figures for earlier years will be found in previous editions of the Year Book. The figures in this table are subject to revision.

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1939.....	24,536	101,780	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports—		
Gross production.....	360,010	520,623	Wheat.....	129,089	152,704
Loss in cleaning.....	6,750	1	Flour.....	20,719	30,516
Grain not merchantable...	3,373	1	Consumed in breweries and cereal plants.....	3	428
Net production and carryovers.....	374,423	622,403	Imports into U.S. for consumption and milling in bond.....	10,227	9,454
Imports.....	1,891	444	Milled for food.....	48,043	49,895
Available for distribution.	376,314	622,847	Feed for live stock and poultry.....	31,092	36,788
			Retained for seed.....	34,503	36,239
			Carryovers, July 31, 1939, and July 31, 1940.....	101,780	300,582
			Balances for home consumption as grain.....	858	6,241

4.—Distribution of Canadian Oat Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1939.....	19,499	48,887	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports....	7,093	4,556
Gross production.....	371,382	384,407	Imports into U.S. for consumption and milling in bond.....	1,222	10,934
Loss in cleaning.....	8,134	1	Exports as meal, etc.....	4,418	8,160
Grain not merchantable...			Milled for home consumption.....	8,920	4,899*
Net production and carryovers.....	382,747	433,294	Retained as seed.....	31,975	27,997
Imports.....	3,347	13	Carryovers, July 31, 1939, and July 31, 1940.....	48,887	46,931
Available for distribution.	386,094	433,307	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	283,579	329,830

5.—Distribution of Canadian Barley Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1939.....	6,631	12,804	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports...	14,327	10,074
Gross production.....	102,242	103,147	Imports for consumption.	493	603
Loss in cleaning.....	380	1	Milled for food.....	1,454	1,881
Grain not merchantable...	1,375	1	Consumed in breweries...	6,446	6,673
Net production and carryovers.....	107,118	115,951	Retained for seed.....	8,695	7,429
Imports.....	4	7	Carryovers, July 31, 1939, and July 31, 1940.....	12,804	12,654
Available for distribution.	107,122	115,958	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	62,903	76,644

6.—Distribution of Canadian Rye Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1939.....	1,001	1,976	Export clearances from Cdn. and U.S. ports....	787	2,743
Gross production.....	10,988	15,307	U.S. imports for consumption.....	*	*
Loss in cleaning.....	23	1	Milled for food.....	112	139
Grain not merchantable...	71	1	Consumed in malting and cereal plants.....	348	
Net production and carryovers.....	11,895	17,283	Retained for seed.....	1,653	1,209
Imports.....	13	12	Carryovers, July 31, 1939, and July 31, 1940.....	2,616	5,046
Available for distribution.	11,882	17,295	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	6,739	7,810

* Not recorded.

* Includes 9,165 bu. consumed in cereal plants.

* Negligible.

7.—Distribution of Canadian Flaxseed Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.		'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Carryovers, Aug. 1, 1938, and Aug. 1, 1939.....	219	759	Exports from Cdn. and U.S. ports.....	14	18
Gross production.....	1,259	2,044	U.S. Imports for consumption.....	31	*
Loss in cleaning.....	9	1	Crushed for industries....	1,983	2,637
Grain not merchantable....	14	1	Retained for seed.....	154	228
Net production and carryovers.....	1,455	2,803	Carryovers, July 31, 1939, and July 31, 1940.....	119	846
Imports.....	878	1,392	Balances for home consumption as grain.....	33	466
Available for distribution.	2,333	4,195			

¹ Not recorded.² Negligible.

Storage and Inspection of Grain.—Canadian elevators in 1901 numbered 426 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1911, 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and in 1921, 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels. There were, in 1940, 5,798 elevators with a capacity of 424,289,570 bushels.

8.—Canadian Grain Elevators, Licence Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901-18 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for later years will be found in successive Year Books.

Division, Elevator and Province	1939		1940	
	Elevators	Capacity	Elevators	Capacity
	No.	bu.	No.	bu.
Western Division				
Country Elevators—				
Ontario.....	3	67,000	1	22,000
Manitoba.....	700	22,731,650	689	23,305,650
Saskatchewan.....	3,198	100,470,450	3,165	99,826,300
Alberta.....	1,756	65,623,000	1,738	65,491,000
British Columbia.....	15	530,000	14	533,000
Totals, Country Elevators.....	5,672	189,422,100	5,607	189,177,950
Private Country Elevators—				
Manitoba.....	3	90,000	2	70,000
Saskatchewan.....	1	25,000	1	25,000
Alberta.....	3	170,000	3	205,000
Totals, Private Country Elevators.....	7	285,000	6	300,000
Mill Elevators—				
Ontario.....	2	190,000	3	1,480,000
Manitoba.....	4	152,500	6	1,475,500
Saskatchewan.....	9	168,000	6	4,405,000
Alberta.....	4	76,000	11	3,221,000
British Columbia.....	16	496,110	10	1,088,110
Totals, Mill Elevators.....	35	1,082,610	36	11,669,610
Private Terminal Elevators—				
Ontario.....	4	1,405,000	1	85,000
Manitoba.....	10	5,090,000	3	2,465,000
Saskatchewan.....	5	4,410,500	1	100,000
Alberta.....	14	4,600,000	4	1,495,000
British Columbia.....	3	750,000	1	30,000
Totals, Private Terminal Elevators.....	36	16,255,500	10	4,175,000
Public Terminal Elevators—				
Saskatchewan.....	2	11,000,000	2	11,000,000
Alberta.....	3	6,100,000	3	6,100,000
British Columbia.....	Nil	-	1	1,250,000
Totals, Public Terminal Elevators.....	5	17,100,000	6	18,350,000

8.—Canadian Grain Elevators, Licence Years 1939 and 1940—concluded

Division, Elevator and Province	1939		1940	
	Elevators	Capacity	Elevators	Capacity
	No.	bu.	No.	bu.
Western Division—concluded				
Semi-Public Terminal Elevators—				
Ontario.....	27	92,567,210	27	92,567,210
Manitoba.....	1	2,500,000	2	3,500,000
Alberta.....	Nil	—	1	130,000
British Columbia.....	9	20,948,000	8	20,474,500
Totals, Semi-Public Terminal Elevators..	37	116,015,210	38	116,671,710
Totals, Western Division.....	5,792	340,160,420	5,703	340,344,270
Eastern Division				
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick.....	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800
Quebec.....	9	25,537,000	9	25,537,000
Ontario.....	17	51,850,000	17	51,850,000
Totals, Eastern Division.....	30	82,663,800	30	82,663,800
Summary by Provinces				
Nova Scotia.....	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick.....	3	3,076,800	3	3,076,800
Quebec.....	9	25,537,000	9	25,537,000
Ontario.....	53	146,079,210	53	146,079,210
Manitoba.....	718	30,564,150	716	31,058,150
Saskatchewan.....	3,215	116,073,950	3,202	115,983,800
Alberta.....	1,780	76,569,000	1,770	76,825,000
British Columbia.....	43	22,724,110	44	23,529,610
Grand Totals for Canada.....	5,822	422,824,220	5,798	424,289,570

9.—Quantities of Grain Inspected, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Grain	1939			1940		
	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total	Western Division	Eastern Division	Total
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat.....	276,427,580	Nil	276,427,580	373,267,808	Nil	373,267,808
Winter wheat.....	632,420	1,695,005	2,327,425	442,313	3,252,738	3,695,051
Totals, Wheat.....	277,060,000	1,695,005	278,755,005	373,710,121	3,252,738	376,962,859
Oats.....	29,262,000	79,410	29,341,410	33,712,302	89,685	33,801,987
Barley.....	26,288,000	95,210	26,383,210	21,985,617	64,180	22,049,797
Flax.....	712,200	Nil	712,200	1,365,450	Nil	1,365,450
Rye.....	2,926,000	3,000	2,929,000	5,032,963	5,000	5,037,963
Corn.....	82,500	508,360	590,860	121,000	860,538	981,538
Buckwheat.....	1,000	247,619	248,619	Nil	109,962	109,962
Mixed grain.....	96,600	3,050	99,650	141,000	1,250	142,250
Totals, Grain.....	336,428,300	2,631,654	339,059,954	436,068,453	4,383,353	440,451,806

10.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Grain	1939			1940		
	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments	To Canadian Ports	To U.S. Ports	Total Shipments
Wheat..... bu.	146,592,035 ¹	30,521,950	177,113,985	146,915,616 ²	79,450,195	226,365,811
Oats..... "	14,109,846	731,254	14,841,100	10,506,052	8,124,441	18,630,493
Barley..... "	15,801,349	2,203,246	18,004,595	8,867,036	6,579,593	15,446,634
Flaxseed..... "	463,316	Nil	463,316	678,066	Nil	678,066
Rye..... "	722,073	1,758,576	2,480,649	1,553,771	3,719,180	5,272,951
Totals, Grain "	177,688,619	35,215,026	212,903,645	168,520,541	97,873,414	266,393,955
Screenings..... ton	41,839	41,892	83,731	31,082	72,414	103,496
Mixed feed (oats groats) "	178	Nil	178	360	Nil	360
Barley malt..... lb.	22,766,620	"	22,766,620	16,818,220	"	16,818,220

¹ Includes 337,093 bushels of wheat exported direct to Europe. ² Includes 112,470 bushels of wheat exported direct to Europe and 97,778 bushels wrecked en route.

11.—Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1939 and 1940

Grain	1939			1940		
	Lake	Rail	Total	Lake	Rail	Total
Wheat—	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
No. 1 hard.....	1,756,662	5,327	1,761,989	10,784,600	5,220	10,789,820
No. 1 Northern.....	45,274,514	11,203	45,285,717	120,263,798	1,403	120,265,201
No. 2 Northern.....	57,208,374	22,600	57,230,974	55,130,981	62,488	55,193,469
No. 3 Northern.....	26,105,224	4,853	26,110,077	13,857,921	58,041	13,915,962
No. 4.....	10,158,913	14,560	10,173,473	4,252,046	55,005	4,307,051
Other grades.....	36,628,530	559,769	37,188,299	22,392,245	386,492	22,778,737
Totals, Wheat	177,132,217	618,312	177,750,529	226,681,591	568,649	227,250,240
Other Grain—						
Oats.....	14,900,775	2,947,257	17,848,032	18,620,833	5,768,962	24,389,795
Barley.....	17,972,732	567,471	18,540,209	15,456,603	1,699,854	17,156,457
Flaxseed.....	452,587	149,304	601,891	665,621	198,308	863,929
Rye.....	2,411,872	40,179	2,452,051	5,397,728	31,087	5,428,815
Mixed grain ¹	4,756	51,134	55,890	53,808	94,518	148,326
Totals, Other Grain	35,742,728	3,755,345	39,498,073	40,194,593	7,792,729	47,987,322

¹ In bushels of 50 lb.

12.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1930-40

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922 to 1929 are shown at p. 626 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Item and Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye	Total Grain
Receipts and Carryover—	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1930.....	132,356,863	15,932,469	8,381,291	658,303	3,226,137	160,555,063
1931.....	178,120,479	20,874,442	37,555,371	1,710,059	6,226,473	244,486,824
1932.....	151,395,023	17,063,934	17,109,737	1,012,939	15,210,866	201,792,499
1933.....	233,419,639	17,367,890	7,797,343	1,116,223	3,921,887	263,622,982
1934 ¹	164,248,854	17,949,649	7,496,255	631,973	837,076	191,163,807
1935 ¹	116,415,429	10,851,457	10,045,694	485,990	933,244	138,731,814
1936 ¹	164,427,961	20,967,752	14,403,239	582,309	2,033,088	202,414,349
1937 ¹	161,828,565	12,273,485	6,247,592	586,734	2,444,583	183,380,959
1938 ¹	118,582,130	7,496,487	27,610,593	482,529	1,400,923	155,572,662
1939 ¹	224,541,409	16,024,099	24,845,946	547,082	891,751	266,850,287
1940 ¹	240,412,659	15,204,169	14,340,317	666,436	2,163,482	272,787,063
Shipments—						
1930.....	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1931.....	163,730,581	19,086,592	36,485,055	1,693,439	4,378,874	225,374,541
1932.....	133,610,498	15,706,287	16,807,097	974,649	13,738,895	180,837,426
1933.....	200,254,656	15,662,256	6,929,791	1,027,504	2,836,333	226,710,540
1934.....	166,952,408	16,824,993	6,325,712	720,692	1,204,467	192,028,272
1935.....	105,273,843	13,027,608	11,047,771	485,990	1,306,106	131,141,318
1936.....	184,120,242	19,563,798	14,652,637	582,309	2,103,700	221,022,686
1937.....	178,492,948	13,159,516	6,724,438	586,734	2,811,294	201,774,930
1938.....	119,884,101	7,358,685	27,090,701	482,529	1,180,127	155,996,143
1939.....	188,113,064	13,763,219	24,626,489	547,083	1,045,658	228,095,513
1940.....	221,558,877	17,360,438	14,784,608	613,212	1,927,316	256,244,451

¹ Receipts only.

Flour Milling.—In 1939 there were 303 flour and feed mills operating in Canada as compared with 335 in 1938. In the latter year there were also 747 chopping mills. The capacity of the flour mills in barrels per day was 101,454 in 1939 and 102,057 in 1938. The distribution of the mills by provinces, their equipment and their capacities in 1937 and 1938 are shown in the Manufactures chapter, p. 317, and statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for 1938 are given in Table 9 of the same chapter, p. 318.

Section 3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products*

The estimated value of animals sold for meat in Canada in 1939 was \$170,837,000. In addition, the 1939 wool production was worth \$1,764,000, the farm value of milk produced was \$150,667,000 and the farm value of poultry and eggs \$55,483,000. 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 of 1914-18 slaughtering and meat-packing has been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1939.—The numbers of all classes of live stock except sheep sold at stockyards showed increases in 1939 as compared with 1938. Cattle sold numbered 805,137 in 1939 and 785,636 in 1938, calves 503,109 and 465,753, hogs 706,468 and 700,877, and sheep and lambs 364,845 and 369,247, respectively.

* Revised in 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. 162-166 of this volume.

13.—Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, 1938 and 1939

Market and Item	1938				1939			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (total).....	314,103	118,093	239,620	158,695	290,357	140,291	174,614	157,007
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	207,094	48,128	229,503	123,602	189,327	48,644	194,044	123,345
Slaughter stock to butchers....	34,713	35,169	12,433	29,454	36,708	31,045	36,418	29,768
Store stock to country points...	49,979	5,543	Nil	Nil	52,050	9,918	Nil	Nil
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (total).....	77,523	147,023	187,719	101,214	77,387	165,477	178,934	101,210
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	47,306	89,926	116,252	72,982	53,096	109,086	156,533	71,138
Slaughter stock to butchers....	29,760	56,581	101,638	28,326	24,233	61,682	99,288	29,110
Store stock to country points...	843	3	Nil	Nil	879	405	Nil	Nil
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (total).....	16,199	27,989	39,215	5,629	19,882	30,397	48,588	5,813
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	123	783	6,411	125	494	1,692	7,012	195
Slaughter stock to butchers....	11,202	27,003	32,670	5,492	14,270	28,692	42,981	5,618
Store stock to country points...	2,295	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (total).....	216,158	112,006	111,598	54,150	246,345	109,966	150,328	53,717
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	112,756	76,689	75,832	44,353	121,406	65,774	105,581	45,868
Slaughter stock to butchers....	31,505	24,671	9,413	3,348	31,452	17,456	13,699	3,903
Store stock to country points...	33,627	1,892	Nil	Nil	41,167	2,210	Nil	Nil
Calgary—								
Receipts (total).....	64,738	19,192	41,350	11,428	60,057	17,897	50,209	12,726
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	51,620	1	37,080	9,584	49,319	1	47,147	10,624
Slaughter stock to butchers....	7,173	1	1,015	460	1,400	1	127	272
Store stock to country points...	16,139	73	Nil	Nil	20,546	Nil	Nil	Nil

¹ Included with cattle.

13.—Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Market and Item	1938				1939			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Edmonton—								
Receipts (total).....	63,076	24,418	39,378	15,402	58,196	21,557	46,540	14,853
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	32,713	13,920	37,201	11,659	28,546	14,737	43,710	13,159
Slaughter stock to butchers....	3,497	1,994	2,321	1,302	2,710	2,491	3,869	949
Store stock to country points...	16,563	991	Nil	Nil	15,291	1,073	Nil	Nil
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (total).....	9,487	2,933	7,367	2,336	6,944	2,102	7,390	2,045
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	5,193	2,266	9,628	2,062	4,321	1,685	8,529	1,974
Slaughter stock to butchers....	410	83	8	84	336	105	35	11
Store stock to country points...	2,881	341	Nil	Nil	1,813	247	Nil	Nil
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (total).....	6,429	2,293	7,388	11,243	8,084	2,730	11,000	7,851
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	5,173	1,845	6,513	3,367	5,877	2,018	9,630	3,217
Slaughter stock to butchers....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Store stock to country points...	1,076	443	"	"	1,597	684	"	"
Saskatoon—								
Receipts (total).....	10,297	6,731	15,228	6,296	13,401	6,862	17,825	4,440
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	5,840	5,507	14,159	5,430	7,598	5,238	17,056	3,370
Slaughter stock to butchers....	2,594	1,407	663	370	2,329	1,292	900	382
Store stock to country points...	1,274	62	Nil	Nil	2,494	206	Nil	Nil
Regina—								
Receipts (total).....	7,626	5,075	12,014	2,854	8,861	4,623	18,684	2,820
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	5,461	3,730	9,648	2,514	6,413	3,422	15,974	2,269
Slaughter stock to butchers....	1,569	1,245	1,146	373	1,319	977	1,565	438
Store stock to country points...	559	40	Nil	Nil	762	73	Nil	Nil
Vancouver—								
Receipts (total).....	-	-	-	-	15,623	1,207	2,356	2,363
Shipments—								
Slaughter stock to packers.....	-	-	-	-	11,794	957	771	1,887
Slaughter stock to butchers....	-	-	-	-	2,293	247	178	232
Store stock to country points...	-	-	-	-	1,226	Nil	Nil	Nil

¹ Not reported prior to 1939.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1939 showed increases in all classes. Total shipments in 1939 with comparative figures for 1938 in parentheses were as follows: cattle 546,272 (458,601); calves 287,210 (242,599); swine 697,883 (517,715); and sheep 254,931 (245,902).

14.—Live Stock Marketed Through Stockyards, Packers, etc., by Provinces, 1939

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards....	1,623	46,139	317,329	130,251	139,143	139,952	14,910	789,347
Direct to packers.....	6,054	13,297	115,047	43,625	26,690	73,401	77	278,191
Direct for export.....	3,910	4,989	61,221	1,923	7,032	35,395	1,297	115,767
Totals, Cattle.....	11,587	64,425	493,597	175,799	172,865	248,748	16,284	1,183,305
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards....	16,556	119,178	191,214	59,781	62,488	42,891	1,228	493,336
Direct to packers.....	8,112	49,107	98,864	48,927	12,398	69,706	14	287,128
Direct for export.....	1,591	449	11,737	63	460	542	96	14,938
Totals, Calves.....	26,259	168,734	301,815	108,771	75,346	113,139	1,338	795,402

**14.—Live Stock Marketed Through Stockyards, Packers, etc., by Provinces, 1939—
concluded**

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hogs—								
Totals to stockyards....	5,812	141,768	254,486	85,926	118,614	139,733	Nil	746,339
Direct to packers.....	71,434	194,805	1,413,464	241,286	193,574	840,159	"	2,954,722
Direct for export.....	5,069	2	41	Nil	Nil	6	"	5,118
Totals, Hogs.....	82,315	336,575	1,667,991	327,212	312,188	979,898	Nil	3,706,179
Sheep—								
Totals to stockyards....	7,111	91,045	131,659	27,084	39,768	68,653	1,872	367,192
Direct to packers.....	10,308	35,028	95,538	62,731	24,026	154,801	Nil	382,432
Direct for export.....	739	16	2,161	Nil	13	337	172	3,438
Totals, Sheep.....	18,158	126,089	229,358	89,815	63,807	223,791	2,044	753,062
Store cattle purchased....	235	1,571	99,378	16,639	4,484	32,909	1,888	157,104

In Table 15 are given the statistics of the grading of animals marketed through the stockyards in 1939 and, in the case of hogs, those marketed direct to packers, since a majority of these animals are handled in this way. In recent years the practice has developed of grading an increasing proportion of hogs by the carcass after they have been dressed at the packing plant. Hogs graded by each method are shown separately.

**15.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at the Stockyards and Packing Plants, by
Provinces, 1939**

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—								
Choice.....	8	18	50	2,401	2,829	5,875	221	11,402
Good.....	488	500	23,408	9,395	8,786	17,661	2,527	62,765
Medium.....	614	1,920	38,269	6,656	6,943	9,873	1,336	65,611
Common.....	529	2,201	16,012	2,026	3,492	4,213	227	28,700
Steers over 1,050 lb.—								
Choice.....	1	106	11,362	1,662	1,905	3,629	138	18,803
Good.....	144	2,035	28,846	2,470	2,912	6,460	1,078	43,945
Medium.....	85	1,248	17,051	949	1,021	2,608	430	23,392
Common.....	27	535	3,748	254	373	598	45	5,585
Heifers—								
Choice.....	Nil	23	81	2,850	3,254	4,558	45	10,811
Good.....	294	442	23,481	9,701	10,590	14,893	1,430	60,831
Medium.....	613	1,366	35,952	9,616	10,202	13,805	1,318	72,872
Common.....	398	2,403	19,611	3,402	3,795	6,025	295	35,929
Fed Calves—								
Choice.....	Nil	18	8,184	3,222	2,431	4,271	1	18,127
Good.....	"	12	12,188	5,974	5,253	5,691	18	29,136
Medium.....	"	39	15,104	7,749	6,875	4,791	4	34,562
Cows—								
Good.....	230	1,615	25,954	12,363	14,397	21,996	1,227	77,782
Medium.....	220	6,787	28,942	19,213	17,289	18,343	1,211	92,005
Common.....	562	10,794	31,097	11,586	9,775	12,054	805	76,673
Canners and cutters....	2,568	13,760	42,126	14,558	8,108	8,950	853	90,923
Bulls—								
Good.....	88	578	6,702	3,313	3,974	4,980	210	19,845
Common.....	808	10,302	14,806	3,846	3,991	3,732	212	37,697

15.—Grades of Live Stock Marketed at the Stockyards and Packing Plants, by Provinces, 1939—concluded

Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Stocker and Feeder Steers—								
Good.....	Nil	182	6,131	16,393	16,923	14,650	864	55,143
Common.....	"	1,405	16,664	14,829	12,203	10,580	135	55,816
Stock Cows and Heifers—								
Good.....	Nil	Nil	89	5,153	4,361	4,976	47	14,626
Common.....	"	"	10	2,085	1,516	3,784	250	7,645
Milkers and springers....	Nil	1,147	6,041	1,131	395	41	Nil	8,755
Unclassified.....	"	Nil	467	1,079	2,235	4,316	60	8,157
Totals, Cattle.....	7,677	59,436	432,376	173,876	165,833	213,353	14,937	1,067,538
Calves—								
Veal—								
Good and choice.....	139	9,859	94,452	47,498	30,681	48,693	540	231,862
Common and medium.	3,310	106,876	183,958	58,641	39,761	62,446	702	455,694
Grass.....	21,219	51,550	11,668	2,569	4,444	1,458	Nil	92,908
Totals, Calves.....	24,668	168,285	290,078	108,708	74,886	112,597	1,242	780,464
Hogs, Graded Alive—								
Select bacon.....	597	49,336	159,287	55,608	41,873	212,285	Nil	518,986
Bacon.....	2,109	100,607	262,754	120,554	69,633	279,375	"	835,532
Butchers.....	1,349	28,446	36,354	10,518	16,898	62,362	"	155,927
Heavies.....	249	4,604	7,516	6,041	7,787	11,603	"	37,800
Extra heavies.....	156	1,912	1,932	3,578	4,208	3,100	"	14,886
Lights and feeders.....	2,707	16,721	10,394	50,449	23,374	7,234	"	111,379
Sows No. 1.....	218	602	1,838	7,029	6,700	3,688	"	20,075
Sows No. 2.....	271	2,998	15,980	5,290	3,814	8,158	"	36,511
Roughs.....	4	43	562	580	656	967	"	2,812
Stags.....	21	281	1,045	419	389	947	"	3,102
Totals, Hogs Graded Alive.....	7,681	205,550	497,662	260,066	175,832	590,219	Nil	1,737,010
Hog Carcasses—								
"A".....	22,043	36,467	380,453	15,947	31,794	113,713	Nil	600,417
"B".....	34,208	64,887	658,082	37,562	75,147	221,903	"	1,091,789
"C".....	5,497	9,545	47,504	3,784	9,393	26,403	"	102,126
"D".....	1,337	444	3,267	366	1,526	1,722	"	8,662
"E".....	645	1,328	13,582	376	1,235	2,338	"	19,504
Heavies.....	938	3,238	26,994	3,847	6,128	9,423	"	50,568
Extra heavies.....	354	1,703	4,786	1,314	2,374	2,384	"	12,915
Lights.....	2,996	11,828	17,892	1,588	3,251	4,737	"	42,292
Sows.....	1,547	1,583	17,728	2,362	5,508	7,050	"	35,778
Totals, Hog Carcasses	69,565	131,023	1,170,288	67,146	136,356	389,673	Nil	1,964,051
Lambs and Sheep—								
Lambs—								
Good handyweights...	8,484	62,290	166,385	69,686	42,083	168,935	1,137	519,000
Good heavies.....	174	2,006	6,280	2,130	2,384	6,615	33	19,622
Common, all weights..	5,161	17,196	16,837	12,287	14,391	23,013	164	89,049
Bucks.....	1,591	29,357	12,421	724	632	1,025	Nil	45,750
Sheep—								
Good heavies.....	55	885	3,920	860	418	1,828	219	8,185
Good handyweights...	1,130	7,129	13,471	1,799	1,951	12,539	224	38,243
Common.....	824	7,200	7,883	2,329	1,298	4,284	95	23,913
Unclassified.....	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	637	5,215	Nil	5,862
Totals, Lambs and Sheep.....	17,419	126,073	227,197	89,815	63,794	223,454	1,872	749,624

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—The growth of this industry 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. There has been a large increase in the number of establishments since 1930, only 76 firms having reported in that year, whereas in 1931 the number was 147, owing to the inclusion of wholesale butchers operating small plants engaged in slaughtering only. The inclusion of these small establishments did not affect materially the value of production of the industry, which increased from \$3,799,552 in 1870 to \$7,132,831 in 1890, and to \$22,217,984 in 1900. In the next decade it more than doubled, attaining a value of \$48,527,076 in 1910, and by 1920 a value of \$240,544,618 (the highest on record) was reported. In 1939 it was \$185,196,133, as compared with \$175,767,382 in 1938. The principal statistics of the industry for 1938 appear in Chapter XIV, Table 9 at pp. 318-319. The slaughterings reported by establishments in the industry in 1939 are: cattle 927,588; calves 687,539; sheep and lambs 785,653; and hogs 3,793,468.

Establishments that prepare meat products for export are subject to inspection under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. In practice these include all the principal packing establishments but do not include local wholesale butchers included in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry above, nor slaughtering by retail butchers and by farmers for their own use and local sale. By reference to Table 16 it may be observed that for 1939 inspected slaughterings represented the following proportions of total estimated slaughterings: cattle 76.6 p.c.; calves 56.96 p.c.; sheep and lambs 53.1 p.c.; and hogs 69.9 p.c.

16.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by Months, 1938 and 1939

Month	1938				1939			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	70,174	30,293	59,026	324,355	69,851	31,950	42,251	262,701
February.....	57,803	33,933	44,996	276,255	54,718	31,591	37,225	244,987
March.....	68,854	61,144	35,501	299,814	66,902	61,885	39,151	299,250
April.....	62,951	80,645	24,698	275,898	57,486	77,677	30,739	259,022
May.....	71,049	95,666	26,845	251,804	72,583	101,682	30,221	280,807
June.....	63,522	77,450	47,994	207,972	66,335	74,205	47,069	220,141
July.....	65,170	61,331	62,832	172,244	64,525	62,458	61,911	217,293
August.....	71,754	60,263	83,654	194,316	74,433	57,241	88,363	267,510
September.....	81,272	52,028	113,255	242,198	84,380	51,645	104,183	269,571
October.....	87,967	50,476	154,001	297,440	98,718	53,620	159,843	425,406
November.....	94,020	43,976	100,286	314,507	98,098	44,056	96,010	473,201
December.....	64,724	29,374	48,591	280,400	65,631	31,107	46,862	403,756
Totals.....	859,260	676,579	801,679	3,137,203	873,660	679,117	783,828	3,623,645

Consumption of Animal Products.—The consumption of animal products such as meat, butter and eggs is generally more pronounced in the case 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 interchange in leadership as regards the amount consumed, according to the price relationships between them.

Statistics of meat consumption have been revised as far back as the year 1920. Revised data for the years 1934-39 are given in Table 17 which also includes figures for lard and dairy products. Information for the years 1920-33 is available in the report "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1939". The new figures are based on a revised estimate of animals slaughtered. Basic data for the new estimates were census figures for the years 1920 and 1930 and output for intercensal years was calculated by using other known data such as slaughterings and marketings in relation with these figures.

17.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Total and Per Capita¹ Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, 1934-39

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been extensively revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book (see text above).

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Beef—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	1,136	1,158	1,272	1,307	1,165	1,139
Estimated dressed weight. '000 lb.	561,135	571,805	621,959	615,597	567,501	553,457
On hand, Jan. 1.....	14,896	22,858	21,976	23,947	25,302	19,337
Imports ²	9,894	11,550	12,179	11,787	10,413	15,161
Exports.....	585,925	606,213	656,114	651,331	603,216	587,955
On hand, Dec. 31.....	15,092	12,513	12,416	17,265	5,692	4,352
On hand, Dec. 31.....	570,833	593,700	643,698	634,066	597,524	583,603
	22,858	21,976	23,947	25,302	19,337	29,639
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	547,975	571,724	619,751	608,764	578,187	553,964
Consumption per capita..... lb.	50.6	52.3	56.2	54.7	51.6	49.0
Veal—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	995	1,060	1,116	1,267	1,213	1,207
Estimated dressed weight. '000 lb.	113,396	121,946	131,712	144,484	133,452	136,425
On hand, Jan. 1.....	1,231	2,538	2,860	4,505	3,206	4,153
Imports.....	3	3	3	3	3	4
Exports.....	114,627	124,484	134,572	148,989	136,658	140,578
On hand, Dec. 31.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
On hand, Dec. 31.....	114,627	124,484	134,572	148,989	136,658	140,578
	2,538	2,860	4,505	3,206	4,153	4,201
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	112,089	121,624	130,067	145,783	132,505	136,377
Consumption per capita..... lb.	10.4	11.1	11.8	13.1	11.8	12.1
Pork—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	4,625	4,531	5,214	5,517	4,920	5,422
Estimated dressed weight ⁴ '000 lb.	635,530	637,455	726,762	756,946	699,075	774,219
On hand, Jan. 1.....	24,759	28,117	30,335	49,604	37,261	27,237
Imports.....	4,148	430	2,877	2,069	5,564	26,647
Exports.....	664,437	666,002	759,974	808,619	741,900	828,103
On hand Dec. 31.....	123,750	132,435	174,493	219,142	178,494	194,992
On hand Dec. 31.....	540,687	533,567	585,481	589,477	563,406	633,111
	28,117	30,335	49,604	37,261	27,237	44,880
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....	512,570	503,232	535,877	552,216	536,169	588,231
Consumption per capita..... lb.	47.4	46.0	48.6	50.0	47.8	52.0

¹ For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 70. estimated.

² Not reported.

⁴ Excluding lard.

³ Partly

17.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Total and Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, 1934-39—continued

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Mutton and Lamb—						
Animals slaughtered in Canada. '000	1,536	1,573	1,548	1,519	1,505	1,475
Estimated dressed weight. '000 lb.	66,044	66,083	66,543	63,802	64,711	64,896
On hand, Jan. 1. "	7,201	7,480	5,578	7,197	5,277	5,420
Imports. "	38	83	19	40	402	1,566
Exports. "	73,283	73,646	72,140	71,039	70,390	71,882
	379	316	232	234	203	205
On hand, Dec. 31. "	72,904	73,330	71,908	70,755	70,187	71,677
	7,480	5,578	7,197	5,277	5,420	6,356
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION. "	65,424	67,752	64,711	65,478	64,767	65,321
Consumption per capita. lb.	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—						
Beef. lb.	50.6	52.3	56.2	54.7	51.6	49.0
Veal. "	10.4	11.1	11.8	13.1	11.8	12.1
Pork. "	47.4	46.0	48.6	50.0	47.8	52.0
Mutton and lamb. "	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION OF ALL MEATS PER CAPITA. "	114.4	115.6	122.5	123.7	117.0	118.9
Lard—						
On hand, Jan. 1. '000 lb.	2,563	2,743	3,437	2,332	2,301	2,609
Estimated production. "	67,068	63,881	75,596	72,826	65,923	74,819
Imports. "	3,078	3	1	27	64	187
Exports. "	72,709	66,627	79,034	75,185	68,288	77,615
	911	13,772	29,284	30,099	16,767	7,503
On hand Dec. 31. "	71,798	52,855	49,750	45,086	51,521	70,112
	2,743	3,437	2,332	2,301	2,609	4,134
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION. "	69,055	49,418	47,418	42,785	48,912	65,978
Consumption per capita. lb.	6.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.4	5.8
Butter—						
On hand, Jan. 1. '000 lb.	22,027	32,423	32,611 ²	36,672	28,495	45,120 ²
Production—Creamery. "	234,853	240,919	250,932	247,056	267,347	267,612
Home-made. "	109,716	109,162	109,026	108,084	105,076	103,722
Imports. "	2,873	148	117	66	5,232	6
Exports. "	369,469	382,652	392,686	391,878	406,150	416,460
	428	7,697	5,129	4,097	3,893	12,399
On hand, Dec. 31. "	369,041	374,955	387,557	387,781	402,257	404,061
	32,423	32,302	36,672	28,495	45,094	41,769
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION. "	336,618	342,653	350,885	359,286	357,163	362,292
Consumption per capita. lb.	31.1	31.3	31.8	32.3	31.9	32.0
Cheese—						
On hand, Jan. 1. '000 lb.	15,974	17,196	24,562	24,026	28,559	31,501 ²
Production—Factory. "	99,347	100,428	119,124	130,626	123,971	125,475
Home-made. "	1,128	1,232	1,229	1,232	1,101	1,046
Imports. "	946	1,274	1,240	1,410	1,387	1,397
Exports. "	117,395	120,130	146,155	157,294	155,018	159,419
	61,168	55,719	81,890	88,955	80,939	90,945
On hand, Dec. 31. "	56,227	64,411	64,265	68,339	74,029	68,474
	17,196	24,562	24,026	28,559	31,453	25,812
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION. "	39,031	39,849	40,239	39,780	42,576	42,662
Consumption per capita. lb.	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8

¹ For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 70.
² Includes imported stocks from Jan. 1, 1939.

² Includes

17.—Production, Imports, Exports, and Total and Per Capita Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, 1934-39—concluded

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Eggs—						
On hand, Jan. 1.....'000 doz.	3,283	5,486	3,839 ¹	4,749	4,742	3,834
Production—Farm.....“	223,272	223,540	219,494	219,443	213,399	221,737
Other.....“	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500
Imports.....“	1,153	365	870	594	505	728
Exports.....“	248,208	249,891	244,703	245,286	239,146	246,799
“	2,001	1,301	1,204	1,602	1,843	1,274
On hand, Dec. 31.....“	246,207	248,590	243,499	243,684	237,303	245,525
“	5,486	3,795	4,749	4,742	3,834	4,680
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....“	240,721	244,795	238,750	238,942	233,469	240,845
Consumption per capita..... doz.	22.2	22.4	21.6	21.5	20.8	21.3
Poultry—²						
On farms.....'000	59,799	56,769	59,339	57,510	57,237	62,405
Elsewhere.....“	5,675	5,675	5,675	5,675	5,675	5,675
Totals.....“	65,474	62,444	65,014	63,185	62,912	68,080
Marketings.....“	33,864	38,125	39,642	38,538	38,359	41,525
Estimated dressed weight.....'000 lb.	186,142	205,629	212,824	207,132	206,170	224,247
On hand Jan. 1.....“	10,729	11,229	11,436	16,195	10,407	12,330
Estimated exports.....“	196,871	216,858	224,260	223,327	216,577	236,577
“	2,586	2,991	4,919	11,104	3,513	3,515
On hand, Dec. 31.....“	194,285	213,867	219,341	212,223	213,064	233,062
“	11,229	11,436	16,195	10,407	12,330	14,597
TOTALS, CONSUMPTION.....“	183,056	202,431	203,146	201,816	200,734	218,465
Consumption per capita..... lb.	16.9	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.9	19.3

¹ Includes carloads in transit from Jan. 1, 1936.

² Fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese.

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 calendar years 1936-39, in Table 17 of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 452-455, and imports in Table 16 at pp. 434-437.

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 to encourage 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.

18.—Cold-Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1940

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which do not include creameries with mechanical refrigeration, were supplied by J. F. Singleton, Associate Director of Marketing Services, Dairy Products and Cold Storage, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Province	Subsidized Public Warehouses				All Warehouses	
	Number	Refrigerated Space	Cost	Total Subsidy	Number	Refrigerated Space
Prince Edward Island.....	5	cu. ft. 261,246	\$ 130,673	\$ 38,746	9	cu. ft. 321,342
Nova Scotia.....	12	2,424,740	2,803,995	831,918	21	3,113,383
New Brunswick.....	4	1,032,495	356,883	107,065	24	1,290,401
Quebec.....	9	401,105	366,287	109,886	65	11,399,691
Ontario.....	33	4,594,833	2,274,437	676,307	129	17,346,903
Manitoba.....	3	1,577,500	1,008,872	302,662	38	6,936,703
Saskatchewan.....	4	441,868	268,707	80,612	21	1,883,563
Alberta.....	2	315,339	242,000	72,600	16	4,128,574
British Columbia.....	31	7,867,560	2,799,387	839,816	86	13,053,443
Yukon.....	Nil	-	-	-	1	44,900
Totals.....	103	18,916,686	10,251,241	3,059,612	410	59,518,903

Cold-Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in cold-storage and wholesale warehouses and in dairy factories 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 giving final figures of the holdings, with some statistical measurements and charts. Foods reported are: (1) dairy and poultry products; (2) meat and lard; (3) fish; and (4) fruits and vegetables. The data in (1) and (2) are also included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually. A special report was published in 1940 giving the stocks on hand of the most important products at the first of each month from 1920 to 1939, inclusive.

19.—Stocks of Canadian Food on Hand in Cold-Storage Warehouses, in Other Warehouses and in Dairy Factories, 1939 and 1940

Year and Commodity	As at Jan. 1	Minimum during Year	Date at which Minimum Occurred	Maximum during Year	Date at which Maximum Occurred	Average, 12 Months
1939						
Butter (creamery and dairy).... '000 lb.	44,248	9,754	May 1	57,247	Oct. 1	36,312
Cheese (factory)..... "	31,453	26,102	Apr. 1	53,298	Sept. 1	35,640
Evaporated whole-milk..... "	15,079	5,497	Aug. 1	15,079	Jan. 1	8,609
Skim-milk powder..... "	6,294	3,373	Dec. 1	6,294	Jan. 1	4,862
Eggs—						
Shell.....'000 doz.	1,257	579	Apr. 1	8,683	Aug. 1	4,500
Frozen.....'000 lb.	2,955	2,090	Apr. 1	6,411	Aug. 1	4,154
Poultry (dressed)..... "	12,564	3,088	Sept. 1	12,564	Jan. 1	6,238
Pork—						
Fresh..... "	2,335	2,335	Jan. 1	6,150	Dec. 1	4,255
Frozen..... "	11,517	6,492	Sept. 1	16,874	Dec. 1	12,327
Cured or in cure..... "	13,288	13,288	Jan. 1	24,346	Dec. 1	16,707
Lard..... "	2,609	1,626	Oct. 1	4,076	Aug. 1	2,862
Beef—						
Fresh..... "	5,366	5,163	May 1	8,412	Nov. 1	6,833
Frozen..... "	13,571	4,878	Sept. 1	20,491	Dec. 1	9,779
Cured or in cure..... "	400	370	Mar. 1	696	Sept. 1	456
Veal..... "	4,153	1,744	Apr. 1	5,001	Nov. 1	3,638
Mutton and lamb..... "	5,420	898	Aug. 1	6,504	Dec. 1	2,995
Fish—						
Frozen fresh..... "	31,537	16,449	May 1	34,815	Nov. 1	26,906
Frozen smoked..... "	3,382	1,721	Apr. 1	3,382	Jan. 1	2,341
Fruit—						
Apples (fresh).....'000 bu.	3,976	5	July 1	11,176	Nov. 1	2,332
Frozen fruit.....'000 lb.	6,498	3,424	June 1	8,966	Sept. 1	6,389
In sulphur dioxide..... "	5,937	2,833	June 1	6,921	Sept. 1	5,309
Potatoes..... ton	250,840	963	Sept. 1	389,629	Dec. 1	126,747
1940						
Butter (creamery and dairy).... '000 lb.	41,001	10,359	May 1	58,416	Oct. 1	35,917
Cheese (factory)..... "	25,726	13,490	Apr. 1	33,346	Oct. 1	24,995
Evaporated whole-milk..... "	12,651	8,683	Mar. 1	29,134	Sept. 1	17,593
Skim-milk powder..... "	3,349	2,304	June 1	4,411	Sept. 1	3,329
Eggs—						
Shell.....'000 doz.	1,426	1,094	Dec. 1	9,780	Aug. 1	5,080
Frozen.....'000 lb.	3,745	2,997	Apr. 1	7,450	Aug. 1	5,139
Poultry (dressed)..... "	15,170	2,921	Nov. 1	15,170	Jan. 1	7,503
Pork—						
Fresh..... "	4,622	4,115	July 1	7,452	Nov. 1	5,433
Frozen..... "	16,123	6,370	Oct. 1	45,654	June 1	24,227
Cured or in cure..... "	23,255	18,991	Apr. 1	31,210	Dec. 1	23,517
Lard..... "	4,134	2,280	Oct. 1	4,736	July 1	3,717
Beef—						
Fresh..... "	6,939	5,759	July 1	8,491	Dec. 1	7,063
Frozen..... "	22,199	5,928	Oct. 1	22,199	Jan. 1	13,033
Cured or in cure..... "	486	199	Nov. 1	854	June 1	550
Veal..... "	4,201	1,625	Apr. 1	5,325	Dec. 1	3,662
Mutton and lamb..... "	6,349	910	Aug. 1	6,349	Jan. 1	3,307
Fish—						
Frozen fresh..... "	29,058	12,074	May 1	37,198	Nov. 1	24,709
Frozen smoked..... "	2,408	1,712	Mar. 1	2,408	Jan. 1	2,127
Fruit—						
Apples (fresh).....'000 bu.	6,018	7	July 1	7,578	Nov. 1	2,440
Frozen fruit.....'000 lb.	6,121	3,160	June 1	11,318	Oct. 1	6,893
In sulphur dioxide..... "	6,082	3,342	June 1	9,218	Dec. 1	6,788
Potatoes..... ton	301,989	1,642	Aug. 1	311,620	Nov. 1	126,859

Section 5.—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; it 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 were distributed and the proportion of the total value of production sold through each channel. The results have been published in several series of reports and in Volumes X and XI of the Census of 1931. 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.

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 large 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 that had a volume of sales of \$100,000 or more in 1930 together with firms of a similar size that have commenced business since 1930. The survey of retail trade is based on the reports of 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 for recent trends in merchandise trade as they cover more than two-thirds of the dollar volume of business.

Monthly Statistics.—Monthly indexes of retail sales, based on returns from department stores, chain stores, and a representative sample of independent firms, are now available for the period commencing January, 1929. A description of these indexes is given in Subsection 2 of this Section. Monthly indexes of wholesale trade are also available, although for the shorter period beginning January, 1935.

Subsection 1.—Wholesale Merchandising

Under this heading there is shown 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 by provinces, and by type of distributor. This is the latest material available on that basis.

Wholesale Trade by Provinces, 1930.—Included in the figures for all wholesale establishments, shown by provinces in Table 20, are data for regular wholesale houses and also 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. Approximately one-third of the annual business of all wholesale establishments in Canada is transacted by wholesalers proper. The proportion for Manitoba is much below the Dominion average. Concentration of the grain trade in the city of Winnipeg results in an exceptionally high figure for agents and brokers in that Province.

* 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 XXVIII, Section 1, under "Internal Trade".

20.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail), by Provinces, 1930

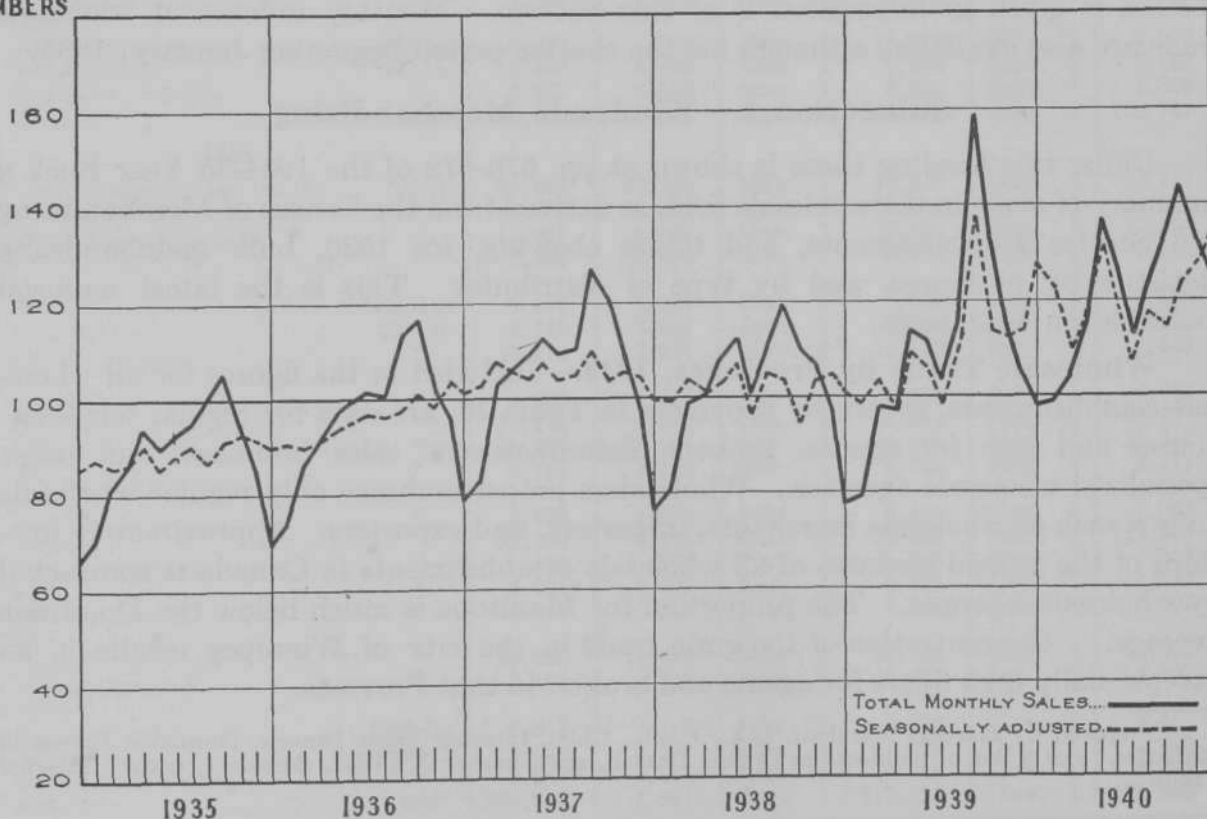
Province	Popula- tion, 1931	All Wholesale Establishments					Wholesalers Proper	
		Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Net Sales (1930)	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost)	Estab- lish- ments	Net Sales (1930)
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
PrinceEdward Is.	88,038	61	313	354,600	13,533,300	1,108,700	28	5,455,000
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	420	2,522	3,503,800	71,616,200	7,298,900	217	39,498,500
New Brunswick..	408,219	388	2,825	3,989,300	72,839,900	8,194,200	165	30,156,900
Quebec.....	2,874,255	2,932	26,171	41,958,100	904,795,500	82,285,800	1,479	355,618,100
Ontario.....	3,431,683	3,938	31,155	51,094,700	1,013,767,400	94,487,200	2,004	387,550,300
Manitoba.....	700,139	1,307	9,362	15,490,600	669,076,000	28,561,500	349	79,393,100
Saskatchewan...	921,785	1,659	5,441	8,393,300	137,112,000	24,209,300	178	52,114,100
Alberta.....	731,605	1,306	5,756	9,738,200	189,569,900	23,560,400	248	64,091,200
BritishColumbia	694,263	1,129	7,019	11,824,000	252,900,100	27,515,100	440	97,442,000
Totals.....	10,362,833	13,140	90,564	146,346,600	3,325,210,300	297,221,100	5,108	1,111,319,200

Wholesale Trade by Cities.—Figures of wholesale trade in cities of 20,000 or over are given at pp. 604-605 of the 1939 Year Book.

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, who are for the most part 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 was later

MONTHLY INDEXES OF WHOLESALE SALES, 1935-1940

1935-39 = 100

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found to be necessary to make certain alterations in the classifications used in presenting the results of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931. These alterations are referred to at p. 612 of the 1937 Year Book.

The 1930 figures shown in Table 21 are those of the Census, while those for the other years are estimates based on the results of fairly extensive annual surveys. Wholesale trade during 1939 averaged 6.1 p.c. greater than in 1938 and was approximately on a level with the dollar volume of business transacted in 1930. The increase extended to all provinces and to practically every line of wholesale trade. The greatest increases were reported by dealers in waste materials, metals and metal work, chemicals and paints, and leather and leather goods, lines of business in which major price movements were anticipated.

21.—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales Made by Wholesalers Proper, by Provinces and Kinds of Business, 1930, 1933, 1938 and 1939

Province or Kind of Business	Total Net Sales				P.C. Change in Net Sales, 1938-39	Indexes of Sales (1930=100)			
	1930	1933	1938	1939		1930	1933	1938	1939
PROVINCE	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000					
Prince Edward Island.....	7,518	4,662	5,614	6,629	+16.3	100.0	62.0	74.7	86.8
Nova Scotia.....	46,464	32,812	45,010	51,263	+13.9	100.0	70.6	96.9	110.3
New Brunswick.....	38,320	25,192	36,067	37,832	+4.9	100.0	65.7	94.1	98.7
Quebec.....	386,229	254,696	359,637	381,767	+6.2	100.0	65.9	93.1	98.8
Ontario.....	471,618	324,828	468,781	492,124	+5.0	100.0	68.9	99.4	104.3
Manitoba.....	98,960	64,461	101,729	106,781	+5.0	100.0	65.1	102.8	107.9
Saskatchewan.....	90,210	48,555	67,459	74,563	+10.5	100.0	53.8	74.8	82.7
Alberta.....	99,333	61,872	88,433	92,843	+5.0	100.0	62.3	89.0	93.5
British Columbia.....	131,414	83,418	123,239	131,748	+6.9	100.0	63.5	93.8	100.3
Totals.....	1,370,666	906,496	1,295,969	1,375,550	+6.1	100.0	65.7	94.6	100.4
KIND OF BUSINESS									
Amusement, photographic and sporting goods.....	4,278	2,464	4,251	4,221	-0.7	100.0	57.6	99.4	98.7
Automotive.....	20,990	13,473	22,426	24,368	+8.7	100.0	64.2	106.8	116.1
Chemicals and paints.....	8,387	7,743	10,554	12,984	+23.0	100.0	92.3	125.8	154.8
Coal and coke.....	50,252	42,831	54,449	59,313	+8.9	100.0	85.3	108.4	118.0
Drugs and drug sundries.....	27,973	22,139	29,645	31,363	+5.8	100.0	79.1	106.0	112.1
Dry goods and apparel.....	102,358	64,396	77,793	86,650	+11.4	100.0	62.9	76.0	84.7
Electrical.....	22,982	9,973	25,001	25,728	+2.9	100.0	43.4	108.8	112.0
Farm supplies.....	16,037	8,719	13,207	12,054	-8.7	100.0	54.4	82.4	75.2
Foods.....	540,820	377,670	515,146	545,021	+5.8	100.0	69.8	95.3	100.8
Dairy and poultry products.....	48,771	32,135	45,928	46,939	+4.6	100.0	66.0	90.1	94.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	99,102	63,176	87,723	94,626	+7.9	100.0	63.7	88.5	95.5
Groceries.....	225,838	184,436	230,748	247,966	+7.5	100.0	82.4	103.1	110.8
Meats and fish.....	169,109	97,873	152,747	156,490	+2.5	100.0	57.9	90.3	92.5
Furniture and house furnishings.....	13,632	7,293	11,319	11,933	+5.4	100.0	53.5	83.0	87.5
General merchandise.....	13,478	8,668	14,801	16,463	+11.2	100.0	64.3	109.8	122.1
Hardware.....	65,943	38,025	61,852	66,149	+6.9	100.0	57.7	93.8	100.3
Jewellery and optical goods.....	10,858	6,935	12,782	14,502	+13.5	100.0	63.9	117.7	133.6
Leather and leather goods.....	7,377	5,325	6,620	7,701	+16.3	100.0	72.2	89.7	104.4
Lumber and building materials.....	51,872	18,912	36,114	39,170	+8.5	100.0	36.5	69.6	75.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	59,321	21,789	51,678	53,879	+4.3	100.0	36.7	87.1	90.8
Metals and metal work.....	14,059	6,817	13,728	16,841	+22.7	100.0	48.5	97.6	119.8
Paper and paper products.....	22,462	17,263	23,715	25,323	+6.8	100.0	76.9	105.6	112.7
Petroleum products.....	230,169	163,315	223,711	227,493	+1.7	100.0	71.0	97.2	98.8
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	14,512	5,508	10,638	11,767	+10.6	100.0	38.0	73.3	81.1
Tobacco and confectionery.....	45,870	32,165	49,247	52,274	+6.1	100.0	70.1	107.4	114.0
Waste materials.....	10,118	6,335	8,758	10,951	+25.0	100.0	62.6	86.6	108.2
All other.....	16,318	12,688	18,534	19,392	+4.6	100.0	77.8	113.6	118.8

Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales.*—Commencing with January, 1935, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published monthly indexes of wholesale sales for nine different lines of business. They are based on returns submitted by a

* See "Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales" published at the end of each month and obtainable on application to the Dominion Statistician, price \$1 per year or 10 cts. per copy.

representative number of firms. Approximately 300 different wholesale companies now report to this service. The base used in computing these index numbers was formerly the average monthly sales in 1930, but, in order to conform with other series, the indexes have recently been recomputed using as a base the average monthly sales during the five-year period from 1935 to 1939. Since the monthly indexes are based upon a smaller coverage of sales than that secured for the annual census, these results cannot be expected to have the accuracy of the more exhaustive survey. The monthly indexes do, however, give a fair indication of the current trend in wholesale trade.

Dollar sales for the nine lines of business included in the monthly survey averaged 11 p.c. higher in 1940 than in 1939, sales for all months of 1940, excepting September, standing higher than in the corresponding periods of the previous year. Heavy inventory buying by the retail trades to replace stocks depleted by an exceptionally brisk Christmas business at the close of 1939 resulted in marked increases in wholesale sales in January and February, 1940. On the other hand, sales in September, 1940, averaged 16 p.c. below the high peak recorded in the first month of the War. Increases in the annual totals were general for all trades and for all regions of the country. The automotive equipment and hardware trades reported gains of 20 p.c. over 1939; the tobacco trade was up 15 p.c.; the clothing trade, 14 p.c.; and the footwear trade, 11 p.c. Gains for other lines of business included in the survey did not exceed 10 p.c.

Subsection 2.—Retail Trade and Service Establishments* CENSUS STATISTICS

Retail Merchandise Trade by Provinces.—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, is given at pp. 673-690, inclusive, of the 1934-35 Year Book. That review gives 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 those statistics will stand until the next census is taken, it has been considered unnecessary to reprint them in this edition of the Year Book. The following summary information is reproduced here, however, for the information of the general reader.

* A review of retail trade for the period 1923-30 is 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.

22.—Retail Merchandise Trade, by Provinces, 1930

Province	Popula- tion, 1931	Estab- lish- ments	Full-Time Employees			Net Sales	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost)
			Male	Female	Salaries and Wages		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island..	88,038	851	732	395	874,400	13,773,700	3,359,400
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	6,464	5,415	2,811	7,006,300	99,519,900	18,506,700
New Brunswick.....	408,219	4,434	4,516	2,338	6,224,300	84,371,900	14,806,700
Quebec.....	2,874,255	34,286	45,085	17,815	59,778,200	651,138,500	119,843,700
Ontario.....	3,431,683	43,045	64,127	30,057	101,636,800	1,099,990,200	177,112,500
Manitoba.....	700,139	6,859	11,440	6,366	18,945,300	189,243,900	28,253,700
Saskatchewan.....	921,785	10,841	10,158	2,939	14,170,600	189,181,100	43,153,400
Alberta.....	731,605	8,592	9,638	3,439	14,947,000	176,537,100	35,800,500
British Columbia.....	694,263	9,501	14,675	6,513	23,465,100	248,597,500	41,055,300
Yukon and N.W.T.	13,953	130	215	9	322,500	3,216,100	1,735,600
Canada.....	10,376,786	125,003	166,001	72,682	247,370,500	2,755,569,900	483,627,500

Retail Merchandise Trade by Cities.—Data similar to those given in Table 22 for provinces are published for cities of 20,000 population or over at p. 609 of the 1939 Year Book.

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Summary of Retail Merchandising.—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 23, 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 price movements as a factor in the trend in dollar value of retail trade. Price changes probably account for a larger portion of the fluctuation in dollar sales for the food group. On the other hand, the prices of more durable goods have varied to a much smaller degree, so that changes in dollar sales of such lines of trade as furniture stores, jewellery stores and automotive establishments represent to a large extent changes in the volume of goods purchased.

Dollar volume of retail trading in Canada averaged 1.8 p.c. higher in 1939 than in 1938, the downward trend during the first few months of the year being slightly more than offset by the increase in consumer purchasing that followed the outbreak of war. Improved purchasing power in Saskatchewan resulted in an 11.7 p.c. increase in retail trade in that Province. Minor gains were reported by all other provinces but a decline amounting to 9.4 p.c. was registered in Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

In addition to providing a measure of the volume of retail trading, the annual surveys also cover salaries and wages, inventories and accounts outstanding at the end of the year. Salaries and wages paid to employees in retail stores, but excluding proprietors' compensation, are estimated at \$245,871,000 for 1939 or 2.5 p.c. above the amount paid out in 1938. Retail inventories at \$465,540,000 at the end of 1939 were 7.5 p.c. above the amount recorded on the corresponding date in 1938, the substantial increase representing the result of heavy inventory buying by retail merchants in the latter part of 1939. Accounts outstanding on retail merchants books were valued at \$255,633,800 at the close of 1939, an amount approximately equal to 10 p.c. of the annual turnover and 2.4 p.c. above the corresponding figure for 1938. Improved conditions in Saskatchewan are reflected in a 7.3 p.c. reduction in the amount owing to retail merchants in that Province during the twelve-month period.

23.—Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1938 and 1939, and Indexes of Sales of Retail

No.	Province or Group and Kind of Business	Total Sales			
		1930	1933	1938	1939
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	Prince Edward Island.....	13,774	8,905	11,122	11,431
2	Nova Scotia.....	99,520	68,839	95,819	98,864
3	New Brunswick.....	84,372	52,375	71,637	74,276
4	Quebec.....	651,138	422,297	561,192	564,537
5	Ontario.....	1,099,990	741,630	988,696	1,002,071
6	Manitoba.....	189,244	122,045	160,690	161,835
7	Saskatchewan.....	189,181	103,091	129,309	144,477
8	Alberta.....	176,537	109,074	161,491	164,211
9	British Columbia.....	248,598	155,747	222,386	223,769
10	Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	3,216	1,765	2,414	2,187
	Canada.....	2,755,570	1,785,768	2,404,756	2,447,658
	Food Group				
11	Bakery product stores (manufacturing bakeries not included).....	11,028	7,727	9,759	9,438
12	Candy and confectionery stores.....	54,176	33,010	38,863	38,722
13	Dairy product dealers (other than manufacturing dairies).....	37,174	26,451	37,062	37,654
14	Fruit and vegetable stores.....	16,293	12,394	14,690	15,036
15	Grocery and combination stores.....	405,403	297,307	346,397	351,410
16	Meat markets (including sea foods).....	83,026	50,090	65,895	65,590
17	Other food stores.....	8,376	5,039	6,227	6,296
	Totals, Food Group.....	615,476	432,018	518,893	524,146
18	Country General Stores.....	228,804	151,233	195,866	192,188
	General Merchandise Group				
19	Department stores.....	355,259	241,850	278,539	289,887
20	Dry goods stores.....	31,706	21,000	25,928	26,018
21	General merchandise stores.....	20,366	13,217	16,930	17,095
22	Variety stores.....	44,212	37,256	52,556	57,027
	Totals, General Merchandise Group.....	451,543	313,323	373,953	390,027
	Automotive Group				
23	Motor-vehicle dealers.....	253,608	129,889	311,026	302,889
24	Accessories, tires, and batteries.....	10,956	7,200	9,785	10,300
25	Filling stations.....	66,449	58,428	80,310	86,118
26	Garages.....	47,560	30,230	37,807	38,887
27	Other automotive establishments (including motorcycles, bicycles, and supplies).....	3,386	1,899	3,049	3,052
	Totals, Automotive Group.....	381,959	227,646	441,977	441,246
	Apparel Group				
28	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (includes custom tailors).....	72,111	44,435	56,543	58,058
29	Family clothing stores.....	42,144	31,582	40,559	42,206
30	Women's apparel and accessory stores.....	69,806	44,699	50,572	52,520
31	Shoe stores.....	35,908	25,989	29,288	29,327
	Totals, Apparel Group.....	219,969	146,705	176,962	182,111
	Building Materials Group				
32	Hardware stores.....	70,891	42,732	59,978	60,644
33	Lumber and building materials.....	66,201	29,331	45,321	48,716
34	Other building materials (including roofing materials).....	9,597	3,417	6,647	6,845
35	Electrical appliance shops (without radio).....	15,548	7,765	11,626	11,529
	Heating and plumbing shops.....				
	Paint and glass stores.....				
	Totals, Building Materials Group.....	162,237	83,245	123,572	127,734

Merchandise Trade, 1930 and 1932-39, by Provinces and Kinds of Business

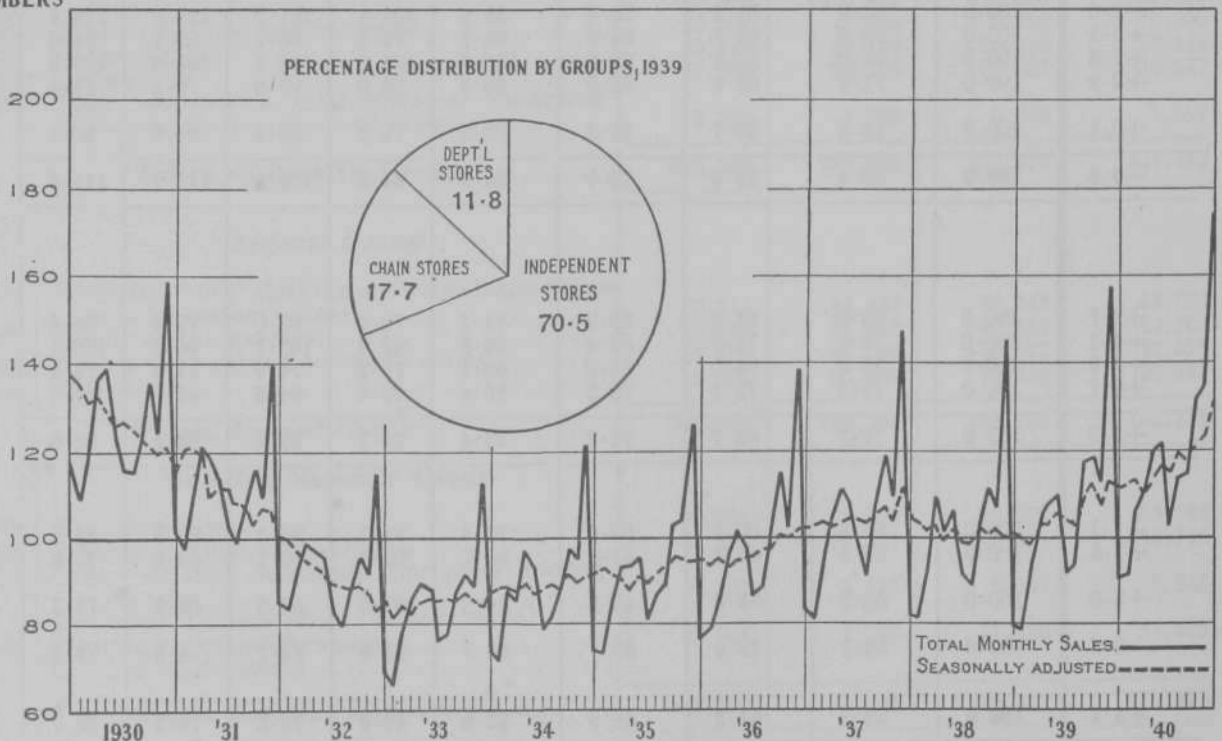
P.C. Change, 1938-39	Indexes of Retail Sales (1930=100)									No.
	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
+2.8	100.0	67.4	64.7	70.3	71.9	82.4	85.3	80.7	83.0	1
+3.2	100.0	75.1	69.2	77.2	81.6	88.7	99.8	96.3	99.3	2
+3.7	100.0	67.6	62.1	69.1	73.1	79.4	90.9	84.9	88.0	3
+0.6	100.0	71.5	64.9	69.0	71.3	76.5	86.9	86.2	86.7	4
+1.4	100.0	71.8	67.4	74.9	78.0	83.0	92.9	89.9	91.1	5
+0.7	100.0	69.6	64.5	69.4	73.4	78.5	85.2	84.9	85.5	6
+11.7	100.0	59.2	54.5	59.4	63.2	69.7	68.3	68.4	76.4	7
+1.7	100.0	65.6	61.8	69.0	73.3	78.7	86.3	91.5	93.0	8
+0.6	100.0	65.9	62.6	69.6	74.0	84.0	93.6	89.5	90.0	9
-9.4	100.0	68.3	54.9	64.9	68.3	61.2	75.2	75.1	68.0	10
+1.8	100.0	69.8	64.8	71.1	74.6	80.1	89.0	87.3	88.8	
-3.3	100.0	72.6	70.1	75.7	80.6	83.6	90.4	88.5	85.6	11
-0.4	100.0	67.7	60.9	62.5	65.0	67.8	73.1	71.7	71.5	12
+1.6	100.0	76.2	71.2	77.0	83.5	88.5	96.4	99.7	101.3	13
+2.4	100.0	81.9	76.1	80.3	82.0	88.1	92.0	90.2	92.3	14
+1.4	100.0	77.9	73.3	75.8	77.0	80.2	85.8	85.4	86.7	15
-0.5	100.0	64.6	60.3	66.9	70.7	73.0	78.1	79.4	79.0	16
+1.1	100.0	65.4	60.2	62.5	66.6	71.1	75.8	74.3	75.2	17
+1.0	100.0	74.9	70.2	73.5	75.5	78.8	84.4	84.3	85.2	
-1.9	100.0	69.3	66.1	73.1	75.4	79.9	86.7	85.6	84.0	18
+4.1	100.0	71.4	68.1	71.5	72.8	76.9	81.1	78.4	81.6	19
+0.3	100.0	72.5	66.2	72.6	73.7	77.7	84.0	81.8	82.1	20
+1.0	100.0	69.1	64.9	72.3	75.8	81.3	89.7	83.1	83.9	21
+8.5	100.0	89.6	84.3	90.6	95.9	104.7	116.7	118.9	129.0	22
+4.3	100.0	73.2	69.4	73.5	75.3	79.9	85.2	82.8	86.4	
-2.6	100.0	53.8	51.2	70.6	85.8	101.4	131.2	122.6	119.4	23
+5.3	100.0	70.6	65.7	64.5	63.7	73.6	85.2	89.3	94.0	24
+7.2	100.0	93.0	87.9	98.3	100.6	101.0	116.1	120.9	129.6	25
+2.9	100.0	71.9	63.6	66.5	66.8	70.9	77.6	79.5	81.8	26
+0.1	100.0	59.6	56.1	63.2	70.3	75.2	83.4	90.0	90.1	27
-0.2	100.0	63.4	59.6	74.7	85.2	96.5	120.2	115.7	115.5	
+2.7	100.0	64.9	61.6	69.2	73.7	78.9	85.0	78.4	80.5	28
+4.1	100.0	75.5	74.9	84.4	89.5	95.4	103.1	96.2	100.1	29
+3.9	100.0	70.8	64.0	68.0	68.1	71.2	74.9	72.4	75.2	30
+0.1	100.0	76.4	72.4	75.2	76.4	79.6	84.3	81.6	81.7	31
+2.9	100.0	70.7	66.7	72.7	75.4	79.7	85.2	80.4	82.8	
+1.1	100.0	66.8	60.3	67.6	70.6	76.1	84.3	84.6	85.5	32
+7.5	100.0	52.6	44.3	51.8	55.7	63.9	70.1	68.5	73.6	33
+3.0	100.0	50.8	35.6	42.2	46.8	57.5	66.3	69.3	71.3	34
-0.8	100.0	59.3	49.9	55.7	58.7	65.6	74.7	74.8	74.2	35
+3.4	100.0	59.3	51.3	58.5	62.0	69.0	76.5	76.2	78.7	

23.—Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1938 and 1939, and Indexes of Sales of Retail

No.	Group and Kind of Business	Total Sales			
		1930	1933	1938	1939
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Furniture and Household Group				
36	Furniture stores.....	41,017	23,073	35,656	36,698
37	Household appliance stores.....	17,798	9,208	15,164	14,791
38	Other home furnishings (including floor coverings, curtains, etc.).....	8,957	5,006	7,065	7,185
39	Radio and music stores.....	33,894	13,440	20,328	20,652
	Totals, Furniture and Household Group	101,666	50,727	78,213	79,326
40	Restaurants, Cafeterias, and Eating Places	75,977	41,667	50,176	49,969
	Other Retail Stores				
41	Farmers' supplies.....	45,760	29,160	43,024	40,038
42	Book stores.....	8,837	5,405	7,031	7,122
43	Coal and wood yards.....	86,047	70,384	77,060	83,135
44	Drug stores.....	76,849	57,253	68,164	69,643
45	Florists.....	9,265	5,570	6,950	6,772
46	Jewellery stores.....	26,663	15,044	21,382	23,044
47	Office, school, and store supplies, and equipment.	19,830	10,003	17,953	18,551
48	Tobacco stores and stands.....	30,703	21,586	26,640	27,323
49	Government liquor stores.....	100,694	54,869	77,298	81,227
50	Unclassified kinds of business.....	113,291	69,930	99,642	104,056
	Totals, Other Retail Stores	517,939	339,204	445,144	460,911

MONTHLY INDEXES OF RETAIL SALES, 1930-1940

1935-39 = 100

INDEX
NUMBERS

Merchandise Trade, 1930 and 1932-39, by Provinces and Kinds of Business—concluded

P.C. Change, 1938-39	Indexes of Retail Sales (1930=100)									No.
	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
+2.9	100.0	63.2	56.3	65.3	71.3	78.6	92.2	86.9	89.5	36
-2.5	100.0	61.1	51.7	60.4	70.0	75.4	83.5	85.2	83.1	37
+1.7	100.0	57.6	55.9	64.7	65.6	75.7	85.4	78.9	80.2	38
+1.6	100.0	49.9	39.7	45.8	51.7	57.8	64.8	60.0	60.9	39
+1.4	100.0	57.9	49.9	57.9	64.0	70.8	81.8	76.9	78.0	40
-0.4	100.0	62.7	54.8	58.0	60.3	64.2	68.4	66.0	65.8	41
-6.9	100.0	66.5	63.7	74.8	77.2	83.7	99.0	94.0	87.5	42
+1.3	100.0	68.7	61.2	63.6	66.7	71.1	79.6	79.6	80.6	43
+7.9	100.0	82.1	81.8	83.3	84.2	88.3	91.6	89.6	96.6	44
+2.2	100.0	83.3	74.5	77.4	79.8	83.4	89.4	88.7	90.6	45
-2.6	100.0	69.1	60.1	63.7	65.8	69.6	76.8	75.0	73.1	46
+7.8	100.0	61.5	56.4	63.1	68.4	74.5	82.3	80.2	86.4	47
+3.3	100.0	57.8	50.4	61.9	69.3	79.0	93.8	90.5	93.6	48
+2.6	100.0	77.8	70.3	73.4	75.3	79.8	86.7	86.8	89.0	49
+5.1	100.0	66.6	54.5	55.8	56.4	65.5	73.8	76.8	80.7	50
+4.4	100.0	66.1	61.7	70.3	72.1	75.8	85.9	88.0	91.8	51
+3.5	100.0	71.7	65.5	70.4	72.4	77.8	86.1	85.9	89.0	52

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 (with the exception of departmental concerns) operating four or more branches. The number of chains reported in any year thus depends not only on the appearance or disappearance of firms but also on the number of units operated. 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.

Figures covering the operations of retail chains are available for all years since 1930. In that year chain-store companies transacted 17.7 p.c. of the total retail trade of the country. The proportion of the total business transacted by chains has varied only slightly since that date; in 1939 the percentage was also 17.7 p.c.

The variety store of to-day is a typical chain-store development, approximately 90 p.c. of all variety store sales being made by chains. Chains also play an important part in the distribution of groceries, meats, shoes, clothing and drugs.

A significant development in chain-store operation in the food retailing field during recent years is the shift towards larger stores. The proportion of total food-chain business transacted by stores with annual sales of \$100,000 or over has more than doubled since 1934. In that year there were 152 chain units with annual sales of \$100,000 or more and these transacted 21.7 p.c. of the annual food-chain business. In 1935 there were 164 stores in this category and these transacted 23.9 p.c. of the total chain business; in 1936 there were 180 large stores with 26.3 p.c. of the sales; in 1937 there were 225 stores with 32.7 p.c. of the total business, while 1938 and 1939 witnessed a continuation of the same trend. In the last-named year there were 313 stores each with annual sales of \$100,000 or more; these accounted for 47.1 p.c. of the total food-chain business. This transition has naturally been

accompanied by a reduction in the proportion of the total business transacted by the smaller stores. Stores with annual sales of between \$20,000 and \$100,000 transacted 71.3 p.c. of the total food-chain business in 1934; in 1939 the proportion for the same range had declined to 49.5 p.c. Nevertheless, a considerable number of relatively small chain units are still in operation. There were 395 chain units, with annual sales of less than \$20,000, in operation in 1939. However, included in this were a considerable number of stores that were opened in the year under review and that had less than a twelve-month period on which to report.

24.—Sales of Retail Chains for Selected Kinds of Business Compared with Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1938 and 1939

Kind of Business	1930	1933	1938	1939
All Stores—				
Chains..... No.	518	461	457	446
Stores ¹ "	8,504	8,230	7,692	7,595
Chain Sales..... \$	487,336,000	328,962,600	414,448,300	432,026,100
Total Sales (all stores)..... \$	2,755,569,900	1,785,768,000	2,404,756,000	2,447,658,000
P.C. of Chain Sales to Total.....	17.7	18.4	17.2	17.7
Grocery and Combination Stores—				
Chains..... No.	66	75	77	73
Stores ¹ "	2,127	2,221	2,054	1,887
Chain sales..... \$	119,498,600	98,862,100	116,849,800	123,826,200
Total sales (all stores)..... \$	405,403,400	297,307,000	346,397,000	351,410,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	29.5	33.3	33.7	35.2
Variety Stores—				
Chains..... No.	15	14	16	16
Stores ¹ "	327	356	468	489
Chain sales..... \$	39,383,600	33,348,600	47,256,700	51,416,000
Total sales (all stores)..... \$	44,212,200	37,256,000	52,556,000	57,027,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	89.1	89.5	89.9	90.2
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores (including custom tailors)—				
Chains..... No.	22	14	17	14
Stores ¹ "	191	135	164	138
Chain sales..... \$	9,866,800	5,405,200	6,961,400	6,364,600
Total sales (all stores)..... \$	72,110,500	44,435,000	56,543,000	58,058,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	13.7	12.2	12.3	11.0
Women's Apparel and Accessory Stores—				
Chains..... No.	28	15	20	19
Stores ¹ "	203	148	213	215
Chain sales..... \$	8,584,800	4,029,400	6,198,700	6,037,400
Total sales (all stores)..... \$	69,806,000	44,699,000	50,572,000	52,520,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.5
Shoe Stores—				
Chains..... No.	17	22	25	29
Stores ¹ "	203	274	368	399
Chain sales..... \$	7,702,700	7,114,800	10,017,000	10,664,600
Total sales (all stores)..... \$	35,908,000	25,989,000	29,288,000	29,327,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	21.5	27.4	34.2	36.4

¹ Maximum in operation during the year.

24.—Sales of Retail Chains for Selected Kinds of Business Compared with Total Sales, 1930, 1933, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Kind of Business	1930	1933	1938	1939
Drug Stores—				
Chains.....No.	31	29	33	31
Stores ¹"	292	301	347	345
Chain sales.....\$	13,971,300	11,001,300	14,127,100	14,251,800
Total sales (all stores).....\$	76,848,900	57,253,000	68,164,000	69,643,000
P.C. of chain sales to total.....	18.2	19.2	20.7	20.5

¹ Maximum in operation during the year.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales.—Monthly indexes of retail sales covering twelve lines of retail business dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirements are now available covering the twelve-year period commencing with January, 1929. These indexes are based upon reports secured monthly from all department stores, from most of the larger chain-store companies and from a considerable number of independent outlets. Approximately 6,600 unit stores are covered. While these reports include only a part of the total field, 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 sampled. Two sets of index numbers are published; one is computed from the calendar month sales reported, whereas the second set is adjusted to allow both for differences in the numbers of business days in different months and also for the usual seasonal movements.

The underlying trend in consumer purchasing, as reflected in the seasonally adjusted index, turned sharply upward during the latter part of 1940, when increased purchasing power, arising from higher employment levels, became more apparent in the retail trade statistics. The seasonally adjusted index for December, 1940, stood at the highest level recorded since the early part of 1930, while the annual totals for 1940 ranged 12 p.c. above the dollar volume of business transacted in 1939. A factor contributing to the marked increase for November, 1940, as compared with November, 1939, when sales had declined appreciably following the wave of consumer purchasing during the first two months of the War.

All twelve lines of business, for which figures are available, reported gains in 1940 over 1939. Stores specializing in radios and electrical appliances reported the largest increase with a gain of 26 p.c. over 1939. The increase for this trade was especially pronounced in December, heavy demand for electrical appliances and radios in anticipation of higher prices arising from new import restrictions and taxation schedules resulting in a 52 p.c. increase in business over December, 1939. Department store sales gained 12 p.c.; grocery stores, 10 p.c.; and hardware stores, 9 p.c. Increases for men's and women's clothing stores were similar at approximately 15 p.c., while shoe store sales were up 11 p.c.

Statistics on a regional basis are available for some lines of business and serve to give some indication of the general trends in different parts of the country. On the basis of the information available, it is estimated that sales in the Maritime Provinces gained 16 p.c. in 1940 over 1939. Gains for other regions are estimated at 12 p.c. for Ontario and British Columbia, and at 9 p.c. for Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

25.—Index Numbers of Retail Sales, by Months, 1929, 1930, 1933, and 1937-40

NOTE.—The general indexes are composite figures secured by weighting the indexes of sales for twelve kinds of business in proportion to their relative position in the total trade. The figures in this table have been revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

(Average for 1935-39 = 100)

Month	Unadjusted Indexes							Adjusted Indexes						
	1929	1930	1933	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹	1929	1930	1933	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹
Jan.....	119.1	117.1	69.2	83.0	81.8	79.3	90.0	143.0	137.8	85.0	102.0	104.2	100.3	110.8
Feb.....	115.3	108.9	65.7	80.1	80.9	77.9	90.4	143.9	134.7	81.2	102.5	103.3	99.2	111.5
Mar.....	137.6	119.0	77.7	95.7	92.9	92.3	105.9	143.1	130.4	83.7	103.7	101.7	98.1	112.3
Apr.....	136.9	136.3	85.5	104.8	109.7	104.2	110.1	137.4	132.0	82.0	102.4	103.2	103.4	110.0
May.....	144.5	138.6	89.8	110.4	101.5	107.7	119.9	135.4	128.5	84.5	103.3	99.6	103.0	113.7
June.....	139.3	123.0	88.8	108.0	106.0	109.8	121.4	136.3	125.4	85.9	104.3	102.0	105.4	116.6
July.....	130.3	115.2	76.0	98.4	91.0	91.3	103.2	144.2	126.5	85.5	104.2	99.3	103.8	114.5
Aug.....	135.6	115.0	77.8	90.8	88.8	93.5	113.2	143.8	125.3	85.8	103.8	98.4	102.9	119.8
Sept.....	138.5	122.2	87.7	106.6	103.0	116.4	113.9	144.2	123.8	84.4	105.4	101.2	109.9	116.5
Oct.....	159.2	135.4	91.1	118.8	110.7	117.9	131.8	142.6	120.9	87.8	107.3	100.9	111.1	120.0
Nov.....	150.5	124.4	89.6	109.1	106.7	113.2	135.7	139.2	119.7	85.0	103.9	101.1	107.1	123.1
Dec.....	174.4	158.6	112.5	147.9	144.3	157.1	174.2	137.0	120.8	83.5	111.1	99.9	112.3	131.0
Annual Averages.	140.1	126.1	84.3	104.5	101.4	105.1	117.5	140.8	127.2	84.5	104.5	101.2	104.7	116.7

¹ Subject to revision.

SPECIAL RETAIL AND SERVICE STATISTICS

Retail Sales of New Motor-Vehicles.*—Although a reduction in the number of new motor-vehicles sold took place in the second half of 1940 compared with the corresponding period of 1939, this decline failed to offset the marked increases recorded in the first half of the year with the result that the annual totals for 1940 exceeded those for 1939 by a considerable margin. Excluding deliveries to the Government for war purposes, there were 130,552 new motor-vehicles sold at retail for \$148,845,278 in Canada in 1940, up 14 p.c. in number and 18 p.c. in value over the 114,747 units that sold for \$125,967,521 in 1939. Passenger model sales gained 13 p.c. in number and 18 p.c. in value, while commercial vehicles were up 17 p.c. in number and 18 p.c. in value. Sales of new motor-vehicles in Alberta were practically unchanged from 1939, while all other provinces reported increases ranging as high as 30 p.c. in the number of vehicles sold in Saskatchewan.

* For statistics of numbers of motor-vehicles registered in Canada and apparent consumption of motor-vehicles, see pp. 571-573.

26.—Retail Sales of New Motor-Vehicles in Canada, 1932-40

NOTE.—The first year for which details are available is 1932. The total value for 1930 was secured in connection with the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments.

Year	Passenger Cars		Trucks and Buses		Totals	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
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.....	92,287	95,403,199	21,027	22,179,597	113,314	117,582,796
1937.....	114,275	116,886,334	30,166	32,284,193	144,441	149,170,527
1938.....	95,751	105,006,462	25,414	30,005,446	121,165	135,011,908
1939.....	90,054	97,131,128	24,693	28,836,393	114,747	125,967,521
1940.....	101,789	114,928,833	28,763	33,916,445	130,552	148,845,278

¹ Not available.

Retail Sales of Used Motor-Vehicles.*—That the sale of a new motor-vehicle in Canada means the sale by distributors of two used models is the opinion generally recognized in the automotive trade. The accuracy of this ratio is confirmed by the results of a special survey of the retail automotive trade for 1937 for which reports were secured direct from 3,426 retail distributors of motor-vehicles in the country. Dealers and distributors reported a total of 413,043 motor-vehicles sold for \$245,277,623 in 1937 of which 141,881† were new models which sold for \$157,671,890† or an average of \$1,111 each and 271,162 were used vehicles which retailed for \$87,605,733 or an average of \$323 each. The total number of vehicles sold is thus divided in the proportions 34.4 p.c. new and 65.6 p.c. used or, on the average, there were 1.91 used vehicles sold for every new model.

The ratio of used to new vehicles sold varies considerably for different regions of the country. In districts where the concentration of motor-vehicles in proportion to population is greatest the ratio is usually high and lower in those sections in which there are fewer used vehicles available to be traded in as part payment for new models. The ratio of used to new models sold ranged from 1.53 in Quebec Province where the population per motor-vehicle registration is highest to 2.16 in Ontario where the population per motor-vehicle registration is lowest. A table showing sales of new and used motor-vehicles in the different provinces for 1937 appears at p. 616 of the 1939 Year Book. Comparable figures for later years are not available.

Financing of Motor-Vehicle Sales.*—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 valuable service to the 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 that 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 176,578 motor-vehicles (including both new and used models) were financed to the extent of \$75,235,793 in 1940. These figures reveal increases of 15.3 p.c. in number and 19.9 p.c. in amount from the 153,107 vehicles that were financed for \$62,768,746 in 1939. New vehicles numbering 42,982 were financed for \$33,473,397 or an average of \$779 each. There were also 133,596 used vehicles whose sales were financed to the extent of \$41,762,396 or for \$313 each.

In 1940, 32.9 p.c. of all new motor-vehicle sales in Canada passed through the hands of financing corporations. The corresponding amount of financing amounted to 22.5 p.c. of the total selling value of all new models. Total sales of used vehicles are known only for 1937. In that year 44.9 p.c. of all used vehicle purchases were financed by these corporations.

* See footnote to p. 510.

† These figures are made up from returns from individual dealers for this special survey and do not agree with those given in Tables 26 and 27 obtained from manufacturers and assemblers.

27.—Comparison of Sales and Financing of New Motor-Vehicles in Canada, 1932-40

Year	New Vehicles Sold		New Vehicles Financed			
			Units		Financing	
	Units	Retail Value	Number	P.C. of Total Sold	Amount	P.C. of Total Sales
	No.	\$			\$	
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.....	113,314	117,582,796	42,863	37.8	29,887,861	25.4
1937.....	144,441	149,170,527	56,247	38.9	40,664,675	27.3
1938.....	121,165	135,011,908	45,267	37.4	33,701,624	25.0
1939.....	114,747	125,967,521	37,320	32.5	27,852,627	22.1
1940.....	130,552	148,845,278	42,982	32.9	33,473,397	22.5

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 tax) was \$3.77 per capita. By 1933, owing 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 \$2.50. Figures for later years are \$2.70 for 1936, \$2.93 for 1937, \$3.02 for 1938 and \$3.03 for 1939.

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. Since 1933 the situation has more than recovered itself, 797 theatres being reported in operation in 1934, 862 in 1935, 959 in 1936, 1,047 in 1937, 1,133 in 1938 and 1,186 in 1939. Principal statistics by leading cities for 1936 and 1937 are given at p. 621 of the 1939 Year Book.

28.—Motion-Picture Theatres, Employees, Salaries and Wages, and Total Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Year and Province	Theatres	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Total Receipts ¹
		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 ²	76	439	185	827,600	4,166,800
Canada, 1930.....	910	4,641	1,502	6,946,700	38,479,500

¹ Does not include amusement taxes.

² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

28.—Motion-Picture Theatres, Employees, Salaries and Wages, and Total Receipts, by Provinces, 1930, 1938 and 1939—concluded

Year and Province	Theatres No.	Employees		Salaries and Wages \$	Total Receipts ¹ \$
		Male No.	Female No.		
1938					
Prince Edward Island.....	5	15	10	12,784	108,946
Nova Scotia.....	60	238	109	200,887	1,341,902
New Brunswick.....	38	139	77	127,390	861,792
Quebec.....	172	1,119	314	949,898	6,897,986
Ontario.....	363	2,291	609	2,557,272	15,202,597
Manitoba.....	102	392	222	383,222	2,278,996
Saskatchewan.....	129	282	89	230,461	1,318,435
Alberta.....	148	397	88	402,576	1,959,134
British Columbia ²	116	549	308	801,559	3,665,264
Canada, 1938.....	1,133	5,422	1,826	5,666,049	33,635,052
1939					
Prince Edward Island.....	6	23	9	13,197	112,158
Nova Scotia.....	64	249	111	223,237	1,420,395
New Brunswick.....	39	133	75	120,269	826,285
Quebec.....	172	1,124	328	1,049,726	7,032,678
Ontario.....	383	2,464	632	2,668,316	15,247,941
Manitoba.....	115	380	245	379,122	2,181,732
Saskatchewan.....	144	300	96	239,841	1,433,862
Alberta.....	150	389	83	409,823	2,013,514
British Columbia ²	113	512	324	821,265	3,741,550
Canada, 1939.....	1,186	5,574	1,903	5,954,796	34,010,115

¹ Does not include amusement taxes.

² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Section 6.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada*

The Co-operative Union of Canada was formed in 1909, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members. In 1939, 65 societies reported to the Union, their membership being 164,449. The sales of the reporting societies totalled \$14,181,444 and the purchase dividends returned to their members amounted to \$415,119. The classes of co-operative activities covered included retailing, wholesale trading, marketing, dairying, transportation societies, and buying clubs.

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 29, which cover only those retail societies reporting to the Co-operative Union of Canada, cannot be considered as strictly comparable owing 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, that relate to the three latest years reported, will help to indicate the degree to which the comparability of the statistics from year to year is affected by the irregularity with which some of the affiliated societies report.

* An article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada", by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, M.A., of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, appears at pp. 704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book.

In 1937, the 38 societies that also reported in 1936 showed an increase in membership of 1,839; 5 societies that did not report in 1936 had a membership of 1,467, and of these, 3 were new organizations with 474 members. Three societies, with 638 members, reported in 1936 but not in 1937.

Of the 47 societies reporting in 1938, 38 reported in 1937. There were 8 new organizations reporting a membership of 1,713 and 1 old association, which did not report in 1937, had a membership of 252 in 1938. Societies that reported a total membership of 2,277 in 1937 did not report in 1938.

Among the 48 societies reporting in 1939 there were 9 with 3,431 members (including one new society with 95 members) that did not report in the previous year. On the other hand, 8 societies with 1,817 members reported in 1938, but did not report in 1939.

29.—Statistics of Retail Co-operative Societies Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1931-39

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
1936....	41	13,696	637,012	365,925	585,240	891,053	4,445,339	209,379	163,952
1937....	43	16,364	809,468	415,703	670,296	1,152,963	5,041,328	229,270	182,790
1938....	47	17,428	886,670	418,486	706,887	1,250,668	5,480,806	264,368	199,201
1939....	48	20,019	861,135	395,106	766,128	985,276	5,556,156	257,237	172,488

Subsection 2.—Co-operative Credit Unions

The growth of interest in the establishment of co-operative credit in Canada has resulted in the enactment in every province of legislation to provide for and regulate credit unions. The following is a citation of the principal legislation in each province: Prince Edward Island, the Credit Union Societies Act, c. 6, 1936; Nova Scotia, the Credit Union Societies Act, c. 11, 1932; New Brunswick, the Credit Union Societies Act, c. 53, 1936; Quebec, An Act respecting Co-operative Syndicates, c. 69, 1925; Ontario, the Credit Unions Act, c. 7, 1940; Manitoba, the Companies Act, c. 7, 1937, Part VIA, Credit Union Societies; Saskatchewan, the Credit Union Act, c. 25, 1937; Alberta, the Credit Union Act, c. 22, 1938; and British Columbia, Credit Unions Act, c. 12, 1938.

The February, 1941, number of the *Economic Annalist*, a publication of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, at pp. 4-8, gives a review of the situation in Canada regarding credit unions up to the end of 1940. Table 30 is taken from this review and gives a summary of the status of credit unions in the various provinces. The three eastern provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, where the movement had its beginnings and growth has therefore been more marked, are treated separately below.

30.—Summary of Credit Unions, by Provinces, 1939¹

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no information is available under the corresponding heads.

Province	Credit Unions	Member-ship	Loans in Year	Loans Out-standing	Shares	Deposits	Total Assets
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	44	4,731	124,656	61,473	59,848	5,073	71,135
Nova Scotia (Sept. 30, 1939).	182	27,113	775,000 ²	-	678,597	12,108	748,269
New Brunswick.....	119	13,187	375,000	202,000	214,000	7,885	238,000
Quebec—							
Desjardins (June 30, 1940)...	517	113,793	6,500,000 ²	9,289,697	2,570,988	14,323,835	19,128,932
Others (Montreal and district).....	6	1,496	35,000 ²	30,000 ²	21,000 ²	26,000 ²	54,880
Ontario—							
Chartered and operating...	15	8,809	995,726	-	390,838	1,041,371	1,657,909
Unchartered.....	45	4,462	-	-	-	-	154,212
Manitoba.....	19	2,406	-	37,219	31,219	16,352	49,991
Saskatchewan.....	32	2,862	117,218	52,305	57,035	6,290	67,705
Alberta.....	23	2,226	-	37,933	40,681	5,405	47,807
British Columbia.....	6	500 ²	-	-	-	-	-
Totals³.....	1,003	181,585	8,322,600	9,710,627	4,064,206	15,444,319	22,218,840

¹ Dec. 31, 1939, except as otherwise stated in the stub items.² Estimated.³ Totals

as per information shown in table.

Quebec.—A form of co-operation that provides short-term credit for small-scale farmers and industrial workers in the Province of Quebec has achieved great success. 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 following principles: lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area; limited liability; issuing shares of small amount payable by instalments and withdrawable; and 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. Complete information on 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 the date of organization to 1939, for those banks operating in the latter year, are published in the report entitled "Co-operative People's Banks and Co-operative Agricultural Societies".

31.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915, 1920, 1925 and 1930-39

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.....	202	43,045	42,856	11,987	12,175	2,803,748	472,543
1936.....	234	49,890	49,796	13,453	13,974	3,370,821	459,601
1937.....	256	57,216	56,493	15,576	17,639	4,310,777	519,714
1938.....	338	75,419	73,262	19,679	23,553	5,725,808	624,263
1939.....	400	89,878	84,026	23,914	27,484	5,918,189	704,628

Nova Scotia.—The report of the Inspector of Credit Unions, under the Provincial Secretary, for the fiscal year 1940 shows a rapid growth in these institutions in recent years.

32.—Co-operative Credit Unions in Nova Scotia, 1936-40

Year	Unions	Members	Share Capital	Deposits	Loans During Year	Total Assets	Guarantee Funds
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1936 ¹	71	12,178	244,448	3,000	374,924	269,045	5,200
1937 ¹	105	17,173	405,439	7,642	646,350	446,403	9,486
1938 ¹	148	22,869	555,410	7,472	752,672	605,459	16,439
1939 ²	182	27,113	678,598	12,108	589,441	748,269	21,702
1940 ³	199	27,941	828,854	18,132	939,848	924,751	28,173

¹ Calendar year.² Nine months.³ Year ended Sept. 30.

New Brunswick.—The law governing Co-operative Credit Unions in New Brunswick was brought into force June 1, 1936. The statistics of the following table are taken from the report of the Registrar of Credit Unions, under the Minister of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1939.

33.—Co-operative Credit Unions in New Brunswick, Years Ended Oct. 31, 1937-39

Year	Unions	Members	Assets	Loans During Year
	No.	No.	\$	\$
1937.....	24	1,800	20,000	25,000
1938.....	67	6,203	91,060	144,630
1939.....	116	11,533	195,132	251,950

Subsection 3.—Agricultural Co-operation in Canada*

Agricultural co-operation in Canada had its beginning in our pioneer settlements when farmers found that it was of mutual advantage to work together. Group action and exchange of labour helped to raise barns, clear land and introduce new

* Prepared in the Division of Economics, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

machinery. While the commercial agriculture of recent years changed the form of group activity the co-operative principle remained. Many farmers found that savings could be made by co-operating in the marketing of their products and the purchasing of supplies.

Co-operation, as it is thought of in Canada to-day, is an organized undertaking which takes us back to about 1850. Historical records of that time refer to mutual fire insurance companies, cheese factories and creameries followed by co-operative stores. Early development was local in nature but when production increased beyond local needs distant markets had to be found. Farmers learned that it was good business to combine their resources and pool their returns when shipping to distant markets. It reduced the risks of individual effort and the increased volume brought economies in operation.

Legislation.—In 1908 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed the Farmers' Fruit Produce and Warehouse Associations Act and in the same year the Quebec Legislature enacted the Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act. Since that time each province has provided for the incorporation of co-operative associations by suitable legislation. Since 1932, five provinces have enacted new co-operative associations Acts and in three provinces there have been extensive amendments or consolidations. Such legislation varies between provinces but in most cases it adheres to the principle of 'one man, one vote'. Interest on capital is limited and it is required that profits shall be distributed to members on the basis of patronage. There is no Dominion co-operative Act but several farmers' organizations have been incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act. Others have been incorporated by special Acts of the Dominion Parliament and provincial legislatures. About 90 p.c. of the associations reporting are incorporated by one or other of these means but many small associations have not achieved such status and are buying or shipping through clubs or circles.

In May, 1939, the Dominion Parliament provided assistance and encouragement to the co-operative marketing of agricultural products in the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939. The main purpose of the Act is to make it possible for an organization of producers operating on a co-operative plan to finance its producers through the marketing period. This is accomplished through a Dominion guarantee against loss on an initial payment to producers, the amount of which is agreed to by the co-operative association and the Dominion Government. Eight associations embracing a large range and volume of farm commodities operated under this Act in 1940. The Act applies to practically all farm production except wheat for which a special act was provided called the Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939. In principle and purpose this Act is similar to the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act.

Function and Value.—For the purpose of this record a farmers' co-operative business association is defined as a business organization owned or controlled by the farmer patrons (i.e., farmers who use its services,) and operated in their interest. An *efficiently* operated co-operative provides a certain sense of satisfaction to its member patrons. The patrons know that through their co-operative they have received the best price obtainable for their products. They are given an annual statement in detail, certified by a competent auditor, accounting for all costs up to the time of primary sale. They have access to the books of their co-operative in order to obtain additional information with respect to any transaction. They know that the whole of the selling price less necessary and accountable costs has been returned to them.

34.—Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1932-40

Year Ended July 31—	Associa- tions	Places of Business	Share- holders or Members	Patrons	Sales of Farm Products	Sales of Supplies	Total Business Including Other Revenue
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1932.....	795	3,501	379,687	417,000	134,611,154	10,665,503	145,303,954
1933.....	686	3,057	342,369	376,000	106,804,186	8,779,115	115,849,894
1934.....	690	3,223	345,024	379,740	128,909,035	7,389,034	136,411,483
1935.....	697	3,301	341,020	378,730	117,783,560	7,991,755	126,064,891
1936.....	781	3,186	366,885	406,321	144,962,609	12,788,192	158,165,565
1937.....	1,024	3,987	396,918	451,231	157,031,405	16,363,966	173,927,117
1938.....	1,217	4,125	435,529	462,937	134,493,746	20,091,893	155,080,435
1939.....	1,332	3,791	445,742	486,589	180,747,471	20,400,008	201,659,984
1940.....	1,151	3,657	450,453	462,296	214,293,359	21,129,822	236,322,466

An important function of co-operative organization is the competitive regulation of other business agencies with respect to standards of quality, merchandising methods and excessive profit. In so doing the co-operatives have assisted all farmers indirectly. The dollar and cents value of co-operative organization to farmers is difficult if not impossible to measure for other business soon adjusts its methods and sales policies to meet a new competitor and as the years go by the direct benefits which the co-operative won for its patrons are lost sight of. Nevertheless the existence of the co-operative is a safeguard for the farmer and has exercised a regulatory influence on the activities of outside agencies.

Business Operations.—Co-operatives in Canada have improved their position during the past nine years from the standpoint of membership and volume of business (Table 34). The decline in value of sales to the low point in 1933 and the subsequent rise was due largely to the changing level of prices although growth of co-operative business was also a factor.

In order to increase effectiveness, sales agencies have been formed on a regional basis or on a Dominion-wide commodity basis, as the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, and the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association. Wholesale societies are also operating in most of the provinces, consolidating the buying power of the local associations and augmenting the benefits to be obtained from quantity buying. The United Farmers of Ontario, Limited, and the Co-operative Fédérée de Québec combine the functions of sales agency and wholesale buying agency for their affiliated local associations.

Fruits, vegetables, grain, seed, eggs, poultry, wool, and furs are usually graded and otherwise prepared for market before being offered for sale. Elevators, stock-yards, common and cold-storage warehouses, and chick hatcheries are owned and operated co-operatively. Butter and cheese are manufactured, chicken and apple products are canned, commercial feeds and spray materials are prepared in co-operative plants. The First Co-operative Packers of Ontario, Limited, process hogs into bacon and other pork products. The Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association, Limited, Regina, refine crude oil into gasoline, distillate, and other petroleum products.

35.—Assets and Liabilities of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1932-40

Year Ended July 31—	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital ¹	Net Worth as Percentage of Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1932.....	70,226,288	45,607,366	22,072,231	8,570,488	37,805,137	2,546,691	66.0
1933.....	90,003,261	42,520,970	43,005,593	8,224,016	38,773,652	4,476,698	52.2
1934.....	104,350,702	40,432,859	56,046,004	8,722,451	39,590,050	7,871,839	46.3
1935.....	105,183,565	38,850,488	55,306,671	8,933,425	40,943,469	11,026,406	47.4
1936.....	85,751,901	35,289,463	34,665,210	8,954,135	42,132,556	15,797,223	59.6
1937.....	87,938,453	36,338,952	36,685,625	9,265,747	41,937,081	14,913,876	58.3
1938.....	83,140,697	36,569,984	33,423,607	9,265,391	40,451,699	13,147,106	59.8
1939.....	86,483,057	37,785,803	32,977,904	9,685,537	43,819,616	15,719,350	61.9
1940.....	102,685,109	38,265,055	48,424,694	10,155,221	44,105,194	15,995,360	52.8

¹ Working capital, as used in this table, is the excess of assets less value of plant, over general liabilities.

Marketing.—In Canada the expansion of co-operative activity has taken place most rapidly and to the greatest degree in the marketing field. Presumably this field has offered the greatest opportunity to the farmer to effect savings and to provide needed services. Membership and business transacted by marketing co-operatives is roughly ten times that of purchasing organizations. In the compilation of the annual record of business only statistics from associations actually reporting for the current year are used. For the year ended July 31, 1940, the sales value of farm products marketed co-operatively amounted to \$214,293,359, an increase of \$33,545,888 over the previous year. A larger wheat crop in 1939 accounted for a great part of the increased volume of business. Dairy, fruit and vegetable, live-stock and tobacco co-operatives also recorded marked increases in business over 1938.

36.—Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1940¹

Province	Associa-tions	Places of Business	Share-holders or Members	Patrons	Sales of Farm Products	Sales of Supplies	Total Business Including Other Revenue
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island ..	15	15	6,364	7,091	679,630	22,533	703,982
Nova Scotia.....	118	130	8,484	12,982	2,504,461	1,481,628	4,010,812
New Brunswick.....	24	87	4,339	8,465	1,157,507	719,060	1,879,444
Quebec.....	305	335	25,023	25,023	13,884,927	3,041,842	17,236,754
Ontario.....	139	160	37,736	50,749	32,513,443	3,798,837	36,381,688
Manitoba.....	59	361	49,500	52,127	16,175,009	1,153,057	17,352,515
Saskatchewan.....	368	1,489	202,131	187,039	79,024,257	4,974,732	84,252,530
Alberta.....	48	541	73,158	71,701	34,536,574	2,183,388	36,772,227
British Columbia.....	69	69	14,400	15,269	8,648,914	2,096,835	10,892,357
Interprovincial.....	6	470	29,318	31,850	25,168,637	1,657,910	26,840,157
Totals.....	1,151	3,657	450,453	462,296	214,293,359	21,129,822	236,322,466

¹ Not including co-operative insurance companies, credit societies, telephone co-operatives, and farmers' institutes.

Some Canadian farmers market the entire output of their farms on the co-operative plan. A farmer may deliver his grain to a co-operative elevator, live stock to a live-stock shipping association and milk to a co-operative creamery. He

may also purchase a large proportion of his farm supplies and household necessities from a co-operative store. For tractor fuel and gasoline he may go to his nearest co-operative oil station. This duplication must be kept in mind in interpreting the total co-operative membership figures for Canada of approximately 450,000. A useful measure of co-operative activity on a regional basis is obtained by dividing the total amount of co-operative business for an area by the number of farms that it contains as reported in the latest census. On this basis Saskatchewan leads all provinces in the extent of co-operative business. During the past nine years farm products marketed co-operatively in Saskatchewan have averaged \$355 per occupied farm. Alberta ranks second with \$297 and British Columbia stands in third place with \$294 of co-operative business per farm. The average for all of Canada during the ten years 1931 to 1940 was \$202 per farm.

37.—Financial Structure of Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations, by Provinces, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1940¹

Province	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	69,114	33,674	20,266	26,390	22,458
Nova Scotia.....	2,068,921	668,170	1,175,053	451,976	441,892
New Brunswick.....	348,765	98,781	183,829	66,512	98,424
Quebec.....	7,703,540	3,223,949	4,523,851	1,065,499	2,114,190
Ontario.....	3,978,758	1,469,810	1,746,161	1,104,158	1,128,439
Manitoba.....	5,859,304	3,045,979	3,176,086	376,880	2,306,338
Saskatchewan.....	46,540,099	15,378,668	22,154,485	1,398,658	22,986,956
Alberta.....	18,831,535	6,298,270	6,918,591	506,773	11,406,171
British Columbia.....	5,797,752	1,823,721	2,771,812	1,849,674	1,176,266
Interprovincial.....	11,487,321	6,224,033	5,754,560	3,308,701	2,424,060
Totals.....	102,685,109	38,265,055	48,424,694	10,155,221	44,105,194

¹ Not including co-operative insurance companies, credit societies, telephone co-operatives, and farmers' institutes.

The grain growers are the most completely organized of the commodity co-operative marketing groups. Approximately 43 p.c. of the grain received at country elevators in Canada during the crop year 1939 was handled by co-operative agencies. Co-operative dairies and processing plants accounted for 12 p.c. of the total output of dairy products and fruit and vegetable co-operatives handled approximately 19 p.c. of the total fruit and potatoes sold in Canada and exported for sale overseas. Co-operatives handling live stock and live-stock products have been less successful in their development. In 1939 they accounted for approximately 10 p.c. of the total marketings. All marketing co-operatives handled approximately 26 p.c. of the main farm products entering commercial channels of trade.

Purchasing.—Many associations formed primarily for marketing have found it possible to render an additional service to their members by utilizing the buying power already mobilized for the purpose of purchasing supplies needed on the farm. For example, fruit-marketing associations may buy fertilizer, spray material, barrels, boxes, flour and feed, and general merchandise for their fruit-growing members. A number of associations have been formed primarily for the purpose of buying supplies, usually bulk commodities, and some are operating stores carrying a full line of general merchandise. Over half of this type operate in the Prairie Provinces and the principal commodities handled are gasoline, tractor fuel and

other petroleum products, coal, wood and binder twine. Sales of supplies and merchandise amounted to \$21,129,822 for the crop year 1939-40—a slight increase over the previous season.

The proportion of farm merchandise and supplies purchased co-operatively is comparatively low, amounting to approximately 3 p.c. of the sales of retail stores in the country and in towns with a population of less than 10,000 persons.

38.—Farm Products Marketed and Supplies Purchased by Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1940

Function and Commodity	Associa-tions	Places of Business	Share-holders or Members	Patrons	Sales of Farm Products	Sales of Supplies	Total Business Including Other Revenue
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Marketing—							
Dairy products.....	279	291	69,599	76,621	18,579,822	336,160	19,111,020
Fruits and vegetables	113	149	8,773	11,923	10,135,050	1,612,989	11,864,105
Grain and seed.....	32	2,147	198,053	198,109	141,981,225	1,905,211	143,941,109
Live stock.....	9?	181	55,501	53,077	18,774,916	458,704	19,266,561
Poultry.....	66	251	33,257	23,778	3,130,429	56,465	3,210,025
Honey.....	4	4	1,653	1,113	571,486	11,763	602,299
Maple products.....	1	1	1,821	1,821	501,774	—	501,774
Tobacco.....	8	8	6,529	6,443	18,098,304	545	18,297,553
Wool.....	1	17	2,041	2,500	843,769	84,000	927,769
Fur.....	2	2	642	2,823	678,194	2,169	680,989
Miscellaneous.....	3	14	16,233	16,233	642,692	—	642,692
Totals, Marketing...	691	3,035	394,102	394,431	213,937,661	4,468,006	219,045,896
Purchasing.....	550	592	56,351	67,865	355,698	16,661,816	17,276,570
Grand Totals....	1,151	3,657	450,453	462,296	214,293,359	21,129,822	236,322,466

39.—Financial Structure and Condition of Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, Crop Year Ended July 31, 1940

Function and Commodity	Total Assets	Value of Plant	General Liabilities	Paid-up Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Working Capital ¹	Net Worth in Percentage of Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Marketing—							
Dairy products.....	6,078,046	3,163,838	2,320,511	2,352,904	1,404,631	593,697	61.8
Fruits and vegetables	6,452,626	2,627,414	3,876,699	1,067,056	1,508,871	51,487	39.9
Grain and seed.....	76,434,888	29,007,062	35,650,661	3,495,419	37,288,808	11,777,165	53.4
Live stock.....	1,375,929	521,084	568,439	622,546	184,944	286,406	58.7
Poultry.....	545,365	148,218	256,942	76,731	211,692	140,205	52.8
Honey.....	282,711	44,680	173,149	54,887	49,675	59,882	37.0
Maple products.....	349,689	253,650	68,111	57,870	223,708	27,928	80.5
Tobacco.....	951,429	388,668	395,344	71,203	484,882	167,417	58.4
Wool.....	368,940	64,948	83,019	117,840	168,081	220,973	77.4
Fur.....	29,728	4,166	161	?	29,567	25,401	99.4
Miscellaneous ²	3,995,792	677,379	2,898,865	615,217	481,710	419,548	27.4
Totals, Marketing....	96,865,143	36,901,107	46,296,901	8,531,673	42,036,569	13,667,135	52.2
Purchasing.....	5,819,966	1,363,948	2,127,793	1,623,548	2,068,625	2,328,225	63.4
Grand Totals....	102,685,109	38,265,055	48,424,694	10,155,221	44,105,194	15,995,360	52.8

¹ Working capital, as used in this table, is the excess of assets less value of plant, over general liabilities.
² Not organized on a share-capital basis. ³ Includes assets and liabilities of United Farmers of Ontario, Limited, and Coopérative Fédérée de Québec, but business has been distributed according to commodity groupings.

Other Activities.—In addition to the marketing and purchasing associations described above, and for which statistics are given in the accompanying tables, farmers are interested in other forms of co-operative activity.

A mutual fire insurance company was formed in Ontario as early as 1835 and several still functioning as farmers' mutuels were organized between 1850 and 1860. To-day there are about 350 such companies in Canada with net assets of over \$5,000,000 and insurance at risk amounting to over \$1,000,000,000. These have a long history of successful operation.

Approximately 71,000 or 5 p.c. of the telephones in Canada are operated by rural co-operative companies in which there is a total investment of \$19,441,661.

Co-operative housing and co-operative hospitalization and medical schemes are other forms of newer co-operative ventures which are operating successfully in various parts of Canada.

Societies have been formed by fishermen on both coasts for the purpose of canning and marketing fish and buying gear on the co-operative plan. As many of the members of these societies are also farmers, mention may well be made of this activity in a summary of agricultural co-operation. During 1939, 30 fishermen's co-operative societies in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia with a total membership of 3,262 did a business amounting to \$1,255,653 and at the end of the year held assets valued at \$350,000.

Accomplishments.—Producer co-operatives in Canada have stood the test of time through competition, crop failures and other hazards which all business must face. Beginning as small localized associations of producers many have amalgamated through the federation of locals on a regional or provincial basis and a number have extended their activities to a national or Dominion-wide basis. Co-operative organizations hold a useful position in the movement of farm products to market and the purchase of farm supplies and they have gained an important place in Canadian business.

Co-operatives have educated their members to produce the kind and quality of product that the market demands. They have exerted a real influence on the standardization of grade and pack of Canadian products. One could cite the activities of the dairy, grain, poultry and honey co-operatives in this regard. The larger co-operatives keep in constant and direct touch with domestic and foreign markets by means of telegraphic reports and with this information are in a position to regulate the flow to market and improve the distribution between markets. With knowledge which the individual producer cannot command they are able to avoid market gluts. By collective bargaining the co-operative has strengthened the position of the individual. These things have been accomplished and at the same time favourable public relations have been maintained. All this means reduction of waste, better quality of product and improved service or more efficient marketing.

PART II.—GOVERNMENT AIDS TO AND CONTROL OF TRADE

Section 1.—Combinations in Restraint of Trade*

In previous editions of the Year Book this subject appears under Section 10 of Chapter XIX—Labour and Wages. Although the Combines Investigation Act is administered under the Department of Labour, the treatment of the subject has been given its present position because of its close relationship to Internal Trade.

* Revised by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning combinations and monopolies in restraint of trade appears in the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade", pp. 765-770. In each later issue of the Year Book an annual statement on proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act is included.

The first Dominion legislation in this field was "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations Formed in Restraint of Trade", passed in 1889 and now in force in amended form as Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code. Legislation providing special facilities for the investigation of combines was first enacted in 1907 and was included in the Customs Tariff of 1907. In 1910 the Combines Investigation Act of that year was enacted. The latter Act was replaced by the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, which, in turn, after declaration of its constitutional invalidity by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was replaced by the present Combines Investigation Act in 1923 (R.S.C. 1927, c. 26).

The Combines Investigation Act.—This Act provides means for the investigation of trade combinations, mergers, trusts, and monopolies alleged to have operated in restraint of trade and to the detriment of the public. The Act was amended in 1935 and 1937. In 1931 its constitutional validity was upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, following a reference of questions on this point by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Combines Investigation Act provides for publication of reports of investigations of alleged combines. Participation, or knowing assistance, in the formation or operation of combinations or monopolies that are detrimental to the public and come within the scope of the Act, is an indictable offence. Provision also is made in the Act for the reduction or removal of customs duties, at the instance of the Governor in Council, in cases where it is found that, with respect to any commodity, there exists any combine to promote unduly the advantage of manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the public, and that such disadvantage to the public is facilitated by existing customs duties.

Proceedings in 1940.—Following the report by the Commissioner on Mar. 14, 1939, that a combine embracing all principal manufacturers of paper-board shipping containers and related products existed in the shipping-container industry, court proceedings were begun at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada in the Supreme Court of Ontario (Canada Year Book, 1939, p. 795) against 19 manufacturers of shipping containers. Evidence was heard from Apr. 22 to May 29, 1940, and argument from June 17 to June 28. Judgment finding all accused guilty on all counts was delivered by the Court on Sept. 6, 1940, when fines totalling \$161,500 were imposed. On appeal against the convictions the case was taken to the Court of Appeal for Ontario, which fixed Jan. 20, 1941, as the date for the hearing.

Proceedings under Sect. 498 of the Criminal Code which were instituted by the Attorney General of Alberta against an alleged combine of tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers, following an investigation in 1938, and which resulted in one group being brought to trial on Apr. 29, 1940, were suspended on May 10 when a stay of proceedings was entered by the Crown. On Nov. 19, 1940, charges were laid under the Combines Investigation Act in the Supreme Court of Alberta against 40 tobacco manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors. It was arranged that trial should begin in April, 1941.

Certain wholesalers and shippers of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada, charged with violations of the Combines Investigation Act at the instance of the Attorney General of British Columbia, following an investigation made in 1939, were found not guilty in a judgment delivered at Vancouver on May 20, 1940, by the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

At the outbreak of war on Sept. 3, 1939, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established and the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act was appointed to act also as a member of this Board. Under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board it has been made an offence for anyone to unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture, production, transportation, sale, supply or distribution of any defined necessity of life. The fullest co-operation of the Combines Investigation Commission has been given to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the endeavour to prevent undue increases in the prices of necessities of life, particularly increases that may be due to the operations of trade combinations. The effective collaboration of these two agencies is illustrated by an investigation that was made of coal prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, as a result of which, price agreements were abandoned and substantial reductions in prices became effective.

Other inquiries, some extensive in character, have been made during 1940, arising from complaints alleging the existence of injurious restraints of trade relating to a wide range of commodities. Modifications or abandonment of trade practices to the benefit of the public have followed certain of the inquiries made during the year.

Section 2.—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 (1624) and earlier, are a statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. An Act was passed in Lower Canada 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 legislation.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of c. 150, R.S.C., 1927, as consolidated in c. 32, 1935, and application for protection relating to patents should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark (Emergency) Order, 1939, was passed to deal with conditions arising out of the present War. The Order confers on the Commissioner of Patents power to extend the time for doing any thing prescribed by the Patent Act, the Design Act and the Copyright Act; to grant licences to manufacture under enemy-owned patents, designs and copyrights; to vary existing agreements; to hold secret or to withhold from publication any disclosure that might be of service to the enemy; and to grant permission to file patent applications abroad. The main object of the licensing provisions under the Order is

* The material relating to patents and copyrights has been revised by J. T. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, and that relating to trade marks by D. D. Ryan, Registrar of Trade Marks.

to permit and encourage the working in Canada of inventions protected by enemy-owned patents, which for that reason could not be utilized during the War.

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 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. Since then progress has not been so rapid. Of the 7,234 patents granted in 1940, 5,131 or 71 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 571 to Canadians, and 671 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 322, France with 111, Holland with 98, Switzerland with 68, and Sweden with 67 followed in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued.

During 1940 continued activity and steady progress were indicated in all fields of invention, particularly in chemistry. The synthesis of new organic compounds has opened a new field for the utilization of secondary products of oil refineries. Improvements in motor fuels, anti-knock additives and high-pressure lubricants were given considerable attention. New vulcanizing and anti-ageing agents for rubber have been produced. New uses for synthetic resins in the plastic and coating arts have been developed.

In metallurgy there was continued activity in light and corrosion resistant alloy production, in flotation separation of minerals and in the extraction of chromium, vanadium, beryllium and manganese from their ores.

In the electrical field, television and picture transmission over telephone lines continued to be prominent, and in radio there was activity in the development of tubes and receiver circuits.

Improvements in machine guns, tanks, aeroplanes, small torpedo boats, shells, explosives and other devices pertaining to war engaged the attention of many inventors.

1.—Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., in Canada, Fiscal Years 1935-40

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Applications for patents.....No.	9,404	12,580	10,668	10,950	10,899	10,413
Patents granted.....“	8,713	7,791	8,177	7,720	7,578	7,234
Granted to Canadians.....“	885	792	703	647	620	571
Certificates for renewal fees.....“	12	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Caveats granted.....“	445	394	423	399	475	378
Assignments.....“	6,840	8,145	7,723	8,249	8,245	7,976
Fees received, net.....\$	353,460	386,542	377,453	367,127	365,672	350,607

Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and applications for protection relating to copyrights should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out in Sect. 4 the qualifications for a copyright, and in Sect. 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.”

* ‘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.

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.

Protection of industrial designs and of timber marks is afforded under the Design Act (c. 71, R.S.C., 1927) and amendments and the Timber Marking Act (c. 198, R.S.C., 1927) and amendments. Registers of such designs and marks are kept under the Copyright Branch of the Patent Office, and information regarding them is published in the Patent Office Record.

2.—Copyrights, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks Registered in Canada, Fiscal Years 1935-40

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,060	3,403	3,249	3,241	3,146	3,214
Trade marks registered.....“	1,686	1,574	2,068	2,169	¹ 356	¹ 402
Industrial designs registered.....“	430	363	336	544	16	21
Timber marks registered.....“	4	3	10	7	632	513
Assignments registered ²“	1,090	1,394	2,093	1,688	13,381	13,535
Fees received, net ²\$	72,217	68,220	86,396	85,023		

¹ Transferred to separate Trade Marks Branch as from Apr. 1, 1938. of and fees for trade marks that cannot be separated up to Mar. 31, 1938.

² Including assignments

Trade Marks and Shop Cards.—Since Apr. 1, 1938, the Trade Marks Office has been functioning as a branch under the Department of the Secretary of State and therefore as an entity separate from the Patent Office with which it had been associated previously.

The Trade Marks Office is charged with the administration of the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, which repealed all previous Acts governing Trade Marks, and also with the Shop Cards Registration Act, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1938. Applications for registration of Trade Marks and/or Shop Cards should be addressed to the Registrar, Trade Marks Office, Ottawa, Canada.

A Register of Trade Marks is kept, in which, subject to the provisions of the Act, any person may cause to be recorded any trade mark he has adopted, and notification of any assignments, transmissions, disclaimers, and judgments relating to such trade mark. In order that the public may be kept informed in the matter of trade-mark registration, a list of marks registered each week appears in the Patent Office Record issued weekly.

The Shop Cards Registration Act is designed to afford a measure of protection to organizations, such as trade unions, that formerly were able to register their particular designations as Union Labels under the Trade Mark and Design Act. Registrations under the Act may be renewed every 15 years.

3.—Trade Marks and Shop Cards Registered in Canada, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Prior to Apr. 1, 1938, trade marks were dealt with in the Copyright Branch of the Patent Office and statistics concerning them up to that date are included in Table 2.

Item	1939	1940
Trade marks registered..... No.	2,181	1,721
Trade mark registrations assigned..... "	1,022	1,229
Trade mark registrations renewed..... "	660	410
Certified copies prepared..... "	356	307
Shop cards registered..... "	2	4
Net revenue from fees..... \$	62,711	51,719

Section 3.—Weights and Measures*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of legal standards of the country in industry and commerce.

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 (but the short ton of 2,000 lb.), the gallon, and the yard. 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.

Since 1918 the Weights and Measures Service has been administered by 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:—

- (1) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed on the market.
- (2) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.
- (3) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.
- (4) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

The total revenue collected by the Service in the fiscal years 1939 and 1940 amounted to \$418,015 and \$412,733, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, amounted to \$424,161 and \$431,586, respectively.

* Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.

4.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

Article	1939				1940			
	Sub- mitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected	Sub- mitted	Verified	Rejected	P.C. Rejected
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights (Dominion).....	124,453	118,054	6,399	5.14	124,629	118,450	6,179	4.96
Weights (metric).....	1,273	1,202	71	5.58	985	966	19	1.93
Measures of capacity.....	59,881	59,361	520	0.87	59,705	59,337	368	0.53
Measures of length.....	7,919	7,877	42	0.53	7,950	7,926	24	0.3
Milk-cans.....	74,105	73,962	143	0.19	77,857	77,672	185	0.23
Ice-cream containers.....	33,805	33,802	3	0.01	34,536	34,536	Nil	-
Measuring devices (gas pumps).....	58,802	49,672	9,130	15.53	59,072	50,449	8,623	14.6
Tank wagons.....	1,021	998	23	2.25	994	988	6	0.51
Babcock glassware.....	41,730	41,601	129	0.31	44,655	44,510	145	0.3
Weighing machines.....	207,391	181,503	25,888	12.48	204,902	182,295	22,607	11.0
Weighing machines (metric).....	731	693	38	5.20	803	765	38	4.7
Domestic scales.....	16,302	16,143	159	0.98	14,213	13,993	220	1.5
Miscellaneous.....	2,383	2,337	46	1.93	3,253	3,184	69	2.1
Totals.....	629,796	587,205	42,591	6.76	633,554	595,071	38,483	6.07

Section 4.—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 Gas Inspection Service was inaugurated on July 1, 1875, and the Electricity Inspection Service in 1894, at which time these two Services were merged to form the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services and constituted as a Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue.

For the purpose of administration, Canada is divided into 3 divisions and 20 districts: the total staff is 108. The nature of the work performed by these Services is entirely technical and comprises the control of all types of electricity meters and gas meters used throughout Canada, and the testing and stamping of every meter used for billing purposes; the object being to ensure the correct measurement of electricity and gas sold. Manufactured gas is also tested to determine its heating value wherever sold in Canada.

The latest report of the Branch shows 517,121 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year 1940, as compared with 539,363 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was \$351,728 as compared with an expenditure of \$264,382. The Branch also collected \$444,533 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only \$230.

The administration of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act involves the receiving and consideration of applications to export electric energy, natural gas, crude oil, etc., the issuing of licences therefor, the inspection and testing of meters to measure the commodity exported, and the collection of the export tax imposed. Other related statistics collected in the administration of the last-named Act will be found in the Power chapter of this volume, pp. 273-302.

* Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

5.—Electricity Meters in Use, Fiscal Years 1915-40

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1915.....	505,597	1924.....	1,094,639	1933.....	1,722,697
1916.....	517,629	1925.....	1,165,664	1934.....	1,720,997
1917.....	594,737	1926.....	1,240,752	1935.....	1,760,262
1918.....	661,403	1927.....	1,314,428	1936.....	1,788,522
1919.....	717,776	1928.....	1,412,521	1937.....	1,839,420
1920.....	743,468	1929.....	1,499,872	1938.....	1,905,692
1921.....	860,379	1930.....	1,582,505	1939.....	1,964,729
1922.....	945,599	1931.....	1,653,922	1940.....	2,037,563
1923.....	1,046,831	1932.....	1,704,197		

6.—Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, Fiscal Years 1916-40

Year	Manu- factured Gas	Natural Gas	Acety- lene Gas	Butane	Total	Year	Manu- factured Gas	Natural Gas	Acety- lene Gas	Butane	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1916.....	199,514	67,940	-	-	267,454	1929...	504,500	107,504	116	-	612,120
1917.....	314,915	55,697	-	-	370,612	1930...	520,788	118,390	117	-	639,295
1918.....	325,244	88,795	-	-	414,039	1931...	530,909	125,550	67	205 ¹	656,731
1919.....	336,388	91,056	-	-	427,444	1932...	540,277	128,194	66	230	668,767
1920.....	350,777	85,004	513 ¹	-	436,294	1933...	532,139	128,282	80	285	660,786
1921.....	361,479	98,494	577	-	460,550	1934...	522,484	134,710	49	369	657,612
1922.....	366,840	101,785	430	-	469,055	1935...	517,948	139,763	14	638	658,363
1923.....	379,459	102,007	438	-	481,904	1936...	505,946	158,827	14	1,108	665,895
1924.....	390,548	105,804	425	-	496,777	1937...	506,075	169,132	3	1,035	676,245
1925.....	405,471	106,861	404	-	512,736	1938...	510,261	174,356	3	1,268	685,888
1926.....	443,067	85,782	425	-	529,244	1939...	512,373	179,988	3	1,224	693,588
1927.....	462,496	90,302	358	-	553,156	1940...	514,170	185,499	3	1,184	700,856
1928.....	482,076	98,915	357	-	581,348						

¹ First year reported.

7.—Gas Sold in Canada, by Kinds, Fiscal Years 1925-40

NOTE—Figures for 1920-24 will be found at p. 613 of the 1940 Year Book.

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.
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 ¹	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
1937.....	1,969,493	6,894,858	7,685,207	30,291,438	8,066	19,781	46,868,843
1938.....	2,301,030	6,945,789	7,229,881	31,370,930	9,889	21,301	47,878,820
1939.....	2,229,700	6,267,914	7,589,430	31,928,682	10,300	20,141	48,046,167
1940.....	2,028,134	6,322,047	7,845,366	34,162,733	12,180	18,643	50,389,103

¹ First year reported.

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 that 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 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 net tons at 49½c.....	\$ 135,209·23
1931-32.....	126,356 net tons at 49½c.....	62,546·18
1932-33.....	118,783 net tons at 49½c.....	58,797·54
1933-34.....	213,841 net tons at 49½c.....	105,851·25
1934-35.....	336,849 net tons at 49½c.....	166,740·02
1935-36.....	390,168 net tons at 49½c.....	193,133·12
1936-37.....	564,695 net tons at 49½c.....	279,523·96
1937-38.....	588,817 net tons at 49½c.....	288,989·41
1938-39.....	369,434 net tons at 49½c.....	182,869·80
1939-40.....	605,909 net tons at 49½c.....	299,924·93
1940-41 to Oct. 31, 1940.....	392,388 net tons at 49½c.....	194,232·04

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, lead, crude petroleum, manila fibre, zinc, and 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; lead (1899-1918), \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc† (1919-21), \$400,000; linen yarns (1921-23), \$17,523; manila fibre (1903-13), \$367,962; crude petroleum‡ (1905-27), \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. Total payments for expired bounties since 1896, including the \$611,763 paid on copper bars and rods‡ and the \$26,847 for hemp,‡ aggregated \$23,646,311, exclusive of the bounties on coal shown above. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gives 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.

Section 6.—Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages§

The early French and English colonies prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians and the English colonies placed certain restrictions upon their sale to whites. The real movement towards prohibition did not appear, however, until the middle of the nineteenth century and the first regulatory legislation was enacted in Upper Canada in 1853.

After Confederation, uncertainty as to whether the regulation of liquor licences was a Dominion or Provincial matter caused much confusion for several years. In 1878, the Dominion enacted the Canada Temperance Act, providing for 'local option'. In 1883, the Dominion Licence Act was enacted, but this Act was later declared ultra vires by the Privy Council.

The whole question of the growth of prohibitory legislation and the division of powers between the Dominion and the Provinces is dealt with in the report mentioned in the footnote (§) to this page.

* Revised in the Head Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

† For details of bounties on zinc and crude petroleum, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

‡ A statement of the bounties paid under the Copper Bounty Act, which expired on June 30, 1931, and the Hemp Bounty Act, which expired on Dec. 31, 1932, is given at p. 662 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

§ Abridged from the report "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", by Miss L. J. Beehler, M. A., published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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".

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 establish provincial monopolies 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.

Net Revenue from Liquor Control.—In connection with the figures of net revenue shown in Table 8 it is essential to note that they include, not only the net profits made by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions, but also additional amounts of revenue received for permits, licences, etc., which are often paid direct to Provincial Governments. In former editions of the Year Book this table is given in greater detail, but necessary explanation (attempted in footnotes) rendered interpretation very complicated. For further information reference should be made to the report on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

8.—Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, by Provinces, 1937-39

Province	Year	Total Net Revenue	Province	Year	Total Net Revenue
		\$			\$
Nova Scotia			Manitoba		
Year ended Nov. 30.....	1937	1,313,994	Year ended April 30.....	1937	1,512,201
	1938	1,365,814		1938	1,753,363
	1939	1,718,425		1939	1,742,075
New Brunswick			Saskatchewan		
Year ended Oct. 31.....	1937	1,104,717	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	1,452,875
	1938	1,153,763		1938	1,247,191
	1939	1,275,799		1939	1,291,106
Quebec			Alberta		
Year ended April 30.....	1937	5,487,018	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	2,390,813
	1938	6,221,813		1938	2,593,954
	1939	6,470,864		1939	2,740,124
Ontario			British Columbia		
Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	9,455,667	Year ended Mar. 31.....	1937	3,607,333
	1938	10,450,166		1938	4,095,165
	1939	10,129,159		1939	3,892,141

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. All the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent total consumption. For example, the quantities consumed by 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 at times reached fairly large proportions.

Obviously, figures of consumption 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.

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 warehouses, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported.

Malt Liquors.—Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (1) production; (2) changes in warehouse stock; and (3) imports.

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., subtracting exports from production) since part of the product is not consumed in the year of production but is placed in storage for maturing.

9.—Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, Fiscal Years 1924-40

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.
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	2,016,836	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
1937.....	1,900,714	5,280,885	1,126,440	462	5,289,344	3,018,233
1938.....	2,302,210	4,620,950	1,297,925	141	4,734,678	3,486,266
1939.....	2,299,474	1,956,358	1,265,909	121	2,087,956	3,433,664
1940.....	2,032,987	1,876,964	1,612,906	38	1,704,410	3,818,409

¹ Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons on the following basis: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

10.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, in Canada, Fiscal Years 1924-40

Year	Production	Add Quantities Entered for Consumption from Warehouses	Add Imports	Deduct Quantities Placed in Warehouses	Deduct Domestic Exports	Deduct Re-Exports of Imported Goods	Apparent Consumption
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
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	"	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	1,812,444	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	"	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
1937	60,308,148	912,436	97,725	1,011,964	112,902	"	60,193,443
1938	67,361,250	765,187	104,778	913,994	156,053	"	67,161,168
1939	63,331,620	675,909	97,374	776,260	123,726	"	63,204,917
1940	66,496,129	646,399	92,873	845,796	192,612	32	66,196,961

11.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, Fiscal Years 1924-40

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.
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	845,074 ¹	19,321	825,753 ¹	2,308,439 ¹
1928	2,171,887	1,147,225 ¹	132,748	1,014,477 ¹	3,186,364 ¹
1929	2,770,117	1,221,406 ¹	195,227	1,026,179 ¹	3,796,296 ¹
1930	3,920,261	1,290,957 ¹	150,056	1,140,901 ¹	5,061,162 ¹
1931	3,408,973	1,050,775 ¹	18,573	1,032,202 ¹	4,441,175 ¹
1932	3,337,556	877,591 ¹	76	877,515 ¹	4,215,071 ¹
1933	2,478,387	669,849 ¹	45	669,804 ¹	3,148,191 ¹
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
1937	2,693,456	472,887 ¹	173	472,714 ¹	3,166,170 ¹
1938	3,120,381	507,669	107	507,562	3,627,943
1939	3,010,981	450,953	67	450,886	3,461,867
1940	3,544,910	468,098	91	468,007	4,012,917

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

PART III.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES

According to Sect. 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 renewed by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1874. 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. Statistics of commercial failures dealt with under the Dominion Bankruptcy Act of 1919 have been compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1920. (See pp. 537-539.)

The three Sections of this Part, although closely related so far as subject matter is concerned, cover different aspects of the field and the statistics presented in each Section are not comparable.

Statistics of industrial and commercial failures in Canada, given in Section 1, are compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. This concern is a mercantile agency interested primarily in credit information, and it is not to be expected that their data would be compiled on the same basis as figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. Their statistics are established on a broader basis than those of Section 2, inasmuch as they include, as well as bankruptcies, in general, insolvencies under provincial companies' Acts and such proceedings as bulk sales, bailiffs' sales, landlords' seizures, etc., when loss to creditors results. On the other hand, they do not include assignments of farmers (under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act) or of wage-earners, so that, as a general rule, their totals run lower than those in Section 2. As pointed out, between 1875 and 1919 Dun and Bradstreet was the only source of figures of commercial failures, and their statistics have an added value because they present an unbroken historical series, though not on a comparable basis since 1934 (see text preceding Table 1).

Section 2, on the other hand, is limited to bankruptcies and insolvencies made under Dominion legislation, such as the Bankruptcy Act (including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act), the Winding Up Act, and the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, but not failures, sales, or seizures carried out apart from such Dominion legislation. In the field covered, however, Section 2 is broader than Section 1, inasmuch as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures include failures of individuals such as wage-earners and farmers.

A word should be added as regards the value to be placed upon figures of assets and liabilities. Such values are estimates made by the debtor and, unfortunately, are not uniformly made. The human equation enters into them to a considerable degree and they must be accepted with this qualification.

Section 3 is limited to the administration of bankrupt estates by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, under the Bankruptcy Act (including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act). This Section, however, gives definite information on the amounts realized from the assets as established by debtors and indicates that values actually paid to creditors are invariably very much lower than such estimates alone would imply. It can be assumed that this applies in even greater degree to the extended fields covered in Sections 1 and 2.

Section 1.—Industrial and Commercial Failures from Private Sources

A historical table giving failures for Canada and Newfoundland, by classes, for the years 1915 to 1935 is given at p. 969 of the 1936 Year Book. Early in 1936, however, Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, from whose reports these figures were taken 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, 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, 1934-40, and by Provinces, 1940

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

Year and Province	Manu- facturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Con- struction		Commercial Service		Totals	
	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities	No.	Lia- bilities
		\$'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
Totals, 1936	260	4,459	63	1,454	806	4,331	37	574	72	496	1,238	11,314
Totals, 1937	190	2,875	51	925	630	3,041	33	228	48	357	952	7,426
Totals, 1938	225	4,760	55	1,229	699	4,464	39	267	31	316	1,049	11,036
Totals, 1939	234	3,829	77	1,293	874	4,946	53	793	61	774	1,299	11,635
1940												
P. E. Island	1	2	Nil	—	8	26	Nil	—	Nil	—	9	28
Nova Scotia	2	41	1	62	26	255	1	50	"	—	30	408
New Brunswick	2	4	3	48	43	207	Nil	—	"	—	48	259
Quebec	105	1,592	35	698	300	1,704	31	262	43	374	514	4,630
Ontario	63	1,494	22	179	222	1,062	20	235	12	60	339	3,039
Manitoba	10	67	4	109	48	151	1	8	Nil	—	63	335
Saskatchewan	2	6	4	9	104	364	1	2	4	7	115	388
Alberta	8	166	1	8	17	164	1	3	Nil	—	27	341
British Columbia	4	110	2	15	6	16	1	9	"	—	13	150
Totals, 1940	197	3,482	72	1,128	774	3,949	56	569	59	450	1,158	9,578

In 1940 Quebec and Ontario accounted for 44.4 p.c. and 29.3 p.c., respectively, of the total failures in the Dominion. As regards liabilities, while the two Provinces ranked in the same order, Quebec accounted for a greater percentage of the total, 48.3 p.c. as compared with 31.7 p.c. registered for Ontario.

2.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1938-40

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-36 will be found at p. 951 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1937 at p. 959 of the 1940 edition.

Province	Failures			Assets			Liabilities		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Prince Edward Island	Nil	4	9	—	16	11	—	99	28
Nova Scotia	28	38	30	130	76	123	385	257	408
New Brunswick	43	43	48	425	429	163	894	559	259
Quebec	482	591	514	2,928	3,743	2,690	4,845	5,892	4,630
Ontario	216	259	339	2,790	1,701	2,679	3,617	2,834	3,039
Manitoba	77	117	63	434	609	337	552	955	335
Saskatchewan	55	62	115	177	294	157	255	445	388
Alberta	24	27	27	70	229	157	90	238	341
British Columbia	24	18	13	232	230	112	398	356	150
Totals	1,049	1,299	1,158	7,186	7,327	6,429	11,036	11,635	9,578

Failures, by Divisions of Industry.—The great majority of the commercial failures are found among trading establishments, which are so much more numerous than manufacturing establishments. Thus, according to the records of Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated, out of a total of 1,158 commercial failures in Canada in 1940, 774 were among the retail trading establishments, including 272 in foods and 117 in apparel. Out of the 197 manufacturers who failed, 42 were in the textiles business, 57 in foods and 18 were manufacturers of leather and leather products.

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1938-40

(From Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated)

NOTE.—Figures for 1934-36 will be found at p. 951 of the 1937 Year Book and for 1937 at pp. 959-960 of the 1940 edition.

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Manufacturing—						
Foods.....	44	48	57	563	607	463
Textiles.....	67	65	42	894	1,365	664
Forest products.....	27	20	13	1,372	186	221
Paper, printing, and publishing.....	17	15	13	129	102	394
Chemicals and drugs.....	6	15	13	32	75	182
Fuels.....	4	4	3	179	252	130
Leather and leather products.....	15	11	18	144	209	366
Stone, clay, glass and products.....	6	7	4	185	64	55
Iron and steel.....	4	10	7	223	104	58
Machinery.....	5	3	3	86	32	10
Transportation equipment.....	6	2	2	112	12	25
All other.....	24	34	22	841	821	914
Totals, Manufacturing.....	225	234	197	4,760	3,829	3,482
Wholesale Trade—						
Farm products, foods, groceries.....	17	20	18	430	372	540
Clothing and furnishings.....	6	9	6	157	193	102
Dry goods and textiles.....	5	6	2	229	215	53
Lumber, building materials, hardware.....	3	7	9	40	137	123
Chemicals and drugs.....	2	2	3	7	48	16
Fuels.....	1	Nil	Nil	13	-	-
Automotive products.....	3	2	3	7	15	50
Supply houses.....	7	Nil	Nil	102	-	-
All other.....	11	31	31	244	313	244
Totals, Wholesale Trade.....	55	77	72	1,229	1,293	1,128
Retail Trade—						
Foods.....	211	213	272	767	683	837
Farm supplies, general stores.....	72	101	82	691	829	557
General merchandise.....	44	46	33	307	214	205
Apparel.....	125	183	117	628	989	754
Furniture, household furniture.....	20	41	28	67	360	208
Lumber, building materials, hardware.....	33	45	43	514	392	482
Automotive products.....	33	66	47	302	722	351
Restaurants.....	74	90	72	434	252	180
Drugs.....	23	20	25	78	88	98
All other.....	64	69	55	676	417	277
Totals, Retail Trade.....	699	874	774	4,464	4,946	3,949
Construction—						
General contractors.....	6	13	19	73	499	265
Carpenters and builders.....	15	9	10	78	97	99
Building sub-contractors.....	16	31	25	107	197	182
Other contractors.....	2	Nil	2	9	-	22
Totals, Construction.....	39	53	56	267	793	569

3.—Industrial and Commercial Failures in Canada, by Divisions of Industry, 1938-40—concluded

Industry and Division	Failures			Liabilities		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commercial Service—						
Cleaners and dyers, tailors.....	4	10	20	12	77	197
Haulage, buses, taxis, etc.....	12	10	15	145	109	104
Hotels.....	3	11	3	67	239	57
Laundries.....	3	7	1	49	269	-
Undertakers.....	2	2	6	31	9	31
All other.....	7	21	14	12	71	61
Totals, Commercial Service.....	31	61	59	316	774	450
Grand Totals.....	1,049	1,299	1,158	11,036	11,635	9,578

Section 2.—Commercial Failures from Administrations under Dominion Legislation

Under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts (R.S.C. 1927, cc. 11 and 213) certain documents relating to estates administered under these Acts have, since July, 1920, been forwarded to the Dominion Statistician for statistical analysis. However, changes in the Acts effective in 1923 affected the comparability with 1921 and 1922, the two earliest full years for which statistics are compiled. The series in the tables below, therefore, begin with 1923, except for the analysis by branches of business, in Table 5, in which case 1924 is the first year for which the analysis is compiled. The statistics of this Section cover all bankruptcies and insolvencies that fall under Dominion legislation including assignments of individuals and farmers.

4.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, 1923-40

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1937.....	Nil	23	23	623	335	23	34	25	40	1,126
1938.....	4	35	31	588	391	67	56	20	27	1,219
1939.....	3	38	45	669	403	74	67	37	56	1,392
1940.....	3	26	12	622	362	36	46	31	35	1,173

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1924-40

Year	Trade	Manu- fac- tures	Agri- culture	Logging and Fishing	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Trans- port- ation and Public Utili- ties	Finance	Service	Not Classi- fied	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1937.....	584	182	104	5	21	46	7	15	123	39	1,126
1938.....	667	200	101	1	11	50	9	4	109	67	1,219
1939.....	664	210	108	6	18	80	22	12	197	75	1,392
1940.....	591	167	67	4	15	53	13	11	201	51	1,173

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, 1923-40

Year	Estimated Grand Total Assets	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities	Year	Estimated Grand Total Assets	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1923.....	62,127,489	61,617,527	1932.....	40,604,208	51,629,303
1924.....	43,194,035	48,105,397	1933.....	27,033,240	32,953,858
1925.....	26,968,371	32,153,697	1934.....	19,257,469	23,598,260
1926.....	24,676,661	32,291,125	1935.....	12,174,401	17,567,002
1927.....	23,197,894	30,634,469	1936.....	10,703,620	15,144,945
1928.....	26,583,462	32,455,437	1937.....	10,704,079	14,303,362
1929.....	32,064,027	38,747,638	1938.....	8,782,191	14,017,061
1930.....	44,048,171	48,164,065	1939.....	11,186,360	15,089,461
1931.....	46,839,179	52,552,900	1940.....	7,676,295	10,663,326

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1940, with Totals for 1939

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1940	Total for 1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trade—										
General stores.....	4	3	35	23	1	3	4	4	77	101
Grocery.....	7	3	43	29	4	4	1	3	94	96
Confectionery.....	1	Nil	13	7	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	22	24
Drink and tobacco.....	Nil	"	19	8	"	"	Nil	"	27	14
Fish and meat.....	1	"	26	22	1	2	2	"	54	58
Boots and shoes.....	1	"	15	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	27	23
Dry goods.....	1	"	25	12	1	1	1	2	43	44
Clothing.....	2	1	41	30	2	4	Nil	1	81	105
Furniture.....	Nil	Nil	5	5	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	10	13
Books and stationery.....	"	"	9	4	"	"	"	"	13	15
Automobile.....	1	1	7	3	"	"	"	"	12	25
Hardware.....	Nil	Nil	10	4	"	"	2	1	17	23
Electrical apparatus.....	"	"	10	1	"	1	Nil	Nil	12	12
Jewellery.....	"	"	4	1	"	Nil	"	"	5	14
Coal and wood.....	"	"	5	8	1	1	1	1	17	13
Drugs and chemicals.....	1	"	10	9	Nil	3	Nil	1	24	19
Miscellaneous.....	3	"	24	16	4	3	3	3	56	65
Totals, Trade.....	22	8	301	193	14	22	15	16	591	664

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, 1940, with Totals for 1939—concluded

Branch of Business	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1940	Total for 1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing—										
Vegetable foods.....	1	Nil	22	12	3	Nil	1	3	42	38
Animal foods.....	Nil	"	6	4	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	10	25
Drink and tobacco.....	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	Nil	1
Fur and leather.....	"	"	9	4	"	"	3	"	16	21
Pulp and paper.....	"	"	1	2	"	"	Nil	"	3	4
Textiles.....	"	"	5	6	"	"	"	"	11	20
Clothing.....	"	"	15	11	1	"	"	"	27	33
Lumbering and manufactures.....	"	"	5	4	Nil	1	1	1	12	20
Iron and steel.....	1	"	8	1	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	10
Non-ferrous metals.....	Nil	"	5	1	"	"	"	"	6	9
Non-metallic minerals.....	"	"	6	3	"	"	1	"	10	11
Drugs and chemicals.....	"	"	4	Nil	"	"	Nil	"	4	6
Miscellaneous.....	"	"	11	5	"	"	"	"	16	12
Totals, Manufacturing..	2	Nil	97	53	4	1	6	4	167	210
Service—										
Garages.....	1	Nil	21	9	Nil	1	3	Nil	35	28
Other customs and repairs.....	1	"	15	13	1	Nil	Nil	1	31	40
Personal service.....	1	1	25	16	3	2	1	1	50	50
Restaurants.....	Nil	Nil	28	15	3	Nil	2	1	49	47
Professional service.....	"	"	17	4	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	21	19
Recreational service.....	"	"	Nil	1	"	"	"	1	2	5
Business service.....	"	"	9	3	"	"	"	1	13	8
Totals, Service.....	3	1	115	61	7	3	6	5	201	197
Other—										
Agriculture.....	1	1	26	15	7	16	1	Nil	67	108
Mining.....	Nil	Nil	5	6	Nil	Nil	1	3	15	18
Logging, fishing and trapping.....	"	"	3	Nil	"	"	Nil	1	4	6
Construction.....	1	"	31	18	2	"	1	Nil	53	80
Transportation and public utilities..	Nil	"	10	3	Nil	"	Nil	"	13	22
Finance.....	"	"	8	1	"	"	"	2	11	12
Totals, Other.....	2	1	83	43	9	16	3	6	163	246
Not classified.....	Nil	2	25	12	2	4	1	4	51	75
Grand Totals.....	29	12	621	362	36	46	31	35	1,173	1,392

Section 3.—Administration of Bankrupt Estates

The administration of bankrupt estates is now supervised 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 are given at p. 1039 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and those for subsequent years are to be found in later editions.

8.—Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized, and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed, 1933-40, by Provinces, 1940

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year	Estates Closed	Assets Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities, Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	Costs of Administration	Percentage of Cost	Paid to Creditors
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$
Totals, 1933.....	850	9,207,503	8,629,392	1,880,015	423,833	22.6	1,449,393
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
Totals, 1936.....	1,069	10,314,455	14,018,966	2,265,125	603,182	26.6	1,661,943
Totals, 1937.....	1,149	18,397,022	20,431,515	2,805,743	770,563	27.5	2,035,180
Totals, 1938.....	1,098	15,995,276	21,740,131	2,526,562	717,485	28.4	1,809,077
Totals, 1939.....	1,119	13,174,172	15,760,643	2,667,708	815,396	30.6	1,852,312

8.—Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized, and Costs of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed, 1933-40, by Provinces, 1940—concluded

Year and Province or City	Estates Closed	Assets Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities, Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	Costs of Administration	Percentage of Cost	Paid to Creditors
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$
1940							
Prince Edward Island.....	4	9,774	14,788	3,170	1,127	35.6	2,043
Nova Scotia.....	32	414,380	501,349	83,366	21,988	26.4	61,378
New Brunswick.....	12	146,284	198,431	46,452	11,894	25.6	34,558
Quebec ¹	321	2,986,140	2,900,995	634,381	206,864	32.6	427,517
Montreal.....	381	3,069,540	5,938,407	786,923	228,916	29.1	558,007
Ontario ¹	177	1,736,333	2,332,502	434,093	140,311	32.3	293,782
Toronto.....	69	1,641,418	1,758,381	207,608	57,595	27.7	150,013
Manitoba.....	19	127,524	159,646	46,158	9,117	19.8	37,041
Saskatchewan.....	14	84,955	171,001	34,673	10,408	30.0	24,265
Alberta.....	22	403,531	327,081	47,248	27,373	57.9	19,875
British Columbia.....	33	695,513	630,070	171,182	41,053	24.0	130,129
Totals, 1940.....	1,034	11,315,392	14,932,651	2,495,254	756,646	30.3	1,738,698²

¹ Exclusive of the city shown separately.

² In addition to the payments by the trustee, secured creditors valued their security or realized on it themselves without the intervention of the trustee to an amount of approximately \$3,047,329.

The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act came into effect Sept. 1, 1934. Assignments are made only in those cases in which the farmers are hopelessly insolvent and in many cases the assignments follow the rejection of proposals submitted to the creditors. Receiving orders are made only in cases in which the farmers have failed to fulfil the terms of their proposals as accepted by the creditors and approved by the court. Table 9 shows only statistics of estates closed by assignments or receiving orders and does not indicate the proposals that have been approved and are being carried out under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

9.—Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized, and Costs of Administration in Estates Closed by Assignments or Receiving Orders Under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1935-40, and by Provinces, 1940.

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy)

Year and Province	Estates Closed	Assets Estimated by Debtor	Liabilities, Estimated by Debtor	Total Realization	Costs of Administration	Percentage of Cost	Paid to Creditors
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$
Totals, 1935.....	94	352,036	729,203	20,731	2,296	11.1	18,435
Totals, 1936.....	259	1,227,198	2,426,374	55,451	12,904	23.3	42,547
Totals, 1937.....	167	641,096	1,131,828	78,562	13,885	17.7	64,677
Totals, 1938.....	139	575,514	974,002	76,832	13,400	17.4	63,432
Totals, 1939.....	83	368,548	688,524	39,868	9,466	23.8	30,342
1940							
Prince Edward Island.....	2	5,198	7,702	706	217	30.7	489
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick.....	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec.....	15	64,381	83,307	19,815	3,428	17.3	16,387
Ontario.....	18	109,496	157,878	14,994	2,512	16.8	12,482
Manitoba.....	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan.....	20	72,832	194,589	1,111	912	82.1	199
Alberta.....	3	13,280	12,918	103	103	100.0	-
British Columbia.....	1	1,845	3,122	609	245	40.2	364
Totals, 1940.....	59	267,032	459,516	37,338	7,417	19.8	29,921¹

¹ In addition, land and chattels under mortgage or lien, of an estimated value of \$158,398, were transferred to secured creditors.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

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Canada, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with the main topographic barriers running in a north-south direction, and a relatively small population of 11,422,000 (estimated population as at June 1, 1940), thinly distributed along the southern strip of this vast area presents unusual difficulties from the standpoint of transportation. 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 a population so distributed and producing mainly for export, as do

western agriculturists or, like 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. The most important of these at the present time is the development of the St. Lawrence system into an international highway of commerce. 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 established itself commercially and is a valuable addition to other transportation facilities.

In order to appraise the value of each of these agencies of transportation from this viewpoint, this chapter of the Year Book, after treating of government control over agencies of transportation and communication in Part I, deals with the four main agencies, namely, carriers by rail, road, water and air, in Parts II, III, IV and V, respectively. 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 agency. 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.—GOVERNMENT 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 where each agency has its place in the efficient provision of necessary transportation in Canada. The recognition of this growing necessity for so viewing

the problems of transportation and related communications 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, during the past 50 years, shown the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation that 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 recent years 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 elements of monopoly and possible overcharge, 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 so far as the railways within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government were concerned, eventually, was placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, now the Board of Transport 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.

Besides the Board of Transport Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there exist, in several of the provinces, bodies that 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 are 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 most westerly provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada*

Introductory paragraphs explaining the situation that led to the introduction of railway regulation by commission in Canada appear at pp. 633-634 of the 1940 Year Book.

The Board, formerly known as the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act of 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 58). 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 might be divided into two sections of three members but, since any two constituted a quorum, two Commissioners usually heard all but the more important cases and, agreeing, gave the decision of

* Revised by P. F. Baillargeon, Secretary, Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa.

the Board. By the Transport Act (c. 53, 1938) the name of the Board was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada and its powers were extended to cover transport by water and by air, as well as by rail. The new Board has the same number of members and form of organization as outlined above for the former Board.

With regard to transport by rail, the powers of the Board, in brief, cover 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 that 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 Commission. It is a knotty problem to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates that would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate that would prevent 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. By the Transport Act, the Board now has the power also to issue licences to persons or concerns entitled to engage in transport by air on the air routes declared to be under its jurisdiction by the Governor in Council. Since Jan. 15, 1939, and following a proclamation of the Governor in Council to that effect, the Board has also the power to issue licences to ships engaged in the transportation of passengers or goods on the Great Lakes, as defined in Sect. 2, subsection 1 (f), of the Transport Act, 1938.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form lead the parties to the argument to take uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the carrier or the shipper; thus, during 1939, 96.4 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, and so the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Transport 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 (now the Board of Transport Commissioners) 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, 1939, the Board gave formal hearing to 10,618 cases. Its decision was appealed in 123 cases, and 6 cases were referred for the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, 79 of these, including the above references, being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 50 to the Governor General in Council. Of the appeals, 13 of those carried to the Supreme Court and 3 of those to the Governor General in Council were allowed.

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 of traffic handled. 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, equipment, finances and traffic.

Historical.—A brief historical sketch of the development of steam railways in Canada is given at pp. 635-638 of the 1940 Year Book. Further details are given at pp. 616-623 of the 1922-23 Year Book, at pp. 601-603 of the 1926 Year Book and at pp. 694-698 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Mileage and Equipment of Steam Railways

Although construction was begun in 1835 on the first railway in Canada—the short link of 16 miles between Laprairie and St. Johns, Que.—by 1850 there were only 66 miles of railway in operation in Canada. The first great period of construction (as shown in Table 1) was in the 1850's when the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, as well as numerous smaller lines, were built. During the 1860's when there were political and commercial disturbances in both America and Europe, many of the railways operating in Canada encountered financial difficulties and there was comparatively little new construction. The building of the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways contributed to another period of rapid expansion in the 1870's and 1880's. In the last great period of railway building from 1900 to 1917 the Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern were constructed.

* 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, a list of which is given in Chapter XXVIII of this volume. Certain of the financial statistics of steam railways are compiled with the co-operation of officers of the Department of Transport.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage, 1835-1939

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.....	1	1863....	2,189	1879....	6,858	1895....	15,977	1911....	25,400	1925....	40,350
1836-46..	22	1864....	2,189	1880....	7,194	1896....	16,270	1912....	26,840	1926....	40,350
1847-49..	54	1865....	2,240	1881....	7,331	1897....	16,550	1913....	29,304	1927....	40,570
1850.....	66	1866....	2,278	1882....	8,697	1898....	16,870	1914....	30,795	1928....	41,022
1851.....	159	1867....	2,278	1883....	9,577	1899....	17,250	1915....	34,882	1929....	41,380
1852.....	205	1868....	2,270	1884....	10,273	1900....	17,657	1916....	36,985	1930....	42,047
1853.....	506	1869....	2,524	1885....	10,773	1901....	18,140	1917....	38,369	1931....	42,280
1854.....	764	1870....	2,617	1886....	11,793	1902....	18,714	1918....	38,252	1932....	42,409
1855.....	877	1871....	2,695	1887....	12,184	1903....	18,988	1919 ² ..	38,329	1933....	42,336
1856.....	1,414	1872....	2,899	1888....	12,163	1904....	19,431				
1857.....	1,444	1873....	3,832	1889....	12,628	1905....	20,487	1919 ³ ..	38,495	1934....	42,270
1858.....	1,863	1874....	4,331	1890....	13,151	1906....	21,423	1920....	38,805	1935....	42,916
1859.....	1,994	1875....	4,804	1891....	13,838	1907....	22,446	1921....	39,191	1936....	42,552
1860.....	2,065	1876....	5,218	1892....	14,564	1908....	22,966	1922....	39,358	1937....	42,727
1861.....	2,146	1877....	5,782	1893....	15,005	1909....	24,104	1923....	39,654	1938....	42,742
1862.....	2,189	1878....	6,226	1894....	15,627	1910....	24,731	1924....	40,059	1939....	42,637

¹ First railway construction begun but line not open for traffic until 1836.

² As at June 30 for this

and previous years. ³ As at Dec. 31 for this and later years.

In total railway mileage Canada now ranks fourth, the United States, Soviet Russia and British India being the only countries with greater total mileages. In miles per capita only Australia has a greater average, the figure for Canada being one mile of line for each 267 persons (exclusive of 339 miles, chiefly main lines, of Canadian railways crossing over United States territory).

Construction has been most active in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the period 1930-39, while there has been a tendency for mileages to decline slightly in the other provinces, because of the abandonment of unprofitable lines.

2.—Operated Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1930-39

Type of Track and Province	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Single Track—										
Prince Edward Island....	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286
Nova Scotia.....	1,418	1,418	1,410	1,410	1,406	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,397	1,396
New Brunswick.....	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,930	1,929	1,871	1,871	1,873	1,873
Quebec.....	4,891	4,926	4,879	4,863	4,858	4,858	4,777	4,814	4,853	4,836
Ontario.....	10,938	10,905	10,908	10,880	10,842	10,821	10,746	10,692	10,657	10,570
Manitoba.....	4,420	4,419	4,420	4,433	4,459	4,970	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860
Saskatchewan.....	8,166	8,268	8,438	8,438	8,368	8,556	8,624	8,776	8,777	8,777
Alberta.....	5,581	5,630	5,652	5,654	5,696	5,760	5,687	5,751	5,751	5,751
British Columbia.....	4,021	4,097	4,085	4,041	4,028	3,942	3,907	3,883	3,891	3,891
Yukon.....	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	334	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339
Totals, Single Track...	42,047	42,280	42,409	42,336	42,270	42,916	42,552	42,727	42,742	42,637
Second track.....	2,688	2,688	2,682	2,531	2,525	2,507	2,500	2,500	2,498	2,499
Industrial track.....	1,623	1,606	1,578	1,534	1,495	1,453	1,401	1,390	1,361	1,357
Yard track and sidings....	10,227	10,277	10,335	10,278	10,229	10,295	10,239	10,218	10,159	10,108
Grand Totals.....	56,585	56,851	57,034	56,679	56,519	57,171	56,692	56,835	56,760	56,601

Rolling-Stock.—The figures in Table 3 may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1939 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 41·766 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 41·643 tons, of coal cars from 43·404 tons to 52·730 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 42·484 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives increased 27·6 p.c. between 1920 and 1939.

3.—Rolling-Stock of Steam Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1933-39

Type of Rolling-Stock	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Locomotives							
Passenger.....	1,333	1,291	1,200	1,191	1,209	1,214	1,174
Freight.....	3,073	3,035	2,876	2,862	2,805	2,715	2,592
Switching.....	742	727	685	660	618	593	571
Electric.....	39	34	34	34	35	35	36
Totals, Locomotives.....	5,187	5,087	4,795	4,717	4,667	4,557	4,373
Passenger Cars							
First class.....	1,924	1,907	1,745	1,754	1,850	1,890	1,874
Second class.....	355	350	295	276	256	255	252
Combination.....	463	461	362	372	370	373	371
Immigrant.....	634	628	566	419	374	337	353
Dining.....	261	260	257	256	251	220	197
Parlour.....	303	302	290	278	259	250	244
Sleeping ¹	1,175	1,163	1,138	1,085	1,037	1,003	983
Baggage, express, and postal..	1,635	1,629	1,462	1,454	1,447	1,508	1,573
Motor-cars.....	97	96	99	92	88	89	85
Other.....	507	490	455	457	463 ²	456 ²	455 ²
Totals, Passenger Cars¹...	7,354	7,286	6,669	6,443	6,395	6,381	6,387
Freight Cars							
Box.....	146,207	141,768	128,816	124,448	125,421	121,954	115,492
Flat.....	15,837	15,124	13,501	12,991	12,548	12,462	11,692
Stock.....	8,522	8,744	7,467	7,219	7,077	6,436	5,985
Coal.....	22,472	18,115	17,566	17,463	18,066	18,115	17,770
Tank.....	476	468	425	432	421	405	402
Refrigerator.....	8,160	7,904	6,682	7,331	7,164	7,005	6,713
Other.....	2,988	2,929	2,303	2,124	2,076 ³	1,952 ³	1,964 ³
Totals, Freight Cars.....	204,662	195,052	176,760	172,008	172,773	168,329	160,018

¹ Includes Pullman Co. cars in Canadian service.
1 auto-railer.

² Includes 3 auto-railers.

³ Includes

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 government 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 18, where they are shown in relation to traffic.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways (Railway Bridge Companies Included), 1939

Railway	Single-Track Mileage	Capital Liability	Gross Earnings from Operation	Operating Expenses
	miles	\$	\$	\$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd.....	321.8	3,095,628	1,930,421	1,597,285
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.....		15,016,050		
Alma and Jonquière.....	10.6	629,800	104,137	71,511
British Yukon.....	90.3	4,978,879	216,048	148,436
Canada and Gulf Terminal.....	38.1	1,740,000	89,589	71,355
Canada Southern.....	380.7	44,365,000 ¹	13,636,465	7,145,971
Canadian National.....	21,903.0 ²	1,973,285,683 ³	173,059,119	157,549,269
Canadian Pacific.....	17,169.4 ²	1,215,124,504 ³	152,148,993	118,396,388
Central Vermont.....	25.3	4	229,363	190,474
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	31.3	1,352,508 ⁵	156,824	122,422

For footnotes see end of table, p. 548.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways (Railway Bridge Companies Included), 1939—concluded

Railway	Single-Track Mileage	Capital Liability	Gross Earnings from Operation	Operating Expenses
	miles	\$	\$	\$
Detroit River Tunnel.....	6	4,050,884 ⁵	6	6
Essex Terminal.....	21.3	976,000	224,978	166,344
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	92.0	1,843,286 ⁵	97,757	92,997
Hudson Bay.....	510.1	33,553,934 ⁵	273,530	518,647
International Bridge and Terminal Co.....	1.1	300,000	102,084	51,960
Maine Central.....	5.1	102,388 ⁵	13,973	12,548
Maritime Coal Railway and Power Co.....	12.2	690,405 ⁵	93,809	53,317
Midland Railway of Manitoba.....	75.5	4,800,000	296,904	368,299
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel.....	5.4	1,263,000	23,767	23,762
Napierville Junction.....	41.7	1,200,000	452,771	317,859
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.....	60.8	2,846,800	57,873	140,873
Nipissing Central.....	59.7	4,246,834 ⁵	522,008	478,405
Northern Alberta.....	927.6	30,345,000	2,126,563	1,747,870
Ottawa and New York.....	58.7	2,100,000 ¹	110,927	157,761
Pacific Great Eastern.....	347.8	97,876,287	593,380	569,932
Père Marquette (including L.E.D.R.).....	319.0	11,122,025	4,510,302	2,506,168
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.....	25.4	6,269,974	351,114	396,983
Roberval and Saguenay.....	29.0	3,330,000	664,574	204,683
St. Lawrence and Adirondack.....	60.7	2,152,685 ¹	415,918	530,472
Sydney and Louisburg.....	70.3	5,285,243 ⁵	1,561,429	996,194
Témiscouata.....	113.0	3,856,336	185,498	183,921
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario.....	514.0	39,400,935	5,401,952	3,748,120
Thousand Islands.....	4.5	60,000	31,715	31,068
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.....	111.0	10,287,000	1,838,910	1,314,716
Toronto Terminals.....	3.2	26,460,000	292,481	580,108
Van Buren Bridge Co.....	0.3	250,000	3,121	2,055
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.....	86.8	23,500,000	498,243	321,360
Wabash (in Canada).....	245.4	7	4,967,760	3,617,767
Totals.....	43,772.1	3,577,757,068⁸	367,284,300	304,427,300
Canadian National (Can. and U.S.).....	23,696.7	1,973,285,683 ³	203,820,186	182,965,768

¹ Capital of lessor company. ² Includes 26.2 miles of joint track. Canadian lines only for Canadian National, but Canadian and U.S. lines for Canadian Pacific. ³ Capital of lines in Canada and U.S., including capital of leased lines. Includes \$159,164,541 of leased and acquired lines held by Canadian Pacific. ⁴ Included with Canadian National. ⁵ Investment in road and equipment. ⁶ Included with Canada Southern. ⁷ Trackage rights only. ⁸ Includes \$210,054,338 Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

Capital Liability.—The great increase after 1922 in the capital liability of the steam railways of Canada 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. The reduction after 1937, brought about by the Canadian National Capital Revision Act (c. 22, 1937), is explained at p. 644 of the 1939 Year Book.

5.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1901-39

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for each year from 1876 to 1900, inclusive, are given at p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total	Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901...	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837	1906....	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1902...	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710	1907....	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1903...	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074	1908....	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1904...	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565	1909....	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1905...	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918	1910....	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687

5.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1901-39—concluded

Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total	Year	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1911...	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201	1925...	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049	3,471,080,909
1912...	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526	1926 ¹ ...	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621	3,506,758,047
1913...	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692	1927...	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367	3,582,471,615
1914...	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761	1928...	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996	3,663,572,699
1915...	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888	1929...	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907	3,902,676,977
1916...	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774	1930...	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308	4,026,469,311
1917...	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991	1931...	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329	4,232,022,088
1918...	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494	1932...	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332	4,371,671,762
1919 ² ...	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710	1933...	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468	4,390,525,020
1919 ³ ...	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606	1934...	1,437,334,152	2,966,505,594	4,403,839,746
1920...	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128	1935...	1,433,849,530	3,026,414,779	4,460,264,309
1921...	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636	1936...	1,425,193,791	3,062,411,719	4,487,605,510
1922...	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131	1937...	1,839,619,361	1,534,450,789	3,374,070,150
1923 ⁴ ...	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038	1938...	1,836,882,650	1,568,269,672	3,405,152,322
1924...	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613	1939...	1,834,329,209	1,533,373,521	3,367,702,730

¹ As at June 30 for this and previous years. ² As at Dec. 31 for this and later years. ³ Includes all Government loans to railways and investments in road and equipment of Dominion and provincial railways in 1923 and later years. ⁴ Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways in 1926 and later years.

Capital Investment.—The capital structure of the Canadian National Railways, changed by the Capital Revision Act, 1937, was reduced by \$262,770,972 (see p. 644 of the 1939 Year Book). The excess of capital liability as shown in Table 5 over the investments in road and equipment shown in Table 6 is accounted for by loans and advances from the Government to cover deficits of the Canadian National Railways and by the fact that some railway stock issues represented little actual investment in physical property. The investment account in recent years has been affected by write-offs for lines abandoned, transfers of property to other Government departments, etc.

6.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Steam Railways, 1934-39

Investment	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Lines—						
Road.....	10,901	89,713	119,295	2,997,932	1,946,830	329,739
Equipment....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
General.....	86	Cr. 56	756	54,712	118,316	"
Totals.....	10,987	89,657	120,051	3,052,644	2,065,146	329,739
Additions and Betterments—						
Road.....	Cr. 5,354,703	2,656,051	6,263,284	5,380,865	6,522,746	5,855,876
Equipment....	Cr. 3,494,711	Cr. 6,519,191	4,376,334	23,355,161	17,310,743	Cr. 4,452,439
General.....	Cr. 2,811	5,641	Cr. 78,387	Cr. 6,158	63,095	1,665,148
Undistributed.	Cr. 163,872	53,862	1,608	3,436	Cr. 32,075	Cr. 13
Totals.....	Cr. 9,016,097	Cr. 3,803,637	10,562,839	33,733,304	23,864,509	3,068,572
Undistributed¹..	22,774,651	Cr. 67,902,913	Cr. 17,266,420	Cr. 265,358,397	Cr. 3,685,804	Cr. 2,163,803
Totals, Investments as at Dec. 31.....	3,379,233,796	3,367,616,903	3,301,633,373	3,072,460,924	3,094,704,775	3,095,939,283

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. The large credit in 1937 is due principally to the Canadian National Capital Revision Act.

Earnings and Expenses.*—The operating ratio, or ratio of expenses to revenues, of Canadian railways increased from around 70 p.c. to above 90 p.c., between 1917-20, and remained high thereafter. The United States Government took over the operation of the United States railways and increased the rates of pay of the railway employees, when that country entered the War of 1914-18. The Canadian railways were also obliged to make corresponding increases and these have been the chief factor in increased operating ratio. Declining revenues without corresponding reductions in expenses during the depression period also maintained the high ratio.

* See chart at p. 562.

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways 1915-39

NOTE.—Gross earnings and operating expenses for the years 1875-1914 are given at p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book. The analyses per mile of line and per train mile go back to 1908 only and are given for 1908-16 at p. 435 of the 1916-17 Year Book.

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
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	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 ¹	382,976,901	341,866,509	89.27	9,947	8,879	1,068	3.683	3.292
1919 ²	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	3.640
1923.....	478,338,047	413,862,818	86.52	12,098	10,434	1,664	4.180	3.616
1924.....	445,923,877	328,483,908	85.77	11,233	9,548	1,685	4.119	3.533
1925.....	455,297,288	372,149,656	81.70	11,383	9,222	2,161	4.132	3.378
1926.....	493,599,754	389,503,452	78.91	12,278	9,653	2,625	4.298	3.391
1927.....	499,064,207	407,646,280	81.68	12,350	10,047	2,303	4.221	3.448
1928.....	563,732,260	442,701,270	78.53	13,840	10,791	3,049	4.461	3.503
1929.....	534,106,045	433,077,113	81.08	13,068	10,596	2,472	4.492	3.643
1930.....	454,231,650	380,723,411	83.86	10,897	9,133	1,764	4.150	3.538
1931.....	358,549,382	321,025,588	89.53	8,502	7,612	890	3.747	3.435
1932.....	293,390,415	256,668,375	87.48	6,922	6,055	867	3.507	3.157
1933.....	270,278,276	233,133,108	86.26	6,365	5,490	875	3.528	3.153
1934.....	300,837,816	251,999,667	83.77	7,111	5,956	1,155	3.864 ³	3.128
1935.....	310,107,155	263,942,899	85.11	7,250	6,170	1,080	3.903 ³	3.193
1936.....	334,768,557	283,345,968	84.64	7,839	6,635	1,204	4.012 ³	3.298
1937.....	355,103,271	300,652,548	84.67	8,316	7,041	1,275	3.992 ³	3.366
1938.....	336,833,400	295,705,638	87.79	7,888	6,925	963	3.930 ³	3.331
1939.....	367,179,095	304,373,285	82.89	8,604	7,139	1,465	4.137	3.428

¹ Years ended June 30 for this and previous years. ² Years ended Dec. 31 for this and later years.

³ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

8.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1936-39

Item	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Way and structures.....	60,378,275	21.31	58,309,150	19.39	55,217,352	18.67	57,624,668	18.96
Equipment.....	63,755,028	22.50	73,166,522	24.34	69,233,176	23.41	70,994,034	23.31
Traffic expenses.....	12,059,438	4.26	12,287,021	4.09	12,588,923	4.26	12,394,763	4.06
Transportation.....	130,780,123	46.16	139,108,818	46.27	140,347,953	47.46	144,196,332	47.38
General and misc. expenses.....	16,373,104	5.77	17,781,037	5.91	18,318,234	6.20	19,163,488	6.29
Totals.....	283,345,968	100.00	300,652,548	100.00	295,705,638	100.00	304,373,285	100.00

Railway Salaries and Wages.—The Canadian National Railways brought into their accounts in 1928 the wages and salaries of commercial telegraph employees; these are added for 1926 and 1927 in Table 9 to make the data comparable. Because of inability of the railways to supply strictly comparable data for previous years, the numbers of employees and wages have been omitted for such, but index numbers have been computed for 1912-39 on as nearly comparable bases as possible. In previous editions of the Year Book, 1926 was used as the base year, but in this edition the indexes have been revised using the average of 1935-39 as a base. 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 "McAdoo Award" in the United States, and the fluctuations in 1932-38 were the results of reductions and restorations in basic rates of pay.

9.—Index Numbers of Steam Railway Employment and Salaries and Wages

NOTE.—Since publication of the 1940 Year Book the base used for index numbers has been changed from 1926 to the five-year average 1935-39.

(Av. 1935-39=100)

Year	Employees		Salaries and Wages		Average of Salaries and Wages		Ratio of Salaries and Wages to—	
	Number	Adjusted Index Number	Amount	Adjusted Index Number	Amount	Adjusted Index Number	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses ¹
			\$		\$		p.c.	p.c.
1912.....		127.3		52.6	604	41.6	43.0	62.5
1913.....		145.9		64.6	648	44.6	45.1	63.6
1914.....		129.9		62.4	702	48.3	46.0	62.5
1915.....		112.7		53.2	690	47.5	47.7	64.5
1916.....		127.0		60.6	699	48.1	41.5	60.2
1917.....		119.3		72.3	887	61.1	41.7	58.2
1918.....		117.2		85.0	1,061	73.1	46.1	55.6
1919 ²		129.6		116.6	1,316	90.6	54.6	61.1
1919 ⁴		141.8		130.2	1,343	92.5	57.1	61.9
1920.....		151.2		162.2	1,569	108.1	59.0	60.7
1921.....		136.8		138.2	1,478	101.8	54.1	58.6
1922.....		135.3		130.2	1,408	97.0	52.9	59.2
1923.....		142.2		139.0	1,430	98.5	52.8	61.1
1924.....		135.4		131.2	1,416	97.5	53.5	62.5
1925.....		133.0		129.9	1,438	99.0	52.0	63.6
1926.....	179,800	138.1	260,350,390	137.8	1,448	99.7	45.7	58.0
1927.....	182,143	139.9	273,932,396	145.0	1,504	103.6	48.1	58.9
1928.....	187,710	144.1	287,775,316	152.3	1,533	105.6	47.0	59.8
1929.....	187,846	144.2	290,732,500	153.9	1,548	106.6	48.9	60.2
1930.....	174,485	134.0	268,347,374	142.0	1,538	105.9	55.4	66.1
1931.....	154,569	118.7	229,499,505	121.5	1,485	102.3	58.5	65.4
1932.....	132,678	101.9	181,113,588	95.9	1,365	94.0	56.4	64.5
1933.....	121,923	93.6	158,326,445	83.8	1,299	89.5	53.9	62.5
1934.....	127,326	97.8	163,336,635	86.5	1,283	88.4	54.3	64.8
1935.....	127,526	97.9	172,956,218	91.5	1,356	93.4	51.2	60.1
1936.....	132,781	102.0	182,638,365	96.7	1,375	94.7	49.9	59.0
1937.....	133,753	102.7	193,557,663	102.5	1,447	99.7	49.8	58.8
1938.....	127,747 ⁵	98.1	195,108,351	103.3	1,531 ⁶	105.4	52.8	60.2
1939.....	129,362	99.3	200,373,668	106.1	1,549	106.7	50.3	60.7

¹ Ratio of salaries and wages chargeable partly to capital prior to 1926 but to operating expenses only for 1926 and subsequent years. ² Years ended June 30 for this and previous years. ³ Owing to the inability of the railways to supply strictly comparable data for the years prior to 1926, statistics of employees and wages, which are given at 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. ⁴ Years ended Dec. 31 for this and later years. ⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

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 and Provincial Governments and even the municipalities 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.

10.—Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to Dec. 31, 1939, by Type of Grant

Government	Bonus Grants	Grants for Right-of-Way, Station Grounds, and Townsite Purposes	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Dominion.....	31,783,655	97,988	31,881,643
Nova Scotia.....	160,000	Nil	160,000
New Brunswick.....	1,788,392	"	1,788,392
Quebec.....	2,085,710	"	2,085,710
Ontario.....	3,241,207	229,502	3,470,709
Manitoba.....	Nil	2,578	2,578
Saskatchewan.....	"	4,932	4,932
Alberta.....	"	339	339
British Columbia.....	8,233,410 ¹	12,297	8,245,707 ¹
Totals.....	47,292,374¹	347,636	47,640,010¹

¹ Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B.C. Southern, and Columbia and Western Railways.

11.—Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to Dec. 31, 1939, by Railways

Railway	Granted by—		Total
	Dominion	Provinces	
	acres	acres	acres
Canadian National Railways.....	5,763,741	1,841,095	7,604,836
Canadian Pacific and branch lines.....	19,861,357	6,848	19,868,205
Acquired lines.....	3,320,446	8,182,604	11,503,050
Leased lines—lease based on—			
Interest on bonds or dividends on stock.....	2,927,185	2,657,881	5,585,066
Gross earnings.....	55	Nil	55
Totals, Canadian Pacific System.....	26,109,043	10,847,333	36,956,376
Other railways.....	8,858	3,069,939	3,078,797
Totals, All Railways.....	31,881,642	15,758,367	47,640,009

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. Guarantees of debenture issues were given in a later period and, since the formation of the Canadian National Railways, all debenture issues of that system, except those for rolling-stock, have been guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

12.—Cash Subsidies Granted to Railways to Dec. 31, 1939, by Railways

Railway	Granted by—			Total
	Dominion	Provinces	Municipalities	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian National Railways.....	64,403,853 ¹	16,677,208	7,393,866	88,474,927
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	25,000,000	937,657	464,761	26,402,418
Branch lines.....	5,089,509	Nil	Nil	5,089,509
Lines turned over to C.P.—cost to Government.....	35,234,310	"	"	36,234,310
North Shore Railway (Dominion subsidy).....	1,500,000	"	"	1,500,000
Paid to Quebec Province for North Shore.....	2,394,000	"	"	2,394,000
Loan repaid by return of land grants (6,793,014 acres).....	10,189,521	"	"	10,189,521
Acquired lines.....	11,091,608	9,054,945	2,527,150	22,673,703
Leased lines—lease based on—				
Interest on bonds or dividends on stock.....	7,488,367	4,224,388	1,545,246	13,258,001
Fixed rental.....	20,224	24,102	Nil	44,326
Gross earnings.....	853,445	346,500	73,000	1,272,945
Totals, Canadian Pacific Railway System.....	99,860,984	14,587,592	4,610,157	119,058,733
Other railways.....	7,935,386	2,126,869	1,297,668	11,359,923
Totals, All Railways.....	172,200,223	33,391,669	13,301,691	218,893,583

¹ Includes \$15,143,633 loan to Grand Trunk.

During the era of railway expansion before the War of 1914-18, Provincial Governments guaranteed the bonds of some railway lines that afterwards were incorporated in the Canadian National Railways. As these bonds mature they are paid off by the Canadian National Railways in large measure through funds raised by the issue of new bonds with Dominion Government guarantee. In this manner bonds guaranteed by the Governments of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been eliminated in recent years.

13.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Government	Canadian National	Canadian Pacific	Other Railways	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provincial Governments—				
New Brunswick.....	2,727,977	620,000	Nil	3,347,977
Alberta.....	10,377,762	Nil	"	10,377,762
British Columbia.....	25,026,001	"	20,160,000	45,186,001
Totals, Provincial Governments.....	38,131,740	620,000	20,160,000	58,911,740
Dominion Government.....	837,708,753 ¹	Nil	Nil	837,708,753 ¹
Grand Totals.....	875,840,493¹	620,000	20,160,000	896,620,493¹

¹ Does not include \$216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the former Grand Trunk Railway, now part of the Canadian National System, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILWAYS

A description of the origin and growth of government-owned railways in Canada is given at pp. 601-603 of the 1926 Year Book. This article describes their consolidation under the Canadian National Railways in 1923. The Hudson Bay Railway is a direct liability of the Dominion Government and has been operated by the Canadian National for the Government since Apr. 1, 1935, but is not included in the data for Canadian National Railways. To Mar. 31, 1940, the total cost of

this railway was \$33,181,013, exclusive of the expenditure of \$6,274,150 on the terminal at Nelson and \$1,824,992 loss on operation. The operating deficit for the calendar year 1939 was \$337,475.

The major portion of Dominion Government investments in railways was construction costs of the Intercolonial system, the National Transcontinental Railway and the Hudson Bay Railway, and the purchase price of small railways in the eastern provinces. The terminals at Churchill consisting of a grain elevator, warehouse, and docks have been transferred to the National Harbours Board and the investment removed from the railway account. Loans and advances to the Canadian National Railways for payment of operating deficits were charged to the Consolidated Revenue Account of the Dominion and also cleared from the railway account and other adjustments were made under the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1937.

In addition to these expenditures the Dominion Government has made loans to the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway companies for capital purposes, for special works programs and for equipment leased to the railways; the amounts outstanding on Mar. 31, 1940, were: Canadian National Railways, \$51,915,570, Canadian Pacific Railway, \$8,503,480; total, \$60,419,050.

14.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, as at Dec. 31, 1922 and 1939

Account	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1939	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	\$	\$	\$
Investments—			
Road and equipment.....	1,765,323,644	1,863,083,556	+97,759,912
Improvements on leased railway property.....	1,492,123	4,335,490	+2,843,367
Sinking funds.....	4,629,855	620,097	-4,009,758
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold.....	6,171,808	4,270,519	-1,901,289
Miscellaneous physical property.....	34,767,914	62,230,456	+27,462,542
Affiliated companies.....	24,253,323	38,385,153	+14,131,830
Other investments.....	5,789,464	1,070,618	-4,718,846
Totals, Investments.....	1,842,428,131	1,973,995,889	+131,567,758
Current Assets—			
Cash.....	14,651,422	8,241,860	-6,409,562
Special deposits.....	6,139,435	7,680,558	+1,541,123
Loans and bills receivable.....	11,600	100,000	+88,400
Traffic and car service balances receivable.....	2,528,622	1,260,694	-1,267,928
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors.....	5,386,673	5,668,581	+281,908
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	16,857,420	5,555,428	-11,301,992
Dominion Government—balance due on deficit contributions.....	Nil	11,049,423	+11,049,423
Materials and supplies.....	41,408,999	28,040,297	-13,368,702
Interest and dividends receivable.....	377,003	266,465	-110,538
Rents receivable.....	112,269	73,104	-39,165
Other current assets.....	106,775	705,546	+598,771
Totals, Current Assets.....	87,590,218	68,641,956	-18,938,262
Deferred Assets—			
Working fund advances.....	166,847	213,646	+46,799
Insurance and other funds.....	352,488	12,418,515	+12,066,027
Other deferred assets.....	11,805,962	5,463,576	-6,342,386
Totals, Deferred Assets.....	12,325,297	18,095,737	+5,770,440
Unadjusted Debts—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance.....	322,059	241,817	-80,242
Discount on capital stock.....	634,960	189,500	-445,460
Discount on funded debt.....	1,919,635	12,396,897	+10,477,262
Other unadjusted debts.....	12,820,903	2,699,925	-10,120,978
Totals, Unadjusted Debts.....	15,697,557	15,528,139	-169,418
Grand Totals.....	1,958,031,203	2,076,261,721	+118,230,518

Operating Finances of the Canadian National Railways.*—Gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues 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.

Under the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act (c. 22, 1937), interest on Dominion Government loans, amounting to \$530,832,598, and Government claims for interest, amounting to \$43,949,039, were cancelled as liabilities of the Railway and these have been eliminated from Table 15.

15.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Fixed Charges, and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways,¹ 1923-39

NOTE.—Appropriations, etc., for the Hudson Bay Railway were not included with the 1926 and later data as, although the railway was returned to the Government while under construction, it is not now a part of the Canadian National Railways. This table is condensed from the bulletin "Canadian National Railways, 1923-1939" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also pp. 647-648 of the 1940 Year Book. For years 1911 to 1934 see p. 660 of the 1936 Year Book.

Year	Gross Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Income Available for Fixed Charges	Total Fixed Charges	Net Income Deficit ²	Cash Deficit
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923	256,961,590	235,838,046	15,248,264	36,787,994	21,539,730	23,000,193
1924	239,596,670	221,622,049	16,919,824	40,509,200	23,589,376	20,174,226
1925	249,411,884	216,290,434	32,343,023	42,337,405	9,994,382	9,805,176
1926	270,982,223	223,561,262	43,505,500	41,116,492	Cr. 2,389,008	Cr. 1,572,621
1927	274,879,118	233,305,267	38,389,220	42,589,898	4,200,678	4,419,301
1928	304,591,268	249,731,696	48,289,321	45,650,421	Cr. 2,638,900	Cr. 3,463,752
1929	290,496,980	248,632,275	36,604,368	50,013,074	13,408,706	12,261,631
1930	250,368,998	228,288,023	19,971,106	55,557,001	35,585,895	35,677,097
1931	200,505,162	199,312,995	Dr. 1,738,089	59,131,706	60,869,795	60,968,438
1932	161,103,594	155,208,161	Dr. 1,316,739	59,690,180	61,006,919	60,841,727
1933	148,519,742	142,812,559	Dr. 1,111,028	58,906,685	60,017,713	58,955,388
1934	164,902,502	151,936,079	8,715,785	58,222,480	49,506,695	48,407,901
1935	173,184,502	158,926,249	8,014,635	56,892,817	48,878,182	47,421,465
1936	186,610,489	171,477,690	8,975,091	52,172,437	43,197,346	43,303,394
1937	198,396,609	180,788,858	11,241,763	53,270,417	42,028,654	42,345,868 ³
1938	182,241,723	176,175,312	Dr. 1,019,255	53,451,742	54,470,997	54,314,196 ³
1939	203,820,186	182,965,768	15,248,900	53,488,164	38,239,264	40,095,520 ³

¹ Includes the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., from Feb. 1, 1930. ² Net income deficit includes appropriations for insurance fund of \$9,840,672 and excludes interest on Government loans eliminated by Capital Revision Act, 1937. ³ Contributed by Dominion Government.

Capital Revision of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, c. 22 of the Statutes of 1937, is dealt with at p. 644 of the 1939 Year Book. In the same edition, a table at pp. 644-645 shows a condensed consolidated balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, adjustments authorized by the Capital Revision Act and the revised balance sheet as at Jan. 1, 1937.

Capital Structure and Debt of Canadian National Railways.—The Capital Revision Act eliminated the profit and loss balance as at Jan. 1, 1937, and profit and loss balances for 1937 and future years will also be eliminated by charging to "Dominion Government—Proprietor's Equity" the losses due to abandonment of lines and other such items that do not involve the payment of cash at the time the items are written down, and by the Government contributing cash

* For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1939, see "Steam Railway Statistics, 1939", and "Canadian National Railways, 1923-39", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the "Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways".

for the cash deficits. These cash deficits, shown in the last column of Table 15, have been met by loans by the Government, by direct payment from July 1, 1927, and by reduction of working capital.

The share capital on Dec. 31, 1922, consisted of \$165,627,739 stock of the Grand Trunk Railway held by the Dominion Government and \$100,000,600 of the Canadian Northern Railway stock also held by the Dominion Government. There was also outstanding \$4,591,975 stock of constituent lines held by the public, of which \$8,175 has been retired. Table 16 shows the adjustments of the capital liabilities of the system made effective Jan. 1, 1937, under the Capital Revision Act.

A table showing the sources of funds received and the purposes for which they were expended by the Canadian National Railways, 1923-38, which is given at p. 650 of the 1940 Year Book, has been omitted owing to limitations of space in the present edition. Corresponding statistics may be found in the bulletin "Canadian National Railways, 1923-39" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

16.—Debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at Dec. 31, 1922-39

NOTE.—A more detailed analysis may be found in the bulletin referred to in the headnote of Table 15.

Year	Funded Debt Held by Public			Government Loans and Advances		Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways	Grand Total ¹
	Guaranteed by—		Un-guaranteed	Non-active Assets in Public Accounts	Active Assets in Public Accounts		
	Dominion Government	Provincial Governments					
At Organization ²	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922	331,309,904	93,412,807	385,198,150	115,607,457	Nil	404,272,030 ³	1,600,020,662
1923	447,872,904	93,574,380	263,055,860	506,945,969	"	442,062,571	2,023,731,998
1924	470,372,904	93,574,380	259,151,772	557,870,480	"	447,643,526	2,108,833,376
1925	558,872,904	93,574,380	261,465,799	574,657,394	-14,259,436	451,712,485	2,196,253,365
1926	581,372,904	93,574,380	256,382,019	572,685,535	Nil	453,935,303	2,228,178,555
1926	579,872,891	93,574,380	252,032,973 ⁴	594,200,367	100,000	437,412,033 ⁵	2,227,417,393
1927	657,181,330	93,574,380	230,626,027	595,458,349	80,000	436,416,387	2,283,559,222
1928	681,000,655	93,574,380	203,313,998	601,406,082	13,506,139	417,279,953	2,280,327,156
1929	807,048,434	94,654,505	220,856,554	601,406,082	32,641,600 ⁶	417,150,141	2,443,980,565
1930	854,431,995	74,912,466	239,221,402	604,406,239	46,660,542 ⁶	403,443,935	2,493,297,703
1931	970,562,289	74,912,466	230,982,452	604,406,239	35,008,251	405,209,240	2,591,301,901
1932	965,831,382	74,912,466	223,773,319	645,527,456	50,195,751	405,170,073	2,635,624,011
1933	962,992,576	74,912,466	217,397,113	645,527,456	16,305,439 ⁶	404,378,682	2,591,727,296
1934	963,906,119	74,912,466	207,511,854	645,527,456	27,053,487	404,279,909	2,593,404,455
1935	889,741,774	74,912,466	190,124,761	645,527,456	109,073,454	405,062,275	2,584,654,750
1936	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	643,860,558	77,223,467	405,062,244	2,580,970,957
1937 ⁷	937,620,214	73,777,953	173,214,082	⁸	77,223,467	16,771,981 ⁹	1,959,519,498
1937	970,697,190	73,777,953	177,522,256	-	62,480,567	16,771,981 ⁹	1,981,363,775
1938	1,004,865,758	67,052,468	178,078,197	-	48,144,805	16,771,981 ⁹	1,992,185,600
1939	1,053,915,895	38,131,740	171,353,676	-	45,382,081	16,771,981	2,000,210,121

¹ Includes \$265,628,339 capital stock held by the Government in each year up to Dec. 31, 1936; Dominion Government Proprietor's Equity beginning at \$376,327,701 on Jan. 1, 1937; and capital stock held by the public amounting to \$4,591,975 on Dec. 31, 1922 and \$4,566,600 on Dec. 31, 1939.

² Sum of the debts of constituent lines on the dates on which they were taken over: Canadian Northern, Sept. 30, 1917; Grand Trunk Pacific, Mar. 9, 1919; Grand Trunk, May 21, 1920; Canadian Government Railways, Mar. 31, 1919 (actual date of transfer, Nov. 20, 1918).

³ Exclusive of \$14,529,707 for Hudson Bay Railway on Mar. 31, 1919. Appropriation to Dec. 31, 1922, included in total for 1922.

⁴ Annual report includes Central Vermont funded debt amounting to \$9,902,835 and capital stock of \$807,600, which are excluded here.

⁵ Deduction for Hudson Bay Railway \$15,245,899.

⁶ Includes current liabilities—

"Loans and Bills Payable—Minister of Finance" Jan. 1.

⁷ Eliminated under the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act.

⁸ Working capital, the remainder of the account being eliminated as in footnote 8.

⁹ Working capital, the remainder of the account being eliminated as in footnote 8.

Table 17 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, 1940, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the Railways' balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1939, which is covered by "Dominion Government—Proprietor's Equity", and the columns "Active Assets in Public Accounts" and "Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways" in Table 16.

17.—Reconciliation between Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1940, and the Balance Sheet of the Canadian National Railways, Dec. 31, 1939

Item	Public Accounts Mar. 31, 1940	Canadian National Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
	\$	\$
Canadian Government Railways—		
Capital expenditures.....	388,077,250	Nil
Working capital.....	16,771,981	16,771,981
Canadian National Railways—		
Capital stock.....	282,012,426	Nil
Dominion Government equity.....	Nil	670,088,149
Temporary loans.....	51,915,570	45,382,081
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts.....	121,740	Nil
Totals.....	738,898,967	732,242,211
Additional advances between Dec. 31, 1939 and Mar. 31, 1940.....	Nil	344,655
Expenditures by Dominion not in C.N.R. balance sheet.....	"	6,312,101
Totals.....	738,898,967	738,898,967

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 controlled by the Dominion Government, the information is considered of special interest.

Passenger and Freight Traffic.—The average haul for freight, as shown in Table 18, is 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 due largely 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.

18.—Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Revenue Receipts, 1929-39

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1910-15 are given at pp. 628-629 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and for the years 1916-28 at pp. 652-653 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	PASSENGERS					
	Revenue Passenger-Train Miles ¹	Passenger-Train Car Miles ¹	Passengers Carried ²	Passengers Carried One Mile	Passengers Carried One Mile per Mile of Line	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
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	258,372,086 ³	20,530,718	1,530,610,962	36,179	
1935	31,997,918	262,763,522 ³	20,013,839	1,584,524,044	37,042	
1936	33,221,771	274,668,982 ³	20,497,616	1,726,058,974	40,415	
1937	34,543,063	290,836,907 ³	22,038,709	1,929,442,930	45,184	
1938	36,274,204	285,004,367 ³	20,911,196	1,783,177,557	41,760	
1939	36,526,808	284,259,591	20,482,296	1,751,973,333	41,053	
	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile	Average Receipts per Passenger	Average Passenger Journey	Average Passengers per Train	Passenger-Train Revenue per Passenger-Train Mile	
	cts.	\$	miles	No.	\$	
	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	44	1.61	
1936	2.08	1.75	84	49	1.79	
1937	2.02	1.76	88	53	1.74	
1938	2.07	1.77	85	49	1.67	
1939	2.06	1.76	86	48	1.67	
	FREIGHT					
	Revenue Freight-Train Miles	Revenue Freight-Train Car Miles ⁴	Freight Carried ⁵	Freight Carried One Mile	Freight Carried One Mile per Mile of Line	
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	
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	
1936	50,219,782 ⁶	1,795,275,640	75,846,566	26,414,113,720	618,482	
1937	52,349,342 ⁶	1,881,712,546	82,220,374	26,926,054,021	630,557	
1938	49,432,589 ⁶	1,769,787,848	76,175,305	26,834,696,695	628,433	
1939	52,231,620 ⁶	1,944,530,366	84,631,122	31,464,991,270	737,299	
	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
	cts.	\$	miles	tons	tons	\$
	1929	1.099	3.34	304	523	24.52
1930	1.090	3.36	308	509	24.34	5.55
1931	1.013	3.51	347	514	24.68	5.20
1932	0.937	3.56	380	517	23.57	4.84
1933	0.955	3.51	368	521	24.92	4.98
1934	0.975	3.34	343	522	24.69	5.09
1935	0.972	3.41	351	528	24.60	5.13
1936	0.969	3.38	348	526	24.73	5.10
1937	1.005	3.29	327	514	23.90	5.17
1938	0.954	3.36	352	543	25.59	5.18
1939	0.909	3.38	372	602	27.28	5.48

¹ Includes express, baggage, mail, etc., cars. ² Duplications included. ³ Revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book to include motor-unit-car miles. ⁴ Includes caboose miles and excludes miles made in passenger and non-revenue trains. ⁵ Duplication eliminated, see Table 20 for details of freight carried. ⁶ Revised classification includes mileage previously classed as "mixed".

Mileage and Traffic of the Canadian National Railways.—At Dec. 31, 1939, steam mileage of the Canadian National (including lines in the U.S.A. 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 22,494. Including the Thousand Islands Railway, 4·51 miles, and the Muskegon Railway and Navigation Co., 5·25 miles, controlled but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 22,504. Including 120·39 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 22,624.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act (17 Geo. V, c. 44).—This Act, effective July 1, 1927, ordered that the accounts of the Canadian National lines east of Lévis and Diamond Junction, Quebec, be separated from 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 (now Transport) 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, \$2,348,399, \$2,505,823, \$3,182,458, \$2,582,897 and \$2,660,295, respectively, for the fiscal years 1927-39, a total of \$33,095,395.

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.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics,¹ 1938 and 1939

Item		1938	1939
Train Mileage—			
Passenger trains.....	No.	18,722,893	18,678,336
Freight trains.....	"	27,852,951	29,707,142
Totals, Train Miles².....	"	46,575,844	48,385,478
Passenger-Train Car Mileage—			
Coaches and combination.....	No.	52,100,287	52,501,150
Motor unit cars.....	"	1,442,632	1,398,977
Parlour, sleeping, and dining cars.....	"	40,930,000	38,894,637
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	"	55,116,941	55,857,233
Totals, Passenger-Train Car Miles².....	"	149,589,860	148,651,997
Freight-Train Car Mileage—			
Loaded freight-car miles.....	No.	656,686,592	734,039,378
Empty freight-car miles.....	"	316,154,057	344,051,585
Caboose miles.....	"	26,435,560	28,733,425
Totals, Freight-Train Car Miles².....	"	999,276,209	1,106,824,388
Passenger Traffic—			
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	No.	10,289,000	10,144,749
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	"	891,594,706	875,418,448
Passenger-train miles per mile of road.....	"	791	830
Average passenger journey.....	miles	86·66	86·29
Average amount received per passenger.....	\$	1·759	1·756
Average amount received per passenger mile.....	\$	0·0203	0·0204
Average passengers per train mile.....	No.	47·62	46·87
Average passengers per car mile.....	"	9·94	9·97
Total passenger-train earnings per train mile.....	\$	1·72	1·77
Total passenger-train revenue per mile of road.....	\$	1,359·18	1,468·58

¹ Excludes electric lines.

² Work service excluded.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics,¹
1938 and 1939—concluded

Item	1938	1939
Freight Traffic—		
Revenue freight carried..... tons	40,577,656	45,691,284
Revenue freight carried one mile..... "	14,505,234,204	17,084,258,927
Non-revenue freight carried one mile..... "	1,559,452,939	1,996,639,089
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile..... "	16,064,687,143	19,080,898,016
Revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road..... "	609,720	718,554
Total (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road..... "	678,299	806,175
Average tons revenue freight per train mile..... No.	520.78	575.09
Average tons (all classes) freight per train mile..... "	576.77	642.30
Average tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile..... "	24.43	26.01
Average hauls revenue freight..... miles	357.50	373.91
Freight revenues per train mile..... \$	5.02	5.35
Freight revenues per mile of road..... \$	5,901.50	6,770.84
Freight revenues per ton..... \$	3.44450	3.50734
Freight revenues per ton mile..... \$	0.00964	0.00938

¹ Excludes electric lines.

Commodities Hauled.—The peak year in freight handled was 1928, when 118,652,969 tons were hauled, including agricultural products to the amount of 30,176,695 tons.

20.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1935-39

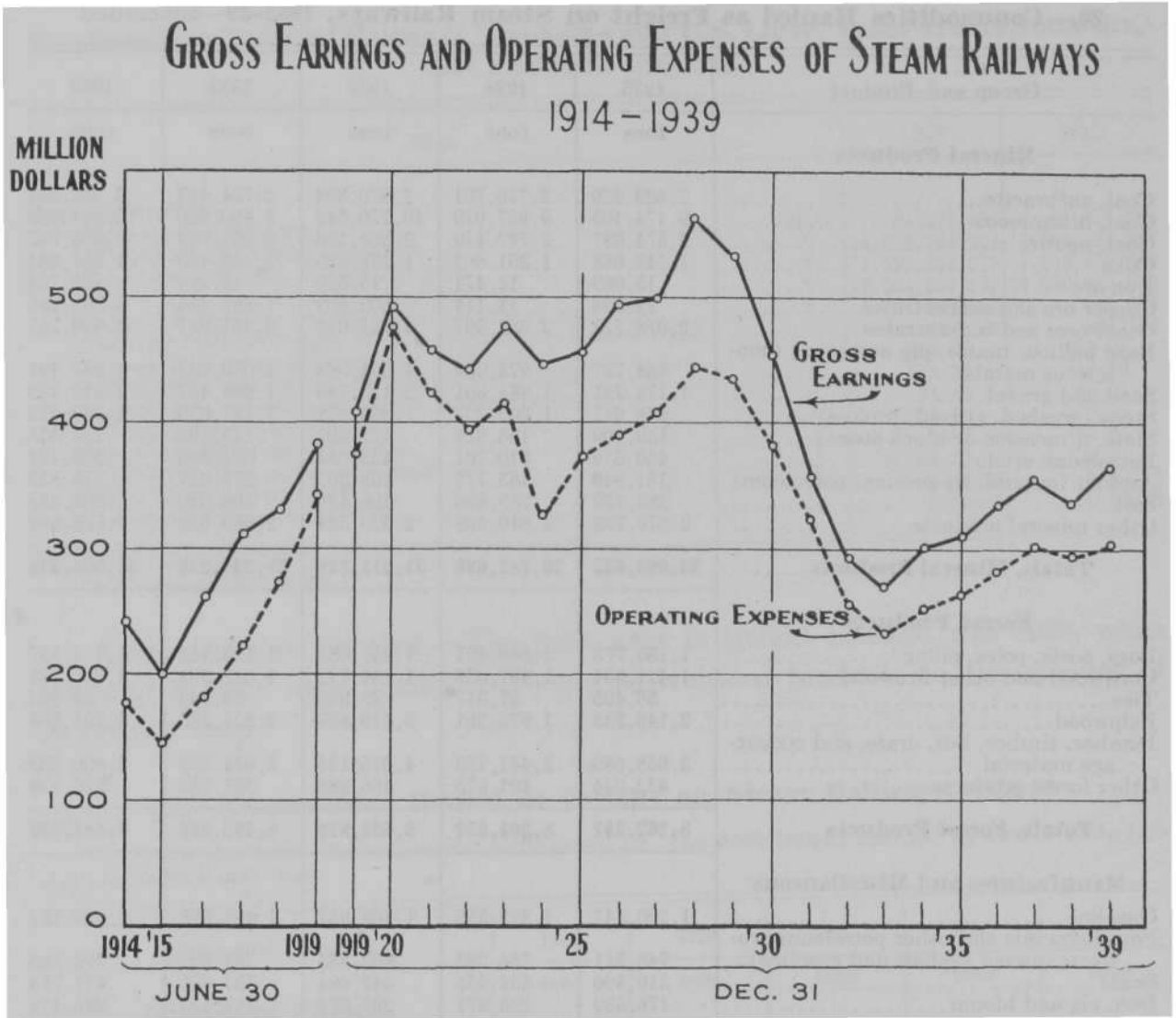
NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, i.e., the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once.

Group and Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Agricultural Products					
Wheat.....	8,367,973	8,489,009	5,144,261	8,555,203	11,127,016
Corn.....	296,711	486,471	488,124	785,372	604,258
Oats.....	858,724	879,304	906,651	950,702	1,016,754
Barley.....	455,496	911,444	713,484	793,778	821,075
Rye.....	55,001	89,506	69,858	71,271	153,307
Flaxseed.....	28,762	54,352	42,822	33,369	58,871
Other grain.....	34,746	31,717	36,356	38,996	39,176
Flour.....	1,338,244	1,490,529	1,374,435	1,399,357	1,659,720
Other mill products.....	1,464,264	1,694,477	1,615,134	1,750,322	1,888,537
Hay and straw.....	415,787	300,175	670,618	496,347	193,233
Cotton.....	115,676	130,102	127,217	107,051	139,324
Apples (fresh).....	288,999	249,381	272,577	291,587	231,476
Other fruit (fresh).....	394,769	425,155	422,207	479,855	473,774
Potatoes.....	407,969	455,178	550,738	403,653	437,613
Other fresh vegetables.....	234,297	275,803	293,227	278,819	272,838
Other agricultural products.....	928,702	1,033,223	1,005,017	1,097,143	1,183,202
Totals, Agricultural Products.....	15,716,120	16,995,826	13,732,726	17,532,825	20,300,174
Animal Products					
Horses.....	53,707	71,436	88,170	59,958	46,938
Cattle and calves.....	500,044	590,311	637,898	445,553	465,901
Sheep.....	48,589	48,488	45,972	38,383	40,255
Hogs.....	200,177	242,567	231,676	198,075	218,828
Dressed meats (fresh).....	469,815	487,812	450,145	423,414	420,732
Dressed meats (cured, salted, canned)...	146,528	155,325	165,993	158,773	182,477
Other packing-house products (edible)...	120,536	139,412	146,072	150,160	161,495
Poultry.....	80,663	91,962	81,094	74,231	81,064
Eggs.....	99,443	92,217	89,797	93,803	88,805
Butter.....	135,052	135,123	136,229	138,835	139,361
Cheese.....	63,301	72,167	70,055	73,826	79,108
Wool.....	47,783	48,765	43,774	39,479	55,693
Hides and leather.....	139,447	134,013	128,879	114,438	143,192
Other animal products (non-edible).....	106,112	121,647	124,995	116,050	131,011
Totals, Animal Products.....	2,211,197	2,431,245	2,440,749	2,124,978	2,254,860

20.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1935-39—concluded

Group and Product	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Mineral Products					
Coal, anthracite.....	2,629,229	2,749,701	2,876,804	2,704,433	3,252,264
Coal, bituminous.....	9,174,105	9,957,019	10,720,545	8,990,920	10,341,758
Coal, lignite.....	2,574,087	2,749,419	2,564,100	2,302,734	2,305,997
Coke.....	1,242,068	1,351,663	1,286,666	1,120,465	1,341,684
Iron ore.....	15,089	11,474	15,529	14,294	135,764
Copper ore and concentrates.....	12,534	11,114	502,609	1,389,456	1,703,783
Other ores and concentrates.....	2,078,721	2,687,307	4,151,023	4,451,921	4,590,767
Base bullion, matte, pig and ingot (non-ferrous metals).....	864,727	975,969	1,091,003	1,030,232	1,167,191
Sand and gravel.....	1,179,721	1,286,601	2,123,789	1,309,487	1,212,339
Stone (crushed, ground, broken).....	576,911	1,069,223	1,805,278	1,151,035	1,280,013
Slate, dimension or block stone.....	139,709	106,824	121,607	115,196	126,435
Petroleum, crude.....	460,559	510,701	435,085	522,580	560,174
Asphalt (natural, by-product petroleum).....	181,940	185,177	298,307	275,327	275,552
Salt.....	286,459	289,890	298,439	306,620	302,638
Other mineral products.....	2,676,793	2,840,608	2,920,534	2,550,550	2,708,969
Totals, Mineral Products.....	24,092,652	26,782,690	31,211,318	28,235,250	31,305,328
Forest Products					
Logs, posts, poles, piling.....	1,156,773	1,060,497	1,251,082	1,115,316	1,394,157
Cordwood and other firewood.....	1,421,851	1,367,039	1,199,772	1,082,598	1,066,185
Ties.....	56,495	57,317	82,310	53,342	63,802
Pulpwood.....	2,146,535	1,973,201	2,619,607	2,821,765	1,795,684
Lumber, timber, box, crate, and cooper-age material.....	3,058,689	3,441,123	4,015,125	3,041,305	3,600,882
Other forest products.....	422,024	401,875	496,983	381,180	526,539
Totals, Forest Products.....	8,262,367	8,301,052	9,664,879	8,495,506	8,447,249
Manufactures and Miscellaneous					
Gasoline.....	1,200,347	1,222,559	1,409,851	1,481,588	1,439,192
Petroleum oils and other petroleum products (except asphalt and gasoline).....	746,311	766,283	803,385	784,835	796,265
Sugar.....	310,590	332,455	447,684	337,630	411,716
Iron, pig and bloom.....	176,539	225,977	297,577	167,123	236,479
Rails and fastenings.....	76,057	87,876	96,226	116,879	99,091
Iron and steel (bar, sheet, structural, pipe).....	944,279	1,208,435	1,654,574	999,199	1,406,798
Castings, machinery, and boilers.....	181,658	237,314	307,525	237,228	229,220
Cement.....	432,694	534,028	769,026	590,192	564,689
Brick and artificial stone.....	207,344	264,392	341,214	250,547	294,733
Lime and plaster.....	204,078	232,018	267,465	268,335	303,840
Sewer pipe and drain tile.....	26,237	28,759	30,981	31,095	31,516
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than automobiles.....	150,466	168,299	249,405	212,193	196,438
Automobiles, trucks, and parts.....	1,772,595	1,815,404	2,110,205	1,233,823	1,465,544
Household goods and settlers' effects.....	42,311	40,760	68,115	29,777	24,019
Furniture.....	45,260	54,601	61,445	49,604	56,138
Liquor, beverages.....	253,426	295,859	355,349	320,660	340,081
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	569,208	667,585	772,435	752,596	846,057
Newsprint paper.....	1,968,278	2,366,404	2,748,810	1,916,349	2,172,159
Other paper.....	368,683	416,019	558,601	383,923	445,594
Paper board, pulpboard and wallboard (paper).....	228,075	253,222	286,691	236,377	279,701
Wood-pulp.....	884,013	994,833	1,098,013	746,209	931,409
Fish (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.).....	74,294	80,703	88,868	83,882	87,214
Canned goods (all canned food products except meats).....	420,439	480,440	489,708	483,980	614,753
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	5,426,354	6,298,783	7,390,637	5,859,398	6,770,616
Merchandise (all L.C.L. freight).....	2,149,228	2,262,745	2,466,912	2,213,324	2,279,349
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.....	18,858,764	21,335,753	25,170,702	19,786,746	22,323,511
Grand Totals.....	69,141,100	75,846,566	82,220,374	76,175,305	84,631,122

Railway Accidents.—All injuries to passengers are included in Tables 21 and 22, but, for employees, only injuries that keep the employee from his work for at least three days during the ten days following the accident are recorded. Other persons include trespassers walking along tracks, stealing rides, etc., also persons crossing tracks at level crossings.



21.—Passengers, Employees and Others Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1929-39

NOTE.—For the years ended June 30, 1888 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. 378; for the years 1901-19, the 1922-23 edition, p. 635; and for 1920-28, the 1938 edition, p. 662.

Year	Passengers		Employees		Others		Totals	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1936.....	6	691	93	6,338	282	703	381	7,732
1937.....	5	426	77	5,774	265	729	347	6,929
1938.....	4	351	54	4,961	237	568	295	5,880
1939.....	1	362	58	5,170	240	583	299	6,115

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 treats collisions between motor-vehicles and trains as motor-vehicle

accidents; also provincial statistics class them 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.

22.—Persons Killed or Injured on Steam Railways, 1937-39

Class of Person and Description of Accidents	In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives, or Cars					
	1937		1938		1939	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Passengers.....	5	378	4	314	1	322
Employees.....	59	1,082	45	898	43	879
Trespassers.....	148	272	149	206	128	191
Non-trespassers.....	114	339	86	296	111	328
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	1	48	Nil	27	Nil	22
Totals.....	327	2,119	284	1,741	283	1,742
Description of Accidents (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	1	70	5	58	2	57
Collisions.....	6	41	3	28	8	75
Derailments.....	12	63	7	73	2	35
Locomotives or cars breaking down.....	Nil	3	Nil	2	Nil	1
Falling from trains or cars.....	6	142	11	120	3	102
Getting on or off trains.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	206
Struck by trains, etc.....	26	39	17	29	25	31
Overhead and other obstruction.....	Nil	2	Nil	3	Nil	9
Other causes.....	13	1,100	6	899	3	685
Totals.....	64	1,460	49	1,212	44	1,201
	In Accidents Other Than Those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives, or Cars					
	1937		1938		1939	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class of Person—						
Stationmen.....	2	692	1	569	1	522
Shopmen.....	3	1,584	4	1,336	4	1,359
Trainmen and trackmen.....	12	2,164	2	1,807	9	1,872
Other employees.....	1	252	2	351	1	538
Passengers.....	Nil	48	Nil	37	Nil	40
Others.....	2	70	2	39	1	42
Totals.....	20	4,810	11	4,139	16	4,373

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, operated by hydro-electric energy in the majority of cases.

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

* 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".

Toronto Exhibition Grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older systems. The first electric railway line in Canada and probably the first in North America, which ran between Windsor and Walkerville, was established early in June, 1886 (it is recorded that it was in active operation before June 11). An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. The third electric railway in the Dominion was established at Victoria on Feb. 23, 1890, and the fourth commenced operation at Vancouver in June, 1890. These were 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.

Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, owing to the heavy falls of snow. This, however, has been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead-trolley system is used by all electric railways but Edmonton, Montreal and Winnipeg have begun using also a double overhead trolley, and trackless trolley-buses (28 of these buses being in service in 1939). Of the 36 systems 17 operated both electric cars and motor-buses in 1939, the increase in buses for these systems being 92, exclusive of the buses of the Sandwich Windsor and Amherstburg systems (40 in 1938 and 71 in 1939) and buses of the Guelph Radial (9 in 1938 and 1939) which ceased operating electric cars in 1939. Advantages of motor-buses are that the cars are not restricted to routes and there are no expenses for tracks. The capacity of each bus, however, is considerably less than that of an electric car. Since 1920, twenty-nine electric railways have either entirely succumbed to the competition of the motor-vehicle, or substituted a motor-bus service.

Subsection 1.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways

Track mileage of electric railways has been gradually decreasing in recent years. Very little new construction has taken place; on the other hand, systems or parts of systems are being abandoned.

23.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, 1936-39

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	Item	1936	1937	1938	1939
	miles	miles	miles	miles		No.	No.	No.	No.
TRACK MILEAGE—					PASSENGER VEHICLES—				
Length of first main track.....	1,247	1,222	1,154	1,083	Closed cars.....	3,329	3,303	3,358	3,261
Length of second main track.....	553	549	539	509	Open cars.....	17	13	13	8
Totals, Main Track	1,800	1,771	1,693	1,592	Combination passenger and baggage.....	9	13	10	11
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	272	267	264	253	Cars without electrical equipment.....	250	249	184	180
TOTALS, COMPUTED AS SINGLE TRACK.....	2,072	2,038	1,957	1,845	Buses.....	605	653	760	803
					Trackless trolley-cars..	7	7	13	28
					TOTALS, PASSENGER VEHICLES.....	4,217	4,238	4,338	4,291
Baggage, express, and mail cars.....	No. 23	No. 24	No. 23	No. 21	Snow ploughs.....	72	71	74	73
Freight cars.....	206	203	201	187	Sweepers.....	162	161	170	152
Locomotives.....	46	46	47	46	Trucks.....	21	3	109	66
					Miscellaneous.....	348	344	237	226

Subsection 2.—Finances of Electric Railways

The funded debt of electric railways has been reduced very little since 1930, although capital stock has been reduced almost one-third. Between 1930 and 1939 gross earnings were reduced 22 p.c., but operating expenses were cut 25 p.c. The operating ratio has been below 70 p.c. since 1934.

24.—Financial Statistics of Electric Railways, 1929-39

NOTE.—Available figures for the years 1901-07 are given at pp. 608 and 609 of the 1926 Year Book; for the years 1908-18 at pp. 681 and 682 of the 1936 Year Book; and for 1919-28 at p. 665 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Capital Liability			Investment in Road and Equip- ment	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Ratio of Ex- penses to Re- ceipts	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages
	Stocks	Funded Debt	Total						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p. c.	No.	\$
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
1936.....	36,727,740	168,334,613	205,062,353	214,820,798	41,391,927	28,807,311	69.60	14,280	18,958,831
1937.....	36,727,740	169,045,069	205,772,809	208,938,656	42,991,444	29,545,641	68.72	14,347	19,778,118
1938.....	36,727,740	167,878,751	204,606,491	212,643,544	42,537,767	29,683,131	69.78	14,323	20,100,533
1939.....	39,668,660	164,912,746	204,581,406	198,481,728	42,864,150	29,605,328	69.07	14,061	19,716,985

25.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways, 1939

Name of Railway	Main Track Operated	Capital Liability	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Fare Passengers Carried	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages
	miles	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$
British Columbia.....	285.40	23,791,535 ¹	5,337,255	4,335,362	72,667,204	2,056	3,193,457
Calgary Municipal ²	77.02	2,605,644	655,277	521,768	10,438,964	214	320,265
Edmonton Radial ³	48.09	709,634	737,814	556,693	15,058,583	276	400,266
Hamilton Street ^{3,4}	40.17	3,205,000	1,047,026	736,267	15,564,824	331	430,272
London Street.....	9.46	512,400	496,712	418,013	8,908,552	187	233,861
Montreal Tramways.....	265.03	54,802,200	13,124,028	8,198,267	208,928,429	3,936	5,476,856
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.....	24.91	2,455,481 ¹	581,177	418,900	9,626,901	211	300,355
Ottawa.....	48.30	3,617,899	1,357,194	797,249	21,593,758	412	537,913
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. ⁶	21.81	5	979,931	935,307	16,979,562	403	493,644
Toronto Transportation Com. ²	214.71	21,727,000	11,072,594	6,448,177	158,977,538	3,172	4,649,975
Winnipeg.....	65.70	55,700,273 ⁶	2,947,118	2,233,879	41,639,539	1,143	1,412,596
Totals, Eleven Leading Railways.....	1,100.60	169,127,066	38,336,136	25,599,882	580,383,854	12,341	17,449,460
Totals, All Electric Railways.....	1,592.05	204,581,406	42,864,150	29,605,328	632,533,152	14,061	19,716,985
Percentages of eleven leading railways to all electric railways.....	69.2	82.6	89.4	86.5	91.8	87.8	88.5

¹ Investment in road and equipment. ² Municipally owned. ³ Operated by Hydro-
Electric Power Commission of Ontario. ⁴ Provincially owned. ⁵ Citadel division opera-
tions only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways.
⁶ Represents all divisions of the company.

Subsection 3.—Electric Railway Traffic

Statistics for electric railways reflect a steady building up of passenger and freight traffic since the depression years although mileage in operation has been reduced; accidents to passengers and employees show definite improvement, in each class, until the latest year when there was a large increase in the number injured.

26.—Statistics of Electric Railway Operations, 1929-39

NOTE.—Figures will be found at p. 676 of the 1933 Year Book for the years 1901-10; at p. 681 of the 1936 Year Book for the years 1911-18; and at p. 667 of the 1938 Year Book for 1919-28.

Year	Mileage in Operation		Car Mileage			Passengers No.	Freight tons
	First Main Track	Second Main Track	Passenger	Other	Total		
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles		
1929	1,629.12	565.27	134,666,564	4,533,070	139,199,634	833,496,866	3,653,411
1930	1,500.52	571.37	136,240,958	3,773,642	140,014,600	792,701,493	2,872,929
1931	1,379.03	572.69	131,200,894	2,682,595	133,883,489	720,468,361	1,977,441
1932	1,306.30	560.02	123,672,220	2,213,081	125,885,301	642,831,002	1,509,561
1933	1,297.63	559.57	117,100,127	2,062,669	119,162,796	585,385,094	1,547,202
1934	1,286.16	557.14	117,678,030	2,357,595	120,035,625	595,143,903	1,939,833
1935	1,268.31	557.83	118,263,764	2,552,585	120,816,349	600,728,313	2,057,897
1936	1,247.09	552.77	119,779,505	2,455,384	122,244,889	614,890,897	2,265,023
1937	1,221.88	548.90	122,750,869	2,559,953	125,310,822	631,894,662	2,612,928
1938	1,154.50	538.66	123,201,830	2,221,392	125,423,222	629,778,738	2,151,309
1939	1,083.49	508.56	121,528,380	2,287,878	123,816,258	632,533,152	2,313,748

27.—Passengers, Employees, and Others Killed or Injured on Electric Railways, 1929-39, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1929

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-19, are given at p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book, and for the years ended 1920-28 at p. 667 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Passengers		Employees		Others		Totals	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Totals, 1894 to June 30, 1929	304	45,118	264	17,014	1,391	20,549	1,959	82,681
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	Nil	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
1936	Nil	1,503	2	280	41	651	43	2,434
1937	"	1,566	2	364	43	679	45	2,609
1938	1	1,712	1	314	34	605	36	2,631
1939	1	2,039	3	353	33	764	37	3,156

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 at pp. 611-612 of the 1926 Year Book.

* 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".

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 Transport Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—In 1939, four express organizations operated in Canada—three Canadian and one American. 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.

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 65,390 miles operated in 1939, 42,036 were steam railways, 258 electric railways, 16,712 ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines), 5,047 inland or coastal steamboat routes, 424 airways, and 913 miles were highways travelled by motor-trucks.

28.—Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, 1929-39

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for the years ended June 30, 1911-18, are given at p. 673 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for the years 1919-28 at p. 669 of the 1938 edition.

Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Express Privileges	Net Operating Revenues
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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.....	15,870,896	9,479,802	7,307,980 ¹	83,024
1933.....	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225	122,898
1934.....	15,205,171	8,473,601	7,268,616	463,954
1935.....	11,592,745	8,960,675	7,352,913	279,158
1936.....	17,139,315	9,414,745	7,478,874	275,695
1937.....	17,937,537	9,878,443	7,749,711	309,413
1938.....	17,674,477	10,325,329	7,417,127	—67,979
1939.....	19,410,091	10,622,936	8,313,218	473,937

¹ Decrease due in part to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

29.—Revenues, Expenses, and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, 1938 and 1939

Year and Company	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Express Privileges	Net Operating Revenues	Mileage Operated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	miles
1938					
Canadian National Railways.....	8,642,605	5,053,354	3,829,366	-240,115	24,132
Canadian Pacific Express.....	8,433,444	4,972,612	3,311,802	149,030	35,638
Northern Alberta Railways.....	116,639	43,460	62,812	10,367	928
Railway Express Agency.....	481,789	255,903	213,147	12,739	4,326
Totals, 1938.....	17,674,477	10,325,329	7,417,127	-67,979	65,024
1939					
Canadian National Railways.....	9,781,542	5,187,277	4,350,257	244,008	24,092
Canadian Pacific Express.....	9,048,552	5,133,634	3,707,206	207,662	36,026
Northern Alberta Railways.....	112,553	43,105	60,088	9,360	927
Railway Express Agency.....	467,444	258,870	195,667	12,907	4,345
Totals, 1939.....	19,410,091	10,622,936	8,313,218	473,937	65,390

30.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, 1935-39

Description	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	44,560,510	52,581,553	56,083,053	58,052,764	58,297,159
Money orders, foreign.....	502,438	577,720	734,558		
Travellers cheques, domestic.....	2,997,849	3,150,798	3,400,957	4,292,133	3,309,588
Travellers cheques, foreign.....	1,186,495	1,593,840	1,518,306		
"C.O.D." cheques.....	4,839,649	5,007,286	5,182,043	5,222,586	5,066,584
Telegraphic transfers.....	249,173	212,860	206,838	251,406	164,068
Other forms.....	492,967	424,863	397,527	357,703	220,234
Totals.....	54,829,081	63,548,920	67,523,282	68,176,592	67,057,633

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 as related features of transportation. 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, similar to the treatment extended to 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. The sources of information for detailed regulations for specific provinces are given at pp. 569-570. 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 that apply in all the provinces are summarized here:—

* Except as otherwise indicated, the material in this Part has been revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† 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.

Operators Licences.—The operator of a motor-vehicle must be over a specified age (usually 16 years) and must carry a licence, obtainable only after prescribed qualification tests and renewable annually. Special licences are required for chauffeurs.

Motor-Vehicle Regulations.—In general, all motor-vehicles and trailers must be registered annually, 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 of ownership of the vehicle must be recorded with the registration authority. However, exception 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 that grants reciprocal treatment. Further regulations require a safe standard of efficiency in the mechanism of the vehicle and of its brakes, and provide that equipment include 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. Everywhere motorists are 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 that 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.

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 operators licence, and especially for attempting, while intoxicated, to operate a motor-vehicle.

There is such a 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. 568. 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. 2, 1936) and amendments.

Nova Scotia.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways and Public Works, Halifax. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 6, 1932) and amendments and the Motor Carrier Act (c. 78, R.S.N.S. 1923) as amended by c. 29, 1937.

New Brunswick.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Division, Department of Public Works, Fredericton. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 20, 1934).

Quebec.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Bureau, Provincial Revenue Offices, Treasury Department, 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. 288, R.S.O. 1937) and amendments.

Manitoba.—*Enforcement.*—Attorney General. *Registrations.*—Treasurer, Revenue Office, Winnipeg. *Legislation.*—The Highway Traffic Act (c. 93, R.S.M. 1940) and amendments.

Saskatchewan.—*Administration.*—Provincial Tax Commission, Highway Traffic Board, Revenue Building, Regina. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles Act (c. 275, 1940).

Alberta.—*Administration.*—Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, and Alberta Highway Traffic Board, Edmonton. *Legislation.*—The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act (c. 31, 1924) and amendments, and Public Service Vehicles Act (c. 91, 1936), and Rules and Regulations.

British Columbia.—*Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Act (c. 195, R.S.B.C. 1936), and the Highway Act (c. 116, R.S.B.C. 1936) and amendments thereto, as well as the Motor Carrier Act (c. 36, 1939). Administration and enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and enforcement of the Highway Act and Motor Carrier Act is vested in the Commissioner of Provincial Police, Victoria, B.C., while the Highway Act is administered by the Minister of Public Works, Victoria, B.C., and the Motor Carrier Act by the Public Utilities Commission, Victoria, B.C.

Yukon.—*Administration.*—Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Yukon. Information regarding regulations may also be obtained from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. *Legislation.*—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, and amendments.

Section 2.—Roads and Vehicles

Subsection 1.—Roads and Highways

Historical.—A brief description of the early colonization roads in Canada is 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 population (see pp. 571-572), the demand for improved roads has become more and more insistent since the War of 1914-18. 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. 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, in turn, brought about an improvement of secondary rural roads.

The table of road mileages, p. 571, includes all roads under provincial jurisdiction and local roads in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and estimates of local roads in the four western provinces. 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. Construction work is continuing on the last link of the Trans-Canada Highway. This unfinished section is between Hearst and Nipigon in northern Ontario. When this link is completed, the Trans-Canada Highway will provide a motor-traffic route entirely in Canadian territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

Statistics of urban streets have been collected since 1935 from cities and principal towns; the small municipalities omitted would increase the totals very little. For 1939 the total number of miles of street reported was 12,962, composed of: 2,306 miles of sheet asphalt; 923 miles of portland cement concrete; 1,533 miles of bituminous macadam, concrete, and other bituminous surfaces; 541 miles of water-bound macadam; 2,612 miles of gravel and crushed stone; and 988 miles of other surfaces; making a total of 8,903 miles of surfaced streets and 4,059 miles of earth roads. These figures for urban streets or roads are not included in the table of highway mileage.

1.—Classification of Highways, by Provinces

NOTE.—The date for which the mileage was reported is indicated for each province. The figures for Canada are the sums of the mileage so reported. Urban streets are not included in the figures. Dashes indicate that no mileages were reported under the corresponding stub items.

Classification	P.E.I. Dec. 31, 1939	N.S. Nov. 30, 1939	N.B. Oct. 31, 1939	Que. June 30, 1939	Ont. 1	Man. Apr. 30, 1940	Sask. Apr. 30, 1940	Alta. Mar. 31, 1940	B.C. Mar. 31, 1939	Total
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
SURFACED ROAD										
Sheet asphalt.....	-	5	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	23
Portland cement concrete.....	4	-	-	197	2,087	-	-	-	42	2,330
Bituminous concrete.....	182	785	955	1,536	1,148	386	-	71	67	5,130
Bituminous macadam.....	-	56	-	221	728	-	-	-	93	1,098
Bituminous mulch.....	-	-	-	-	1,049	4	155	-	498	1,706
Bituminous spraycoat.....	-	-	-	940	1,174	66	-	413	664	3,257
Retread.....	-	11	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	435
Water-bound macadam.....	-	-	-	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
Gravel, crushed stone.....	-	5,250	6,817	15,018	49,655	8,228	4,160	2,972	6,728 ²	98,828 ²
Sand clay, stabilized gravel.....	197	4	-	-	32	37	-	-	-	270
Wood or granite block, brick.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
TOTALS, SURFACED ROAD.....	383	6,111	7,772	19,050	56,298	8,738	4,315	3,456	8,131	114,254
EARTH ROAD										
Improved earth.....	2,223	3,626	2,663	17,614	15,725	8,277	147,503	12,309	10,138	220,078
Unimproved earth.....	1,090	5,298	1,615	6	577	15,000	61,018	76,170	2,601	163,375
TOTALS, EARTH ROAD.....	3,313	8,924	4,278	17,620	16,302	23,277	208,521	88,479	12,739	383,453
Grand Totals.....	3,696	15,035	12,050	36,670³	72,600	32,015	212,836	91,935	20,870	497,707

¹ Provincial, Mar. 31, 1940; municipal, Dec. 31, 1939. ² Includes some water-bound macadam.
³ Exclusive of 910 miles of mine roads.

Subsection 2.—Motor-Vehicles

Registration.—The average population per vehicle registered was 7.9 in 1939. Canada ranked fourth in this respect, the United States being first with 4.3. On the basis of the total registration of 1,439,245, only four countries had larger numbers in 1939, viz., United States, United Kingdom, France and Germany.

2.—Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-39

NOTE.—Registrations given here include passenger cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, service cars, etc., but not trailers or dealer licences. Figures for the years 1904-28 are given at p. 668 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1936.....	7,632	46,179	33,402	181,628	590,226	74,940	102,270	97,468	106,079	1,240,124
1937.....	8,011	50,048	36,780	197,917	623,918	80,860	105,064	100,434	116,341	1,319,702
1938.....	7,992	51,214	37,110	205,463	669,088	88,219	109,014	107,191	119,220	1,394,853
1939.....	8,040	53,008	38,116	213,148	682,891	88,864	119,018	113,702	122,087	1,439,245

¹ Totals include registration in Yukon.

3.—Types of Motor-Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Year and Province	Passenger Cars ¹	Commercial Cars or Trucks ²	Motor-Buses	Motor-cycles	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938					
Prince Edward Island.....	6,840	1,125	5	22	7,992
Nova Scotia.....	40,876	9,978	88	272	51,214
New Brunswick.....	30,257	6,557	100	196	37,110
Quebec.....	166,447	35,641	708	2,667	205,463
Ontario.....	580,364	82,634	884	5,206	669,088
Manitoba.....	71,450 ³	16,055	4	714	88,219
Saskatchewan.....	83,635	24,795	74	510	109,014
Alberta.....	85,244	21,221	121	605	107,191
British Columbia.....	94,346	23,005 ³	6	1,869	119,220
Yukon.....	145	180	5	12	342
Totals, 1938.....	1,159,604	221,191	1,985	12,073	1,394,853
1939					
Prince Edward Island.....	6,804	1,212	6	18	8,040
Nova Scotia.....	41,919	10,684	114	291	53,008
New Brunswick.....	30,457	7,370	102	187	38,116
Quebec.....	171,766	37,707	796	2,879	213,148
Ontario.....	593,693	83,139	960	5,099	682,891
Manitoba.....	70,506	17,605	86	667	88,864
Saskatchewan.....	89,471	28,917	77	553	119,018
Alberta.....	88,516	24,369	143	674	113,702
British Columbia.....	96,737	23,057	355	1,938	122,087
Yukon.....	152	198	5	16	371
Totals, 1939.....	1,190,021	234,258	2,644	12,322	1,439,245

¹ Include taxicabs.

³ Includes motor-buses.

² Include tractors, road machines, flushers, municipal fire engines, etc.

⁴ Included with passenger cars.

⁵ Included with commercial cars or trucks.

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. Statistics regarding retail sales and the financing of motor-vehicle sales in Canada are given at pp. 510-512 of this volume.

4.—Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1926-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-25 will be found at p. 673 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Apparent Consumption
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1936.....	162,159	9,903	172,062	55,570	267	55,837	116,225
1937.....	207,463	20,069	227,532	65,867	276	66,143	161,389
1938.....	166,086	15,154	181,240	57,767	142	57,909	123,331
1939.....	155,426	18,284	173,710	58,503	220	58,723	114,987

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 on 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 that would have to be canvassed and the difficulties involved, complete statistics are not available under the other two headings.

At p. 665 of the 1939 Year Book an estimate is given of the value of motor-vehicles in use in Canada in the year 1937. The expenditure for the purchase of new motor-vehicles is given in this volume in the chapter on Internal Trade at p. 510, and sales of gasoline are given at p. 577.

Since no statistics are available regarding the earnings of motor-transport and bus companies, it is impossible to make an estimate of the annual expenditure for the services provided by these public carriers.

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. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed a compilation of expenditures on highways, bridges, ferries, and footpaths, for the period 1919-37. This compilation includes expenditures by the Dominion on roads, bridges, etc., in the National Parks, and by the provinces and by rural municipalities in Ontario on unemployment road projects. It also covers the bulk of the expenditures on rural roads and on bridges and ferries, which are links in the road systems. The present extensive provincial highway systems have been developed almost entirely since the War of 1914-18 to meet the requirements of motor traffic. However, old gravel and water-bound macadam roads formed foundations in many places for new concrete and bituminous surfaces.

Total expenditures during the nineteen years (1919-37) are, for construction, \$780,571,155 and for maintenance \$326,401,275, expenditures for plant and general items being divided between construction and maintenance on a *pro rata* basis, where not allocated by the authorities. A table at p. 666 of the 1939 Year Book summarizes these expenditures on roads for the whole period 1919-37; Table 5, shows such expenditures during recent individual years.

5.—Capital, Maintenance and General Expenditures on Rural Highways in Canada, by Provinces, 1935-39

NOTE.—Provincial expenditures are for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 571.

Item and Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	998,067	¹	399,643	1,231,596	1,728,968
Nova Scotia.....	5,133,188	6,587,411	7,852,858	4,904,250	3,676,994
New Brunswick.....	3,780,587	5,732,915	10,142,464	9,481,055	7,135,345
Quebec.....	6,466,134	8,033,000	5,906,126	14,951,864	15,633,975
Ontario.....	20,769,357	8,965,720	36,582,390	35,861,572	24,949,734
Manitoba.....	150,724	2,991	94,723	1,942,532	1,916,962
Saskatchewan.....	468,623	1,506,231	2,275,589	2,464,958	2,299,270
Alberta.....	2,052,858	1,399,544	1,638,236	1,980,768	2,219,928
British Columbia.....	2,619,022	2,739,104 ²	4,573,125	3,901,943	2,966,015
Totals, Capital.....	42,438,560	34,966,916³	69,465,154	76,720,568	62,577,241
Maintenance Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	443,542	¹	289,088	253,679	270,796
Nova Scotia.....	1,734,352	1,893,637	1,839,592	1,983,145	2,029,888
New Brunswick.....	1,390,057	714,445	1,131,365	1,169,406	1,169,240
Quebec.....	3,921,273	5,022,914	4,700,740	5,482,535	6,066,477
Ontario.....	7,565,899	5,836,251	9,503,604	9,639,509	11,104,598
Manitoba.....	452,040	420,551	520,629	668,171	916,691
Saskatchewan.....	1,208,051	1,079,306	830,749	890,623	924,567
Alberta.....	1,164,032	1,154,391	1,314,907	1,417,803	1,519,596
British Columbia.....	3,837,524	4,013,475 ²	2,299,532	2,460,106	2,333,804
Totals, Maintenance.....	21,716,770	20,134,970³	22,430,206	23,964,977	26,335,657
Plant and General Expenditures					
Prince Edward Island.....	31,095	¹	36,884	113,488	89,343
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	5,000	160,106	198,140	295,336
New Brunswick.....	"	Nil	72,643	77,509	135,000
Quebec.....	1,401,587	1,679,603	920,795	1,290,000	1,263,399
Ontario.....	866,459	360,529	1,487,196	1,050,868	598,675
Manitoba.....	88,130	88,130	107,357	125,311	185,788
Saskatchewan.....	135,056	77,234	98,298	187,999	177,892
Alberta.....	40,938	26,747	33,441	29,982	9,617
British Columbia.....	184,393	192,849 ²	208,732	104,949	177,857
Totals, Plant and General	2,747,658	2,430,092³	3,125,452	3,178,246	2,932,907
Grand Totals.....	66,902,988	57,531,978	95,020,812	103,863,791	91,845,805
Dominion-Provincial Distribution of All Expenditures					
Dominion—net expenditures and sub-sidies.....	10,092,310	5,229,410	5,055,445	5,984,728	7,948,561
Provincial—net expenditures and sub-sidies.....	51,066,944	48,877,721	85,127,756	92,824,563	77,941,653
Municipal—net expenditures and sub-sidies.....	5,743,734	3,424,847	4,837,611	5,054,500	5,955,591

¹ No report. ² Total expenditures divided between capital, maintenance and general on 1935 basis. ³ Does not include Prince Edward Island.

Provincial Funded Debt Incurred for Highways.—By far the greater portion of the highway expenditures has been made by the provinces and consequently must be paid out of provincial taxes. Payment for much of the construction costs has been deferred and this has accounted for part of the rapid increase in provincial funded debt since 1919. In 1919 the net funded debt of all the provinces was \$290,748,592; by 1939 it had increased to \$1,731,943,154; the portion chargeable to highways was \$685,648,472 or more than double the net debt for all purposes in 1919. As already explained at p. 570, the provincial systems of modern motor roads have been developed almost entirely since 1919 and prior to that time the provincial expenditures on highways were relatively small.

6.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges Thereon, 1937-39

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1, p. 571.

Province	Highway Debt Outstanding			Annual Interest, Sinking Fund and Capital Payments						
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	Details, 1939			Total	
						Interest	Sinking Fund	Payment of Capital		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
P.E.I...	767,636	1	1	231,825	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.S....	49,674,625	59,129,853	61,422,253	1,939,333	2,270,448	2,229,469	297,861	Nil	2,527,330	
N.B....	49,979,092	62,627,812	74,016,817	2,433,981	2,785,127	2,829,428	424,129	545,000	3,798,557	
Que....	80,736,741	94,826,232	100,106,289	4,490,550	7,182,175	3,213,412	Nil	Nil	3,213,412	
Ont....	258,770,555	291,647,936	313,542,031	12,938,528	14,582,397	15,677,102	"	"	15,667,102	
Man....	17,794,182	18,050,417	23,244,420	938,255	840,896	859,332	104,000	"	963,332	
Sask....	33,673,494	33,818,920	33,818,920	1,630,610	1,546,118	1,617,694	135,633	"	1,753,327	
Alta....	37,025,514	39,701,159	39,650,000	1,062,155	1,100,890	1,100,730	Nil	50,000	1,150,730	
B.C....	41,297,772	39,856,076	39,847,742	3,378,548	1,849,174	1,797,943	45,360	214,449	2,057,752	
Totals.	569,719,611	639,638,405	685,648,472	29,043,785²	32,157,225²	29,325,110	1,006,983	809,449	31,141,542	

¹ Not reported. ² Less sinking fund payments in Ontario and Alberta. ³ Less sinking fund payments in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Provincial Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor-vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is an important 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 (in all provinces except Alberta), operators or drivers, paid chauffeurs, dealers, garages and gasoline and service stations. A sales tax on gasoline is also levied by each province,* the rates being 10 cents per imperial gallon in the three Maritime Provinces, 8 cents in Quebec and Ontario, having been increased from 6 cents in April, 1939, and 7 cents in the four western provinces. The more important sources from which provincial revenues from motor-vehicles are derived are shown in Table 7. Dominion Government revenues from import duties, excise and sales taxes are not included.

* Now (1941) there is a Dominion tax of 3 cents per gallon in addition.

7.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor-Vehicles, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—Provincial Governments report for their respective fiscal years ended on the dates indicated in Table 1.

Year and Province	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Motor-cycles	Dealer Licences	Operators and Chauffeurs	Mileage Tax on Motor-Buses and Trucks	Gasoline Tax	Total, Including Miscellaneous Revenue
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1938								
P.E. Island.....	99,015	48,193	117	665	4,410	450	285,163	440,403
Nova Scotia.....	731,944	487,127	1,527	7,720	117,001	5,744	2,424,355	3,873,535
New Brunswick...	545,959	421,100	1,126	22,072	105,546	8,634	1,807,493	2,962,953
Quebec.....	3,439,206	1,973,679	12,001	33,603	1,243,615	106,893	7,637,151	14,886,691
Ontario.....	3,790,332	2,405,903	4,790	23,411	952,304	407,369	18,503,789	26,694,330
Manitoba.....	684,164	230,461	2,883	11,082	118,745	58,537	2,529,088	3,688,218
Saskatchewan.....	1,022,250	211,959	¹	17,933	78,877	146,200	1,822,689	3,518,079
Alberta.....	1,280,709	438,083	3,076	24,076	153,231	315,649	2,953,128	5,217,876
British Columbia..	1,829,911	637,477	10,044	15,628	228,180	116,881	3,284,490	6,189,490
Yukon.....	1,565	1,455	48	²	²	²	²	3,470
Totals, 1938.....	13,425,055	6,855,437	35,612³	156,190	3,001,909	1,166,407	41,247,346	67,475,045
1939								
P.E. Island.....	99,664	51,567	102	630	4,587	395	316,087	475,324
Nova Scotia.....	744,514	514,646	¹	8,100	121,320	16,795	2,608,189	4,110,429
New Brunswick...	552,832	437,546	¹	5,430	107,759	10,470	1,893,169	3,068,434
Quebec.....	3,656,356	2,019,342	12,956	31,723	710,435	75,551	9,969,226	16,932,153
Ontario.....	4,221,274	2,674,138	¹	23,782	1,003,430	428,004	25,105,359	34,127,465
Manitoba.....	722,256	184,087	2,710	10,793	133,831	210,830	2,750,638	4,074,080
Saskatchewan.....	1,008,632	376,391	3,024	19,064	91,927	305,429	2,760,196	4,697,849
Alberta.....	1,381,021	491,794	2,854	25,303	159,319	398,898	3,096,644	5,667,647
British Columbia..	2,016,768	701,557	11,038	16,419	314,072	123,608	3,454,852	6,708,439
Yukon.....	1,490	1,420	48	²	²	²	²	3,740
Totals, 1939.....	14,404,807	7,452,488	32,732³	141,244	2,646,680	1,569,980	51,954,360	79,915,560

¹ Not separately recorded.

² Tax not applicable.

³ Incomplete, see footnote 1.

Section 4.—Road Traffic

Up to the present the motor-vehicle has affected passenger traffic more than freight traffic of the steam and electric railways. This diversion of passenger traffic has been effected largely by the private automobile, although the motor-bus is rapidly becoming more important and now operates between all large centres. The motor-truck also carries a considerable 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 unorganized 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 that would otherwise be carried by steam or electric railways, the error should be avoided

* Counsel for the railways before the Transport Committee of the Senate of Canada in 1938 presented arguments showing a serious loss of revenue by the railways from motor-vehicle competition. On the other hand, 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, if conditions of motor traffic in Canada may be assumed to be similar to those of the United States.

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, to some extent, 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 commodities. 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 since a right-of-way is supplied for which he pays only a part of the cost, and, if his rates are much above the actual cost, the large manufacturer can 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.

Gasoline Consumption.—All provinces require retail sales of gasoline to be reported and a tax is imposed on all gasoline consumed by motor-vehicles using the highways and streets and also on that used for an increasing number of other purposes. However, the taxable gasoline is still largely consumed by motor-vehicles and indicates in a general way the increase or decrease in their use. 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 Gasoline in Canada, by Provinces, 1935-39

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,832,750	3,088,910	3,420,163	3,631,360	4,128,907
Nova Scotia.....	22,274,254	25,247,957	29,159,361	29,632,787	31,621,971
New Brunswick.....	15,185,003	17,477,029	21,947,202	21,998,728	23,192,413
Quebec.....	102,177,506	109,835,482	128,394,645	135,026,866	138,925,246
Ontario.....	272,680,687	282,827,724	324,858,959	337,880,996	345,105,726
Manitoba.....	28,448,689	30,561,665	34,635,432	38,596,582	41,455,558
Saskatchewan.....	39,166,282	45,966,233	46,278,251	65,090,674	87,877,403
Alberta.....	47,442,690	60,387,814	75,166,087	73,724,520	75,535,323
British Columbia.....	43,410,411	48,723,037	54,567,327	57,157,813	59,823,751
Totals, Gross Sales.....	573,618,272	624,115,851	718,427,427	762,740,326	807,666,298
Refunds and exemptions.....	73,214,746	91,260,543	115,022,668	130,722,877	144,723,812
Totals, Net Sales.....	500,403,526	532,855,308	603,404,759	632,017,449	662,942,486

Motor-Vehicle Accidents.—Motorists are required to report accidents but comprehensive statistics are not available for 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. These data still give 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 that occurred late in December and resulted in deaths would 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, 1926-39

NOTE.—This table is compiled in the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Total
	DEATHS									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	52	275	528	41	30	61	82	1,115
1935.....	2	57	40	314	571	53	40	45	102	1,224
1936.....	7	60	41	371	564	53	47	72	101	1,316
1937.....	7	97	67	405	774	66	47	55	124	1,642
1938.....	6	75	58	413	677	80	49	77	110	1,545
1939.....	7	84	92	390	682	63	65	81	120	1,584
	DEATHS PER 10,000 REGISTERED MOTOR-VEHICLES									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	17.87	16.62	9.74	5.82	3.28	6.83	8.91	9.82
1935.....	2.43	12.97	12.81	18.40	10.12	7.50	4.21	4.79	10.47	10.42
1936.....	9.17	12.99	12.27	20.43	9.56	7.07	4.60	7.39	9.52	10.61
1937.....	8.73	19.38	18.22	20.46	12.41	8.16	4.47	5.48	10.66	12.44
1938.....	7.51	14.64	15.63	20.10	10.12	9.07	4.49	7.18	9.23	11.08
1939.....	8.71	15.85	24.14	18.30	9.99	7.09	5.46	7.12	9.83	11.01

10.—Fatal and Non-Fatal Motor-Vehicle Accidents, 1939

NOTE.—Figures are as reported by provincial motor-vehicle authorities for the calendar year.

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Accidents										
Fatal—										
Resulting in death of one or more persons.....	6	1	1	1	573	62	46	57	98	842 ²
Non-fatal—										
Resulting in injury to one or more persons.....	64	1	1	1	8,506	1,734	519	552	1,886	13,261 ²
Resulting in property damage only.....	251	1	1	1	4,631	1,526	689	4,418	2,970	14,485 ²
Totals, Accidents.....	321	2,221	1	10,003	13,710	3,322	1,254	5,027	4,954	40,812²
Persons Killed										
Pedestrians.....	2	1	54	175	261	22	7	21	47	589 ²
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	1	Nil	6	8	1	1	1	3	20 ²
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	"	1	32	130	125	29	13	17	25	645 ²
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles...	3	1								
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	Nil	1	Nil	10	4	1	2	1	Nil	18 ²
Pedal cyclists.....	1	1	4	38	48	5	4	2	9	111 ²
Others.....	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	7 ²
Totals, Persons Killed.....	6	79	90	359	652	58	54	61	110	1,469
Persons Injured										
Pedestrians.....	9	1	272	2,365	3,171	530	63	198	569	7,177 ²
Motorcyclists (drivers and passengers).....	Nil	1	Nil	192	185	34	9	15	106	541 ²
Drivers of other motor-vehicles.....	23	1	435	2,798	2,375	510	247	121	450	13,265 ²
Passengers and attendants of other motor-vehicles...	37	1								
Occupants of horse-drawn vehicles.....	5	1	1	222	121	2	22	10	7	389 ²
Pedal cyclists.....	3	1	1	541	1,303	271	30	78	290	2,516 ²
Others.....	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	87	3	4	Nil	94 ²
Totals, Persons Injured.....	77	1,122	707	6,118	11,638	1,434	815	730	2,463	25,104

¹ Not reported.

² Incomplete, see footnote 1.

PART IV.—WATERWAYS*

Under this heading the statistics relating to shipping, aids to navigation, canals, and harbours are brought together because they are all essential and integral parts of the facilities for water-borne traffic; these facilities work together to promote the expeditious handling of the same freight without reference to transshipment which may or may not be necessary to overcome intervening obstacles. Under this form of treatment all the facilities for water-borne traffic are first presented, then

* Information and statistics dealing with this subject have been supplied as follows: aids to navigation, harbours, administrative services, and Government merchant marine, by the Department of Transport and the National Harbours Board; graving docks and part of the financial statistics, by the Department of Public Works; Panama Canal, by the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone; other canal traffic, and statistics of shipping, by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

the cost or other available financial statistics and, finally, figures that give some indication of the traffic handled. The general aim is to present a balanced picture of water transportation so far as the data permit.

The Canada Shipping Act.—Legislation regarding all phases of shipping was consolidated under the Canada Shipping Act (c. 44, 1934). The Act was a sequel to the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931, under which the Parliament of Canada accepted full responsibility for the regulation of Canadian shipping. The Canada Shipping Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation and constitutes, in fact, the incorporation in the shipping law of Canada of features of international agreements and of British and previous Canadian legislation. A brief summary of the Act is given at pp. 681-683 of the 1938 Year Book.

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 pilotage service, steamship inspection, personnel, and accidents to shipping.

Subsection 1.—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, the commerce of the Dominion is by no means entirely dependent upon Canadian shipping. However, a large part of the inland and coast-wise traffic is carried in ships of Canadian registry.

Canadian Registry.—Under Part I of the Canada Shipping Act, every ship that falls under the definition of "British ship" given in Sect. 6 of the Act and is controlled as to management and use in Canada, must, unless registered elsewhere in the Empire, be registered in Canada. An exception is made in the case of ships not exceeding 10 tons register and engaged solely in coastal or inland navigation. A ship (whatever her qualification for British registry) that is not registered in any part of His Majesty's dominions, is not entitled to the privileges accorded to British ships. Vessels about to be built *may* be recorded, and vessels being built or equipped *must* be recorded, by a registrar of British ships under the Act. The procedure for the registration in Canada of British ships and the issuance of certificates is covered in Sects. 9-36. Sects. 64-70 govern the registry of alterations (or the registering anew if such be required) and lay down penalties for non-compliance with the requirements. The conditions governing transfer of registry are also laid down.

For a record of the number and tonnage of ships engaged in the carrying trade of Canada, see the tables under Section 3 (pp. 596-607) of this Part of the chapter. The tables are included there under traffic statistics because they relate more directly to traffic and services than merely to the shipping available. For an account of the shipping services operated by the Dominion Government, see pp. 585-589.

1.—Vessels of Canadian Shipping Registry by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1935-39, with Tonnage Statistics, 1939

Province	NET REGISTERED TONNAGES, 1935-39									
	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
P.E. Island.....	140	11,077	143	11,248	102	9,891	91	8,991	90	8,960
Nova Scotia.....	1,434	99,115	1,513	94,654	1,616	89,921	1,570	79,341	1,740	75,915
New Brunswick..	1,025	42,530	1,003	44,447	1,078	44,960	891	38,465	881	36,197
Quebec.....	1,312	460,313	1,393	457,229	1,255	445,031	1,146	427,591	1,150	432,351
Ontario.....	1,777	421,203	1,773	420,211	1,588	401,463	1,328	389,101	1,318	398,161
Manitoba.....	87	8,157	131	8,169	83	7,726	87	8,416	92	9,734
Saskatchewan....	5	397	5	397	3	240	2	201	2	201
British Columbia	3,096	341,372	3,394	325,537	3,165	324,177	3,068	319,545	3,128	320,821
Yukon.....	18	5,179	18	5,179	19	5,317	18	5,025	18	5,025
Totals.....	8,894	1,389,343	9,373	1,367,071	8,909	1,328,726	8,201	1,276,676	8,419	1,287,365

TONNAGE STATISTICS, 1939

Item	No.	Tonnage	Item	No.	Tonnage	Item	No.	Tonnage
Vessels on Canadian Register, Dec. 31, 1939—			Vessels Added to Register during Year—			Vessels Removed from Register during Year—		
Steam and motor.....	6,260	849,867	Transferred from other countries.	37	36,118	Transferred to other countries	29	10,841
Sail and unrigged.....	2,159	437,498	Of Canadian construction.....	409	11,556	Wrecked, destroyed, or removed for other causes.	206	25,860
			Other vessels....	7	131	Alterations.....	-	1,125
			Alterations.....	-	710			
Totals.....	8,419	1,287,365	Totals.....	453	48,515	Totals.....	235	37,826

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; this service is described under marine services at p. 586. As a further aid to safe navigation, there are chains of radio signal and direction-finding stations which are described under radiotelegraphy, at pp. 631-632.

2.—Marine Danger Signals Maintained in Canada, Fiscal Years 1929-40

NOTE.—In addition to the aids to navigation listed, approximately 9,268 unlighted buoys, balises, dolphins, and beacons are maintained. The figures are supplied by the Department of Transport.

Description	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights.....	1,815	1,855	1,912	1,923	1,922	1,924	1,920	1,938	1,959	1,983	2,012	2,035
Lightships.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	11	11
Light-keepers.....	1,192	1,207	1,227	1,230	1,230	1,226	1,223	1,223	1,227	1,233	1,236	1,197
Fog whistles.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11
Sirens.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Diaphones.....	158	162	165	170	171	171	170	169	168	168	169	169
Fog bells.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	38	38	37

2.—Marine Danger Signals Maintained in Canada, Fiscal Years 1929-40—concluded

Description	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hand fog horns.....	147	151	152	153	154	154	155	158	158	158	156	154
Hand fog bells.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gas, and combination gas, whistling, and bell buoys.....	411	425	429	436	444	440	438	441	445	460	456	464
Whistling buoys.....	40	40	40	42	42	41	41	41	41	39	41	44
Bell buoys.....	111	119	119	119	122	122	122	124	126	127	124	122
Submarine bells.....	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fog guns and bombs....	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	9	12	13	13
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 shorelines and prevent erosion, and also the control of roads and bridges that cross navigable channels. In order to prolong the season of navigation in important waters that 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 on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, 1911-40

NOTE.—For the years 1882-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1934-35, p. 756.

Year	Channel Open, Quebec to Montreal ¹	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour	Year	Channel Open, Quebec to Montreal ¹	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour
1911.....	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Dec. 3	1926.....	May 1	May 3	Dec. 6
1912.....	" 29	" 30	" 3	1927.....	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	" 6
1913.....	" 14	" 19	Nov. 29	1928.....	" 26	" 26	" 9
1914.....	" 25	" 29	Dec. 4	1929.....	" 10	" 20	" 7
1915.....	" 14	" 30	" 11	1930.....	" 12	" 21	" 12
1916.....	" 22	May 1	" 3	1931.....	Mar. 19	" 15	" 11
1917.....	" 22	" 1	" 7	1932.....	" 27	" 14	" 8
1918.....	" 22	" 7	" 14	1933.....	" 23	" 14	" 6
1919.....	" 16	Apr. 22	" 10	1934.....	" 28	" 26	" 8
1920.....	" 18	" 25	" 7	1935.....	" 30	" 15	" 9
1921.....	Mar. 29	" 21	" 8	1936.....	" 28	" 13	" 11
1922.....	Apr. 13	" 24	" 2	1937.....	Apr. 9	" 19	" 8
1923.....	" 29	May 3	" 2	1938.....	" 12	" 18	" 4
1924.....	" 17	Apr. 24	" 3	1939.....	" 29	" 29	" 12
1925.....	" 10	" 22	" 9	1940.....	" 23	" 24	" 5

¹ "Channel Open" means it can be navigated although there may be floating ice still in the river.

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. Only after the conquest of Canada by the British, however, were improvements of the main water routes made. 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-St. Lawrence River route, are playing a minor part in the transportation activities of the country.

The principal canals of Canada are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Department of Transport and each is accessible from the Atlantic Ocean. They serve six routes: (1) Montreal to Port Arthur and Fort William, via the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes; (2) Montreal to the International Boundary near Lake Champlain, via the Richelieu River; (3) Montreal to Ottawa, via the Ottawa River; (4) Ottawa to Perth and Kingston, via the Rideau and Cataraqui Rivers; (5) Trenton, at the mouth of the Trent River on Lake Ontario, to the mouth of the Severn River on Lake Huron; and (6) St. Peters, Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic Ocean, to the Bras d'Or Lakes. The aggregate length of these six routes is 1,890 miles, the total of actual canal being 509 miles. A detailed description of the individual canals is given at pp. 626-629 of the 1926 Year Book.

4.—Length and Lock Dimensions of Canals Under the Control of the Department of Transport, 1941

Name	Location	Length of Canal	Locks			
			No.	Minimum Dimensions		
				Length	Width	Depth
St. Lawrence—		miles		ft.	ft.	ft.
Lachine.....	Montreal to Lachine.....	8.74	5	270	45	14 ¹
Soulanges.....	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing.	14.67	5	280	46	15 ¹
Cornwall.....	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing...	11.00	6	270	43-67	14 ¹
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point Rapids.....	1.28	1	800	50	16 ¹
Rapide Plat.....	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.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	1.38	1	900	60	18-25
Richelieu River—						
St. Ours.....	St. Ours, Que.....	0.12	1	339	45	12
Chambly.....	Chambly to St. Johns, Que.....	11.78	9	120.5	23-25	6.5
Ottawa River—						
Ste. Anne.....	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
Miscellaneous—						
Rideau.....	Ottawa to Kingston.....	126.25	47	134	33	5
Trent.....	Rideau Lake to Perth (Tay Branch) Peterborough Lock, Peterborough.....	6.50	2	134	33	5
	Peterborough Lock to Swift Rapids.	88.74	18	175	33	6 ³
	Swift Rapids to Port Severn.....	135.71	24	134	33	6
	Port Severn Lock.....	16.00 ⁴	1	100	25	6
	Sturgeon Lake to Lindsay (Scugog Branch).....	-	1	142	33	6
	Lindsay to Port Perry (Scugog Branch).....	8.35	1	-	-	-
Murray.....	Isthmus of Murray—Bay of Quinte.	26.65	Nil	-	-	-
St. Peters.....	St. Peters Bay to Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.....	5.15 ⁵	"	-	-	-
		0.50	1	300	48	18 ⁶

¹ Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water. ² Minimum depth between locks 25 ft. ³ This depth may be increased to 8 ft. 4 in., on reasonable notice being given for the accommodation of larger commercial vessels. ⁴ Minimum depth of navigable channels is 4.5 ft. ⁵ Minimum depth of canal with Lake Ontario at elevation 244 ft. above sea-level is 10.5 ft. ⁶ The depth of canal prism is 17 ft.

Under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Department of Public Works are St. Andrews Lock (length, width, and draft, respectively, 215, 45, and 17 feet) at Selkirk on the Red River, Man., and two or three smaller and widely separated locks in other provinces. There are also a few small isolated locks, each controlled under the authority of the province in which it is situated.

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 ports. Equipment designed to facilitate interchange movements 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 warehouses, harbour railway and switching connections, grain elevators, coal bunkers, oil storage tanks and, in the main harbours, dry-dock accommodation.

Eight of the principal harbours of Canada are administered by the National Harbours Board; seven others by commissions that include municipal as well as Dominion Government appointees; and the remainder by harbour masters directly under the authority of the Department of Transport.

At most ports, in addition to the harbour facilities owned by the National Harbours Board or other operating commission, there are dock and handling facilities owned by private companies such as railways, pulp and paper, oil, sugar industries, etc. At a number of ports there are also graving docks which are dealt with separately.

5.—Facilities of Six of the Principal Harbours of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Item	Halifax	Saint John	Quebec	Three Rivers	Montreal	Vancouver
Minimum depth of approach channel. ft.	50	30	35	30	32.5	35
Harbour railway..... miles	31	57	32	5	57.6	75
Piers, wharves, jetties, etc..... No.	46	17	36	3	116	27
Length of berthing..... ft.	32,716	14,383	32,505	7,400	52,111	28,600
Transit shed floor space..... sq. ft.	1,236,804	824,000	743,642	192,000	2,039,000	1,310,000
Cold-storage warehouse capacity... cu. ft.	1,000,000	880,000	500,000	Nil	4,628,000	1,277,000
Grain Elevators—						
Capacity..... bu.	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	15,162,000	18,641,500
Loading rate..... bu. per hr.	75,000	150,000	90,000	32,000	400,000	312,000
Floating crane capacity..... tons	75	15	50	Nil	75	50
Coal dock storage capacity..... "	63,000	34,000	215,000	300,000	2,000,000	Nil
Oil-tank storage capacity..... gal.	75,307,610	9,818,000	26,280,000	Nil	4,200,000	79,854,000

National Harbours Board.—A description of the origin and functions of the National Harbours Board is given at pp. 679–681 of the 1940 Year Book. The Board is responsible for the administration and operation of the following properties (representing a capital investment of approximately \$225,000,000): port facilities such as wharves and piers, transit sheds, grain elevators, cold-storage warehouses, terminal railways, etc., at the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Vancouver and Churchill; grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne; and the Jacques Cartier bridge at Montreal and the Second Narrows Bridge at Vancouver. Operating revenues and expenses for these properties are given in Table 20, p. 595.

Public Harbours and Harbour Masters.—In other ports, the Governor in Council may create public harbours by proclamation (Part X of the Canada Ship-

ping Act c. 44, 1934), and the Minister of Transport may, from time to time appoint, for these ports, harbour masters who will administer them under rules and regulations approved by the Governor in Council. Remuneration of these harbour masters will be made 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. 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 7.

6.—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., <i>Champlain</i>	1,150	144	105	120	40.0 H.W.	18	13.3
Lauzon, Que., <i>Lorne</i>	600.3	100	59.5	62	25.8 H.W.	18	13.3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock) ¹ ...	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	14.7 L.W.	-	-

¹ Not in use.

7.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910

Location	Length	Width	Depth over Sill	Total Cost	Subsidy
	ft.	ft.	ft.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont. ¹	515.8	59.8	14.0	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years
Collingwood No. 2, Ont. ¹	413.2	95	14.0	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years
Port Arthur, Ont. ¹	708.3	77.6	16.2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years
Montreal, Que. (floating dock), <i>Duke of Connaught</i>	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 have been completed.

* 28 ft. over blocks.

• Over blocks.

Subsection 5.—Marine Services and Operations of the Dominion Government

The services covered by this subsection are those dealing with pilotage service, steamship inspection, sea-faring personnel and accidents to shipping, and the operations are those of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.

Pilotage.—This service functions under the provisions set forth in Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act (c. 44, 1934). Qualified pilots may offer their services to the stranger in local and confined waters. At the same time, pilotage might also be considered as a method of insurance.

There are 40 pilotage districts in Canada, 8 of which (Sydney, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, St. Lawrence—Kingston—Ottawa, British Columbia, and Churchill) are under the Minister of Transport as Pilotage Authority. The Pilotage District of New Westminster, B.C., is under a local authority. The other districts function under local pilotage authorities appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act.

Table 8 shows the number and aggregate tonnage of ships using pilots for the major Canadian ports during the two latest fiscal years. Corresponding statistics are not available for the St. Lawrence—Kingston—Ottawa District.

8.—Details of Pilotage, by Districts, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

District	1939			1940		
	Pilots	Ships Piloted In and Out	Net Tonnage	Pilots	Ships Piloted In and Out	Net Tonnage
	No.	No.	tons	No.	No.	tons
Sydney.....	19	2,130	4,614,437	18	2,461	5,160,934
Halifax.....	20	2,057	7,545,185	26	4,311	16,315,929
Saint John.....	12	980	3,003,537	12	889	2,721,192
Quebec.....	61	3,882	15,124,634	57	2,961	9,636,390
Montreal.....	78	6,518	15,825,177	79	4,885	10,821,151
Churchill.....	1	8	20,598	1	4	3,664
British Columbia.....	35	3,675	14,572,084	34	3,612	13,604,924
New Westminster.....	7	1,034	3,638,646	7	948	3,249,234

Steamship Inspection.—The Steamship Inspection Service provided for under Part VII of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, consists of a headquarters staff, at Ottawa, and staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Act provides for a Board, known as the Board of Steamship Inspection, which decides on questions arising out of the administration of the Act. The Steamship Inspection Service is responsible for the administration and carrying out of the provisions of Part VII of the Act respecting the periodic inspection of power-driven ships and the issue of inspection certificates, the assignment of load lines, the conditions under which dangerous goods may be carried in ships, and the protection against accident of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. The Steamship Inspection Service is also responsible for the administration and carrying out of the provisions of Part II of the Act relating to the certification and employment of marine engineers.

9.—Steamship Inspection, by Inspection Divisions, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

Year and Division	Vessels Subject to Inspection when in Commission		Vessels Inspected				Vessels Not Inspected	
			Registered or Owned in the Dominion		Registered or Owned Elsewhere			
1939	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage	No.	gross tonnage
Halifax.....	137	170,809	120	120,055	17	50,754	Nil	-
Saint John.....	98	87,526	49	59,064	3	10,122	46	18,340
Quebec.....	90	49,240	80	46,702	Nil	-	10	2,538
Sorel.....	130	87,871	68	50,093	"	-	62	37,778
Montreal.....	185	263,456	119	120,836	3	48,913	63	93,707
Kingston.....	95	100,807	77	99,860	18	947	Nil	-
Toronto.....	222	395,014	185	356,692	23	32,123	14	6,199
Collingwood.....	118	90,209	93	76,952	3	7,605	22	5,652
Midland.....	68	51,282	62	47,255	2	3,895	4	132
Port Arthur.....	124	48,436	65	41,674	Nil	-	59	6,762
Vancouver.....	287	135,509	229	99,617	9	28,078	49	7,814
Victoria.....	102	113,696	72	87,379	3	3,368	27	22,949
Totals, 1939...	1,656	1,533,855	1,219	1,206,179	81	185,805	356	201,871
1940								
Halifax.....	137	165,601	127	135,193	10	30,408	Nil	-
Saint John.....	92	71,550	46	62,760	3	6,504	43	2,286
Quebec.....	79	42,523	75	40,646	Nil	-	4	1,877
Sorel.....	145	95,391	84	53,865	"	-	61	41,526
Montreal.....	164	256,601	111	106,434	8	89,777	45	60,390
Kingston.....	95	112,993	80	112,319	15	674	Nil	-
Toronto.....	249	456,696	218	418,906	24	35,056	7	5,734
Midland.....	101	80,835	76	73,058	2	4,979	23	2,798
Collingwood.....	53	12,910	48	12,460	Nil	-	5	450
Port Arthur.....	121	53,436	75	48,945	"	-	46	4,491
Vancouver.....	295	137,491	244	93,704	10	31,832	41	11,955
Victoria.....	101	104,230	64	75,953	2	3,077	35	25,200
Totals, 1940...	1,632	1,590,257	1,248	1,231,243	74	202,307	310	156,707

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 10 shows, for each year from 1918 to 1939, the numbers of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 186 and c. 44, 1934).

10.—Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, 1918-39

NOTE.—Figures for 1908-17 will be found at p. 690 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Seamen Shipped	Seamen Discharged	Year	Seamen Shipped	Seamen Discharged
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1918.....	16,516	12,930	1929.....	31,374	29,463
1919.....	18,208	13,649	1930.....	26,983	25,670
1920.....	22,569	19,719	1931.....	24,891	24,239
1921.....	18,444	17,103	1932.....	25,313	23,472
1922.....	25,689	24,558	1933.....	27,038	23,148
1923.....	31,407	30,195	1934.....	27,234	23,858
1924.....	30,687	29,018	1935.....	26,527	23,924
1925.....	31,772	28,472	1936.....	29,052	30,269
1926.....	31,869	27,413	1937.....	27,924	25,491
1927.....	28,137	25,863	1938.....	28,847	26,421
1928.....	28,748	25,763	1939.....	32,416	29,226

Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 11, 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.

11.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, 1918-39

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381; and for 1911-17, p. 691 of the 1938 edition.

Year	Casualties	Net Tonnage	Lives Lost	Stated Damages	Year	Casualties	Net Tonnage	Lives Lost	Stated Damages
	No.	tons	No.	\$		No.	tons	No.	\$
1918.....	226	312,928	402 ¹	1,818,895	1929.....	451	459,394	12	4,740,620
1919.....	240	205,720	100	1,808,690	1930.....	551	447,169	66	3,077,009
1920.....	227	222,928	28	1,643,825	1931.....	477	404,157	7	2,696,019
1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328	1932.....	452	406,194	40	3,478,575
1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312	1933.....	445	372,545	19	1,292,618
1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749	1934.....	484	400,714	39	1,716,294
1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217	1935.....	467	496,109	19	2,842,402
1925.....	298	305,798	53	3,317,020	1936.....	545	512,582	34	3,108,671
1926.....	300	293,310	91	4,630,267	1937.....	495	445,602	31	1,571,387
1927.....	434	566,011	128	6,879,825	1938.....	540	486,779	9	1,795,176
1928.....	504	558,251	64	5,418,236	1939.....	464	552,779	20	1,488,359

¹ Includes 328 lives lost in the *Princess Sophia* disaster.

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 at 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. On June 8, 1936, the 10 remaining vessels were disposed of for a consideration of \$389,444. A table showing the operating results from 1919 to 1936 is given at p. 689 of the 1937 Year Book.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has been reconstituted and is now operating certain Danish, French, German and Italian vessels on behalf of the Canadian Government. These operations arise out of the War and, for the present, it is not possible to supply statistical information for publication concerning them.

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 62,761. Five of these craft, known as the 'Lady' ships, were specially constructed for passenger service on this route. 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 that owned the ships. The investment in vessels at Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$10,969,329, 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., are shown in Table 12.

12.—Financial Statistics of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd.,
1929-39

Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Net	Depreciation	Interest	Book Loss
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1929.....	3,332,633	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
1936.....	4,322,593	3,765,194	+557,399	328,235	800,282	574,213
1937.....	4,676,684	4,018,146	+658,538	328,287	808,432	481,275
1938.....	4,915,355	4,169,116	+746,239	328,641	818,613	404,109
1939.....	4,642,306	4,018,447	+623,859	328,829	816,366	524,429

Section 2.—Financial Statistics of Waterways

The principal statistics available that give any idea of the cost of waterborne traffic consist of the record of public expenditures on waterways. Such expenditures may be classified as capital expenditures, or investments and expenditures for maintenance and operation. Revenues from operation are also recorded. Undoubtedly, in so far 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, and 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 above, 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 waterborne traffic.

Capital Expenditures.—The Government expenditures for permanent improvements to waterways, carried in the Balance Sheet of the Dominion as investments or capital expenditures, can be regarded only as an indication of the value of such improvements, and in no sense as an accurate representation of their present-day value. The costs of building canals and other permanent works to facilitate water transportation have been largely segregated as capital expenditures in the Government accounts, but no deductions have been made from these cumulative totals for depreciation or the abandonment of earlier works such as former Welland canals. To this extent the figures of Tables 13 and 14 are an over-statement of the present value of the works in use. On the other hand the costs of buildings and numerous other surface improvements for the operation of these engineering works are not included in the capital accounts but are charged to consolidated fund expenditures. Such expenditures in connection with the canals are shown separately as improvement expenditures in Table 16. Dredging for the deepening and permanent improvement of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel is included in the capital

expenditures on that work shown in Table 13, but the annual expenditures for dredging by the Department of Public Works, as shown in Table 18, are not included in the capital accounts. In the same category are the large annual expenditures for the construction of improvements to harbours and rivers throughout the Dominion by the Department of Public Works, as shown in the same table. Other expenditures on more or less permanent improvements, not taken into the capital accounts, are included in such items as "aids to navigation" in Table 17 and maintenance and construction of radio stations in Table 3 of Part VII of this chapter. The capital values of the harbours and properties administered by the National Harbours Board are shown separately in Table 15 and expenditures on these properties have been eliminated so far as possible from the two preceding tables.

13.—Capital Expenditures on Canals and Marine Services, as at Mar. 31, 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	During Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940	Total to Mar. 31, 1940	Item	During Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940	Total to Mar. 31, 1940
Canals	\$	\$	Canals—concluded	\$	\$
Carillon and Grenville.....	Nil	4,191,756	Tay.....	Nil	489,599
Ste. Anne lock.....	"	1,320,216	Murray.....	"	1,248,947
Chambly.....	"	780,997	Trent.....	"	19,962,694
St. Ours lock.....	"	735,964	Welland canal.....	Cr. 373	27,530,444
Lachine.....	"	13,988,600	Welland Ship Canal.....	Cr. 270	131,899,610
Lake St. Louis.....	"	298,176	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Nil	4,935,809
Beauharnois.....	"	1,636,029	Culbute lock and dam.....	"	382,391
Soulanges.....	"	7,899,945	General.....	"	34,967
Lake St. Francis.....	"	75,907			
Cornwall.....	"	7,245,803	Totals, Canals.....	Cr. 643	243,688,369
Williamsburg.....	"	1,334,552			
Farran's Point.....	"	877,090	Marine Services		
Galops.....	"	6,143,468	River St. Lawrence Ship		
Rapide Plat.....	"	2,159,881	Channel.....	3,813,956	78,029,493
North channel.....	"	1,995,143	Tug <i>Ocean Eagle</i>	Nil	91,072
River reaches.....	"	483,830	Construction of ice-breaker...	536,000	536,720
Galops channel.....	"	1,039,896			
St. Lawrence Ship Canal			Totals, Marine Services...	4,349,956	78,657,285
(surveys).....	"	133,897			
St. Peters.....	"	648,547			
Rideau.....	"	4,214,211			

14.—Capital Expenditures on Miscellaneous Facilities for Water Transport, as at Mar. 31, 1940

NOTE.—These are works, not covered elsewhere in these tables, as shown in the "Public Accounts", Schedule "M" to the Balance Sheet.

Item	During Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940	Total to Mar. 31, 1940	Item	During Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940	Total to Mar. 31, 1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Bare Point breakwater.....	Nil	217,996	Rainy River lock and dam....	Nil	134
Burlington channel improve- ments.....	"	1,392,490	Sorel harbour improvements.	"	1,792,774
Cape Tormentine harbour.....	"	236,861	St. Andrews Rapids and Red River improvements.....	"	1,569,777
Esquimaux graving dock.....	"	7,799,761	Tiffin harbour improvements.	"	481,622
Georgian Bay to Montreal waterway survey.....	"	918,797	Toronto harbour improve- ments.....	"	9,331,987
Halifax elevator site.....	"	86,512	Upper St. Lawrence River channel improvements.....	"	468,098
Kingston graving dock.....	"	556,589	Victoria, B.C., harbour im- provements.....	"	5,131,025
Lévis graving dock.....	"	971,593	Victoria, Ont., harbour im- provements.....	"	761,802
Miscellaneous wharves.....	"	975,469			
Port Arthur, Fort William and River Kaministikwia improvements.....	"	16,249,020	Totals.....	Nil	49,846,766
Port Colborne harbour.....	"	904,459			

The capital values shown in Table 15 are much more definite than those in the two preceding tables. They include buildings, machinery and all more or less durable plant improvements, and have been subject to deductions for depreciation and the scrapping or abandonment of plant, and therefore represent approximately the present value of these properties under the administration of the National Harbours Board. Under these circumstances the figures of this table do not show the total amounts that have been spent on these harbours and properties.

15.—Capital Values of Fixed Assets Administered by the National Harbours Board, as at Dec. 31, 1939

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Report of the Board.

Item	As at Dec. 31, 1939	Harbours and Properties	Expenditures during 1939	As at Dec. 31, 1939
	\$		\$	\$
Consolidated Fixed Assets				
Harbour dredging.....	12,258,188	Halifax.....	138,156	27,187,071
Real estate.....	12,754,899	Saint John.....	46,566	23,465,296
Vehicular bridges.....	300,544	Chicoutimi.....	134	4,334,773
Roads, fences and boundaries.....	1,756,422	Quebec.....	454,047	28,893,322
Sewers and drains.....	696,744	Three Rivers.....	2,770	7,899,274
Miscellaneous structures.....	733,330	Montreal.....	837,509	68,097,711
Wharves and piers.....	86,995,702	Jacques Cartier bridge..	Nil	18,649,115
Permanent sheds.....	19,942,962	Prescott elevator.....	"	5,029,226
Shed hoists and electrical cranes.....	235,271	Port Colborne elevator..	"	2,383,116
Railway systems.....	8,442,278	Churchill.....	"	13,198,491
Grain elevator systems.....	41,836,915	Vancouver.....	98,971	24,587,140
Cold storage systems.....	5,542,466	Second Narrows bridge..	Nil	915,408
Office furniture and appliances.....	130,061	Head Office.....	"	3,983
Harbour buildings.....	737,352			
Central heating plants.....	173,192			
Harbour shops.....	334,993			
Electric power systems.....	1,344,492			
Water supply systems.....	729,533			
Floating equipment.....	2,240,838			
Shore equipment.....	584,701			
Miscellaneous small plant.....	581,055			
Engineering—general surveys.....	606,403			
Works under construction.....	823,683			
Sundry expenditure—undistributed.....	5,297,866			
Bridge construction, right-of-way, etc....	19,564,016			
Total.....	224,643,926	Totals.....	1,578,153	224,643,926

Waterway Expenditures and Revenues on Consolidated Fund Account.— Expenditures under this heading are mainly for the operation and maintenance of various facilities for water transport, but the tables include some items that are more in the nature of capital improvements. Included in this latter category are: improvement expenditures on canals in Table 16; construction expenditures (not segregated) on aids to navigation in Table 17; and construction and probably part of the dredging expenditures in Table 18.

In addition to the recurrent expenditures to facilitate water transportation shown here, the Dominion Government annually expends considerable amounts to cover deficits of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited and of the National Harbours Board, for mail subsidies and steamship subventions as shown in Table 21, and for the maintenance and operation of radio stations to aid navigation as shown in Table 3 of Part VII of this chapter. In former editions of the Year Book, the cost of construction, operation and maintenance of radiotelegraph stations was shown as a part of waterways expenditures. However, in addition to aiding navigation, many of these stations provide a commercial service, while radio develop-

ments in connection with airways have increased greatly. In view of these changing conditions, expenditures and revenues of the radiotelegraph service are now shown separately in Part VII of this chapter, in keeping with the revised organization and accounting of the Department of Transport. Operating expenditures and revenues of facilities administered by the National Harbours Board are shown separately in Table 20.

16.—Expenditures on Canals Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport. The annual figures are exclusive of transfers between departmental accounts.

EXPENDITURES ON IMPROVEMENTS

Item	During Years Ended Mar. 31		Total to Mar. 31, 1940	Item	During Years Ended Mar. 31		Total to Mar. 31, 1940
	1939	1940			1939	1940	
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Quebec dredge vessels	Nil	1,995	83,597	Carillon and Gren-			
Lachine.....	9,575	821,222	3,101,631	ville.....	6,486	19,837	593,790
Soulanges.....	12,997	3,037	607,736	Rideau (incl. Tay)..	35,481	30,513	1,060,837
Beauharnois, old....	Nil	12,812	332,685	Trent.....	45,528	99,420	4,231,542
Beauharnois, new....	"	413	413	Murray.....	556	Nil,	142,554
Lake St. Francis....	"	Nil	55,324	Baie Verte (Chig-			
Hungry Bay dyke....	"	"	47,223	necto).....	Nil	"	44,388
Ontario St. Lawrence				Culbute lock and			
dredge vessels.....	"	3,029	319,706	dam.....	"	"	60,923
Cornwall.....	35,145	30,155	733,597	St. Lawrence Ship			
Williamsburg.....	4,114	12,742	444,109	Canal (surveys and			
Welland Ship Canal..	227,288	152,816	1,252,552	investigations)....	"	984	605,447
Prior Welland canals..	Nil	Nil	2,650,121	Surveys and inspec-			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	"	1,207	327,019	tions.....	"	Nil	572,990
St. Peters.....	"	1,280	876,915	Canals, general.....	"	"	190,509
Chambly.....	11,929	62,972	1,247,209				
St. Ours lock.....	3,360	3,854	192,495	Totals.....	392,459	1,258,288	20,008,124
Ste. Anne lock.....	Nil	Nil	232,812				

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (STAFF AND REPAIRS)

Item	Year Ended Mar. 31, 1939			Year Ended Mar. 31, 1940		
	Operation	Maintenance	Total	Operation	Maintenance	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration, Ottawa....	30,526	Nil	30,526	29,618	Nil	29,618
Quebec canals, head office...	35,553	"	35,553	35,303	"	35,303
Lachine.....	184,831	193,202	318,033	185,725	120,006	305,731
Soulanges.....	68,073	58,997	127,070	67,084	66,149	133,233
Chambly.....	39,412	31,353	70,765	39,124	29,024	68,148
St. Ours lock.....	4,612	2,459	7,071	5,258	6,755	12,013
Ste. Anne lock.....	6,361	4,349	10,710	6,252	5,212	11,464
Carillon and Grenville.....	29,877	34,734	64,611	29,402	31,165	60,567
Hungry Bay and St. Barbe						
dykes.....	Nil	3,118	3,118	Nil	3,835	3,835
Quebec dredge vessels.....	27,494	11,798	39,292	16,441	14,288	30,729
Ontario St. Lawrence head						
office.....	34,175	9,778	43,953	34,099	9,680	43,779
Cornwall.....	93,109	61,525	154,634	94,315	72,011	166,326
Williamsburg.....	60,439	28,524	88,963	60,961	30,246	91,207
St. Peters.....	7,329	2,592	9,921	7,108	2,257	9,365
Welland canals.....	434,727	277,400	712,127	434,933	286,564	721,497
Sault Ste. Marie.....	36,727	12,162	48,889	36,458	11,968	48,426
Rideau (incl. Tay).....	91,673	67,017	158,690	94,392	68,931	163,323
Trent.....	147,566	74,359	221,925	151,435	60,217	211,652
Murray.....	5,692	5,699	11,391	6,545	4,455	11,000
Totals.....	1,338,176	819,066	2,157,242	1,334,453	822,763	2,157,216

17.—Marine Service Expenditures Charged to Consolidated Fund Account, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Marine Service, administration	16,953	17,104	Breaking ice—Thunder Bay..	30,000	30,000
Administration, floating equipment.....	23,933	23,625	North Atlantic ice patrol.....	7,257	6,972
Nautical service, administration.....	19,990	24,031	Steamship inspection.....	173,273	181,780
Maintenance and operation of steamers (incl. ice-breakers)	1,303,839	1,304,858	Agencies, salaries and office expenses.....	233,572	222,162
Navigation and shipping, miscellaneous.....	40,670	38,097	St. Lawrence Ship Channel—maintenance and operation.	221,558	236,286
Life-saving service.....	46,329	49,336	Grants to sailors' institutes...	600	600
Marine signal service.....	88,829	84,371	Removal of derelicts.....	14,998	13,972
Administration of pilotage.....	118,319	109,311	Pensions to pilots.....	2,314	2,685
Subsidies for wrecking plants..	45,000	45,000	Compassionate allowances....	1,428	2,031
Aids to navigation (construction, maintenance and operation).....	1,877,390	1,957,576	Government Employees' Compensation Act.....	16,169	15,498
Maintenance and repairs to wharves.....	4,265	3,490	Marine Services War Appropriation.....	Nil	75,233
			Totals.....	4,286,686	4,444,018

18.—Expenditures on Waterways Charged to Consolidated Fund Account by Department of Public Works, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department.

Year and Item	Dredging	Construction	Improvements and Repairs	Staff and Sundries	Totals
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939					
HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island.....	80,497	161,516	67,311	13,680	323,004
Nova Scotia.....	401,590	409,133	349,264	64,319	1,224,306
New Brunswick.....	206,421	139,573	292,813	292,329	931,136
Quebec.....	471,972	2,043,540	326,159	362,238	3,203,909
Ontario.....	574,604	1,156,845	114,918	175,954	2,022,321
Manitoba.....	63,333	28,158	38,305	49,504	179,300
Saskatchewan.....	11,466	10,817	8,050	880	31,213
Alberta.....	11,519	46,209	5,425	400	63,553
British Columbia.....	316,668	240,409	196,131	370,764	1,123,972
Yukon.....	Nil	Nil	4,927	Nil	4,927
Northwest Territories.....	"	7,379	9,974	143	17,496
General.....	"	Nil	Nil	29,023	29,023
TOTALS, HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS.....	2,138,070	4,243,579	1,413,277	1,359,234	9,154,160
Dredging plant.....	Nil	87,160	51,874	Nil	139,034
Roads and bridges.....	"	166,818	34,169	27,195	228,182
Totals, 1939.....	2,138,070	4,497,557	1,499,320	1,386,429	9,521,376
1940					
HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS					
Prince Edward Island.....	95,007	235,953	93,833	15,411	440,204
Nova Scotia.....	495,823	631,874	454,655	70,046	1,652,398
New Brunswick.....	229,689	277,939	371,334	294,113	1,173,075
Quebec.....	455,882	2,850,254	527,850	372,982	4,206,968
Ontario.....	645,996	1,632,865	149,382	176,977	2,605,220
Manitoba.....	75,107	40,892	27,667	52,847	196,513
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	12,290	7,792	828	20,910
Alberta.....	68,623	26,234	7,762	421	103,040
British Columbia.....	367,901	402,207	151,981	381,082	1,303,171
Yukon.....	Nil	Nil	4,964	Nil	4,964
Northwest Territories.....	"	"	1,594	223	1,817
General.....	"	"	Nil	27,005	27,005
TOTALS, HARBOURS¹ AND RIVERS.....	2,434,028	6,110,508	1,798,814	1,391,935	11,735,285
Dredging plant.....	Nil	43,029	57,318	Nil	100,347
Roads and bridges.....	"	4,652	40,056	33,489	78,197
Totals, 1940.....	2,434,028	6,158,189	1,896,188	1,425,424	11,913,829

¹ Exclusive of harbours under the National Harbours Board as shown in Table 20.

The revenue of the Dominion Government in connection with water transport facilities arises from rents, leases, licences, fees, and payments for services rendered. Especially is it to be noted that no tolls are charged on Canadian canals, the revenue from these works arising from water leases, rents of land, buildings, etc.

19.—Revenue of the Dominion Government in Connection with Waterways, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Departments of Transport and of Public Works.

Item	1939	1940	Item	1939	1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Department of Transport			BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS		
CANAL SERVICE			Licences to ships.....	1,144	5,168
Fines and forfeitures.....	395	320	Totals, Dept. of Transport	1,132,176	1,163,536
Lachine.....	215,877	238,444			
Soulanges.....	4,168	4,199	Department of Public Works		
Chambly.....	1,671	1,703	EARNINGS OF DRY DOCKS		
Ste. Anne lock.....	305	312	Champlain dock, Lauzon, Que.....	44,536	32,122
St. Ours lock.....	10	53	Lorne dock, Lauzon, Que.....	9,137	19,925
Carillon and Grenville.....	1,678	1,604	Esquimalt new dock.....	38,597	65,667
Beauharnois.....	60,880	62,828	Esquimalt old dock.....	233	1,172
Cornwall.....	38,448	38,991	Selkirk repair ship.....	1,115	1,087
Williamsburg.....	4,225	3,469	TOTALS, EARNINGS, ETC....	93,618	119,973
St. Peters.....	153	200	WORKS AND PLANTS LEASED		
Welland canals.....	302,618	310,909	Kingston dry dock.....	6,050	6,050
Sault Ste. Marie.....	227	222	Ferry privileges.....	2,460	2,351
Rideau.....	10,873	15,540	Dredges and plants.....	3,389	26,155
Trent.....	81,809	83,629	TOTALS, LEASES.....	11,899	34,556
Murray.....	290	306	Sale of old vessels, materials, etc.....	4,575	6,332
Chats Falls.....	2	1	Sale of real estate.....	1,007	50
Sundries.....	Nil	4	Rents from water lots, etc....	11,522	11,296
TOTALS, CANAL SERVICE...	723,629	762,734	Hay permits.....	506	Nil
			Refunds against expenditures reported in previous years..	18,525	34,144
MARINE SERVICE			Totals, Dept. of Public Works.....	141,652	206,351
Fines and forfeitures.....	539	667			
Steamship inspection.....	119,950	123,555			
Wharf revenue.....	201,036	174,282			
Harbour dues.....	56,264	50,429			
Measuring surveyors' fees....	401	455			
Examinations, masters and mates.....	4,761	4,407			
Pilots' licence fees.....	102	18			
Marine registry fees.....	122	97			
Dominion steamers' earnings..	550	218			
Signal station dues.....	1,037	2,080			
Landing mail at Father Point	750	750			
Rents.....	21,891	13,406			
Miscellaneous sales.....	Nil	25,320			
TOTALS, MARINE SERVICE.	407,403	395,684			

The National Harbours Board operates as a statutory corporation and the harbours and properties under its administration are shown separately in Table 20. The improvement in the financial results of the operation of these properties, since control was unified under the Board, is indicated by the increase of consolidated operating income from \$2,452,000 in 1935 to \$5,823,000 in 1940.

20.—Operating Revenues and Expenditures of Harbours, Elevators, and Bridges under the National Harbours Board, 1935-40

Note.—Locally controlled commissions for the harbours shown below were abolished Nov. 1, 1935.

Item	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income	Item	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income
Haiter—	\$	\$	\$	Vancouver—	\$	\$	\$
1935.....	500,936	504,851	-3,915	1935.....	1,537,044	736,554	800,490
1936.....	510,179	438,040	77,139	1936.....	1,792,980	718,997	1,073,983
1937.....	531,740	429,472	152,268	1937.....	1,636,648	708,830	927,818
1938.....	509,856	420,765	179,091	1938.....	1,453,905	566,397	887,508
1939.....	744,470	420,841	323,629	1939.....	1,578,036	590,743	987,293
1940.....	1,225,787	547,285	678,502	1940.....	1,480,904	568,853	912,051
Saint John—				Churchill—			
1935.....	322,954	272,860	50,094	1937.....	6,418	148,331	-141,913
1936.....	357,448	256,380	111,068	1938.....	83,867	136,491	-52,624
1937.....	435,952	240,302	195,650	1939.....	108,264	154,671	-46,407
1938.....	445,726	242,544	203,182	Port Colborne Elevator—			
1939.....	466,004	237,852	228,152	1937.....	126,457	99,546	26,911
1940.....	661,359	228,901	402,458	1938.....	249,622	133,319	116,303
Chicoutimi—				1939.....	255,659	119,207	136,452
1935.....	13,328	20,401	-7,073	Prescott Elevator—			
1936.....	21,307	18,639	2,668	1937.....	57,257	81,888	-24,631
1937.....	21,750	14,361	7,389	1938.....	68,939	75,204	-6,215
1938.....	21,254	13,374	7,880	1939.....	242,741	74,778	167,963
1939.....	20,414	14,078	6,336	Jacques Cartier Bridge (Montreal)			
1940.....	34,139	15,247	18,892	1935.....	347,698	145,439	202,259
Quebec—				1936.....	354,867	91,861	263,006
1935.....	466,474	781,758	-315,284	1937.....	423,785	84,550	339,235
1936.....	432,542	673,838	-191,295	1938.....	445,945	91,785	354,160
1937.....	447,780	572,334	-124,554	1939.....	463,124	91,266	371,858
1938.....	488,013	537,316	-49,303	1940.....	474,270	103,167	371,103
1939.....	469,424	492,203	-22,779	Second Narrows Bridge (Vancouver)—			
1940.....	684,988	504,078	180,910	1935.....	113,168	71,083	42,085
Three Rivers—				1936.....	140,089	60,586	79,502
1935.....	93,076	47,837	45,239	1937.....	164,899	62,611	102,288
1936.....	122,347	32,191	90,156	1938.....	178,039	62,630	115,409
1937.....	172,309	18,023	154,286	1939.....	110,225	57,074	53,151
1938.....	191,881	33,242	158,639	1940.....	117,569	52,480	65,089
1939.....	165,682	18,147	147,535				
1940.....	237,924	44,905	193,019				
Montreal—							
1935.....	4,032,770	2,394,967	1,637,803				
1936.....	4,238,836	2,209,179	2,029,657				
1937.....	4,377,350	2,136,800	2,240,550				
1938.....	4,917,837	2,095,656	2,822,181				
1939.....	4,469,097	1,987,978	2,481,169				
1940.....	5,117,818	2,116,681	3,001,137				

Shipping Subsidies.*—The figures given in Table 21 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.

*Supplied by F. E. Bawden, Director of Steamship Subsidies, Department of Trade and Commerce.

21.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1938-40

Service	1938	1939	1940
Atlantic Ocean—	\$	\$	\$
Canada and the United Kingdom.....	250,000	250,000	291,667
Canada and South Africa.....	112,500	104,167	91,667
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia, Australia, and/or China.....	64,350	77,292	28,418
Canada, China, and Japan.....	600,000	600,000	534,783
Canada and New Zealand.....	300,000	300,000	276,923
Prince Rupert, B. C., and the Queen Charlotte Islands.....	12,000	12,000	12,000
Vancouver and the British West Indies.....	30,000	25,000	15,000
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia.....	18,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports, and Skagway.....	12,000	10,000	10,000
Victoria and west coast Vancouver Island.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
British Columbia and South Africa.....	77,000	53,333	80,000

21.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Fiscal Years 1938-40—concluded

Service	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
Charlottetown and Pictou.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Chester and Tancook Island (winter).....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Grand Manan and the mainland.....	33,000	33,000	33,000
Halifax, Canso, and Guysborough.....	6,750	6,750	9,000
Halifax, LaHave, and LaHave River ports.....	2,000	1,565	1,750
Halifax, Sherbrooke and Spry Bay.....	2,900	2,900	2,900
Halifax, south Cape Breton, Bras d'Or Lakes and Bay St. Lawrence.....	5,500	3,000	1,950
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton.....	3,367	Nil	Nil
Île aux Coudres and Les Eboulements.....	1,100	1,900	1,900
Mulgrave, Arichat, and Canso.....	37,000	37,000	37,000
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports.....	9,500	9,500	9,500
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service).....	40,000	40,000	40,000
Parrsboro, Kingsport, and Wolfville.....	2,500	2,500	4,500
Pelee Island and the mainland.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pictou, Mulgrave, and Cheticamp.....	11,500	11,500	11,500
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	85,000	85,000
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspé, and other ports on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	60,000	60,000	60,000
Rimouski, Matane, and the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac, and other north shore ports..	10,000	10,000	14,000
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac.....	3,500	1,312	Nil
Saint John and Bridgetown.....	800	800	800
Saint John, Bear River, Annapolis, and Granville.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the Bay of Fundy.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Saint John and Minas Basin ports.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Saint John, Westport, and Yarmouth, and other way ports.....	13,000	10,000	10,000
Saint John and Weymouth.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Summerville, Burlington, and Windsor, N.S.....	750	Nil	Nil
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports.....	25,000	22,500	22,500
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.....	22,500	22,500	22,500
Sydney and Whycomagh.....	16,000	16,000	16,000
Inspection of subsidized steamship services.....	4,593	Nil	10,262
Administration expenses.....	Nil	11,703	Nil
Totals.....	2,029,216	1,993,322	1,906,619

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 at which there are customs collectors and of all cargoes that pass through the canals.

Subsection 1.—Shipping

Canadian shipping is divided into three classes: (1) ocean or sea-going shipping; (2) inland or river and lake 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. Shipyards established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, with later establishments in the Maritime Provinces and on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping.

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 operates fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Dominion Government operates a fleet in the West Indies trade.

The following table has been compiled from the Shipping Reports of the Department of National Revenue for the individual fiscal years 1929-37, and from the Shipping Reports issued by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal years 1938-40.

22.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Fiscal Years 1929-40

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379; for 1911-28 see the 1938 Year Book, p. 698.

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
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
1937....	9,581	27,299,731	12,775,530	23,905	13,334,472	3,085,518	17,998	22,313,808	11,072,578
1938....	9,027	25,710,374	12,134,908	27,243	15,502,958	3,250,695	17,496	21,610,486	11,195,306
1939....	9,958	26,563,472	11,493,839	28,159	15,220,507	3,181,963	18,119	21,614,134	13,014,529
1940....	10,782	30,385,100	11,375,363	32,595	15,525,410	3,192,212	19,227	22,478,684	13,205,921
	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
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	43,463	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	13,373,201
1934....	19,501	28,209,947	7,667,915	19,904	27,235,907	11,216,873	39,405	55,445,854	13,884,788
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
1937....	25,348	31,145,065	11,142,357	26,136	31,802,946	15,791,269	51,484	62,948,011	26,933,626
1938....	26,407	31,421,775	12,698,849	27,359	31,402,043	13,882,060	53,766	62,823,818	26,580,909
1939....	27,509	31,353,871	10,422,537	28,736	32,044,242	17,267,794	56,236	63,398,113	27,690,331
1940....	30,648	33,523,965	11,065,128	31,956	34,865,229	16,708,368	62,604	68,389,194	27,773,496

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. After the migration of the U.E. Loyalists, the *bateau* and Durham boat came into common use. 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, after the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa, the schooner was again taken to the destination.

In 1809, the *Accommodation*, the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. The *Frontenac* was used on Lake Ontario from 1817 on a weekly service between York and Prescott and, following this, there was 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.

Water-borne traffic did not decrease with the advent of steam railways, 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.

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.

Shipping by Ports.—In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1940, the tonnage of sea-going vessels arriving at and departing from Halifax exceeded that of any other port in Canada; Vancouver was next, followed by Victoria and Montreal, but in respect to sea-going cargoes loaded and unloaded, Montreal led by a wide margin, followed by Vancouver, Sydney, Halifax and Saint John. Arrivals only for all shipping are given because, especially in the case of small ports, and owing to the necessity for customs examination, they are more completely reported than departures.

**23.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared and All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage)
Entered at Each Principal Canadian Port, Fiscal Year 1940**

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 Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1940.

Province and Port	Sea-Going Vessels						Total Shipping	
	Arrived			Departed			Arrived	
	No.	Tons Register	Cargo Tonnage	No.	Tons Register	Cargo Tonnage	No.	Tons Register
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown.....	35	34,556	33,995	31	24,127	9,458	393	163,264
Totals, P.E.I.¹.....	60	53,574	56,669	67	49,301	43,393	567	221,655
Nova Scotia—								
Canso.....	48	7,330	846	82	10,340	10,185	1,151	121,717
Digby.....	54	102,572	2	75	105,011	171,352	621	795,612
Halifax.....	2,286	6,654,176	1,135,948	2,687	7,375,847	754,977	4,032	8,186,598
Liverpool.....	124	81,991	17,326	118	82,390	110,736	232	160,607
Louisburg.....	209	251,888	343,989	269	314,337	631,149	548	446,907
North Sydney.....	847	274,373	23,378	888	291,149	123,249	1,913	593,804
Pictou.....	20	18,682	2,032	31	30,758	20,510	555	224,726
Port Mulgrave.....	13	2,966	3,081	14	4,938	1,028	854	105,537
Sydney.....	337	746,747	1,389,219	487	981,494	1,228,017	1,527	2,462,420
Windsor.....	155	288,304	22,621	152	285,709	760,811	213	325,797
Yarmouth.....	534	684,798	32,543	597	679,652	33,371	973	849,558
Totals, Nova Scotia¹.....	6,765	9,485,370	3,022,811	7,796	10,593,639	4,586,629	18,804	15,083,373
New Brunswick—								
Campobello.....	1,063	102,913	44	1,060	100,879	1,481	1,273	193,329
Dalhousie.....	19	57,650	9,899	40	116,236	188,324	43	116,639
North Head.....	520	95,360	702	521	96,790	8,401	648	110,342
St. Andrews.....	817	80,414	7,821	816	81,589	3,089	1,255	113,629
Saint John.....	751	1,370,864	399,249	773	1,464,937	1,440,249	2,333	2,473,170
Totals, New Brunswick¹.....	7,018	1,935,593	465,481	7,146	2,196,391	2,235,890	10,858	3,511,678
Quebec—								
Baie Comeau.....	20	54,834	2,757	20	56,983	113,013	523	196,506
Gaspé.....	13	38,282	5,096	38	105,315	60,035	192	190,043
Lévis.....	3	3,980	10,152	2	6,740	—	118	150,218
Montreal.....	1,003	3,646,414	4,840,361	946	3,455,792	2,820,060	5,553	8,001,024
Port Alfred.....	83	209,544	484,322	93	247,684	112,902	260	676,768
Quebec.....	344	1,544,565	235,522	326	1,292,704	291,813	2,915	3,522,236
Rimouski.....	8	17,497	1,999	18	33,119	82,468	712	176,947
Sorel.....	58	139,309	143,668	125	277,607	566,379	814	970,841
Trois Rivières.....	131	354,005	71,592	131	354,005	380,396	1,479	1,428,527
Totals, Quebec¹.....	1,721	6,064,418	5,807,129	1,768	5,880,475	4,496,967	15,713	15,941,088
Ontario—								
Amherstburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	397,574
Brockville.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	869	273,756
Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	1,024,121
Cornwall.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	370,164
Fort William.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,218	2,826,235
Goderich.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	274,267
Hamilton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	1,344,741
Kingston.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,634	1,453,621
Leamington.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	276,800
Little Current.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	213,895
Midland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	587,034
Owen Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	277,356
Port Arthur.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,358	3,453,778
Port Colborne.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	903	1,643,044
Port McNicoll.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	587,783
Prescott.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	580	670,374
St. Catharines.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	427,504
Sarnia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138	1,637,476
Sault Ste. Marie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	1,909,269
Thorold.....	—	—	—	4	3,157	863	459	688,907
Toronto.....	36	26,357	9,791	28	20,562	4,510	2,849	3,053,020
Welland.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	180	240,779
Windsor.....	2	—	—	2	—	—	1,132	1,717,743
Totals, Ontario¹.....	36	26,357	9,791	32	23,719	5,373	25,509	27,574,695

¹ Totals include other smaller ports.

² None reported.

23.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared and All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage) Entered at Each Principal Canadian Port, Fiscal Year 1940—concluded

Province and Port	Sea-Going Vessels						Total Shipping	
	Arrived			Departed			Arrived	
	No.	Tons Register	¹ Cargo Tonnage	No.	Tons Register	Cargo Tonnage	No.	Tons Register
Manitoba—								
Totals, Manitoba.....	6	18,715	1,263	6	18,715	47,474	11	18,890
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay.....	180	29,056	32	156	38,892	30,373	1,764	628,060
Britannia Beach.....	160	194,058	7,205	169	211,455	237,102	1,200	482,724
Chemainus.....	475	695,375	236	488	702,250	401,846	886	773,512
Nanaimo.....	670	289,395	10	658	288,023	139,327	3,696	1,422,805
New Westminster.....	547	1,611,584	25,513	523	1,599,324	924,914	2,580	2,060,883
Ocean Falls.....	51	38,752	5,851	104	182,649	40,266	1,019	376,271
Port Alberni.....	352	812,259	-	343	816,030	996,360	833	1,047,072
Powell River.....	177	178,120	1,699	207	186,521	142,713	2,194	1,059,762
Prince Rupert.....	2,393	266,369	15,860	2,400	319,355	1,018	5,565	930,401
Sidney.....	966	199,949	13,520	908	187,295	1,209	1,355	367,647
Union Bay.....	178	549,244	-	195	554,736	8,929	979	846,774
Vancouver.....	2,989	6,280,561	1,581,992	2,980	6,334,316	1,750,302	20,422	11,016,512
Victoria.....	2,997	4,454,597	40,387	2,975	4,358,150	451,285	5,961	6,516,243
Totals, British Columbia¹.....	15,042	15,939,948	1,702,584	15,141	16,102,989	5,292,642	52,845	28,574,219
Yukon—								
Totals, Yukon.....	2	-	-	2	-	-	146	102,030
Grand Totals.....	30,648	33,523,965	11,065,128	31,956	34,865,229	16,708,368	124,453	91,027,628

¹ Totals include other smaller ports.

² None reported.

Grand Total Shipping Trade.—Both sea-going and coastwise shipping have shown marked expansion in the past two decades, although the effect of the depression is evident here also. It is noteworthy that the volume of coastwise shipping is the greatest, while sea-going is next in tonnage. Inland international shipping has varied considerably and showed a more definite decrease during the depression. The ferry between Sarnia, Ontario, and Port Huron, Michigan, making 19,167 round trips with a cumulative registered tonnage of 2,148,656 in and the same amount out, was excluded for the first time in 1938. This ferry was displaced by a bridge in 1938-39.

24.—All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Fiscal Years 1929-40, With Details by Provinces for 1940

NOTE.—Totals for the years 1923-28 will be found at p. 702 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Sea-Going				Coastwise			
	Arrived		Departed		Arrived		Departed	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
Totals, 1929.....	22,531	27,464,158	22,895	26,944,369	95,047	49,046,588	93,905	48,007,097
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	28,209,917	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
Totals, 1936.....	22,835	28,895,751	23,328	29,156,876	69,809	42,979,361	69,633	41,815,616
Totals, 1937.....	25,348	31,145,065	26,136	31,802,946	73,033	45,973,830	72,739	45,447,342
Totals, 1938.....	26,407	31,421,775	27,359	31,402,043	75,537	44,471,834	75,761	44,259,779
Totals, 1939.....	27,500	31,353,871	28,736	32,044,242	73,386	45,386,457	72,279	43,183,652

24.—All Vessels (Exclusive of Ferriage) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Fiscal Years 1929-40, with Details by Provinces for 1940—concluded

Year and Province	Sea-Going				Coastwise			
	Arrived		Departed		Arrived		Departed	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
1940								
Prince Edward Island.....	60	53,574	67	49,301	507	168,081	509	174,578
Nova Scotia.....	6,765	9,485,370	7,796	10,593,639	12,039	5,598,003	11,378	4,079,705
New Brunswick.....	7,018	1,935,583	7,146	2,196,391	3,840	1,576,095	3,769	1,291,624
Quebec.....	1,721	6,064,418	1,768	5,880,475	11,875	8,755,170	12,094	9,111,872
Ontario.....	36	26,357	32	23,719	12,022	15,535,233	11,725	14,845,064
Manitoba.....	6	18,715	6	18,715	5	175	5	175
British Columbia.....	15,042	15,939,948	15,141	16,102,989	37,799	12,634,266	38,461	12,513,170
Yukon.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	125	94,209	125	94,219
Totals, 1940.....	30,648	33,523,965	31,956	34,865,229	78,212	44,361,232	78,066	42,110,407
	Inland International				Total Shipping			
	Arrived		Departed		Arrived		Departed	
	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register	No.	Tons Register
Totals, 1929¹.....	37,320	18,987,751	38,437	20,338,949	154,898	95,498,497	155,237	95,290,415
Totals, 1930¹.....	54,742	17,550,585	55,000	18,895,972	158,530	88,373,217	159,682	88,800,345
Totals, 1931¹.....	40,663	17,769,690	40,826	18,542,037	138,907	92,969,104	139,040	92,617,979
Totals, 1932¹.....	35,264	15,216,213	35,768	15,879,943	124,314	87,132,395	124,962	86,528,873
Totals, 1933¹.....	31,551	13,714,054	31,957	13,791,599	114,204	79,733,836	114,795	79,614,830
Totals, 1934¹.....	28,328	12,718,566	28,660	14,460,952	114,744	82,852,056	115,459	83,540,109
Totals, 1935¹.....	26,943	14,773,884	26,874	14,602,087	116,803	86,431,178	117,203	85,976,827
Totals, 1936¹.....	29,548	14,472,022	29,425	14,998,858	122,192	86,347,134	122,386	85,971,350
Totals, 1937¹.....	31,624	15,564,121	31,759	16,074,614	130,005	92,683,016	130,634	93,324,902
Totals, 1938².....	16,175	14,181,230	15,958	14,364,163	118,119	90,074,889	119,078	90,025,990
Totals, 1939².....	16,191	13,421,245	16,777	15,005,129	116,987	90,161,573	117,792	90,236,023
1940								
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	567	221,655	576	223,879
Nova Scotia.....	"	-	"	-	18,804	15,083,373	19,174	14,673,344
New Brunswick.....	"	-	"	-	10,858	3,511,678	10,915	3,488,015
Quebec.....	2,117	1,121,500	1,907	960,264	15,713	15,941,088	15,769	15,952,611
Ontario ²	13,451	12,013,105	13,524	12,863,002	25,509	27,574,695	25,281	27,731,785
Manitoba.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	11	18,890	11	18,890
British Columbia.....	4	5	4	5	52,845	28,574,219	53,606	28,616,164
Yukon.....	21	7,821	21	7,821	146	102,030	146	102,040
Totals, 1940.....	15,593	13,142,431	15,456	13,831,092	124,453	91,027,628	125,478	90,806,728

¹ The Ontario figures and the totals for "Inland International" and "Total Shipping" are inclusive of ferriage at Sarnia amounting in each case of "Arrived" and "Departed" to: 13,180 vessels and 1,415,612 tons for 1934; 13,444 vessels and 1,433,031 tons for 1935; 14,583 vessels and 1,620,820 tons for 1936; and 15,217 vessels and 1,678,272 tons for 1937. Corresponding deductions for earlier years are not available. ²Ferry at Sarnia was discontinued in 1938. See footnote 1.

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 Ship Canal. This is shown in Tables 25 and 28. More complete details of the traffic through canals may be found in the annual report "Canal Statistics" published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

25.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, Navigation Seasons 1929-40

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. For Canadian canal traffic from 1886-99, see the 1902 Year Book, p. 398; for the figures of 1900-10, the 1933 Year Book, p. 697; and for 1911-28, p. 703 of the 1938 edition.

Navigation Season	Nationality of Vessel				Origin of Freight Carried				
	Canadian		United States ¹		Canada		United States		Total
	No.	Registered Tonnage	No.	Registered Tonnage	Tons	P.C. of Total	Tons	P.C. of Total	Tons
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	15,290,797	2,035	2,578,091	11,187,082	61.5	7,018,907	38.5	18,205,989
1936..	25,251	17,085,749	2,708	3,208,829	13,465,460	62.7	8,003,356	37.3	21,468,816
1937..	24,669	17,904,774	2,869	3,526,939	11,911,241	51.0	11,439,759	49.0	23,351,000
1938..	25,365	19,803,447	2,373	2,932,799	12,988,349	52.7	11,648,113	47.3	24,636,462
1939..	24,768	18,240,632	2,757	3,095,648	14,150,305	60.5	9,240,772	39.5	23,391,077
1940..	23,646	18,513,994	3,194	4,056,089	12,257,336	53.6	10,613,217	46.4	22,870,553

¹ Figures include a small percentage of vessels of other foreign countries.

26.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, Navigation Seasons 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Year and Canal	Agricultural Products	Animal Products	Manufactures and Miscellaneous	Forest Products	Mineral Products	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1939						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,683,943	215	642,721	210,152	238,738	2,775,769
Welland Ship.....	3,848,643	1,914	2,742,840	448,716	4,685,440	11,727,553
St. Lawrence River.....	3,104,168	4,496	2,205,787	580,317	2,445,397	8,340,165
Richelieu River.....	719	50	78,923	5,483	26,502	111,677
St. Peters.....	5,672	1,246	7,178	48,521	16,398	79,015
Murray.....	75	64	865	650	2,053	3,707
Ottawa River.....	Nil	Nil	104,059	6,527	191,085	301,671
Rideau.....	"	"	168	1,486	355	2,009
Trent.....	96	22	1,231	6,698	20,938	28,985
St. Andrews.....	80	1,575	6,340	12,256	275	20,526
Totals, 1939.....	8,643,396	9,582	5,790,112	1,320,806	7,627,181	23,391,077
1940						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,062,737	1,752	658,698	122,906	103,637	1,954,730
Welland Ship.....	2,789,217	1,647	3,672,510	445,982	5,997,118	12,906,474
St. Lawrence River.....	2,015,266	1,190	2,014,490	606,173	2,842,498	7,479,617
Richelieu River.....	Nil	226	68,116	3,257	43,222	114,821
St. Peters.....	7,184	772	10,639	19,247	16,809	54,651
Murray.....	Nil	Nil	935	Nil	Nil	935
Ottawa River.....	"	"	101,932	2,284	213,196	317,412
Rideau.....	8	2	219	473	608	1,310
Trent.....	75	3	553	3,873	19,320	23,824
St. Andrews.....	Nil	1,978	5,210	9,481	110	16,779
Totals, 1940.....	5,874,487	7,570	6,533,302	1,213,676	9,241,518	22,870,553

27.—Principal Commodities Carried Through Canadian Canals, Navigation Seasons 1936-40

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Commodity	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) in 1940
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Barley.....	494,500	755,081	1,308,679	690,097	379,282	-310,815
Corn.....	381,248	1,823,211	3,900,997	501,758	1,023,990	+522,232
Oats.....	317,507	258,269	343,740	329,232	118,419	-210,813
Rye.....	112,487	245,119	179,995	112,445	43,914	-68,531
Flaxseed.....	110,056	222,791	80,720	89,999	91,318	+1,319
Wheat.....	5,444,009	4,119,942	5,474,382	5,662,574	3,479,938	-2,182,636
Other grains.....	114,954	73,106	122,883	314,294	17,144	-297,150
Flour.....	773,152	597,823	671,940	774,438	582,843	-191,595
Other milled products.....	78,328	54,196	80,747	145,191	129,603	-15,588
Hay.....	4,724	3,225	1,521	3,100	1,259	-1,841
Fruits and vegetables.....	3,902	5,441	9,086	15,105	2,120	-12,985
Potatoes.....	2,871	5,263	4,970	5,163	4,657	-506
Poultry, game and fish.....	5,024	6,105	3,106	4,625	3,164	-1,461
Dressed meats.....	2,105	97	65	440	324	-116
Other packing-house products.....	1,906	2,908	454	435	1,752	+1,317
All other animal products.....	4,820	4,429	2,516	4,082	2,330	-1,752
Agricultural implements.....	8,763	12,660	17,643	15,293	10,581	-4,712
Cement, bricks and lime.....	41,939	29,578	23,327	39,843	44,183	+4,340
Pig-iron and blooms.....	14,631	142,213	31,313	106,934	302,194	+195,260
All other iron and steel.....	291,913	338,843	227,653	416,377	557,345	+140,968
Gasoline.....	1,088,885	1,138,041	1,190,050	1,181,078	1,123,241	-57,837
Petroleum and other oils.....	849,458	970,788	964,382	1,256,990	2,285,174	+1,028,184
Sugar.....	308,308	256,485	304,345	252,983	239,288	-13,695
Salt.....	74,127	102,767	124,379	108,705	118,314	+9,609
Wines, liquors and beer.....	16,161	15,447	14,125	13,861	20,945	+7,084
Paper.....	406,828	515,668	378,551	459,754	473,738	+13,984
Wood-pulp.....	799,192	606,836	445,549	372,933	93,717	-279,216
Automobiles and parts.....	59,033	81,731	54,885	64,561	53,125	-11,436
Pulpwood.....	1,388,154	1,331,699	1,154,710	1,236,842	1,119,937	-116,905
Logs, posts, poles, piling.....	32,992	6,963	4,269	16,526	6,819	-9,707
Firewood.....	6,685	5,810	16,062	9,487	5,220	-4,267
Lumber mill and cooperage stock.....	60,707	55,779	51,801	56,501	80,896	+24,395
Other forest products.....	7,245	1,693	3,048	1,450	804	-646
Hard coal.....	380,910	266,193	357,301	288,283	351,451	+63,168
Soft coal.....	4,339,090	5,617,723	4,200,872	5,672,094	6,787,355	+1,115,261
Coke.....	406,142	336,733	232,882	287,990	400,291	+112,301
Copper ore.....	12,559	5,061	11,511	22,517	9,224	-13,293
Iron ore.....	863,632	1,077,709	642,253	699,951	799,305	+99,354
Other ore.....	214,876	215,227	131,898	174,846	234,856	+60,010
Sand, etc.....	388,444	453,970	475,426	481,500	659,036	+177,536
All other freight.....	1,556,549	1,588,377	1,392,426	1,500,800	1,211,457	-289,343
Totals.....	21,468,816	23,351,000	24,636,462	23,391,077	22,870,553	-520,524

28.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, Navigation Seasons 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

Year and Canal	From Canadian to Canadian Ports		From Canadian to United States Ports ¹		From United States to United States Ports ¹		From United States to Canadian Ports	
	Up	Down	Up	Down	Up	Down	Up	Down
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1939								
Sault Ste. Marie...	478,439	1,557,359	18,520	369,480	31,153	66,403	197,941	56,474
Welland Ship.....	1,206,991	3,645,411	587,184	366,508	426,889	618,953	31,040	4,844,577
St. Lawrence River	2,744,541	3,223,880	559,269	52,558	156,849	114,722	32,429	1,455,917
Richelieu River...	39,747	1,842	42,384	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	27,704
St. Peters.....	15,204	63,811	Nil	"	"	"	"	Nil
Murray.....	2,943	764	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ottawa River.....	129,459	152,145	"	20,067	"	"	"	"
Rideau.....	1,512	497	"	Nil	"	"	"	"
Trent.....	7,061	21,924	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews.....	14,339	6,187	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals, 1939...	4,640,236	8,673,820	1,207,357	808,613	614,891	800,078	261,410	6,384,672
1940								
Sault Ste. Marie...	404,952	1,144,835	5,561	227,599	14,581	24,524	101,018	31,660
Welland Ship.....	1,069,569	2,922,236	400,685	292,663	314,709	617,649	17,824	7,271,139
St. Lawrence River	2,181,923	2,650,336	475,955	17,765	2,902	4,380	23,195	2,123,161
Richelieu River...	2,940	5,224	40,182	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	66,475
St. Peters.....	17,780	36,839	Nil	32	"	"	"	Nil
Murray.....	180	755	"	Nil	"	"	"	"
Ottawa River.....	145,137	154,170	"	18,105	"	"	"	"
Rideau.....	839	471	"	Nil	"	"	"	"
Trent.....	4,016	19,808	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Andrews.....	11,977	4,802	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals, 1940...	3,839,313	6,939,476	922,383	556,164	332,192	646,553	142,037	9,492,435

Year and Canal	Traffic by Direction		Origins of Cargo		Total Cargo	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on Previous Year
	Up	Down	Canada	United States ¹		
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
1939						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	726,053	2,049,716	2,403,388	372,381	2,775,769	+507,413
Welland Ship.....	2,252,104	9,475,449	5,419,825	6,307,728	11,727,553	-901,501
St. Lawrence River.....	3,493,088	4,847,077	5,808,933	2,531,232	8,340,165	-896,153
Richelieu River.....	82,131	29,546	83,973	27,704	111,677	+16,980
St. Peters.....	15,204	63,811	79,015	Nil	79,015	+17,541
Murray.....	2,943	764	3,707	"	3,707	+1,360
Ottawa River.....	129,459	172,212	299,944	1,727	301,671	+1,978
Rideau.....	1,512	497	2,009	Nil	2,009	+386
Trent.....	7,061	21,924	28,985	"	28,985	+6,752
St. Andrews.....	14,339	6,187	20,526	"	20,526	-141
Totals, 1939.....	6,723,894	16,667,183	14,150,305	9,240,772	23,391,077	-1,245,385
1940						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	526,112	1,428,618	1,782,947	171,783	1,954,730	-821,039
Welland Ship.....	1,802,787	11,103,687	4,685,153	8,221,321	12,906,474	+1,178,921
St. Lawrence River.....	2,683,975	4,795,642	5,325,979	2,153,638	7,479,617	-860,548
Richelieu River.....	43,122	71,699	48,346	66,475	114,821	+3,144
St. Peters.....	17,780	36,871	54,651	Nil	54,651	-24,364
Murray.....	180	755	935	"	935	-2,772
Ottawa River.....	145,137	172,275	317,412	"	317,412	+15,741
Rideau.....	839	471	1,310	"	1,310	-699
Trent.....	4,016	19,808	23,824	"	23,824	-5,161
St. Andrews.....	11,977	4,802	16,779	"	16,779	-3,747
Totals, 1940.....	5,235,925	17,634,628	12,257,336	10,613,217	22,870,553	-520,524

¹ Figures for the U.S. include a small percentage for ports of other foreign countries.

The figures in Tables 25-28 include duplications where the same freight passes through two or more canals, but in Table 29 duplications in the traffic passing through the St. Lawrence and Welland Ship Canals and the Canadian Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, which amounted to 3,988,022 tons, have been eliminated.

Grain transhipped at Georgian Bay, Lake Erie, or other ports above Montreal is treated as new cargo and as most of this grain has passed through either the Canadian or United States lock at Sault Ste. Marie there are still duplications in the data because of this treatment. These duplications cannot be avoided when net totals for the Canadian canals are computed because it is impossible to ascertain which lock at Sault Ste. Marie was used by the grain reloaded at Port Colborne or other transshipping port.

29.—St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Traffic Using St. Lawrence, Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, 1940

Canals Used	Up-Bound Freight	Down-Bound Freight	Total
	tons	tons	tons
Traffic Using Canadian Canals			
St. Lawrence only.....	1,700,823	2,473,654	4,174,477
St. Lawrence and Welland Ship.....	899,228	1,940,809	2,840,037
St. Lawrence, Welland Ship, and Sault Ste. Marie.....	83,924	381,179	465,103
Welland Ship only.....	684,219	6,272,872	6,957,091
Welland Ship and Sault Ste. Marie.....	135,416	2,508,827	2,644,243
Sault Ste. Marie only.....	342,806	929,042	1,271,848
Totals, Traffic Using Canadian Canals.....	3,846,416	14,506,383	18,352,799
Traffic Using United States Canals			
Traffic through United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie that used Welland Ship and St. Lawrence Canals.....	36,034	2,390,430	2,426,464
United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie only.....	12,234,071	73,242,407	85,476,478
Totals, United States Locks at Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,270,105	75,632,837	87,902,942

The Panama Canal.*—The Panama Canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway of great importance to British Columbian ports, from which vessels leave direct for British 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 of 1914-18 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 Canada's Pacific ports and Europe took place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry was comparatively small, the cargo tonnage nevertheless assumed considerable proportions.

The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated in Table 30 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 was 46,116 long tons as compared with 103,291 long tons in 1939. The outbreak of war in September, 1939, has again reduced the supply of shipping for the

* Revised and figures supplied by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

ordinary commerce of the nations involved. It is probable that under these circumstances transcontinental rail transportation has been substituted in Canada for some of the traffic formerly passing through the Panama Canal.

With respect to total traffic through the Canal by nationality of vessel and cargo carried, vessels of United States registration carried 12,384,617 tons, or 45.4 p.c. of the total cargo of 27,299,016 tons locked through in the year ended June 30, 1940. British vessels carried 5,182,351 tons or 18.9 p.c.; Norwegian vessels 2,905,772 tons, or 10.6 p.c.; and Japanese vessels 1,863,619 tons, or 6.8 p.c. The effect of the War is evident in this distribution by nationality. Cargo carried in United States vessels increased from 35.6 p.c. in 1939, while that carried in British and Norwegian vessels declined. Since the first two months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, traffic statistics for German cargo vessels have completely disappeared.

30.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1921-28 are given at p. 707 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Originating on—		Destined for—	
	West Coast	East Coast	West Coast	East Coast
	long tons	long tons	long tons	long tons
1929.....	2,650,646	221,128	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
1937.....	2,780,243	379,783	240,221	589,011
1938.....	1,962,220	391,906	213,781	398,710
1939.....	2,873,452	348,410	163,526	296,881
1940.....	2,272,450	313,118	185,540	108,648

31.—Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, Years Ended June 30, 1929-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1915-28 are given at p. 708 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Atlantic to Pacific		Pacific to Atlantic		Totals	
	Vessels	Cargo Tonnage	Vessels	Cargo Tonnage	Vessels	Cargo Tonnage
	No.	long tons	No.	long tons	No.	long tons
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
1937.....	2,865	9,895,632	2,522	18,212,743	5,387	28,108,375
1938.....	2,946	9,688,560	2,578	17,697,364	5,524	27,385,924
1939.....	3,146	9,011,267	2,757	18,855,360	5,903	27,866,627
1940.....	2,763	9,819,600	2,607	17,479,416	5,370	27,299,016

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 of vessels that 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 large volume. It is not possible to obtain statistics of the total freight handled in all the ports and harbours of Canada, as many of them are small, and without the staff necessary to obtain a detailed record of freight handled. However, the tonnage of cargo of sea-going vessels loaded and unloaded is shown for the principal ports, by provinces, in Table 23. Similar statistics of cargo carried by vessels in coastwise and inland international shipping are not available. The National Harbours Board administers a number of the principal ports of Canada and for the years 1936 to 1939, has published a record of the principal commodities in water-borne cargo handled at the ports under its control. These are shown for 1939 at pp. 701-702 of the 1940 Year Book. Owing to the War the publication of later statistics has been suspended.

PART V.—AIR NAVIGATION*

The treatment of air navigation in this Part of the Year Book is confined to civil aviation; the military activities and organizations fall more properly under the subject of National Defence (see "Air Service" in the Index).

Aircraft furnish a rapid and convenient means of transportation for passengers and goods particularly in remote and unsettled areas where transportation otherwise is slow and very costly. Similarly, aircraft have provided a relatively cheap and feasible means of obtaining information for the development and conservation of natural resources in many parts of Canada where the cost by other means would be prohibitive. Since the inauguration of the Trans-Canada Airway there has been a growth of traffic in passengers, mail and express by air between the principal centres of population in Canada and the United States. Air-mail and air-transportation lines and commercial services are increasing steadily in the scope of their operations and usefulness.

Section 1.—History and Administration

Subsection 1.—Development of Aviation in Canada

Historical Sketch.—A brief historical outline of the development of aviation in Canada appears at pp. 710-712 of the 1938 Year Book.

Trans-Canada Airway.—An article describing this Airway appears at pp. 703-705 of the 1940 Year Book.

Transatlantic Air Service.—The work done to establish an air service between Canada, the United States and the British Isles via Newfoundland up to the outbreak of war is described at pp. 705-707 of the 1940 Year Book. Transatlantic air services have been continued from the United States via Bermuda and the Azores to Lisbon.

* 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.

PRE-WAR CIVIL AVIATION AND THE DEFENCE PROGRAM

PRE-WAR DEVELOPMENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Flying Clubs and Municipal Airports.—A flying-club movement was started in Canada in 1928, with the primary intention of maintaining public interest in flying and building up a reserve of pilots and mechanics against a possible emergency. Twenty-two clubs associated with the principal centres of population, have been carrying on since that time. Each club was, by agreement, required to maintain an airport of a given standard, and these airports provided nuclei around which aviation activities centred. In all, these clubs have turned out approximately 2,800 pilots since their inception. Private clubs and schools have also done a great deal of training work and in the ten years preceding the War 5,400 licences of all types have been issued to pilots and 1,300 to engineers. A considerable number of these pilots were absorbed into the R.A.F., and a certain number of licences were permitted to lapse each year, but, on the whole, a reserve was created that has proved of immense value.

Co-incident with the encouragement of flying clubs, those responsible for formulating civil aviation policy in Canada had the foresight to stimulate the building, by Government subsidy, of civil airports adjacent to urban municipalities in all parts of the country. Many of these civic airports were used by the flying clubs and later, they formed key points in the Trans-Canada Airway system and, through Government assistance, were brought up to the standard required for that system.

The dependence of every industry upon technological and scientific skill is nowhere better illustrated than in the case of aviation. It cannot stand by itself. The aeroplane manufacturer is dependent on the metallurgical industries for many special alloys; on the production in great quantity of special types and grades of wood; on the chemical industries for advanced types of fuels, lubricants and plastics; and on a multitude of engineering industries for instruments and electrical devices of great precision and complexity. The operation of aeroplanes under present-day conditions requires the services of a highly trained meteorological service; of radio and other aids to navigation, together with the technicians to operate them; of overhaul plants to maintain flying equipment; of special airport lighting and maintenance equipment; of chartographers and a host of other specialists, as well as pilots, engineers, dispatchers and the entire operating staff trained and equipped for the safe and rapid transport of passengers and mail by air. If there is a good ground-work laid in time of peace, the transition to a war footing is correspondingly easy. If not, long precious years have to be spent developing these things. The military Air Force is as much dependent on civil aviation in times of peace as the Navy is on the merchant marine.

Civil aviation in Canada has been responsible for laying a very considerable part of the foundation on which the present war effort is being built. Some of this, such as the training of pilots, mechanics and aeronautical engineers, is indirect in form. In other ways, such as the construction of first-class airports and the organization of a staff of specialists trained in airport construction and maintenance, the contribution is much more direct.

Commercial Aviation in the North.—The most important aspect of early civil flying in Canada was the development of flying in northern areas. In addition to training pilots and mechanics to meet the problems of flying peculiar to this climate, some very valuable work was done in developing new air routes and exploring new territory. The experimental work done on new types of floats and skis

was also of considerable value. Great value lay, too, in providing a market for aircraft-engineering firms in Canada that were struggling to keep their plants in operation during the depression years. The encouragement of aircraft manufacturing plants in Canada was a well-defined government policy, but without the demand from these various civil sources, it is difficult to see how many of the companies could have survived.

Trans-Canada Airway.—The position of Canada in aviation was greatly strengthened by the construction of a line of first-class airports, placed at intervals of 100 miles or less, linking all the principal centres of population, and extending from coast to coast. By means of these airports, it became possible for any type of aircraft with wheels to cross the country at any time of year, by day or by night. To grasp the full significance of this line of airports to Canadian aviation in general, and to the defence problem in particular, it is necessary to bear in mind that between North Bay and Winnipeg there is an area, approximately 1,000 miles in width, of wild, rough, unsettled country, of such a nature that the construction of airports could be undertaken only in the face of great difficulty. The country is largely bush, lake and muskeg, and is well adapted to the use of aircraft using floats or skis but impossible for aircraft with wheels. Even with suitable equipment, a flight across this area was something of an undertaking, since arrangements had to be made beforehand for caches of fuel, oil and other supplies. The greatest difficulty, however, lay in the fact that there were no reliable weather-reporting facilities or aids to navigation and it was a common thing for an aeroplane to be stranded on a northern lake for days, waiting for the weather to clear before it could proceed. To cross this section of the country by aeroplane then, it was necessary either to put the craft on floats or skis, according to the time of year, and strike out over the bush and muskeg north of Lake Superior, or to go south of the Border if the type of craft was such that floats or skis could not be used—modern high-speed aircraft cannot easily be placed on floats or skis. A third alternative, which was frequently resorted to, was to dismantle the aircraft, box it, and ship it by rail to the desired point. The lack of mobility caused by the wild unsettled area between East and West, constituted a serious menace, which the building of airports has removed.

Radio and Meteorological Services.—A system of radio ranges was installed in connection with these airports, thereby enabling flights to be made in complete safety during unfavourable weather. Equally important, a meteorological staff was trained to provide weather reports and forecasts, designed to meet the needs of pilots. Weather charts are prepared in the offices of the Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge and Vancouver, every six hours, from observations taken simultaneously over the whole North American Continent and transmitted to these central points by teletype. In addition to this, observations are made hourly at every one of the 42 stations on the trans-continental airway system. Weather reports prepared from these observations are transmitted over the radio range stations every hour for the benefit of pilots. Points off the Airway are served by Government broadcasting stations, which give weather reports and forecasts as required. This service has added greatly to the safety of all types of flying in Canada.

Airway and Lighting Engineering.—Incidental to the pre-war construction of airports, an organization was developed to carry out the engineering work involved in both building and maintenance. This organization, with years of experience in the selection of sites and development of airports, was made available to the Department of National Defence when war broke out in September, 1939.

Because of the advent of new types of heavy high-speed airline aircraft, airport development underwent tremendous changes during the four or five years preceding the War. Before this time, a more or less level field with a grass surface served as an airport; with the faster and heavier types of aircraft, hard-surfaced runways up to 4,000 feet in length had to be built. To maintain schedules it was necessary to have these airports lighted for night flying, and a great deal of experimental work had to be done. The old floodlight system was found unsatisfactory and was ultimately replaced by flush-type contact lights set close to the ground down each side of a runway. In winter these became choked with snow and it was necessary to substitute moveable units on extension cords. As a result of much experimentation modern airports are now lighted with boundary lights, obstruction lights, rotating beacon and lighted wind cone, range lights and contact lights, the latter changeable for winter and summer use.

Winter Maintenance.—The maintenance of first-class airports in Canada during the winter months has raised many problems. Since skis cannot be used on a high-speed aircraft, it was apparent from the start that the runways would have to be either compacted or cleared. It later developed that the problem varied with the locality. Some areas in northern Canada have so much snow that clearing is not feasible; others are so damp that compaction is unsatisfactory. Gradually the country has been divided into zones, and particular types of equipment have been developed for each zone. All difficulties have not been solved but the methods used give reasonably satisfactory results.

Aerial Navigation Charts.—Co-incident with the development of the trans-continental airway system, it was found necessary to prepare a standard system of air charts, covering the whole of the route, and including all the principal centres in the southern portion of the country where flying is taking place. This work was undertaken by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, in co-operation with the Department of Transport. As a result, it is now possible to fly from coast to coast using uniform maps. Previous to this, recourse to a multitude of maps of different scales and legends was necessary.

Operation Experience.—The organization of the Trans-Canada Air Lines Company served the dual purpose of meeting the demand for rapid air transport in Canada, and of testing the use and efficiency of all the auxiliary services and facilities that had been developed. The Company's workshops in Winnipeg have, by far, the best equipment for testing, overhauling and calibrating aircraft instruments in Canada and, in this way, a very noteworthy contribution has been made.

Valuable assistance has also been given by a number of private commercial aviation companies that are equipped with plants for the overhaul of aircraft and aircraft engines. These plants have, in many instances, been enlarged to meet the growing requirements for repair facilities and are thus taking an essential place in the industrial foundation required to support the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AIR DEFENCE PROGRAM

Canada was selected as the base for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan for a number of reasons, the most important being: its immunity from attack; its central geographical location in relation to the other units of the Empire; its proximity to the largest base of supplies in the world, i.e., the United States; its fine tradition in flying, both during the War of 1914-18 and subsequently in civil aviation;

and because of its civil development, including the fact that a considerable number of airports and other facilities are available. Thanks to the encouragement given to flying, the pressure of the youth of Canada to get into the aviation business has, at all times during the past 10 years, been far greater than the industry could absorb. This made competition keen, and, while probably working some hardship on the individuals concerned, augured well for any plan that offered to give the youth of Canada an outlet in flying.

Scope of the Air Training Plan.—The original training program called for the construction of 64 flying training schools; 20 of these were to be opened in 1940, the first in June; 36 in 1941; and the remainder during the first half of 1942. Circumstances in Europe in the spring and summer of 1940 made it necessary to enlarge the plan and, at the same time, speed it up very greatly.

Of the original 64 schools, 26 were elementary, 10 were for air observers, 10 for bombing and gunnery, 2 for air navigation, and 16 were Service Flying Training Schools where intermediate and advanced training would be given. At each of the Service Flying Training Schools the establishment of aircraft of various types would be so large that when the school was in full swing two relief aerodromes would be necessary to avoid congestion on the main aerodromes. The program, therefore, called for aerodromes for 96 units. It was later expanded to 124, and further extensions may yet be expected.

Aerodrome Development Organization.—The building of the Trans-Canada Airway System and the problems solved in its development have been described above. The use of this chain of airports, built to a common, up-to-date standard, as a foundation for the Plan, was the obvious solution of the problem; and the Civil Aviation Division, which had been responsible for its development, was therefore called into consultation by the middle of October, 1939, when the Plan was first announced, although final agreement on its scope and details was not completed until December. However, soon after the announcement in October, it was decided that the responsibility for locating and building the aerodromes required for the program should rest on the Division, which also undertook to: select sites; supervise detailed surveys and see that pertinent information was placed on survey plans; assist, as necessary, the Canadian National Railways land agents in obtaining options on land required; and consult with the engineering staff in regard to the efficient construction of airports from the airman's point of view. All plans were subject to the approval of the Aerodrome Development Committee under the Supervisory Committee of the Air Training Plan.

The formation of a suitable engineering organization to carry out the construction work was simplified because the Division already had an engineering staff that had a wide knowledge of this new phase of engineering which could be obtained only through practical experience. Its engineers had been busy on the building of the Trans-Canada Airway for the previous eight years and were familiar with the conditions and problems to be faced in the different districts of the Dominion. This staff, however, was comparatively small and it was necessary to enlarge it greatly. The size of the program and the speed with which it had necessarily to be carried out made it desirable to divide the work between two organizations at headquarters so as to reduce the burden on the key engineers. Since the airway engineering staff were fully familiar with the existing airports it was decided that they should be made responsible for the improvement of existing aerodromes that were to be used for the Plan and for all work connected with them, and that a new temporary

airway engineering organization should be formed to deal with all new aerodromes. This new organization was given the services of certain of the experienced key men from the permanent staff.

Use of Airway Aerodromes.—The airports of the Trans-Canada system and those in preparation for its extension were suitable for Elementary Training and Air Observer Schools. The Airway had been built for civil transportation, but, when the crisis came, its construction was seen to be doubly justified. No project of more importance to national defence had been undertaken since the World War of 1914–18. Since the sites had been carefully selected and planned for future development, to adapt these airports to Air Force use for Elementary and Air Observers Schools was comparatively simple, calling for the fine grading and seeding of the other portions of the aerodromes not previously finished and the addition of taxi strips to give access to Air Force hangars, as necessary. Experience had shown that if an aerodrome were required for use at all seasons of the year, hard-surface runways were necessary to give sufficient bearing during the spring and fall seasons. Such runways had been built at all major airports on the Airway system.

Another contribution to defence made by the Trans-Canada Airway system merits further mention, namely, the mobility for land 'planes of the home-war establishment of the R.C.A.F. provided by the chain of airports from coast to coast. Without this Airway it would have been impossible to fly such 'planes across Canada, and establishments on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would have been without aerial connection over Canadian territory.

School Organizations.—Earlier mention has been made of the flying-club movement, and the part it played in the training of pilots and engineers, but its usefulness did not end there. Twenty of the 22 clubs have been called upon to undertake the formation of Elementary Flying Training Schools in various parts of Canada, and by far the greatest part of the primary training of students for the Air Training Plan is being carried on by these clubs acting in this new role. A considerable number of private commercial aviation companies have also been organized as schools for carrying out both elementary and advanced training in flying. The larger operating companies have undertaken to give instruction in elementary air navigation and the operation of all 9 Air Observers Schools in which this subject is taught is in the hands of organizations formed by these larger operating companies. Civil aviation therefore supplements the work of the R.C.A.F. by carrying out those portions of the training for which it is qualified, which training the Air Force, through the very magnitude of the Plan, could not otherwise have undertaken for a very long time.

Conclusion.—It is stimulating to the whole of the civil aviation industry in Canada to know that its services are of such great value in the present crisis. The struggle with problems of aircraft construction, training of personnel, airport construction and lighting, winter treatment of snow on runways, the organization of a weather-reporting service, and, finally, the incorporation of clubs and private operators into the very body of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, constitutes a contribution toward Empire defence that appears to justify all the effort made in pre-war years. Without the solid foundation provided by that effort, the functioning of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada might have been so seriously delayed as to render it of little value. Indeed, it is questionable whether the operation of the Plan in Canada would have been feasible at all.

Subsection 2.—Administration

The control of civil aviation in Canada is provided for by the Aeronautics Act (C. 3, R.S.C. 1927). Under this Act, air regulations have been completely revised and promulgated under Order in Council P.C. 1433, dated June 23, 1938, as the Air Regulations 1938. These regulations conform in essentials to the International Convention for Air Navigation. They include a new section providing for the licensing of inter-urban and international scheduled air-transport services to provide a measure of control and regulation over such services.

The Controller of Civil Aviation is the officer in charge of the Civil Aviation Division of the Department of Transport. For the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions assigned to it, the Division is organized under the following sections: (1) Administration, (2) Air Regulations, (3) Airways and Airports, and (4) Aircraft Inspection. An outline of the functions of each of these sections is given under its respective heading below.

Certain air routes named by Order in Council, under Sect. 15, Part III of the Transport Act 1938, may be licensed by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. The Civil Aviation Division co-operates with the Board by issuing a licence under the Aeronautics Act only after a service has been approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The licence issued by the Civil Aviation Division deals in a general way with the safety of operation of such a service, whereas that issued by the Board of Transport Commissioners covers public convenience and necessity, financial responsibility, etc.

Administration Section.—This section is divided into three subsections: General Office Control, Accounting, and Information and Publications.

Air Regulations Section.—This section is in charge of the Superintendent of Air Regulations. The duties include the inspection and registration of aircraft and their certification for airworthiness; the examination and licensing of pilots and air engineers; supervision of flying clubs; prevention of dangerous flying; inquiries into the cause of aircraft accidents; and international flying.

Special Regulations.—The Airport Zoning Regulations, 1939, and the Defence of Canada Air Regulations, 1940, came into force after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. The Airport Zoning Regulations forbid the erection of structures that would constitute a hazard to flying in the vicinity of airports used directly or indirectly for military purposes.

The Defence Air Regulations, prepared in conjunction with the Defence Services, define a number of prohibited flying areas; prohibit the flying of private aircraft without special permission; prescribe the conditions for the entry of foreign aircraft into Canada; and generally lay down procedure in flying considered necessary in the interests of national safety.

Airways and Airports Section.—The duties of this section include the inspection, licensing and registration of airports and seaplane bases; the licensing of scheduled air-transport operations; the construction and maintenance of airports and intermediate aerodromes on such portions of the Trans-Canada Airway as are not serviced by municipal airports; assistance to municipalities in the designing and

construction of municipal airports; the lighting of Government airports and air routes; the development and construction of radio range sites and the erection of radio range stations with the exception of the installation of radio equipment, which work is done by the Radio Division; the construction of buildings and telephone and power lines; and the calibration and testing of radio aids to air navigation.

Since the outbreak of war this section has been given the added responsibility of assisting the Department of National Defence in the selection and construction of airports to be used under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

International Air Navigation.—A conference between an American delegation, and the Canadian Government represented by the Department of Transport, the Post Office and the Department of External Affairs, took place at Ottawa in the autumn of 1939, to discuss reciprocal arrangements relating to air-transport services. As a result of this, an arrangement was signed between Canada and the United States of America, effective Aug. 18, 1939, covering ten articles between the two countries. This arrangement remains in force for two years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice given by either party.

Airport-Traffic Control.—The increase in traffic on and around many of the larger airports in Canada has made it necessary, in the interests of public safety, to institute a system of control of traffic in the vicinity of such airports, both on the ground and in the air. A study was made on the ground of traffic-control systems in both the United States and Canada, and regulations were drawn up embodying the best accepted practice on this continent. These regulations, among other things, require that an officer in charge of the control of traffic at an airport must be licensed by the Department.

Aircraft Inspection Section.—This section is responsible for the aeronautical engineering duties of the Department in connection with the maintenance of an airworthiness code and the approval for airworthiness of the design, construction, materials and workmanship of aircraft, aero engines and accessories for commercial and private use in Canada or for export to other countries. In addition, the section provides technical assistance to the Air Regulations Section in the inspection of registered aircraft, investigation of accidents and the examination of applicants for Air Engineers' and Pilots' certificates.

The section acts for the Department in its capacity as agent for the Air Registration Board of Great Britain in respect of the inspection of Imperial Airways aircraft operating between the United States and Bermuda. This inspection work was suspended when the Imperial Airways ceased operating between the United States and Bermuda shortly after the beginning of hostilities.

A grant is made from the appropriations for Civil Aviation as a contribution towards the cost of the Aeronautical Laboratories under the National Research Council. The staff of these laboratories carry out investigations on behalf of the Department for which they are specially equipped. During the year the type testing of the first all-Canadian aircraft engine was completed. This engine was designed and built in Canada with Canadian materials and by Canadian workmanship.

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 year ended Mar. 31, 1940, will be found in Table 6, p. 646, under Part VIII of this chapter dealing with the Post Office.

Section 2.—Airports and Aircraft

Subsection 1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation

From commercial operators of aircraft, aeroplane clubs, etc., the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles civil aviation statistics, with the exception of data on licences and accidents, which are reported by the Civil Aviation Division of the Department of Transport. To preserve as much continuity with earlier statistics as possible, figures for certain important items are given in Table 1 for the years 1934-39. However, statistics collected since 1936 have been somewhat enlarged and consequently for some items in Table 1 and for much of the data in the following tables no figures are available prior to 1936.

The chief purpose of the aeroplane clubs is the training of pilots, and to enable them to carry on this work they are subsidized by the Dominion Government. For flights around the club fields and in instruction and practice, no statistics are collected of miles flown but for flights from port to port the mileage is collected for aircraft and passengers. Provincial aircraft are engaged almost entirely in forest protection, aerial surveying and similar work and Dominion civil aircraft carry on similar operations together with inspection work, transportation of officials, etc.

Beginning with the statistics for 1939, an additional classification has been made for schools and sightseeing. The latter term applies to operators whose main activity is taking passengers up for short flights and landing at the point of take-off. However, such operators and also the schools perform, from time to time, what may be considered as transportation service, that is, transporting passengers and goods from place to place. Because the inclusion of the statistics of these operators with those of the commercial aerial transportation companies causes some confusion, an attempt has been made to segregate them.

The commercial companies are divided into two classes, those engaged principally in international flying between Canada and the United States and those engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in flying between Canadian stations. A small amount of strictly Canadian flying is done by the international companies.

Regular flying on the Montreal to Vancouver portion of the Trans-Canada Airway began toward the end of 1938. Therefore the statistics for 1939 were the first to include extensive operations of the Trans-Canada Air Lines. This company is in a class by itself in Canadian aviation at present, and its inclusion somewhat distorts comparisons with data of previous years. The long journey and relatively heavy passenger traffic raises the average journey and average passenger per aircraft mile, although the business of other companies may be practically unchanged. The companies operating in the north country carry passengers, freight and supplies into and out of the mines and account for the large volume of freight carried by air in Canada. Because of this feature of civil aviation in Canada, it is difficult to make comparisons with other countries where the traffic is principally inter-urban passenger traffic between well-established airports.

1.—Summary Statistics of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1934-39

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 1930-33 at p. 698 of the 1936 Year Book. Since publication of the 1940 Year Book, several items of minor importance have been dropped and more important items introduced.

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
General Analysis						
Aircraft hours flown.....No.	75,871	88,451	101,953	126,896	133,168	145,638
Aircraft mileage flown....."	6,497,637	7,522,102	7,803,942	10,755,524	12,294,088	10,969,271
Passengers carried....."	80,806	157,472	118,660	141,158	139,806	161,503
Passengers carried one mile....."	6,266,475	7,936,950	10,105,936	14,511,930	14,886,718	26,107,750
Freight carried.....lb.	14,441,179	17,615,910	25,387,719	26,279,156	21,704,587	21,253,364
Mail carried ¹"	625,040	1,126,084	1,161,069	1,450,473	1,901,711	1,900,347
Freight ton-miles flown.....No.	2	2	1,075,029	1,874,723	1,038,738	1,037,562
Mail ton-miles flown....."	2	2	89,588	112,558	281,667	433,349
Gasoline consumed.....gal.	2	2	1,681,517	2,222,733	2,857,847	3,297,410
Lubricating oil consumed....."	2	2	51,730	64,371	63,256	68,756
Licensed Civil Air Harbours						
Airports (all types).....No.	101	96	155	158	123	124
Licensed Civil Aircraft²						
Total Aircraft (all types)—						
Gross weight—						
Up to 2,000 lb.....No.	4	4	4	316	222	283
2,001-4,000 lb....."	4	4	4	132	113	96
4,001-10,000 lb....."	4	4	4	147	119	90
Over 10,000 lb....."	4	4	5	9	17	19
Type—						
Sea boats.....No.	4	4	4	32	23	24
Amphibians....."	4	4	4	1	3	2
Land planes....."	4	4	4	322	244	230
Convertibles....."	368	380	450	249	201	232
Licensed Civil Air Personnel						
Commercial pilots.....No.	405	414	380	320	226	166
Limited commercial pilots....."	5		65	129	165	191
Transport pilots....."	5		42	73	130	147
Private pilots....."	429	496	559	635	734	795
Air engineers....."	461	472	533	595	643	722

¹ Compiled upon a different basis from that of the Post Office shown at p. 646.
² Figures not available prior to 1936.

³ Details of licensed aircraft for 1939 are given in Table 3.

⁴ No information reported.

⁵ This class did not exist prior to 1936.

Subsection 2.—Ground Facilities

Early ground facilities for civil aviation in Canada consisted chiefly of municipal or flying-club airports adjacent to the larger urban centres, and of numerous terminals from which commercial flying services operated, mainly into the northern mining regions. A large air terminal was built at St. Hubert, seven miles south of Montreal, with immigration, customs and postal facilities available. These earlier airports formed the nucleus which, with many additions and improvements, became the chain of aerodromes constituting the Trans-Canada Airway. The development of this Airway and the use and expansion of the ground facilities for military purposes since the outbreak of war have affected the status and facilities of many former municipal airports.

2.—Airports in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Kind	Landing Surfaces			
	Land Only	Water Only	Land and Water	Total
Public.....	No. 10	No. 11	No. Nil	No. 21
Public-auxiliary.....	2	Nil	"	2
Public-temporary.....	15	5	1	21
Dominion Government.....	8	3	Nil	11
Intermediate.....	1	Nil	"	1
Provincial.....	Nil	15	"	15
Private.....	6	23	"	29
Municipal airports.....	20	3	1	24
Totals.....	63	60	2	124¹

¹ Does not include 62 Dominion Government unlicensed intermediate aerodromes.

Subsection 3.—Aircraft

The Manufacture of Aircraft.—The construction in Canada of aircraft and equipment required for aviation is essential to the development of flying. Canadian Vickers was the pioneer firm. Before the War several manufacturers were producing original types especially suited to operation in Canada, and a number of manufacturers from England and the United States formed branches in Canada for the assembly and servicing of their products. There were also a number of plants for the manufacture of landing gear, especially skis and pontoons, designed to meet the particular requirements of Canadian conditions. Since the beginning of the War, plants equipped to manufacture aircraft and parts have changed over to the production of military types and the industry has been expanded by additional plants and firms.

The principal statistics of the aircraft industry, i.e., those establishments for which aircraft or parts are the chief product, are shown for the latest available year in the Manufactures chapter (Table 9, p. 320). There are also firms principally engaged in the manufacture of other goods that produce aircraft as well. The total aircraft produced in Canada in recent years was as follows: 18 valued at \$117,689 in 1934; 58 at \$479,614 in 1935; 109 at \$1,210,910 in 1936; 110 at \$1,461,626 in 1937; 160 valued at \$3,336,689 in 1938; and 252 valued at \$4,177,555 in 1939. During 1939, 158 aircraft and parts, other than engines, valued at \$5,550,320, and 316 aeroplane engines valued at \$2,192,767 were imported, almost entirely from the United Kingdom and the United States.

3.—Licensed Civil Aircraft in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Aircraft	Dominion and Provincial	Private	Flying Clubs	Commercial ¹	Total
Gross Weight²	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Up to 2,000 lb.....	31	66	86	100	283
2,001 to 4,000 lb.....	22	7	1	68	96
4,001 to 10,000 lb.....	9	3	Nil	78	90
Over 10,000 lb.....	Nil	Nil	"	19	19
Totals.....	62	76	87	263	488
Type					
Sea boats.....	18	1	1	4	24
Amphibians.....	1	1	Nil	Nil	2
Land planes.....	25	60	55	90	230
Convertibles ³	18	14	31	169	232

¹ Includes aircraft of international companies licensed in Canada. with supplies and full load.

² Total weight of aircraft
³ May be equipped with wheels, floats or skis as conditions demand.

Section 3.—Finance and Employees

Subsection 1.—Dominion Government Expenditure

The status of civil aviation in Canada has changed considerably in recent years due to both civil and military requirements. Until the institution of the Trans-Canada Air Lines services, the development of civil aviation had been mainly to provide private, commercial and administrative services for the more remote sections of Canada, chiefly in the northern mining, forestry and trapping regions. Recently, however, the Dominion Government has improved existing airports and constructed others for the Trans-Canada Airway and for military purposes. In addition to direct expenditures, the Department of Transport has contributed assistance to municipalities for the development of airports, such contributions as shown in Table 4 probably including expenditures for both capital and operating purposes.

The Department of National Defence reported \$28,561,303 expended during the year ended Mar. 31, 1940, for air services (R.C.A.F.) and \$4,257,081 for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Some of this expenditure will be chargeable after the War to civil aviation.

4.—Capital and Ordinary Expenditures, and Revenue of the Dominion Government in Connection with Civil Aviation, Fiscal Years 1938-40

NOTE.—Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Item	1938	1939	1940	Total to Mar. 31, 1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments				
Airways, airports and radio stations—construction....	1,993,776	2,497,781	2,743,883	7,583,313
Airways and airports—construction (war).....	Nil	Nil	93,338	93,338
Totals, Investments	1,993,776	2,497,781	2,837,221	7,676,651

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE

Item	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$
Expenditures			
Control of Civil Aviation.....	207,900	271,450	242,989
Air services administration.....	27,482	10,202	10,553
Grants to aeroplane clubs.....	52,774	43,082	54,676
Deficit of Trans-Canada Air Lines.....	111,005	818,026	411,657
Contributions to assist municipalities.....	374,787	1,261,676	1,364,878
Airways and airports operation and maintenance—			
General operation and maintenance.....	282,404	289,892	375,479
Meteorological Service.....	¹	238,718	309,447
Radio Service.....	177,577	338,852	558,764
Government Employees Compensation Act.....	3,917	3,404	3,649
Totals, Expenditures	1,237,826	3,275,302	3,332,092
Revenue			
Fines and forfeitures.....	117	90	35
Passenger fees.....	742	790	131
Private pilots licences.....	857	864	1,154
Air harbour licences.....	330	110	70
Schedule air transport licences.....	1,775	250	Cr. 265
Landing fees.....	520	683	2,001
Storage, ground and hangar space rentals and landing fees.....	4,965	9,895	10,780
Registration fees.....	1,320	1,060	1,045
Airworthiness and stress analysis.....	750	485	600
Labour and tractor service.....	462	626	115
Rents.....	3,076	2,957	6,249
Service charge—use of airport.....	¹	1,350	11,368
Miscellaneous.....	235	Nil	Nil
Totals, Revenue	15,149	19,160	33,283

¹ Not separately itemized.

Subsection 2.—Provincial and Other Expenditures

Investments.—The investments in civil aviation as reported for the end of 1939 are shown in Table 5. These do not include the Dominion Government expenditures on airports across Canada included in the Trans-Canada Airway, nor expenditures on military aerodromes, the former being covered in Subsection 1. However, funds used for capital purposes by aeroplane clubs out of grants from the Dominion Government are presumably included here. Complete statistics are not available regarding the investments by municipalities on airports, while reported investments of Provincial Governments are confined to the cost of buildings and aircraft.

5.—Investments in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1939

Item	Provincial Government	Schools and Sightseeing	Light Aeroplane Clubs	Commercial, ¹ Canadian	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and buildings.....	8,341	22,234	238,314	1,507,572	1,776,461
Aircraft.....	97,193	174,313	121,308	5,305,269	5,698,083
Tools and equipment.....	1,747	12,486	8,641	903,734	926,608
Furniture and office appliances.....	Nil	2,112	6,353	83,725	92,190
Organization expenditures.....	"	4,930	2,849	1,042,713	1,050,492
Totals.....	107,281	216,075	377,465	8,843,013	9,543,834

¹ Includes Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Revenue and Expenses.—No statistics are available regarding expenditures on flying operations by the Dominion and Provincial Governments or by private individuals. Table 6 shows the statistics that are available covering civil operations.

6.—Revenue and Expenses of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1939

Item	Expenses					Revenue	Net Operating Revenue
	Maintenance	Operation	Traffic	General	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Schools and sight-seeing.....	52,494	75,786	2,469	67,955	198,704	172,132	Dr. 26,572
Light aeroplane clubs.....	—	—	—	—	320,568 ¹	357,273	36,705
Commercial, Canadian.....	3,322,914	1,716,156	253,912	615,511	5,908,493	5,310,536	Dr. 597,957
Totals.....	3,375,408	1,791,942	256,381	683,466	6,427,765	5,839,941	Dr. 587,824

¹ Not distributed.

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—The numbers of civil air personnel licensed in recent years is shown in Table 1, p. 616. However, these figures of Table 1 include pilots and engineers in the employ of the Dominion Government and of private individuals as well as those not employed at all in the ordinary sense, and licensed personnel of these classes do not appear in Table 7.

7.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1939

Class of Employee	Provincial Government		Schools and Sightseeing		Light Aeroplane Clubs		Commercial, ¹ Canadian		Totals	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
General officers.....	5	16,500	5	17,617	6	9,026	36	164,217	52	207,360
Clerks.....	5	6,675	6	4,367	10	7,285	142	173,691	163	192,018
Licensed pilots.....	29	73,447	22	30,646	43	80,907	182	571,333	276	756,333
Licensed engineers.....	35	66,042	6	6,657	26	28,171	163	281,572	230	382,442
Mechanics and other aircraft employees.....	11	16,725	14	12,697	25	10,381	227	254,172	277	293,975
Other employees.....	8	5,109	2	260	8	3,886	300	373,422	318	382,677
Totals.....	93	184,498	55	72,244	118	139,656	1,050	1,818,407	1,316	2,214,805

¹ Includes Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Section 4.—Aerial Traffic

A reference to Table 1 p. 616 shows a large increase in 1939 in the passenger traffic as indicated by the passengers carried one mile. This is due to the increased passenger travel resulting from the inauguration of services by the Trans-Canada Air Lines.

The freight carried by aircraft consists largely of machinery, supplies, etc., for mines in the northern parts of Quebec, Ontario, and the western provinces and in 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 them. The amount of freight carried by aircraft grew rapidly, increasing from 2,372,467 pounds in 1931 to a record of 26,279,156 pounds in 1937. This is considerably more than was carried in any other country, with the possible exception of Russia; the United States reported 9,514,299 pounds for 1939. The activity in mining, particularly for gold, owing to the increased price of gold, has been a large factor in this rapid growth of air transportation of freight. Much mail, not included in the mail carried under contract, is also carried into the mines by aircraft. Further information regarding air-mail services appears under Part VIII of this Chapter dealing with the Post Office at pp. 645-646.

Some countries include in their statistics traffic between two foreign stations of companies incorporated in the reporting country. In Table 8 statistics of companies operating regular routes between points in Canada and the United States are shown separately. These statistics include only those of traffic between the two countries that originates or terminates in Canada and, therefore, exclude traffic carried by these lines between foreign stations. Reported miles flown are only those flown over Canadian territory and the same mileage is used in computing passenger miles and ton miles.

8.—Operations of Civil Aircraft in Canada, 1939, with Totals for 1938

Item	1939					1938	
	Dominion and Provincial Governments	Light Aeroplane Clubs	Schools and Sight-seeing	Commercial Companies		Total	Total
				International ¹	Canadian		
Light aeroplane clubs..... No.	-	22	-	-	-	22	22
Members—							
Flying..... “	-	1,180	-	-	-	1,180	1,212
Other..... “	-	1,026	-	-	-	1,026	1,174
Hours flown..... “	8,575	30,106	19,240	1,984	85,733	145,638	133,168
Miles flown..... “	428,172	20,875 ²	616,614	283,395	9,620,215	10,969,271	12,294,088
Gasoline consumed..... gal.	176,124	170,069	75,350	149,172	2,726,695	3,297,410	2,857,847
Lubricating oil consumed “	3,886	5,546	2,163	1,854	55,307	68,756	63,256
Passengers Carried—							
Paying..... No.	Nil	1,683	21,231	15,456	95,406	133,776	104,117
Non-paying..... “	7,559	5,062	Nil	1,700	13,406	27,727	55,192
TOTALS, PASSENGERS CARRIED..... “	7,559	6,745	21,231	17,156	108,812	161,503	159,309
Passengers Carried One Mile—							
Paying..... No.	9,116	11,697 ²	Nil	1,013,386	20,806,285	21,840,484	10,913,409
Non-paying..... “	1,393,377	Nil	“	60,976	2,812,913	4,267,266	3,973,309
TOTALS, PASSENGERS CARRIED ONE MILE “	1,402,493	11,697 ²	Nil	1,074,362	23,619,198	26,107,750	14,886,718
Freight and Mail Carried—							
Freight..... lb.	1,873,664	-	-	19,752	19,359,948	21,253,364	21,704,587
Mail..... “	Nil	-	-	121,201	1,779,146	1,900,347	1,901,711
TOTALS, FREIGHT AND MAIL..... “	1,873,664	-	-	140,953	21,139,094	23,153,711	23,606,298
Ton Miles—							
Freight..... No.	70,449	-	-	361	966,752	1,037,562	1,038,738
Mail..... “	-	-	-	6,767	426,582	433,349	281,667
TOTALS, TON MILES.. “	70,449	-	-	7,128	1,393,334	1,470,911	1,320,405
Pupils given instruction... No.	1	1,519	1,966	-	179	3,665	3,390
Pupils qualifying and receiving pilots certificate “	1	334	206	-	17	558	3
Square miles sketched.... “	900	-	20	-	2,500	3,420	13,000
Sq. miles photographed—							
Vertical..... “	25,335 ⁴	-	-	3	19,225	44,560 ⁴	58,957 ⁴
Oblique..... “	Nil	-	-	3	1,784	1,784	43,450 ⁴
Forest fires detected from the air and reported.... “	137	-	4	-	40	181	368

¹ International flights and Canadian flights of companies engaged principally in international flying.
² Station to station only. ³ Not available. ⁴ Includes photographic surveys by National Defence aircraft.

9.—Civil Air Traffic in Canada, by Province of Origin, 1939

Province of Origin	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
	Canadian Commercial Companies	Total ¹	Canadian Commercial Companies	Total	Canadian Commercial Companies	Total
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island.....	729	739	945	945	110,630	110,630
Nova Scotia.....	454	2,717	1,088	1,088	2,227	2,227
New Brunswick.....	1,239	1,452	12,682	12,682	177,149	177,149
Quebec.....	18,703	28,854	2,758,886	2,761,048	219,271	253,401
Ontario.....	36,888	75,463	9,377,973	11,164,197	407,118	407,118
Manitoba.....	11,448	22,386	2,903,032	2,989,827	230,173	254,905
Saskatchewan.....	8,025	10,848	830,445	830,445	102,399	102,399
Alberta.....	9,528	12,756	802,096	802,096	219,304	219,304
British Columbia.....	13,368	20,415	511,247	511,684	198,566	198,566
Yukon and N.W.T.....	6,599	6,825	2,156,519	2,156,519	81,256	82,091
Foreign Countries.....	1,831	7,767	5,035	22,833	31,053	92,557 ²
Totals.....	106,812	190,222	19,359,948	21,253,364	1,779,146	1,900,347

¹ Includes local and student passengers on flights at light aeroplane clubs where the start and finish of the flight was at the same field, also 1,068 passengers in transit through Yukon Territory. ² Includes 21,163 lb. in transit through Yukon Territory.

10.—Civil Aviation Accidents in Canada, 1939

Class of Flight	Accidents—			Persons Killed			Persons Injured		
	Involving Death or Injury	to Aircraft Only	Total	Pilots	Pass- engers	Total	Pilots	Pass- engers	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Commercial.....	7	75	82	6	7	13	2	6	8
Private.....	3	14	17	1	2	3	Nil	Nil	-
Training.....	Nil	21	21	Nil	Nil	-	"	"	-
State.....	"	7	7	"	"	-	"	"	-
Totals.....	10	117	127	7	9	16	2	6	8

11.—Operation and Accident Averages in Civil Aviation in Canada, 1937-39

Item	1937	1938	1939
All Civil Aviation			
Aircraft hours flown per accident ¹	126,896	133,168	147,643
Aircraft hours flown per fatality.....	15,862	7,833	9,228
Aircraft hours flown per injury.....	18,127	10,244	18,580
Commercial Aviation (Canadian)			
Average passenger journey (miles).....	103	97	217
Aircraft miles per gallon of fuel ²	5.1	4.9	3.5
Passengers killed per million passenger miles.....	0.17	0.69	0.29
Passengers injured per million passenger miles.....	0.25	0.59	0.25
Pilots killed per million aircraft miles.....	0.11	0.95	0.62
Pilots injured per million aircraft miles.....	0.21	0.47	0.21

¹ Accidents involving death or injury. ² Slightly below actual figures because of exclusion of miles flown in aerial photography and such services.

PART VI.—WIRE COMMUNICATIONS*

Section 1.—Telegraphs

The early history of telegraphic communication in Canada is given at p. 778 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

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 communications 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 coast 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.

* 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.

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 great climatic and geographical disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and dispatch of market and press reports, the service to the nation is invaluable.

1.—Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, 1929-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1920-28 will be found at p. 722 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Pole Line Mileage	Wire Mileage	Employees ¹	Offices	Messages, Land	Cable-grams ²	Money Transferred
	\$	\$	\$	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1929..	16,256,441	12,590,364	3,666,077	52,835	360,883	8,056	4,766	18,029,973	2,086,549	11,295,857
1930..	14,264,997	11,791,291	2,473,706	52,824	371,747	7,331	4,661	15,558,224	2,053,059	10,213,475
1931..	11,641,729	10,720,949	920,780	53,228	368,583	6,637	4,474	13,200,198	1,784,787	7,475,928
1932..	9,381,075	9,020,052	361,023	52,362	366,142	5,788	4,248	10,519,433	1,514,321	4,698,660
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,112	365,489	5,263	4,115	10,095,061	1,597,044	3,632,910
1934..	9,972,627	8,436,144	1,536,483	52,406	366,706	5,624	4,171	10,526,496	1,691,477	3,950,854
1935..	9,741,394	8,416,329	1,325,065	53,034	365,518	5,903	4,103	11,138,835	1,297,454	3,834,458
1936..	10,378,873	8,710,349	1,668,524	52,907	363,180	6,064	4,121	12,735,186	1,391,903	4,296,738
1937..	11,410,333	9,467,398	1,942,935	53,001	369,411	6,401	4,761	13,456,330	1,488,767	4,550,731
1938..	10,611,207	9,399,631	1,211,576	52,708	373,283	6,347	4,900	12,814,234 ³	1,404,244	4,103,690
1939..	10,474,489	9,297,902	1,176,587	52,764	374,550	6,339	4,845	12,462,912	1,492,389	3,539,988

¹ Excluding commission operators.

² Excluding messages relayed to the United States.

³ Revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book.

2.—Statistics of Telegraph Companies, 1935-39

NOTE.—Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

Company	Year	Line	Wire	Messages ¹	Offices ²
		miles	miles	No.	No.
Canadian National Telegraph Co.....	1935	24,938	162,110	5,807,170	1,708
	1936	24,698	162,922	7,215,653	1,705
	1937	24,716	163,527	7,642,860	2,346 ³
	1938	24,683	164,667	7,162,508 ⁴	2,375 ³
	1939	24,602	165,697	6,963,812	2,321
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	1935	17,471	176,430	4,803,265	1,582
	1936	17,604	173,341	4,946,247	1,613
	1937	17,645	178,504	5,120,016	1,612
	1938	17,478	181,196	4,976,619	1,712
	1939	17,656	181,764	4,851,770	1,712
Western Union.....	1935	1,098	9,387	5	1
	1936	1,086	9,362	5	1
	1937	1,084	9,454	5	1
	1938	1,081	9,696	5	1
	1939	1,077	9,545	5	1
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.....	1935	575	3,557	94,436	35
	1936	575	3,485	103,707	35
	1937	575	3,430	117,317	35
	1938	575	3,441	114,281	35
	1939	575	3,377	112,070	35
North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.....	1935	345 ⁶	445	57,541	15
	1936	345 ⁶	445	60,686	15
	1937	345 ⁶	445	65,980	15
	1938	345 ⁶	445	63,655	15
	1939	327 ⁶	443	68,020	13
Northern Alberta Railway.....	1935	926	2,262	16,569	40
	1936	926	2,262	42,612	40
	1937	926	2,262	46,210	41
	1938	926	2,262	42,148	41
	1939	926	2,262	37,334	41
Dominion Government Telegraph Service....	1935	8,884	11,327	324,721	688
	1936	8,893	11,363	328,866	679
	1937	8,929	11,789	425,094	678
	1938	9,049	11,576	413,207	689
	1939	9,080	11,462	394,280	690

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 Includes sub-offices.

⁴ Revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book.

⁵ Included with Canadian National; Western Union handles only 'through' business.

⁶ 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 is given at p. 781 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Subsection 1.—Systems and Equipment

Telephone Systems.—The 3,212 telephone systems existing in 1939 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 144 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 2,282 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,152 were in Saskatchewan alone, 793 in Alberta and 211 in Nova Scotia. The largest among the 541 stock companies operating telephone systems in 1939 were the Bell Telephone Co., and the British Columbia Telephone Co. Over 58 p.c. of the total telephone investment in Canada belongs to the Bell Telephone Co., and their telephones in Quebec and Ontario constitute 56 p.c. of the total for Canada.

Telephone Equipment.—In telephones per 100 population Canada ranks fourth with 12·35, the three leading countries being the United States with 15·37 Sweden with 12·73, and New Zealand with 12·69.

Out of a total of 916,394 telephones in 51 largest cities of Canada 658,496 were operated from automatic switchboards. The remainder, or 257,898, were operated from manual switchboards. Automatic switchboards have completely displaced manual switchboards in the principal cities of the Prairie Provinces and are displacing them in the other provinces.

3.—Mileages of Pole Line and Wire, and Telephones in Use, as at Dec. 31, 1929-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1911-28 will be found at p. 724 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Systems	Pole-Line Mileage	Mileage of Wire	Telephones in Use					Per 100 Population
				Business	Residential	Rural ¹	Public Pay	Total	
	No.	miles	miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	5,133,521	349,892	605,206	217,182	24,749	1,197,029	11.1
1935....	2,833	207,916	5,120,610	351,427	615,052	218,818	23,518	1,208,815	11.1
1936....	3,063	210,926	5,197,042	371,401	641,229	229,940	23,658	1,266,228	11.5
1937....	3,191	209,767	5,307,884	386,669	676,001	235,763	24,361	1,322,794	11.9
1938....	3,203	211,895	5,397,244	396,975	695,961	240,204	26,277	1,359,417	12.1
1939....	3,212	212,603	5,518,329	406,279	720,043	243,730	27,220	1,397,272	12.3

¹ Includes telephones on rural exchange lines and urban exchange lines that have more than four parties.

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, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Province	On Individual Lines		On 2- and 4-Party Lines		On Rural Lines		Private Branch Exchanges and Extensions		Public Pay Stations	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....	793	1,041	123	559	175	2,163	473	98	69	5,494	5.8
N.S.....	6,457	13,098	632	9,080	840	9,879	5,925	2,234	1,012	49,157	8.9
N.B.....	4,342	7,380	808	7,963	843	5,815	4,623	1,315	783	33,872	7.5
Que.....	43,526	83,070	3,649	72,097	5,298	24,727	58,380	12,364	8,821	311,932	9.7
Ont.....	73,424	137,233	7,048	176,684	4,619	100,780	90,329	27,410	11,569	629,096	16.8
Man.....	9,942	26,721	50	6,778	1,104	13,027	12,150	1,628	2,165	73,565	10.1
Sask....	11,928	19,045	358	76	13	44,940	5,273	600	362	82,595	8.7
Alta.....	13,175	29,340	33	409	1,128	15,728	10,095	11	1,017	70,936	9.0
B.C.....	18,869	10,402	423	68,738	839	11,701	23,399	4,667	1,416	140,454	18.1
Yukon..	30	2	22	Nil	31	80	Nil	Nil	6	171	4.3
Totals..	182,486	327,332	13,146	342,384	14,899	233,840	210,647	50,327	27,220	1,397,272	12.3

Subsection 2.—Telephone Finances

Important trends for the telephone industry in Canada are indicated in Tables 5 and 6. There were setbacks in revenues, operating expenses, salaries and wages, etc., during the depression years, but these were not so marked as in most other branches of industry.

5.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, 1929-39

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1911-28, see p. 725 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Capitalization		Cost of Property	Gross Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Revenue	Salaries and Wages ^{1,2}	Em- ployees ²
	Capital Stock	Funded Debt						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
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	50,989,088	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
1936.....	111,239,775	160,331,601	330,048,263	59,770,591	51,938,102	7,832,489	23,365,977	17,775
1937.....	127,289,481	160,558,719	335,810,564	63,288,855	54,512,191	8,776,664	25,579,850	18,413
1938.....	128,802,946	163,398,749	342,227,172	64,749,255	55,231,173	9,518,082	26,020,463	17,925
1939.....	130,507,411	162,168,894	350,160,208	67,438,256	57,383,562	10,054,694	26,525,374	17,636

¹ Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account.² Excludes rural lines in Saskat-
chewan.

6.—Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Capital Liability	Cost of Property	Gross Revenues	Expenses	Net Income	Salaries and Wages ¹	Employees
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
P.E. Island....	1,022,657	1,044,056	210,830	194,495	16,335	66,275	90
Nova Scotia...	9,042,431	11,456,718	2,149,161	1,709,985	439,176	740,355	749
New Brunswick	6,426,318	8,008,779	1,509,227	1,197,584	311,643	596,363	600
Quebec.....	159,592,342 ²	76,530,518 ²	44,074,611 ²	37,457,720 ²	6,616,891 ²	7,174,661 ²	4,063 ²
Ontario.....	7,440,545	146,872,316	2,609,723	2,200,575	409,148	11,374,849	6,834
Manitoba.....	21,227,330	23,181,319	3,366,613	3,155,274	211,339	1,477,711	1,095
Saskatchewan..	33,953,920	33,462,869	3,506,771	3,239,318	267,453	859,979 ³	647
Alberta.....	28,952,569	17,905,955	3,595,784	2,715,608	880,176	1,149,165	1,062
British Columbia...	24,931,255	31,641,896	6,397,087	5,492,708	904,379	3,072,282	2,490
Yukon.....	86,938	55,782	18,449	20,295	Dr. 1,846	13,734	6
Totals.....	292,676,305	350,160,208	67,438,256	57,383,562	13,054,694	26,525,374	17,636

¹ Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account.
data.² Excludes rural lines.³ Includes Bell Telephone Com-
pany data.

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 incompleting 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 1,963 local and 22.6 long-distance calls per telephone and 245 telephone conversations per capita. The estimated per capita average for the United States in 1938 was 223.

7.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, 1929-39

Year	Local Calls	Long-Distance Calls	Total Calls	Total Calls per Capita ¹	Averages per Telephone		
					Local	Long-Distance	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1929.....	2,425,019,000	37,852,000	2,462,871,000	246	1,754	27.4	1,781
1930.....	2,475,323,000	37,497,000	2,512,820,000	246	1,764	26.7	1,791
1931.....	2,421,081,000	33,198,000	2,454,279,000	236	1,775	24.3	1,799
1932.....	2,319,354,000	27,219,000	2,346,573,000	223	1,839	21.6	1,861
1933.....	2,247,144,000	24,437,000	2,271,581,000	213	1,885	20.5	1,905
1934.....	2,278,864,000	25,396,000	2,304,260,000	213	1,904	21.2	1,925
1935.....	2,294,580,000	26,019,000	2,320,599,000	212	1,898	21.5	1,920
1936.....	2,444,517,000	27,990,000	2,472,507,000	224	1,931	22.1	1,953
1937.....	2,582,984,000	30,823,000	2,613,807,000	235	1,953	23.3	1,976
1938.....	2,592,803,000	30,289,000	2,623,092,000	234	1,907	22.3	1,929
1939.....	2,742,739,000	31,612,000	2,774,351,000	245	1,963	22.6	1,986

¹ Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 70.

PART VII.—RADIO COMMUNICATIONS*

Prior to July 1, 1938, radio in Canada, and in ships registered in Canada, was administered under the provisions of the Radiotelegraph Act passed in 1913, and the Regulations issued thereunder from time to time. This Act, owing to the rapid development of radio during the intervening years, was repealed and replaced by the Radio Act, 1938, which became effective on July 1, 1938. In the interim, however, the Canada Shipping Act had already been revised (see 1936 Year Book, pp. 1107-1108), and those sections of the former Radiotelegraph Act pertaining to radio equipment in ships had been deleted and embodied in the revised Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

In 1932, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act was passed and under its terms the control of all radio broadcasting was vested in the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936. Under the new Act, the technical control of all broadcasting stations reverted to the Department of Transport, while the regulation of programs is placed in the hands of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Minister of Transport is also empowered to make regulations for the control of any equipment liable to cause interference with radio reception.

Accordingly, authority for the administration of all radio within the jurisdiction of Canada is vested in the Minister of Transport under the following legislation: the Radio Act, 1938; Canada Shipping Act, 1934; and the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936.

In addition to being subject to the provisions of the Radio Act, 1938, and the regulations issued thereunder, the operation of radio, including broadcasting, in Canada is subject to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) and the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed thereto (Revision of Cairo, 1938) as well as to the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Havana, 1937.

* Part VII, with the exception of Section 3, has been revised under the direction of Walter A. Rush, Controller of Radio, Department of Transport.

Section 1.—Administration

Subsection 1.—Technical Control and Licensing

All radio stations within the Dominion of Canada are required to be licensed, whether used for transmission or reception, or both. The issuance of all classes of licences, the assignment of call signs and frequencies, and the inspection and monitoring of radio stations in Canada is carried out by the personnel of the Radio Division. There were 90,896 radio stations of all classes inspected by departmental radio inspectors during 1940. Examinations for certificates of proficiency in radio are conducted by the inspection staff of the Radio Division. Certificates of all classes to the number of 9,656 were issued up to Mar. 31, 1940.

The Radio Regulations for ship stations issued under the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, lay down the specifications of radio equipment to be carried on certain classes of vessels, and also designate the qualifications of the operators required to be carried thereon.

To ensure the safety of life at sea, certain passenger steamers and cargo vessels, by international regulation, must carry radio equipment manned by competent operators holding certificates of proficiency in radio. The Department maintains a complete radio inspection service to enforce this regulation. Inspectors, located at major ports throughout the Dominion, are responsible for checking the efficiency of the radio equipment on ships calling at Canadian ports, regardless of their nationality, and for seeing that only competent operators are carried. Under the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931, ships of foreign and Canadian registry, while in Canadian ports, are surveyed with a view to the issuance of safety certificates.

1.—Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, by Class, as at Mar. 31, 1936-40

Class of Station	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coast (Government) ¹	31	31	31	31	28
Marine direction-finding (Government) ¹ ..	13	13	13	13	13
Aeronautical direction-finding (Government).....	Nil	Nil	2	2	2
Ship (Government).....	56	58	59	61	64
Ship (commercial).....	212	261	313	340	356
Ship (commercial receiving only).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	71
Radio beacon (Government) ¹	24	26	26	26	26
Radiophone (Government).....	9	10	10	10	17
Weather-reporting (Government).....	Nil	Nil	1	1	1
Land.....	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast.....	5	5	7	10	10
Public commercial.....	36	41	58	81	78
Private commercial.....	275	315	399	489	863
Private commercial broadcasting.....	78	80	88	94	96
Experimental ²	82	126	147	182	78
Amateur experimental ²	2,380	2,821	3,222	3,678	3,776
Experimental short-wave broadcasting..	10	8	8	Nil ³	Nil
Private receiving ⁴	862,109	1,038,500	1,104,207	1,223,502	1,345,157
Radio training school.....	6	5	6	7	9
Licensed aircraft.....	4	7	91	129	156
Aeronautical radio range (Government).	Nil	Nil	13	31	34
Commercial receiving.....	"	"	5	64	86
Fan marker (Government).....	"	"	Nil	1	1
Totals.....	865,331	1,042,308	1,108,707	1,223,753	1,350,922

¹ One combined direction-finding and radio beacon station included in total of direction-finding stations, and one combined coast and radio beacon station shown in total of coast stations. ² All licences for privately owned experimental stations and for all amateur experimental stations were suspended at the outbreak of war in September, 1939. ³ This class of station was discontinued Apr. 1, 1938. ⁴ Includes licences issued free, numbering 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939, 3,155 in 1938, 2,758 in 1937 and 2,314 in 1936.

According to the number of private receiving licences shown in Table 2 as having been issued in each province in the fiscal year 1940, the estimated population per receiving licence was: Prince Edward Island, 16.8; Nova Scotia, 10.0; New Brunswick, 12.1; Quebec 10.2; Ontario 7.3; Manitoba 8.2; Saskatchewan 9.7; Alberta 7.6; British Columbia 6.8; Yukon and Northwest Territories 34.2; and Canada 8.5.

2.—Private Receiving Licences¹ Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1934-40

Province	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,758	1,945	2,159	3,282	4,198	5,209	5,694
Nova Scotia.....	25,039	28,989	31,905	40,938	43,321	51,622	55,796
New Brunswick.....	17,206	20,194	22,347	27,253	29,956	35,050	37,729
Quebec.....	201,154	204,096	221,702	240,105	268,650	295,920	318,387
Ontario.....	288,357	342,394	342,056	424,126	445,867	497,858	520,503
Manitoba.....	44,420	52,928	56,986	69,861	73,099	79,295	89,704
Saskatchewan.....	32,951	41,573	49,059	68,193	62,636	63,625	98,707
Alberta.....	40,455	49,107	55,318	72,458	75,843	88,357	104,283
British Columbia.....	55,978	70,759	80,205	91,978	100,251	106,169	113,945
Yukon and N.W.T.....	307	350	372	306	386	397	409
Canada.....	707,625	812,335	862,109	1,038,500	1,104,207	1,223,502	1,345,157

¹ Includes licences issued free, numbering 5,862 in 1940, 4,557 in 1939, 3,155 in 1938, 2,758 in 1937, 2,314 in 1936, 1,931 in 1935 and 1,517 in 1934.

Subsection 2.—Expenditures and Revenue of Radio Administration

The expenditures appearing in Table 3 under the items for airways and airports also appear in the expenditures shown for civil aviation in Table 4 of Part V of this chapter. A statement of expenditures for either of these services would not be complete without the inclusion of these repeated items. The Department of Transport was organized during the fiscal year 1937, so that 1938 is the earliest year for which complete figures, on the present basis, can be given.

Prior to Apr. 1, 1939, the licence fee for private commercial broadcasting stations was \$50. Since that date, however, the fee has been determined by the power of the station and the density of population within its service radius and varies from \$50 per annum in the case of low-power, short-wave, and non-commercial university stations, to \$10,000 per annum in the case of 50 kw. commercial stations.

3.—Expenditures and Revenue of Radio Services, Department of Transport, Fiscal Years 1938-40

Item	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$
Expenditures			
Administration of Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations.....	102,237	103,384	120,164
Radio Direction-finding Station, Radio Beacons and Radiotelegraph Stations—			
Operation and maintenance.....	592,843	600,253	653,193
Construction (special).....	Nil	Nil	159,843
Suppression of local electrical interference.....	199,467	210,881	231,714
Issue of radio receiving licences.....	103,959	124,064	135,229
Airways and Airports, Radio—			
Operation and maintenance.....	177,557	338,852	558,764
Construction.....	860,899	972,391	534,702
Totals, Expenditures.....	2,036,962	2,349,825	2,393,609

3.—Expenditures and Revenue of Radio Services, Department of Transport, Fiscal Years 1938-40—concluded

Item	1938	1939	1940
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Commercial traffic tolls.....	63,784	60,089	59,433
Receiving licence fees ¹	2,019,361	2,798,166	3,037,168
Broadcast licence fees ¹	3,905	4,300	30,700
Other licence fees.....	17,848	20,135	24,074
Fines and forfeitures.....	6,257	12,205	6,894
Examination fees.....	715	1,211	1,289
Publications.....	609	861	636
Rental of quarters (radio operators).....	Nil	Nil	17,313
Totals, Revenue.....	2,112,479	2,896,967	3,177,507

¹ The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936 (c. 24), prescribes as follows:—

“14. (1) The Minister of Finance shall deposit from time to time in the Bank of Canada or in a chartered bank to be designated by him to the credit of the Corporation:—

(a) the moneys received from licence fees in respect of private receiving licences and private station broadcasting licences, after deducting from the gross receipts the cost of collection and administration, such costs being determined by the Minister from time to time”.

There are two classes of private receiving licences, one for battery operated receivers (fee \$2 per annum), and the other for electrically operated receivers (fee \$2.50 per annum). Free licences are issued for crystal receiving sets and to blind persons, schools, hospitals and charitable institutions; also for receiving sets installed in barracks, mess-halls, canteens or recreational rooms for the gratuitous entertainment of members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces on Active Service.

Exact figures of revenue received from private receiving licences are not available by provinces. This is due to the fact that there are two kinds of licence, as stated above, and also because commissions paid for the issuance of licences vary according to the classification in which the issue falls, that is, post office, radio dealer, house-to-house vendor, etc. In Table 4, therefore, total revenue received from the sale of private receiving licences is prorated according to the number of licences issued in each province.

4.—Revenue from Private Receiving Licences Issued in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1934-40

NOTE.—The figures in this table are approximations only.

Province	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,217	3,559	3,951	6,006	7,682	11,929	12,075
Nova Scotia.....	45,821	53,050	58,386	74,917	79,277	118,214	125,763
New Brunswick.....	31,487	36,955	40,895	49,873	54,819	80,265	85,364
Quebec.....	368,112	373,496	405,715	439,392	491,630	677,657	735,521
Ontario.....	527,693	626,581	625,962	776,151	815,937	1,140,095	1,194,050
Manitoba.....	81,289	96,858	104,284	127,846	133,771	181,586	197,311
Saskatchewan.....	60,300	76,079	89,778	124,793	114,624	145,701	203,757
Alberta.....	74,033	89,866	101,232	132,598	138,793	202,338	222,695
British Columbia.....	102,440	129,489	146,775	168,320	183,459	243,127	259,749
Yukon and N.W.T.....	562	641	681	560	706	909	783

Subsection 3.—Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference

Thirty-eight cars are equipped with sensitive apparatus for the investigation of interference to radio reception, and operate from permanent inspection offices located in 23 cities across the Dominion. The inspectors in charge of these cars interview broadcast listeners who have reported interference, and determine the actual source. Tests are then made to ascertain whether or not the interference can be suppressed effectively and economically. The owners of the interfering apparatus are advised of the results of the tests carried out and are given full information regarding the most effective means of suppressing or eliminating the interference. Thirty-three part-time inspectors located in cities and towns (other than the 23 mentioned above) are supplied with portable receivers and a limited amount of equipment for the investigation of interference in their districts.

5.—Investigations of Inductive Interference, Fiscal Years 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Investigations					
Electrical distribution systems and power lines.....	9,278	8,979	8,259	6,939	6,500
Domestic and commercial electrical appliances.....	3,803	4,718	5,743	5,374	5,796
Defective receivers and radio apparatus.....	1,832	1,845	2,026	1,952	1,946
Totals	14,913	15,542	16,028	14,265	14,242
Action Taken					
Sources definitely reported cured.....	12,908	12,989	13,764	12,197	12,875
Sources not yet reported cured.....	1,839	2,378	2,047	1,847	1,237
Sources at present incurable.....	166	175	217	221	130

Section 2.—Operation of Radio Communications**Subsection 1.—Dominion Government Radio Stations**

Radio communication facilities of several different types are essential for the safe and accurate navigation of ships and aircraft, and, in order to meet the requirements of Canadian as well as foreign ships plying Canadian waters and aircraft flying over Canadian territory, the Department of Transport has established networks of direction-finding, marine radio beacon, aviation radio range, radiotelegraph, and radiotelephone stations.

Department of Transport, Marine Service.—Four distinct networks of stations provide a complete radio aids-to-navigation service for ships. These networks serve the following areas: Great Lakes; Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Coast; Hudson Bay, Strait, and sub-Arctic; and Pacific Coast. The first three networks are interlocking. There is, however, no direct radio connection between the Pacific Coast Network and the networks in Eastern Canada and the sub-Arctic, although contact is maintained between a short-wave station operated by the Department of Transport at Ottawa and the Pacific Coast and the Hudson Bay and Strait systems.

During the fiscal year 1940, Government radiotelegraph stations on the East Coast, West Coast, the Great Lakes, and Hudson Bay and Strait handled 387,639 messages or 9,291,116 words, compared with 419,912 messages or 8,643,173 words handled during 1938-39. For 1939-40 the cost of maintenance was \$577,325 compared with \$530,017 in the previous year.

6.—Type of Service Performed By Marine Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1940

Service Performed	Areas Served				No. of Stations
	Great Lakes	Gulf of St. Lawrence and East Coast	Hudson Bay, Strait, and Sub-Arctic	Pacific Coast	
Radiotelegraph	Tobermory, Ont.	Clarke City, Que. Ellis Bay, Anticosti Fame Point, Que. ¹ Father Point, Que. ¹ Montreal, Que. ¹ North Sydney, N.S. ¹ Point Amour, Nfld. ¹ Quebec, Que. ¹	Coppermine, N.W.T.	Bull Harbour, B.C. Estevan, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. (VAB) Victoria, B.C.	14
Radiotelephone		Bird Rock, Que. Gannet Rock, N.B. Little Wood Island, N.B.		Banfield, B.C. Cape Beale, B.C. Carmanah, B.C. Lennard Island, B.C. Merry Island, B.C. Tofino, B.C.	9
Radiotelegraph and Radiotelephone	Kingston, Ont. Midland, Ont. Point Edward, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont. Port Burwell, Ont. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	Grindstone Island, Que. ¹ Halifax, N.S.	Port Harrison, Que. ²	Alert Bay, B.C. Cape Lazo, B.C. Prince Rupert, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. (VAI)	14
Radio Beacon	Cove Island, Ont. Long Point, Ont. Main Duck Island, Ont. Michipicoten Island, Ont. Port Weller, Ont. South East Shoal, Ont. Slate Island, Ont.	Cape Bauld, Nfld. Cape Ray, Nfld. Cape Whittle, Que. East Point, P.E.I. Halifax East Lightship Heath Point, Anticosti Natashquan Point, Que. Perroquet Island, Que. Pointe des Monts, Que. Sable Island, N.S. Seal Island, N.S. Western Head, N.S. West Point, Anticosti		Langara Island, B.C. Point Atkinson, B.C. Quatsino (Kains Island), B.C. Race Rocks, B.C. Triple Island, B.C.	25
Radio Beacon and Radiotelegraph		Lurcher Lightship		Dead Tree Point, B.C.	2
Radio Beacon, Radiotelegraph, and Radiotelephone		Sambro Lightship			1
Direction-finding and Radio Beacon		St. Paul Island, N.S.			1
Direction-finding and Radiotelegraph		Belle Isle, Nfld. Camperdown, N.S. Canso, N.S. Cape Race, Nfld. Saint John, N.B. Yarmouth, N.S.	Cape Hopes Advance, Que. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T. Port Churchill, Man. Resolution Island, N.W.T.		10
Direction-finding, Radiotelegraph, and Radiotelephone			Nottingham Island, N.W.T.	Pachena, B.C.	2
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Areas	15	35	7	21	78
Grand Total					78

¹ Operated by Canadian Marconi Company under contract. reporting station (see Table 7).² Primarily a meteorological

Department of Transport, Aeronautical Service.—The radio services provided for aviation may be divided into two categories: first, those furnished on behalf of aircraft flying trans-Canada routes; and secondly, those intended for aircraft flying transatlantic routes. This phase of radio in Canada is being rapidly developed and it is expected that within a very short time aircraft pilots will be provided with as complete a service as is, at the present time, supplied to marine navigators. This service will include the completion of a chain of radio range stations extending from coast to coast along the trans-Canada airway and on important connecting routes. These stations are located at airports approximately every 100 miles and transmit signals that enable pilots to navigate entirely by instruments. Routine weather reports are also broadcast hourly.

7.—Type of Service Performed and Routes Served by Aeronautical Radio Stations, as at Mar. 31, 1940

Service Performed	Routes Served			No. of Stations
	Trans-Canada	Transatlantic	Trans-Canada and Transatlantic	
Radio Range and Radiotelephone	Blissville, N.B. Broadview, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Carmi, B.C. Cowley, Alta. Cranbrook, B.C. Crescent Valley, B.C. Earlton Jct., Ont. Edmonton, Alta. Grand Forks, B.C. Kapusksing, Ont. Kenora, Ont. Killaloe, Ont. Lethbridge, Alta. Malton, Ont. Medicine Hat, Alta. Megantic, Que. Moncton, N.B. Muskoka, Ont. Nakina, Ont. North Bay, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Pagwa, Ont. Porquis Jct., Ont. Princeton, B.C. Red Deer, Alta. Regina, Sask. Rivers, Man. Sioux Lookout, Ont. Swift Current, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Wagaming, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.			33
Radio Range, Radiotelegraph, and Radiotelephone			St. Hubert, Que.	1
Direction-finding		Longueuil, Que.		1
Direction-finding, Radiotelegraph, and Radiotelephone			Shediac, N.B.	1
Fan Marker	Maple Ridge, B.C.			1
Totals, Stations Serving Specified Routes.....	34	1	2	37
Auxiliary meteorological reporting station, Port Harrison, Que.....				1
Grand Total.....				38

Department of National Defence.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals operates, in addition to stations established for military purposes, 11 permanent stations and 2 summer stations situated along the Mackenzie River and in Yukon on behalf of the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs, Department of Mines and Resources.

Department of Public Works.—Eleven stations are operated to provide emergency communication between the mainland and certain islands, and 15 stations to provide emergency links in existing landline circuits.

Department of Mines and Resources.—This Department operates 1 private commercial station at the Dominion Observatory for the transmission of time signals, and 10 private commercial stations in the National Parks of Canada, together with 3 portable experimental stations.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Government Radio Stations

British Columbia.—The Department of Lands operates 11 ship stations and 131 private commercial stations. Under the Attorney General's Department the provincial police operate 5 ship stations and 26 private commercial stations, and the Game Commission operates 3 ship stations and 1 private commercial station.

Alberta.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Mines operates 25 private commercial stations in connection with forest fire protection.

Saskatchewan.—The Department of Natural Resources operates 23 private commercial stations and 3 experimental stations in connection with forest fire protection services; the Saskatchewan Power Commission operates 3 private commercial stations and 12 commercial receiving stations (in service trucks, etc.) to provide emergency radio communication during power-line failures, etc.

Manitoba.—The Department of Mines and Natural Resources operates 8 private commercial stations and 1 aircraft station in connection with survey parties.

Ontario.—In northwestern Ontario, the Forestry Service operates 4 public commercial stations furnishing a point-to-point radiotelephone service, 4 public commercial stations furnishing a point-to-point radiotelegraph service, and 12 public commercial stations furnishing a ground-to-plane radiotelephone service to aviation companies operating in that area. In connection with forest fire protection services there are also 108 private commercial stations, 4 experimental stations, and 5 aircraft stations.

Subsection 3.—Privately Owned Commercial Stations

From Table 1 it will be noted that there were 10 limited coast stations, 78 public commercial stations, and 863 private commercial stations in operation in the Dominion at Mar. 31, 1940. A public commercial station situated at Drummondville, Que., provides transoceanic radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services to Great Britain and Australia, and a radiotelephone service to Newfoundland. These stations are similar in one respect, in that they are owned and operated by private individuals or companies incorporated under the laws of the Dominion, or of one of the provinces.

The limited coast stations are, as a rule, privately owned and provide a ship-to-shore communication service with ships owned or operated by the licensees only. Two of such stations are, however, owned and operated by the Canadian Marconi Company, one situated at Louisburg, N.S., providing a long-range radiotelegraph service to ships at sea and the other situated at Drummondville, Que.,

providing a long-range radiotelephone service to ships at sea. The facilities of these two stations are open to the general public. The services performed by commercial stations, both public and private, are many and varied. Generally speaking, these stations are located in areas not served by telephone, telegraph, or other means of telecommunication. The majority of these stations perform a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone service, although an increasing number are being utilized for ground-to-plane communication. These stations provide an invaluable means of contact with mining camps, lumber mills, exploration and survey parties, trading posts, and many points that would otherwise be cut off from the more settled parts of the Dominion.

Private commercial stations may be used only for the handling of messages relative to the private business of the licensee, whereas public commercial stations may be used for the handling of messages for the general public.

Section 3.—Program Broadcasting and Regulation under the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation*

Subsection 1.—Administration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission on Nov. 2, 1936. This—the first nationally owned and controlled broadcasting corporation in North America—has done much to further its aim of providing as complete a service as possible to residents of every part of Canada. The Corporation operates under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which provides that the Corporation shall consist of a Board of nine Governors chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of Canada. In practice, the Board of Governors determines and supervises policy, but actual administration and operations are under the direction of the General Manager. The by-laws of the Corporation approved by the Governor in Council provide a formula for general administration. The administrative organization of the CBC consists of the following divisions: Executive, Secretariat, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, and Station Relations.

Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is charged with the responsibility of formulating regulations controlling the establishment and operation of networks, the character of any and all programs broadcast in Canada and the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in broadcast programs. The CBC's regulations were drawn up to ensure a certain standard in all broadcast programs. The CBC neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise on its behalf, censorship on any matter broadcast on the air. The responsibility of seeing that the regulations are observed rests with the station management.

Radio Censorship in Wartime.—The personnel of the Censorship Co-ordination Committee of the Dominion Government in 1940 included a senior officer of the Corporation seconded to look after the interests of radio broadcasting. The Censorship Co-ordination Committee is a separate and distinct entity from the CBC. This Committee administers the Defence of Canada Regulations which apply equally to both the CBC and to privately owned stations.

The aim of the censorship authorities is to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property. Responsibility for observance of the Defence of Canada Regulations is placed on each station manage-

* Revised under the direction of W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

ment and only talks originating outside of Canada or at luncheon or dinner meetings require prior authorization. Broadcasting from public meetings, other than the foregoing, is prohibited. Spoken-word broadcasting is restricted to the English, French, Gaelic and Welsh languages, except where the transmissions are directly initiated by the CBC or Dominion Government Departments.

Broadcasting of News.—On Jan. 1, 1941, the CBC inaugurated its own News Service. The CBC News Service is available to all radio stations to which there are land lines. Local news may be secured under arrangements between each station and its local newspapers. Broadcast of news from sources other than the above is not permitted without prior written authorization from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Private stations may only release the CBC News Service on a sustaining or strictly non-sponsored basis.

The CBC News Service maintains newsrooms at Halifax, Montreal (which provides news in both French and English), Winnipeg, Vancouver and a central newsroom at Toronto. The news services of the Canadian Press and the British United Press are delivered to the CBC newsrooms, where they are edited and re-written in a style suitable for radio announcing. The CBC also carries regular news bulletins and news features transmitted direct from Great Britain by short wave and picked up by the CBC short-wave receiving station at Ottawa.

Subsection 2.—Operations

Broadcasting Facilities.—Under Sect. 24 of the Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations as well as applications for increases in power and change in frequency or change in location. Under these provisions the licensing of extensions in broadcasting facilities involves two considerations: the first is non-interference with the present and proposed facilities of the CBC; and the second is that high-power transmission facilities, on both long- and short-wave bands, are reserved for use by the CBC. Within these limitations it is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.

The CBC national network is made up of 10 CBC-owned stations, 26 privately owned affiliated stations, and 24 privately owned supplementary stations. The total power of CBC stations, which includes four 50,000-watt transmitters, is 213,100 watts and of the privately owned network stations, 58,250. The service of the CBC network was further augmented during the latter part of 1940, by the construction at Verchères, Que., of CBFW (X, Y, Z), a 7,500-watt short-wave station. In the achievement of the extensive coverage of the CBC network, designed to be as effective to the entire Dominion as possible, the needs of the rural population were considered as well as those of the urban population. Quebec Province is equipped with both French and English outlets.

Subsidiary hookup broadcasting is controlled by the CBC, and all hookups must have the authorization of the Corporation. Contractual arrangements with stations for commercial hookups are handled by the Corporation's Commercial Department.

Negotiations were continued during 1940 between representatives of the countries signing the Agreement reached at the Inter-American Wave Length Conference held at Havana, in November, 1937. Under this Agreement, a general reallocation of station frequencies was effected on Mar. 29, 1941. This general reallocation of frequencies relieved interference to a considerable degree.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION NETWORK

CORRECTED TO MARCH-29-1946

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

NEWFOUNDLAND STANDARD TIME



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CENSUS OF 1931

NOTE Each dot in this colour represents 1,000 people for all places other than the ten metropolitan cities. The population for these cities, are shown by circles proportionate in area to the dot. The population of territory outside the greater cities, which the circles overlap, is shown by unit dots within the circles.



NOTE

LEGEND

- NETWORK WIRE LINES
- ALTERNATIVE WIRE LINES
- TIME ZONE BOUNDARIES (TIME SHOWN ARE EQUIVALENT TO NOON GREENWICH TIME)

COVERAGE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
C. B. C.

CBC NETWORK STATIONS

City	Call Letters	Power (W)	Class
MARITIMES REGIONAL NETWORK			
SACKVILLE	CBF	1075	50,000
CHARLOTTETOWN	CFB	820	1,000
FREDERICTON	CFM	550	1,000
HALIFAX	CBNS	960	1,000
MONCTON	CBM	800	1,000
SANT-JEAN	CBG	1150	1,000
SYDNEY	CBX	1270	1,000
SUMMERSIDE	CBH	480	100
YARMOUTH	CBY	1340	100
QUEBEC REGIONAL NETWORK			
MONTREAL	CBF	450	50,000
MONTRICAL	CBM	940	2,000
QUEBEC	CBV	980	1,000
SHOQUET	CBK	1240	100
NEW CARLISLE	CBNS	810	1,000
AMOUKI	CBR	900	1,000
HALL	CBW	1240	100
ROUIN	CBN	1400	250
SHERBROOKE	CBT	1240	100
ONTARIO REGIONAL NETWORK			
TORONTO	CBF	740	50,000
TORONTO	CBT	1010	1,000
OTTAWA	CBG	910	1,000
PORT WILLIAM	CBP	580	1,000
KINGSTON	CBK	1190	100
KIRLAND LAKE	CBK	160	1,000
NORTH BAY	CBN	1210	100
TIMING	CBR	1710	1,000
SUCSBURY	CBK	790	1,000
CHATHAM	CBG	670	100
HAMILTON	CBM	900	1,000
HAMILTON	CBG	1150	300W-10000
KENORA	CBK	1450	100W-2500
LONDON	CBF	3710	1,000
ST CATHARINES	CBT	1230	100
SAULT STE MARIE	CBK	1490	100
WINDSOR	CBW	800	3,000
PRAIRIE REGIONAL NETWORK			
WATROUS	CBK	540	50,000
BRANDON	CBK	1150	1,000
CALGARY	CBK	980	1,000
EDMONTON	CBK	930	1,000
LETHBRIDGE	CBK	1400	100
MOOSE JAW	CBK	1220	1,000
PRINCE ALBERT	CBK	900	1,000
REGINA	CBK	820	1,000
SASKATOON	CBK	800	1,000
WINNIPEG	CBK	930	30,000
CALGARY	CBK	1010	10,000
EDMONTON	CBK	1200	100
EDMONTON	CBK	1200	1,000
REGINA	CBK	980	1,000
WINNIPEG	CBK	830	1,000
WINNIPEG	CBK	1460	1,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIONAL NETWORK			
VANCOUVER	CBF	1110	5,000
KAMLOOPS	CBK	910	1,000
RELIANA	CBN	810	1,000
TRAIL	CBT	810	1,000
DILLIUCK	CBN	1340	100
NELSON	CBN	1450	100

LEGEND

- CBC OWNED OR OPERATED STATIONS
- NETWORK STATIONS
- SUPPLEMENTARY STATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS: W - HALF-TIME POWER, S - 3/4-TIME POWER

8.—Broadcasting Stations of the CBC National Network, as at Mar. 31, 1941

Note.—Owned or leased stations are marked with a dagger (†) and affiliated stations, on which certain hours are reserved for CBC programs, by an asterisk (*). For the remaining stations the use of CBC programs is optional.

Identification Letters	Location	Frequency		Power	Identification Letters	Location	Frequency		Power
		kc.	w.				kc.	w.	
CJCB*	Sydney, N.S.....	1270	1000		CFCH*	North Bay, Ont.....	1230	100	
CHNS*	Halifax, N.S.....	960	1000		CJKL*	Kirkland Lake, Ont..	560	1000	
CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.....	1340	100		CKGB*	Timmins, Ont.....	1470	1000	
CFCY*	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	630	1000		CKSO*	Sudbury, Ont.....	790	1000	
CHGS	Summerside, P.E.I..	1480	50		CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1490	100	
CBA†	Sackville, N.B.....	1070	50,000		CKPR*	Fort William, Ont....	580	1000	
CKCW*	Moncton, N.B.....	1400	100		CKCA	Kenora, Ont.....	1450	250 ²	
CHSJ*	Saint John, N.B....	1150	1000		CKY*	Winnipeg, Man.....	990	15,000	
CFNB*	Fredericton, N.B....	550	1000		CJRC	Winnipeg, Man.....	630	1000	
CHNC*	New Carlisle, Que...	610	1000		CKX*	Brandon, Man.....	1150	1000	
CJBR*	Rimouski, Que.....	900	1000		CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.....	1460	1000	
CBJ†	Chicoutimi, Que....	1240	100		CBK†	Watrous, Sask.....	540	50,000	
CBV†	Quebec, Que.....	980	1000		CKK*	Regina, Sask.....	620	1000	
CKCV	Quebec, Que.....	1340	100		CJRM	Regina, Sask.....	980	1000	
CHLT	Sherbrooke, Que....	1240	100		CHAB*	Moose Jaw, Sask....	1220	1000	
CBF†	Montreal, Que.....	690	50,000		CFQC*	Saskatoon, Sask....	600	1000	
CBM†	Montreal, Que.....	940	5000		CKBI*	Prince Albert, Sask..	900	1000	
CKRN	Rouyn, Que.....	1400	250		CFAC*	Calgary, Alta.....	960	1000	
CKCH	Hull, Que.....	1240	100		CJCJ	Calgary, Alta.....	1230	100	
CBO†	Ottawa, Ont.....	910	1000		CFCN	Calgary, Alta.....	1010	10,000	
CKCO	Ottawa, Ont.....	1340	100		CJCA*	Edmonton, Alta.....	930	1000	
CFRC*	Kingston, Ont.....	1490	100		CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.....	1260	1000	
CBL†	Toronto, Ont.....	740	50,000		CKUA	Edmonton, Alta.....	580	500	
CBY†	Toronto, Ont.....	1010	1000		CJOC*	Lethbridge, Alta....	1400	100	
CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.....	1150	1000 ¹		CKLN	Neison, B.C.....	1450	100	
CHML	Hamilton, Ont.....	900	1000		CJAT*	Trail, B.C.....	610	1000	
CKTB	St. Catharines, Ont..	1230	100		CKOV*	Kelowna, B.C.....	630	1000	
CFPL	London, Ont.....	1570	1000		CFJC*	Kamloops, B.C.....	910	1000	
CFCO	Chatham, Ont.....	630	100		CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.....	1340	100	
CKLW	Windsor, Ont.....	800	5000		CBR†	Vancouver, B.C.....	1130	5000	

¹ Daytime power—500 watts only at night.

² Daytime power—100 watts only at night.

Program Service and Development.—In November, 1936, the CBC network served less than 50 p.c. of the population; at the beginning of 1941, service had been extended to more than 87 p.c. of the total urban and rural population. In a typical month of the past year, 2,100 programs covering 713 hours of broadcasting were produced; this was in addition to the French network programs, numbering 1,500, which occupied 320 hours.

News broadcasts and programs with special reference to the war effort occupied a considerable portion of national and regional network time during 1940. With the CBC unit in Britain and close co-operation with the British Broadcasting Corporation, it was possible for the CBC during the past year to give special emphasis to programs to and from the fighting services, exchange of greetings between war guests in Canada and their relatives in Great Britain, and other specialized war-service activities. During this period, too, the General Supervisor of Programs for the CBC journeyed to England to assist the BBC in restyling its short-wave broadcasting to North America.

Although war-effort broadcasting has come into the forefront during the past year, other phases of CBC activities have not been forgotten. Musical programs, from symphonic concerts and opera to variety, band and dance music, occupied over 55 p.c. of the total number of hours of broadcasting. The other 45 p.c. were devoted to news, drama, talks, sports, women's activities, children's features, religious broadcasts, public-service programs, war-effort programs, etc. Included among these features were the greatly extended farm broadcast services, adapted to

the requirements of the various regional interests. In the field of school broadcasting, considerable development took place during the year, and the successful experiment in British Columbia, where the Corporation has worked very closely with the Department of Education, is gradually being extended to other regions.

All religious broadcasts are supervised by the National Religious Advisory Council comprising representatives of the principal religious denominations in Canada. This Council co-operates in arranging two half-hour network broadcasts on Sundays and through local councils arranges morning devotional periods each weekday in the various regions.

9.—Classification of CBC Programs for a Representative Month (November, 1940)

Class of Program	Programs	Hours	Percentage of Hours	Class of Program	Programs	Hours ¹	Percentage of Hours
	No.	No.			No.	No.	
Musical				Spoken Word—con.			
Opera.....	5	5:00	0.5	News commen- taries.....	25	4:05	0.4
Symphony.....	51	44:50	4.3	News events.....	25	11:35	1.1
Sacred.....	5	1:25	0.1	News résumé.....	835	189:25	18.5
Classical.....	90	33:55	3.2	Market, weather, stock, etc., reports	171	66:20	6.5
Semi-classical.....	319	126:25	12.3	Sport events.....	6	12:15	1.2
Variety.....	97	51:25	4.9	Sport résumé.....	5	1:05	0.1
Light.....	379	118:35	11.5	Women's.....	93	23:05	2.2
Dance.....	432	148:20	14.5	Children's.....	21	6:45	0.6
Old-time.....	12	7:15	0.7	Religion.....	61	21:15	2.0
Band.....	83	33:25	3.2	Public service.....	8	2:50	0.2
Totals, Musical..	1,473	570:35	55.2	Totals, Spoken Word.....	1,653	462:15	44.8
Spoken Word				Grand Totals.....	3,126	1,032:50	100.0
Drama.....	67	27:15 ¹	2.6				
Talks—							
Informative.....	269	74:00 ¹	7.3				
Educational.....	67	22:20 ¹	2.1				

¹ Includes time on the French network.

Subsection 3.—Finances

The Corporation's financial policies continue to be directed toward the steady expansion of facilities for the immediate benefit of receiving-licence holders, while at the same time avoiding the diversion from program-production of more than a minimum amount of current revenue.

After allowing for depreciation of fixed assets and equipment, the year's operations resulted in an increase of \$253,990 in the Corporation's total net surplus. The book value of fixed assets was increased by \$613,792 due largely to the completion of the new transmitters in the Maritimes (CBA), in Saskatchewan (CBK), and expenditure in Quebec at Marieville (CBM). All major capital expenditures have been financed by loans from the Dominion Government, which loans are, ordinarily, repaid out of revenue over a period of 10 years.

10.—Income and Expenditures of the CBC, Fiscal Years 1938-40

Item	1938		1939		1940	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Income						
Licence fees	1,896,813	82.14	2,652,186	80.10	2,906,605	77.47
Commercial	411,346	17.82	584,612	17.65	700,868	18.68
Subsidiary hookups	Nil	—	57,069	1.72	72,654	1.93
Miscellaneous	1,003	0.04	17,574	0.53	71,935	1.92
Totals, Net Income	2,309,162	100.00	3,311,441	100.00	3,752,062	100.00
Expenditures						
Programs	1,060,184	47.38	1,393,018	46.95	1,540,658	43.89
Station network	477,902	21.36	571,496	19.26	674,184	19.22
Leases of time on private stations	58,494	2.61	16,810	0.57	11,125	0.31
Engineering	303,968	13.58	481,123	16.22	610,482	17.39
General and administration	146,686	6.56	139,827	4.71	162,940	4.63
Press and information	28,236	1.26	67,087	2.26	63,540	1.80
Interest on loans	Nil	—	16,907	0.57	23,837	0.67
Commercial	55,426	2.48	77,909	2.63	108,120	3.09
Depreciation	106,846	4.77	202,814	6.83	316,274	9.00
	2,237,742	100.00	2,966,991	100.00	3,511,160	100.00
Less inventories	17,206	—	13,005	—	13,088	—
Totals, Expenditures	2,220,536	—	2,953,986	—	3,498,072	—
Operating surpluses	88,626	—	357,455	—	253,990	—

PART VIII.—THE POST OFFICE*

Historical.—A brief account of the pre-Confederation development of postal services in Canada is given at 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 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

* Revised by H. Beaulieu, Director, Administrative Services, Post Office Department.

served by any other system, except those of United States and Russia, and the relatively small population compared with the great distance to be covered makes inevitable a particularly 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 that took effect on Apr. 1, 1921. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 4,814 in 1940 having 276,196 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 \$15,899,780 during the fiscal year ended 1940. Railway carriage cost \$6,980,886, land transportation \$6,309,900, conveyance by steamship \$283,092, and conveyance by air \$2,325,902. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. For details regarding air-mail services, see p. 645. 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 at pp. 595-596.

1.—Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1935-40

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	114	114	114	115	115	115
Nova Scotia.....	1,571	1,565	1,551	1,543	1,540	1,530
New Brunswick.....	1,000	1,002	1,009	1,023	1,026	1,024
Quebec.....	2,466	2,494	2,542	2,592	2,625	2,646
Ontario.....	2,540	2,559	2,589	2,623	2,640	2,655
Manitoba.....	788	788	794	798	806	813
Saskatchewan.....	1,433	1,460	1,482	1,501	1,515	1,530
Alberta.....	1,228	1,243	1,246	1,259	1,266	1,267
British Columbia.....	892	895	908	929	940	938
Yukon.....	18	18	18	18	18	16
Northwest Territories.....	19	18	19	20	23	23
Canada.....	12,069	12,156	12,272	12,421	12,514	12,557

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940

Province and Post Office	1939	1940	Province and Post Office	1939	1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
P. E. Island			Nova Scotia—continued		
Charlottetown.....	84,350	87,701	Liverpool.....	16,300	16,063
Summerside.....	25,324	25,328	Lunenburg.....	14,009	14,109
Totals, P.E. Island....	179,863	184,351	New Glasgow.....	39,447	41,714
Nova Scotia			New Waterford.....	10,697	11,528
Amherst.....	38,427	38,441	North Sydney.....	16,585	17,373
Antigonish.....	19,433	20,226	Pictou.....	14,216	14,505
Bridgetown.....	10,329	10,337	Springhill.....	12,794	13,793
Bridgewater.....	19,859	20,361	Stellarton.....	10,960	11,671
Digby.....	12,372	12,264	Sydney.....	84,289	92,125
Glace Bay.....	19,839	20,580	Truro.....	61,348	63,178
Halifax.....	577,776	612,021	Windsor.....	19,683	19,578
Kentville.....	24,772	25,947	Wolfville.....	15,382	14,749
			Yarmouth.....	30,183	30,498
			Totals, Nova Scotia....	1,523,437	1,590,264

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940—continued

Province and Post Office	1939	1940	Province and Post Office	1939	1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
New Brunswick			Ontario		
Bathurst.....	15,740	16,287	Amherstburg.....	11,376	11,981
Campbellton.....	24,657	26,063	Arnprior.....	14,451	14,881
Chatham.....	11,583	11,483	Aurora.....	13,584	13,445
Dalhousie.....	9,995	10,099	Aylmer West.....	12,957	13,185
Edmundston.....	18,742	19,971	Barrie.....	35,319	43,004
Fairville.....	9,456	10,982	Belleville.....	74,639	77,052
Fredericton.....	89,390	94,737	Blenheim.....	11,296	12,067
Moncton.....	451,994	495,008	Bowmanville.....	16,247	16,383
Newcastle.....	14,497	15,540	Bracebridge.....	16,630	17,032
Saint John.....	292,932	290,106	Brampton.....	32,783	33,779
St. Stephen.....	20,558	19,728	Brantford.....	146,271	149,223
Sackville.....	21,560	26,015	Brockville.....	58,393	57,977
Sussex.....	16,705	17,250	Burlington.....	13,426	14,344
Woodstock.....	20,041	21,110	Campbellford.....	10,715	11,415
Totals, New Brunswick	1,322,780	1,392,167	Carleton Place.....	16,626	16,769
Quebec			Chatham.....	86,648	93,322
Amos.....	19,289	17,704	Chesley.....	9,910	10,101
Asbestos.....	9,467	10,131	Clinton.....	10,326	10,466
Buckingham.....	10,492	11,314	Cobalt.....	13,330	12,231
Chicoutimi.....	39,865	41,876	Cobourg.....	26,253	25,990
Coaticook.....	13,126	13,219	Cochrane.....	17,476	17,098
Cowansville.....	10,562	10,547	Collingwood.....	17,556	17,249
Drummondville.....	39,249	41,092	Copper Cliff.....	13,232	12,589
Farnham.....	15,098	15,548	Cornwall.....	58,571	58,925
Gardenvale.....	20,081	29,641	Delhi.....	9,698	10,292
Granby.....	32,974	35,514	Dundas.....	19,293	20,670
Grand'Mère.....	14,880	15,130	Dunnville.....	21,817	22,794
Hull.....	40,482	44,100	Fergus.....	20,031	19,768
Joliette.....	26,544	27,971	Fort Erie.....	9,652	10,226
Jonquière.....	12,538	13,381	Fort Erie North.....	22,510	23,372
Lachute.....	11,338	11,797	Fort Frances.....	23,075	23,654
Lac Mégantic.....	10,521	10,939	Fort William.....	95,939	95,914
La Tuque.....	16,258	19,465	Galt.....	69,215	73,448
Lennoxville.....	11,189	11,501	Gananoque.....	20,751	20,752
Lévis.....	32,056	33,129	Georgetown.....	21,852	26,486
Magog.....	14,405	15,399	Geraldton.....	13,321	13,781
Matane.....	13,891	14,149	Goderich.....	19,258	19,743
Mont Joli.....	9,760	11,100	Gravenhurst.....	12,953	12,860
Montmagny.....	12,287	13,180	Grimsby.....	12,783	12,674
Montreal.....	5,058,726	5,212,180	Guelph.....	113,233	118,197
Nicolet.....	9,328	10,067	Haileybury.....	13,394	12,908
Noranda.....	27,234	26,230	Hamilton.....	677,504	699,421
Quebec.....	806,281	806,197	Hanover.....	16,486	16,150
Richmond.....	10,881	11,179	Hawkesbury.....	11,177	11,644
Rimouski.....	25,401	26,834	Hespeler.....	10,879	11,252
Roberval.....	10,642	10,903	Huntsville.....	18,749	19,044
Rock Island.....	14,109	14,552	Ingersoll.....	24,344	25,161
Rouyn.....	31,276	32,746	Kapuskaing.....	12,201	14,163
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	13,550	14,605	Kenora.....	32,590	33,235
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	15,857	19,483	Kincardine.....	18,597	16,388
St. Hyacinthe.....	50,952	52,911	Kingston.....	135,177	142,811
St. Jean.....	38,838	39,519	Kingsville.....	11,653	11,648
St. Jérôme.....	21,126	20,984	Kirkland Lake.....	71,559	73,386
Shawinigan Falls.....	30,743	32,245	Kitchener.....	153,376	159,973
Sherbrooke.....	138,841	142,692	Leamington.....	23,217	24,482
Sorel.....	23,015	24,776	Lindsay.....	37,548	43,430
Thetford Mines.....	22,133	23,499	Listowel.....	13,015	13,677
Three Rivers.....	90,163	93,781	London.....	547,638	551,800
Val D'Or.....	19,108	19,639	Meaford.....	11,754	12,109
Valleyfield.....	19,783	21,185	Midland.....	22,924	23,379
Victoriaville.....	25,891	28,441	Milton West.....	9,818	10,462
Waterloo.....	9,889	10,331	Napanee.....	21,547	21,076
Totals, Quebec	8,534,151	8,844,865	New Liskeard.....	29,520	30,637
			Newmarket.....	20,607	20,677
			Niagara Falls.....	127,189	133,732
			North Bay.....	75,435	75,180
			Oakville.....	24,086	24,558
			Orangeville.....	13,825	14,109
			Orillia.....	46,831	48,096
			Oshawa.....	116,116	116,364

**2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years
1939 and 1940—continued**

Province and Post Office	1939	1940	Province and Post Office	1939	1940
Ontario—concluded	\$	\$	Saskatchewan—conc.	\$	\$
Ottawa.....	749,878	777,272	Humboldt.....	12,799	14,195
Owen Sound.....	55,124	56,504	Lloydminster.....	14,265	14,641
Paris.....	22,098	22,028	Melfort.....	16,599	17,954
Parry Sound.....	18,675	18,907	Melville.....	14,660	15,972
Pembroke.....	31,697	34,618	Moose Jaw.....	103,489	108,486
Perth.....	29,084	30,258	North Battleford.....	35,808	36,483
Peterborough.....	138,359	135,670	Prince Albert.....	59,191	39,013
Petrolia.....	11,959	11,713	Regina.....	862,465	973,292
Picton.....	22,255	22,355	Rosetown.....	11,273	12,391
Port Arthur.....	75,522	77,539	Saskatoon.....	331,396	343,499
Port Colborne.....	22,108	22,855	Shaunavon.....	10,592	11,591
Port Credit.....	11,615	12,216	Swift Current.....	34,892	37,922
Port Hope.....	24,212	24,752	Tisdale.....	12,071	12,502
Prescott.....	14,060	14,258	Weyburn.....	23,485	25,050
Preston.....	27,422	28,425	Yorkton.....	39,899	40,943
Renfrew.....	27,513	26,263	Totals, Saskatchewan	2,748,039	2,931,474
St. Catharines.....	125,581	128,151	Alberta		
St. Marys.....	16,382	16,699	Banff.....	20,820	22,621
St. Thomas.....	63,769	67,782	Calgary.....	649,602	660,741
Sarnia.....	69,708	70,826	Camrose.....	17,837	17,372
Sault Ste. Marie.....	75,471	78,231	Drumheller.....	22,796	23,307
Schumacher.....	10,926	10,889	Edmonton.....	663,450	673,241
Seaforth.....	10,555	10,419	Grand Prairie.....	13,373	13,774
Simcoe.....	45,939	43,311	High River.....	9,458	10,126
Sioux Lookout.....	13,085	12,988	Innisfail.....	10,235	10,153
Smiths Falls.....	27,303	28,452	Jasper.....	8,842	10,245
South Porcupine.....	16,503	17,346	Lacombe.....	12,308	13,469
Stratford.....	68,673	69,343	Lethbridge.....	86,899	89,664
Strathroy.....	13,576	13,733	Medicine Hat.....	45,549	48,664
Sudbury.....	108,850	111,991	Olds.....	11,207	11,209
Thorold.....	13,874	13,999	Ponoka.....	11,142	10,840
Tilsonburg.....	22,242	23,137	Red Deer.....	25,003	26,830
Timmins.....	73,187	79,978	Stettler.....	11,157	11,259
Toronto.....	7,751,216	7,913,357	Vegreville.....	11,979	11,519
Trenton.....	26,990	29,964	Vermilion.....	10,782	11,603
Walkerton.....	12,471	12,819	Wetaskiwin.....	16,583	16,971
Wallaceburg.....	15,414	16,613	Totals, Alberta.....	2,501,100	2,550,891
Waterloo.....	57,969	59,243	British Columbia		
Welland.....	45,746	48,490	Chilliwack.....	24,203	25,133
Whitby.....	16,472	14,320	Courtenay.....	14,113	15,304
Windsor.....	431,530	423,582	Cranbrook.....	21,860	21,523
Wingham.....	12,291	12,677	Duncan.....	26,687	27,245
Woodstock.....	63,187	64,738	Fernie.....	11,050	10,929
Totals, Ontario.....	16,203,859	16,509,211	Kamloops.....	40,909	41,035
Manitoba			Kelowna.....	38,570	40,278
Brandon.....	83,096	83,215	Kimberley.....	12,031	12,875
Dauphin.....	25,123	25,849	Mission City.....	12,035	12,860
Flinflon.....	19,546	20,467	Nanaimo.....	35,451	36,899
Neepawa.....	12,341	12,183	Nelson.....	53,658	53,962
Norwood Grove.....	11,925	11,921	New Westminster.....	114,576	120,456
Portage la Prairie.....	31,256	32,032	Penticton.....	33,020	33,788
St. Boniface.....	24,562	26,917	Port Alberni.....	21,697	22,364
Selkirk.....	10,502	11,091	Powell River.....	12,796	15,166
Swan River.....	10,433	10,551	Prince George.....	13,630	14,043
The Pas.....	16,592	16,762	Prince Rupert.....	32,897	34,815
Wawanesa.....	12,608	11,437	Revelstoke.....	14,870	14,849
Winnipeg.....	2,939,056	3,092,225	Roseland.....	13,892	12,966
Totals, Manitoba.....	3,734,618	3,889,095	Salmon Arm.....	11,381	11,372
Saskatchewan			Trail.....	50,694	48,953
Assiniboia.....	10,420	12,180	Vancouver.....	1,743,989	1,814,145
Biggar.....	9,629	10,499			
Estevan.....	16,315	15,743			

2.—Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting \$10,000 and Upwards, Fiscal Years 1939 and 1940—concluded

Province and Post Office	1939	1940	Province and Post Office	1939	1940
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Columbia—conc.			Summary		
Vernon.....	37,947	39,143	Prince Edward Island....	179,863	184,351
Victoria.....	374,363	397,167	Nova Scotia.....	1,523,437	1,590,264
Wells.....	10,178	10,722	New Brunswick.....	1,322,780	1,392,167
Totals, Br. Columbia...	3,447,049	3,583,650	Quebec.....	8,534,151	8,844,865
			Ontario.....	16,203,859	16,509,211
Yukon			Manitoba.....	3,734,618	3,889,095
Dawson.....	13,202	14,634	Saskatchewan.....	2,748,039	2,931,474
Totals, Yukon.....	23,662	24,041	Alberta.....	2,501,100	2,550,891
			British Columbia.....	3,447,049	3,583,650
			Yukon and N. W. T.....	32,619	36,431
			Totals, Canada.....	40,227,515	41,512,403

3.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, Quinquennial Fiscal Years 1890-1910, and Each Fiscal Year 1911-40

NOTE.—For all other years since Confederation, see 1911 Year Book, p. 288.

Year	Net Revenue ¹	Expenditures	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Year	Net Revenue ¹	Expenditures	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,357,389	3,074,470	-717,081	1924.....	29,100,492	28,305,937	+794,555
1895.....	2,792,790	3,593,647	-800,857	1925.....	28,581,993	29,873,802	-1,291,809
1900.....	3,183,984	3,645,646	-461,662	1926.....	31,024,464	30,499,686	+524,778
1905.....	5,125,373	4,634,528	+490,845	1927.....	29,378,697	31,007,698	-1,629,001
1910.....	7,958,547	7,215,337	+743,210	1928.....	30,529,155	32,379,196	-1,850,041
1911.....	9,146,952	7,954,223	+1,192,729	1929.....	31,170,904	33,483,058	-2,312,154
1912.....	10,482,255	9,172,035	+1,310,220	1930.....	32,969,293	35,036,629	-2,067,336
1913.....	12,060,476	10,882,805	+1,177,671	1931.....	30,416,107	36,292,604	-5,876,497
1914.....	12,956,216	12,822,058	+134,158	1932.....	32,476,604	34,448,986	-1,972,382
1915.....	13,046,650	15,961,191	-2,914,541	1933.....	30,825,155	30,167,827	+657,328
1916.....	18,858,410	16,009,139	+2,849,271	1934.....	30,367,465	29,202,730	+1,164,735
1917.....	20,902,384	16,300,579	+4,601,805	1935.....	31,248,324	28,974,316	+2,274,008
1918.....	21,345,394	18,046,558	+3,298,836	1936.....	32,507,888	30,100,102	+2,407,786
1919.....	21,602,713	19,273,634	+2,329,129	1937.....	34,274,552	30,538,575	+3,735,977
1920.....	24,449,917	20,774,385	+3,675,532	1938.....	35,546,161	32,296,805	+3,249,356
1921.....	26,331,119	24,661,262	+1,669,857	1939.....	35,288,220	35,456,181	-167,961
1922.....	26,554,538	28,121,425	-1,566,887	1940.....	36,729,105	36,725,870	+3,235
1923.....	29,262,233	27,794,502	+1,467,731				

¹ Exclusive of commissions and allowances to postmasters and some other smaller items. The gross revenue in the fiscal year 1937 was \$41,181,566; in 1938, \$42,998,349; in 1939, \$42,896,178; and in 1940, \$44,208,369.

Postage.—The net revenue receipts shown in Table 3 are received mainly in the form of postage. This is indicated by the following gross figures:

The gross value of the postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold during each of the latest eight fiscal years, was: \$25,999,159 in 1933, \$25,541,129 in 1934, \$26,303,451 in 1935, \$27,341,608 in 1936, \$28,179,323 in 1937, \$28,808,513 in 1938, \$28,836,457 in 1939, and \$29,530,247 in 1940. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: \$8,173,950 in 1933, \$8,129,387 in 1934, \$8,619,712 in 1935, \$9,277,072 in 1936, \$10,203,389 in 1937, \$10,865,895 in 1938, \$11,065,527 in 1939, and \$11,792,311 in 1940.

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office Savings Bank—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, there were 515 money-order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of \$3,342,574; the following tables show the magnitude of operations in recent years. Statistical tables showing deposits with the Government savings banks since Confederation and the business of the Post Office Savings Bank, 1935–40, are included in the chapter on Currency and Banking (Chapter XXII).

4.—Operations of the Money-Order System in Canada, Fiscal Years 1921-40

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289; for 1901-20, see 1932 Year Book, p. 622.

Year	Money-Order Offices in Canada	Orders Issued in Canada	Value of Orders Issued in Canada	Value Payable in—		Value of Orders Issued in Other Countries, Payable in Canada
				Canada	Other Countries	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1937.....	6,737	13,746,743	133,155,222	124,479,322	8,675,900	7,280,169
1938.....	6,840	14,554,010	144,445,972	134,262,900	10,183,072	7,590,616
1939.....	6,976	14,522,060	145,204,787	135,417,731	9,787,056	6,948,186
1940.....	7,103	15,161,896	156,340,540	148,560,567	7,779,973	5,578,250

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1936-40

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money-Order Offices in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	73	72	72	71	70
Nova Scotia.....	429	441	443	457	461
New Brunswick.....	315	317	325	332	336
Quebec.....	1,400	1,427	1,465	1,497	1,547
Ontario.....	1,725	1,736	1,745	1,770	1,790
Manitoba.....	476	481	493	503	515
Saskatchewan.....	960	993	1,001	1,020	1,033
Alberta.....	708	723	735	753	766
British Columbia.....	535	541	554	566	579
Yukon.....	6	6	7	7	6
Canada.....	6,627	6,737	6,840	6,976	7,103
Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	114,868	118,827	115,345	114,991	116,824
Nova Scotia.....	911,153	927,924	990,727	935,303	975,299
New Brunswick.....	496,936	523,288	581,189	549,557	588,634

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1936-40—concluded

Province	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Issued in—concluded					
Quebec.....	1,979,591	2,127,105	2,486,055	2,499,506	2,673,098
Ontario.....	3,465,843	3,648,744	4,008,397	3,948,811	4,009,616
Manitoba.....	925,054	990,123	1,076,394	1,040,625	1,022,964
Saskatchewan.....	2,318,370	2,348,036	2,066,129	2,155,594	2,432,722
Alberta.....	1,673,634	1,725,801	1,772,232	1,806,459	1,824,244
British Columbia.....	1,236,914	1,324,818	1,444,711	1,457,368	1,505,283
Yukon.....	10,991	12,077	12,831	13,846	13,212
Canada.....	13,133,354	13,746,743	14,554,010	14,522,060	15,161,896
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders Issued in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	1,014,092	1,099,648	1,065,014	1,072,137	1,119,890
Nova Scotia.....	8,130,794	8,512,734	9,433,039	8,843,013	9,249,132
New Brunswick.....	4,509,609	4,837,795	5,575,619	5,133,558	5,545,217
Quebec.....	17,554,015	19,738,187	24,334,638	24,277,202	25,989,315
Ontario.....	32,039,755	35,379,028	40,738,666	39,990,726	40,892,645
Manitoba.....	8,211,359	9,441,609	10,980,301	10,579,685	10,719,212
Saskatchewan.....	22,384,564	23,851,266	19,106,520	21,510,849	28,088,379
Alberta.....	16,392,097	17,424,010	18,654,558	19,461,483	19,921,123
British Columbia.....	11,415,066	12,695,912	14,369,887	14,122,281	14,614,592
Yukon.....	159,488	175,033	187,730	213,853	201,035
Canada.....	121,810,839	133,155,222	144,445,972	145,204,787	156,340,540
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	42,386	44,378	46,608	46,511	48,314
Nova Scotia.....	557,860	563,167	614,436	611,273	656,299
New Brunswick.....	792,991	817,643	880,207	798,361	851,731
Quebec.....	1,657,924	1,784,960	2,005,105	2,027,700	2,142,927
Ontario.....	3,957,563	4,152,562	4,563,271	4,542,091	4,724,844
Manitoba.....	2,706,591	2,732,859	2,671,919	2,588,107	2,781,756
Saskatchewan.....	1,477,281	1,511,159	1,442,129	1,496,141	1,671,153
Alberta.....	679,123	740,803	777,826	794,942	806,803
British Columbia.....	677,186	732,245	828,426	846,370	869,442
Yukon.....	790	780	868	1,632	899
Canada.....	12,549,695	13,080,556	13,830,795	13,753,128	14,554,168
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of Money Orders Paid in—					
Prince Edward Island.....	545,660	588,953	615,494	613,024	641,342
Nova Scotia.....	5,741,560	6,096,036	6,737,362	6,659,742	7,053,664
New Brunswick.....	6,755,746	7,104,652	7,982,825	7,090,500	7,422,410
Quebec.....	16,185,467	18,180,150	21,596,168	21,887,208	23,097,684
Ontario.....	36,288,177	39,787,824	45,423,340	44,867,266	46,636,500
Manitoba.....	23,313,484	24,396,689	23,862,224	23,196,279	26,690,904
Saskatchewan.....	14,298,781	15,553,218	13,849,133	15,391,562	19,085,090
Alberta.....	9,428,761	10,391,350	11,544,441	12,183,123	12,520,321
British Columbia.....	8,151,767	9,144,277	10,522,072	10,489,815	10,809,889
Yukon.....	16,349	14,289	17,015	17,856	15,246
Canada.....	120,725,752	131,257,438	142,150,074	142,396,375	153,973,050
Postal Notes—					
Total notes paid..... No.	6,730,361	7,077,540	7,295,649	7,233,265	7,464,512
Total value, including postal note scrip affixed..... \$	11,374,903	12,020,467	12,486,657	12,349,642	12,966,379

Air-Mail Services.—The total weight of mail carried by air throughout Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1940, was 2,351,172 lb., while the mileage flown was 5,769,257.

During this period, the transcontinental air-mail network was extended on a regular basis from Montreal to Moncton on Jan. 1, 1940, and from Moncton to Halifax and Saint John on Jan. 15, 1940, thus providing full air conveyance daily from coast to coast. Air mail posted in Halifax in the afternoon may now be delivered in Victoria the following afternoon.

6.—Mileage Flown and Weight of Mail Carried by Air, Fiscal Year 1940

NOTE.—In addition to the figures shown in this table, Canadian mail was carried on transatlantic northern routes as follows: by Imperial Airways on 17 trips, 2,724 pounds; and by Pan-American Airways on 50 trips, 2,330 pounds.

Service	Distance	Trips Performed (Single)	Mileage Travelled	Weight of Mail Carried
	miles	No.	miles	lb.
Atlin-Telegraph Creek	146	20	2,920	4,159
Charlottetown-Magdalen Islands	106	66	6,996	28,284
Edmonton-Fort St. John	443	105	46,315	16,955
Edmonton-White Horse	949	136	123,999	16,904
Fort St. John-Fort Nelson	190	25	4,750	3,187
Fort Nelson-Fort Liard	120	10	818	493
Halifax-Moncton ¹	114	195	22,230	15,599
Ile à la Crosse-La Loche	100	79	6,269	4,943
Kenora-Red Lake	96	477	45,519	64,527
Leamington-Pelee Island	22	192	4,224	27,992
Lethbridge-Edmonton	288	1,449	417,935	112,197
Mackenzie River District	2,287	487	287,775	118,876
Moncton-Charlottetown	79	725	67,577	186,920
Montreal-Burlington-(Boston)	74	624	45,700	6,832
Montreal-New York	329	1,945	646,035	75,482
Montreal-Rimouski	309.5	31	9,596	3,650
North Shore—				
Rimouski-Sept Iles	180	208	37,440	91,911
Sept Iles-Natashquan	205	68	13,940	19,996
Natashquan-Harrington Harbour	112	18	2,016	4,620
Harrington Harbour-Lourdes du Blanc Sablon	183	16	2,128	4,680
Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier	45.5	16	728	5,945
Special flights	Varied	42	9,036	17,365
Peace River-Fort Vermilion	190	122	33,981	39,870
Prince Albert-Goldfields	446	180	82,155	24,431
Stony Rapids	95			
Prince Albert-Ile à la Crosse	177	200	30,839	25,227
Lac la Ronge	133			
Prince George-Takla Landing	218	69	14,053	15,385
Prince George-Ware	275	24	6,600	4,167
Regina-North Battleford	366	689	240,757	25,181
Saint John-Moncton ¹	89	208	18,455	8,776
Sioux Lookout-Narrow Lake	124	277	27,534	16,669
Sioux Lookout-Pickle Crow	129	531	68,499	89,032
Sioux Lookout-Red Lake	167	588	84,683	72,222
The Pas-Cumberland House	69	74	4,170	6,503
The Pas-Herb Lake	88	193	16,984	18,683
Trans-Canada (Moncton-Vancouver)	3,057	2,277	2,379,971	547,525
Vancouver-Fort St. John	597	107	57,932	12,367
Vancouver-Seattle	122	1,430	174,460	80,756
Vancouver-Victoria	53	701	37,153	25,471
Vancouver-Zeballos	175	257	45,703	3,458
White Horse-Dawson	309	178	48,958	15,009
Winnipeg-Central Manitoba	148	675	60,988	73,054
Winnipeg-Fargo	210	1,432	300,720	55,612
Winnipeg-Favourable Lake ²	266	167	34,402	17,095
Winnipeg-Gods Lake area—				
Winnipeg-Gods Lake	434			
Ilford-Gods Lake	120			
Gods Lake-Norway House-Cross Lake	177	493	96,264	89,563
Norway House-Island Lake-Gods Lake	178			
Gods Lake-Sachigo River	110			
Winnipeg-Red Lake	170	518	56,980	73,433
Totals	-	18,324	5,726,187	2,171,005
Atlin-Carcross ³	53	122	6,466	73,409
Tulsequah-Juneau ³	40	46	1,840	8,660
White Horse-Dawson ⁴	343	123	34,764	93,043
Grand Totals	-	18,615	5,769,257	2,346,118

¹ Started Jan. 15, 1940.

² Inaugurated Apr. 8, 1939.

³ Inaugurated Nov. 1, 1939.

⁴ Inaugurated Oct. 11, 1939.

PART IX.—THE PRESS

An article on the development of the press in Canada is given at pp. 737-758 of the 1939 Year Book.

Section 1.—Statistics of the Press

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not collect statistics regarding the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in Canada and the following tables have been compiled from data taken from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*.

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.

The French weekly press in particular is a strong influence in Quebec. The urban section is, of course, centered in Montreal. The rural weekly press in this Province stands close comparison with that of the rest of the country; its evolution has been parallel to that of the English rural press, with the difference that its field has been more limited. Most of the French rural weeklies, if small as measured by circulation, are old institutions, many of them having passed the half-century mark. As in the case of the English weekly press, the development of local job printing, especially commercial advertising, has been a strong influence in the survival of many of the smaller rural weeklies.

1.—Publications in Canada, by Frequency of Issue, 1921-40

NOTE.—Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*, but figures do not include Newfoundland.

Year	Daily	Tri-Weekly	Semi-Weekly	Weekly	Bi-Weekly and Semi-Monthly	Monthly	Bi-Monthly and Quarterly	Miscellaneous	Total
1921....	121	9	36	990	48	297	20	4	1,525
1922....	117	10	34	1,012	43	295	22	2	1,535
1923....	110	8	30	966	48	299	20	Nil	1,481
1924....	108	9	30	968	44	328	29	9	1,525
1925....	116	6	32	940	44	353	36	11	1,538
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
1936....	115	9	24	996	56	450	77	52	1,779
1937....	114	9	25	1,000	56	450	73	60	1,787
1938....	112	9	26	995	61	463	79	59	1,804
1939....	113	8	23	998	71	459	86	66	1,824
1940....	110	6	22	973	67	457	81	73	1,789

2.—Circulations¹ of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications in Canada, 1921-39 with Details by Provinces, 1939

NOTE.—Figures for circulation are given to the nearest thousand as some publications are not exactly reported. Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*; only those papers for which circulation figures are there given are included.

Year and Province	Daily ²		Semi-Weekly ³		Weekly ⁴	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1921.....	111	1,716,000	39	155,000	831	2,316,000
1922.....	107	1,744,000	41	154,000	841	2,370,000
1923.....	103	1,732,000	35	102,000	850	2,277,000
1924.....	106	1,821,000	35	104,000	796	2,488,000
1925.....	109	1,783,000	30	176,000	670	2,328,000
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
1936.....	109	2,276,000	32	139,000	875	4,065,000
1937.....	110	2,357,000	34	127,000	898	3,916,000
1938.....	103	2,196,000	35	140,000	909	4,234,000
1939						
Prince Edward Island.....	3	14,000	Nil	-	3	16,000
Nova Scotia.....	7	113,000	2	5,000	38	79,000
New Brunswick.....	4	58,000	2	4,000	19	44,000
Quebec.....	16	550,000	Nil	-	137	1,787,000
Ontario.....	40	977,000	12	66,000	307	1,715,000
Manitoba.....	7	117,000	5	27,000	88	499,000
Saskatchewan.....	4	57,000	2	10,000	143	273,000
Alberta.....	7	98,000	1	2,000	86	111,000
British Columbia and Yukon.....	15	234,000	6	8,000	79	162,000
Totals, 1939.....	103	2,218,000	30	122,000	900	4,636,000

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.—Circulations¹ of Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1939

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 2.

City	Census of 1931		Daily ²		Semi-Weekly ³		Weekly ⁴	
	Popu-lation	House-holds	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
Montreal.....	818,577	170,811	10	397,000	Nil	-	40	1,492,000
Toronto.....	631,207	149,538	8	557,000	2	16,000	45	1,190,000
Vancouver.....	246,593	60,530	6	183,000	3	5,000	15	70,000
Winnipeg.....	218,785	48,294	4	110,000	4	25,000	27	442,000
Hamilton.....	155,547	37,217	1	56,000	Nil	-	3	33,000
Quebec.....	130,594	23,043	3	127,000	"	-	8	30,000
Ottawa.....	126,872	27,658	3	87,000	1	13,000	Nil	-
Calgary.....	83,761	20,371	2	42,000	Nil	-	1	16,000
Edmonton.....	79,197	18,868	2	46,000	1	2,000	6	29,000
London.....	71,148	17,549	1	51,000	Nil	-	4	58,000
Windsor.....	63,108	14,990	1	45,000	"	-	Nil	-
Verdun.....	60,745	13,914	Nil	-	"	-	2	32,000
Halifax.....	59,275	12,147	2	86,000	"	-	3	4,000
Regina.....	53,209	12,017	1	29,000	"	-	Nil	-
Saint John.....	47,514	10,890	1	35,000	"	-	1	5,000
Saskatoon.....	43,291	9,698	1	21,000	2	11,000	2	120,000
Victoria.....	39,082	10,431	3	29,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
Three Rivers.....	35,450	6,191	1	10,000	"	-	2	10,000
Kitchener.....	30,793	7,189	1	13,000	"	-	Nil	-
Brantford.....	30,107	7,487	1	12,000	"	-	"	-
Hull.....	29,433	5,394	Nil	-	"	-	3	12,000
Sherbrooke.....	28,933	5,666	2	16,000	"	-	3	46,000
Outremont.....	28,641	6,086	Nil	-	"	-	Nil	-

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 649.

3.—Circulations¹ of Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Publications, in Cities of 20,000 Population or Over, 1939—concluded

City	Census of 1931		Daily ²		Semi-Weekly ³		Weekly ⁴	
	Popu-lation	House-holds	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
Fort William.....	26,277	5,576	1	7,000	Nil	-	Nil	-
St. Catharines.....	24,753	6,115	1	11,000	"	-	1	8,000
Westmount.....	24,235	5,454	Nil	-	Nil	-	1	7,000
Kingston.....	23,439	5,514	1	11,000	1	2,000	1	8,000
Oshawa.....	23,439	5,605	1	3,000	Nil	-	2	14,000
Sydney.....	23,089	4,494	1	14,000	"	-	Nil	-
Sault Ste. Marie..	23,082	4,989	1	7,000	"	-	"	-
Peterborough.....	22,327	5,295	1	8,000	"	-	1	9,000
Moose Jaw.....	21,299	5,176	1	5,000	"	-	2	8,000
Guelph.....	21,075	5,096	1	8,000	"	-	Nil	-
Glace Bay.....	20,706	3,819	1	8,000	"	-	"	-
Moncton.....	20,689	4,201	2	15,000	"	-	2	8,000
Totals.....	3,386,272	757,223	66	2,049,000	14	74,000	175	3,651,000

¹ For newspapers—averages for 12 months ended Sept. 30; for periodicals—averages 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.

Publications in the French Language.—Such publications include a comparatively large proportion of periodicals dealing with literature, music, religion, and similar cultural subjects, and the circulations of many of these periodicals are not reported in *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*. Publications for which the circulations are not reported are not included in either the number or circulations given in Table 4. Since the majority of such unreported publications are likely to have fairly small circulations, the figures of the table represent a larger proportion of total circulation than of the total number of publications. Among daily newspapers, there is only one small publication unreported in each year.

4.—Circulations of French Language Publications in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

NOTE.—Figures of circulation are given to the nearest thousand as some publications are not exactly reported. Compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*.

Year and Province	Daily		Weekly		Semi-Monthly and Monthly		Other ¹	
	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation	No.	Circulation
1938								
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	-	1 ²	1,000 ²	Nil	-	Nil	-
New Brunswick.....	"	-	3	10,000	1	3,000	"	-
Quebec.....	9	349,000 ³	98 ²	967,000 ^{2,3}	80 ²	837,000 ²	11	231,000
Ontario.....	1	17,000	3	22,000	5 ²	23,000 ²	1	2,000
Manitoba.....	1	7,000	Nil	-	2	5,000	1	1,000
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	-	3 ²	11,000 ²	Nil	-	Nil	-
Alberta.....	"	-	1	3,000	1	11,000	"	-
Totals, 1938.....	11	373,000³	109²	1,014,000^{2,3}	89²	879,000²	13	234,000
1939								
Nova Scotia.....	Nil	-	1 ²	1,000 ²	Nil	-	Nil	-
New Brunswick.....	"	-	3	11,000	1	3,000	"	-
Quebec.....	9	338,000 ³	102 ²	718,000 ^{2,3}	83 ²	818,000 ²	12	255,000
Ontario.....	1	20,000	3	6,000	6 ²	28,000 ²	5 ²	29,000 ²
Manitoba.....	Nil	-	1	7,000	2	4,000	1	5,000
Saskatchewan.....	"	-	2 ²	7,000 ²	Nil	-	Nil	-
Alberta.....	"	-	1	3,000	1	11,000	"	-
Totals, 1939.....	10	358,000³	113²	753,000^{2,3}	93²	864,000²	18²	289,000²

¹ Bi-monthly, quarterly or annual.

² Includes bilingual publications.

³ Includes special

editions for United States circulation averaging: in 1938, 10,000 daily and 10,000 weekly; and in 1939, 9,000 daily and 9,000 weekly.

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES*

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—The Government in Relation to Labour

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Department of Labour

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act. 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.

At the outset its chief duties were: the administration of certain provisions of the Conciliation Act, designed to aid in the prevention or settlement of 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*.

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passing of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. At present the following legislation is also administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour: the Government Annuities Act; the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; the Technical Education Act; the Combines Investigation Act; the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act; the Dominion unemployment relief legislation, 1930-40; the Youth Training Act; and the Unemployment Insurance Act. The Department also carries on the work arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization. In addition, there has been a considerable extension of departmental activity in the

* Except as otherwise indicated, the material in this chapter has been prepared or revised under the direction of Bryce Stewart, M.A., Ph.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

collection and publication of information concerning labour organizations, wages and hours of labour, prices and the cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial agreements, industrial accidents, labour legislation, and related subjects. For information regarding Government annuities, technical education and combines investigation, see the chapters on Insurance, Education and Internal Trade, respectively, or the Index to this volume.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—Enacted in 1907, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112) is designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts. The statute, which forbids such stoppages of work until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation, normally applies to disputes in mines and certain public utility industries. On Nov. 7, 1939, however, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was, by Order in Council P.C. 3495, extended to cover disputes between employers and employees engaged in work on munitions of war or supplies and on defence projects. With a view to the clarification of the meaning of the term "supplies", it has since been stipulated (Order in Council P.C. 1708, dated Mar. 10, 1941) that certain commodities, even though they are not specifically required for the use of the armed forces, may in the opinion of the Minister of Labour be "essential for the needs of the Government or of the community in war". Under this authority the gold-mining industry and the pulp and paper industry have both been declared essential war industries in view of the large amounts of American exchange that they make available for the purchase of war supplies in the United States. The ruling on gold mining was necessary because the repeal, in 1937, of the British Columbia enabling legislation had removed the industry in that Province from the coverage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

For the purpose of establishing a uniform war-time wages policy for the guidance of boards of conciliation and investigation, it has been provided (Order in Council P.C. 7440, dated Dec. 16, 1940) that the highest wage rates generally prevailing and normally established for the different occupations in any given establishment during the period 1926-29 or any higher rates established thereafter, but before Dec. 16, 1940, shall be accepted as fair and reasonable, and that such wage rates may be supplemented by a separate bonus as the cost of living rises. If, however, it is shown that the aforementioned highest wage rates were unduly depressed or enhanced, a board may recommend an increase or a decrease, respectively, to a level that it considers fair and reasonable. The Order in Council also provides that all wage agreements negotiated during the war period in industries coming within the scope of the statute (including war industries) shall conform to the aforementioned policy.

A board of conciliation and investigation consists 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 member, the Minister may appoint a fit person on its behalf. After such a board has made its report, either of the parties to the dispute may reject its findings and declare a strike or a lockout, a course that has been adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. With the consent of the parties concerned, the machinery of the statute may be utilized in connection with disputes in industries outside its scope.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1941, shows that, during the 34 years, 1,058 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 635 boards were established. In all but 44 cases, strikes or lockouts were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Policy.—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 that 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 by the Dominion Government in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1939-40, was 9,707. The number of fair wages schedules furnished during the fiscal year 1939-40 was 812.

The Department of Labour also co-operates closely with other departments of the Government in ensuring the observance of the 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. The policy was later expressed and developed in various Orders in Council, in the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and in the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935. The provisions of these are set out in some detail at pp. 780 and 781 of the 1939 edition of the Canada Year Book.

In defence contracts that are being placed by the Dominion Government for the manufacture of war supplies, it is now the policy of the Government to insert schedules setting forth the minimum rates of wages and the maximum hours to be observed in the execution of the respective undertakings throughout the country. These schedules are drawn up in consultation between the Department of Labour and the other Government departments concerned; the Department of Labour co-operates closely with these departments in ensuring that the contract conditions are strictly enforced.

Labour Gazette.*—From its inception in 1900, the Labour Gazette has maintained a continuous record of industrial, social and economic conditions in Canada, as reflected in legislation, employment and unemployment, price trends, labour disputes, conventions and recommendations of labour organizations and industrial relations programs. One of the particular functions of the Department is the promotion of industrial harmony, and prominence is therefore given in the Labour Gazette to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act. Complete information is also given with respect to proceedings under other measures administered by the Department, including the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Combines Investigation Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the unemployment relief legislation, the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act and the Youth Training Act.

* A charge of 20 cents per annum is made for this publication to subscribers in Canada, the United States of America and Mexico, and of \$1 per annum to subscribers in all other countries.

Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a monthly record has been maintained in the *Labour Gazette* of the activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and also of the effects of the war on labour standards. In addition, the *Labour Gazette* has recorded the establishment, functions and activities of the National Labour Supply Council; the development of Canada's War Emergency Training Program; and the establishment and organization of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Included in the statistical information published in the *Labour Gazette* is a monthly analysis of prices (wholesale and retail) in Canada, indicating trends in the cost of living and showing the prices of staple articles, together with index numbers of price movements over a series of years. Financial and statistical summaries of pensions for the aged and the blind in Canada are also published at regular intervals. A special section records the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by that body being published in full.

The *Labour Gazette* is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with the discussion of wages and other issues between employers and workers.

Labour Legislation.—Considerable attention is given by the Department to labour legislation both in Canada and in other countries. At the close of the sessions of the Dominion Parliament and the legislatures of the several provinces, the labour laws enacted are summarized in the *Labour Gazette*. Statutory regulations are also noted in the *Labour Gazette* and a résumé of the more important judgments involving labour questions is published.

Beginning with 1915 the Department has published a series of annual reports on "Labour Legislation in Canada".* The first report was a consolidation of all labour legislation on the statute books of the Dominion and the provinces at the end of 1915, and similar consolidations were issued for 1920, 1928 and 1937. Reports for the intervening years set out the text or a summary of the laws passed in those respective years and each contains an introduction giving a summary of the principal measures.

In addition, special branches of labour legislation in Canada or abroad are dealt with from time to time in articles in the *Labour Gazette* or in printed or mimeographed bulletins. Information concerning legislation providing for minimum wages and the regulation of hours of labour in Canada is given in a report entitled "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada", issued as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*. Each year, in July, a mimeographed memorandum is issued on workmen's compensation laws in Canada. A summary of Dominion legislation affecting labour, passed during 1940, will be found in Chapter XXIX of this volume.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus

Labour legislation in Canada is, for the most part, a matter for the provincial legislatures. In each province, except Alberta and Prince Edward Island, there is a special department or bureau charged with the administration of labour laws. In Prince Edward Island the same necessity does not exist and there is little labour legislation. In Alberta the Department of Trade and Industry administers most labour legislation, the Board of Industrial Relations having charge of statutes regulating wages and hours. Legislation for the protection of miners is administered

* Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, published annually, 25 cents per copy.

in each province by the department dealing with mines. Factory legislation in eight provinces and shops legislation in several provinces prohibit child labour, regulate the hours of women and young persons, and provide for safety and health. Minimum-wage legislation for both male and female workers in each province except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, is administered by a special board which, in each case forms part of the Labour Department. Other legislation administered by individual provincial departments includes the laws in each province providing for public employment offices and for the licensing of certain classes of workmen. The Industrial Standards Acts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia enables the wages and hours of work agreed upon by representatives of employers and employees to be made legal throughout the industry concerned, and the Collective Labour Agreements Act in Quebec permits collective agreements between employers and trade unions to be made binding on all in the industry. Workmen's compensation laws in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island are administered by independent boards.

For up-to-date information regarding individual provincial Departments of Labour, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Departments concerned, or to the Deputy Ministers of Labour of the Provincial Governments.

Subsection 3.—Provincial Labour Legislation, 1940

The *Labour Gazette* summarizes the 1940 program of provincial legislation affecting labour. "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1940",* published by the Dominion Department of Labour, summarizes both Dominion and provincial legislation by subjects, and gives the text of the new Acts and of the amendments to existing legislation.

Prince Edward Island.—The Public School Act now requires children in rural districts to attend school on 75 p.c. of the school days instead of 60 p.c. as formerly.

Nova Scotia.—A new safety provision requires every person entering a mine governed by the Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act to wear a special protective hat. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, members of the Board are no longer limited to a ten-year term, silicosis is recognized under certain conditions as compensatable and dental treatment may be provided under the medical aid provisions of the Act.

New Brunswick.—The benefits payable for total disablement under the Workmen's Compensation Act were raised from 55 p.c. to 60 p.c. of average earnings and the minimum weekly payment from \$6 to \$8, or the earnings if less. For temporary partial disablement, an increase of from 55 p.c. to 60 p.c. has been made in the difference in earnings before and after the accident. The maximum of \$2,500 for permanent partial disability has been dropped. In the case of fatality, compensation for dependent children is \$10 per month instead of \$7.50 and the widow is to receive a lump sum of \$100 in addition to other compensation.

Quebec.—Quebec established a Superior Labour Council to study and advise the Minister on labour questions, passed a new Minimum Wage Act to replace the Fair Wage Act and the Forest Operations Act, and revised the Collective Agreement Act. In the latter statute the provisions relating to freedom of association were strengthened and employment on provincial works is no longer exempt. Among the amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act is extension of the

* Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa, price 25 cents per copy.

provision compensating workmen for silicosis to cover workers in stone cutting and polishing and the smelting, grinding and polishing of metal. Several additional diseases were brought under the Act. The coverage of the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act was extended to mothers of one child under 16 years of age and to wives who have been deserted or whose husbands are physically or mentally incompetent and are in a public institution. The amending Act has not been proclaimed.

Ontario.—Penalties for violation of the Trade Schools Regulation Act were increased. The Credit Unions Act was passed to consolidate existing legislation and bring it more into line with similar Acts in other provinces.

Manitoba.—The section of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act dealing with freedom of association was strengthened: it is now an offence to attempt, by intimidation, to compel an employee to belong to or continue in a union, or, on the other hand, to restrain him from so doing. Formerly, the section referred only to joining or refraining from joining such an association. At the second session of the Legislature, the section on collective bargaining was revised to declare the right of employees to bargain collectively through their organizations or representatives, if the latter are British subjects; a refusal of an employer to engage in collective bargaining is made a "labour dispute" within the Act. Under the Factories Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may now make regulations to protect persons engaged in industrial processes involving the use of benzol or other dangerous substances. The Fair Wage Act was amended to prevent its purpose being defeated through the formation of partnerships or otherwise. Bread-, cake- and pastry-making were brought within Part II of the Fair Wage Act under which wages and hours may be fixed for a whole industry by Order in Council if they are agreed on by a sufficient proportion of employers and employees. Provisions of the Trade Schools Regulation Act were tightened. Under the Wages Recovery Act a person may not be summarily committed to gaol for non-payment of an order in respect of wages of a domestic servant until he has first been given notice of a hearing but the employer must pay the costs occasioned by his default.

Saskatchewan.—Under the Minimum Wage Act, as revised, it is no longer necessary to extend the Act to male workers by Order in Council as has been done since 1936. More stringent provision is made to facilitate the enforcement of the Act: registers of wages and hours must be produced by the employer whenever required by any person authorized by the Minister and on conviction for paying less than the minimum wage, the employer may be required to pay a reasonable counsel fee, not exceeding \$25, to the complainant's solicitor. The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act was extended to all cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Changes in the Industrial Standards Act enable the regulation of the number of apprentices and apply the schedules of wages and hours to any person performing work of the nature covered by the schedules, except work on a private dwelling occupied by the employer or minor repairs by the regular employees of an employer on his premises.

Alberta.—The Masters and Servants Act was amended to enable an employee to sue his employer for an amount not exceeding six months' wages instead of two. The time limit for bringing action is to be six months from the termination of employment. The School Act was amended to extend to some districts having less than 75 pupils authority to enter into an agreement to provide instruction in shop courses, household economics, music, art or commercial work.

British Columbia.—There are several new safety provisions in the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Where more than 20 persons are employed below ground, suitable wash-houses must be provided. Amendments in the Apprenticeship Act

permit the Government to withdraw trades from the schedule to the Act and allow the Minister to permit a minor to be employed at specialized or repetitive work in a designated trade in a war industry without entering into a contract of apprenticeship. The contract form may be varied by the Minister on the recommendation of the provincial Apprenticeship Committee. A new section in the Municipal Act requires contractors or sub-contractors on municipal public works to observe the wages accepted as fair by the Dominion or Provincial Government under the Dominion Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935. The minimum age for employment as a moving-picture projectionist was raised from 18 to 21 years.

Northwest Territories.—A new Workmen's Compensation Ordinance consolidates the former Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Compensation to Families Ordinance and makes some amendments. The new measure enables an action for damages to be brought on behalf of the consort, parent, child, brother or sister of any person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default that would have entitled the injured person, if death had not ensued, to maintain such an action. The defence of common employment is abrogated. The Commissioner, if satisfied that it is not possible for an employer to make an arrangement with a Workmen's Compensation Board of one of the provinces or another territory to protect his workmen, may order the employer to take out insurance in an approved company.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Wage-Earning Population

The total population in gainful occupations is recorded at the census. In Section 15 of Chapter IV, pp. 128-146 of the 1937 Year Book, the gainfully occupied in 1931 are dealt with rather extensively under the heading "Occupations of the Canadian People". Statistics of the numerical and percentage distribution of the wage-earning section of the gainfully occupied, by industrial and occupational groups, are given at pp. 741-742 of the 1938 edition of the Year Book, and a table at p. 732 of the 1937 edition shows the numerical and percentage distribution of wage-earners, by age groups, as at the Census of 1931.

Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book, pp. 775-780 are 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, at 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.

Estimates of Employment of the Wage-Earning Population.—Estimates of the numbers of wage-earners employed from 1921 to March, 1940, appears at pp. 750-751 of the 1940 Year Book. Owing to the changes and dislocation in industrial production caused by the demands of war, this series has been temporarily discontinued.

Subsection 2.—Employment as Reported by Employers*

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has for many years tabulated monthly reports of the numbers employed by firms having 15 or more persons on their staffs in the following main industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services (i.e., hotels and restaurants, and laundering and dry-cleaning) and trade; in more recent years, information has also been received from financial institutions, but for the present their returns are not included in the general index, the record of which extends from 1920. Monthly statistics are not collected from the agricultural industry, domestic and personal services, governmental, educational and other professional services.

During 1940, about 12,100 employers, in the eight industries first-named, reported an average staff of 1,215,431 persons, varying from 1,093,930 at Apr. 1 to 1,364,720 at the beginning of November. A comparison of these figures with the total adult population, as enumerated in the National Registration of August, 1940, indicates clearly the extent to which the monthly surveys are representative of conditions among the industrial workers of the Dominion. The proportion of the total registered population aged 16 years or over, included in the Aug. 1, 1940, survey of employment, was 16.4 p.c., compared with 13.7 p.c. of the population of the same ages enumerated at the Census date in 1931. When industrial activity was at its 1940 peak (at Nov. 1), 174 men and women in each 1,000 of the registered adult population belonged to the working forces of the industrial establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its low for the year (at Apr. 1), 139 per 1,000 of the adult population were working for these firms.

The year 1940 witnessed an unprecedented expansion in industrial employment in the Dominion, a continuation and intensification of the upward movement that had its inception late in the preceding year, following the outbreak of war. The situation in 1939 had shown considerable variation; the index rose from a rather low level in the winter and spring to a position at the end of the year that was higher than in any preceding December. However the year's average was only slightly higher than in 1938, and was lower than in 1937 or 1929, the years of maximum activity in the period of observation prior to 1940.

Although seasonal curtailment was indicated in the early months of 1940, the level of employment continued high for the winter months, while the trend from Apr. 1 was uninterruptedly favourable, the rate of improvement accelerating as the year progressed. This resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time peaks from Aug. 1 until Nov. 1; at the latter date the index (1926 = 100), standing at 139.2, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; this exceeded substantially the previous maximum figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. At the beginning of December a very slight seasonal recession reduced the index to 139.1; this falling-off, however, was decidedly smaller than usual.

Employment by Economic Areas.—Industrial activity gained in all provinces during 1940, when new high levels were established in four of the five economic areas. In most cases, the improvement was steadily maintained throughout the twelve months, while in every province employment increased in volume as the year progressed. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario were higher than the Dominion figure, while in the remaining provinces they were lower.

* Revised by Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Official in charge of Employment Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In each of the economic areas manufacturing generally was brisker than in 1939 and, except in the Prairie Provinces, was also more active than in any other year of the record; in the Prairie Provinces the latest index was lower than that for 1929. There was also general improvement in trade and services. Logging in British Columbia was unchanged, but elsewhere afforded considerably more employment. There were moderate gains in mining, except in British Columbia, where a slight falling-off was indicated; transportation in that Province was also an exception, showing a slackening instead of the upward trend elsewhere noted. Building in most provinces was active, but curtailment in work on the highways in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia resulted in a smaller volume of employment in construction as a whole. In Ontario, however, building operations were somewhat brisker, while in the Prairie Provinces little change was shown in construction.

1.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, by Months, 1939 and 1940, with Yearly Averages Since 1929

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the first day of each month, on the base 1926=100. The relative weights show the proportions of employees reported in each economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1939. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 770 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
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
Averages, 1935.....	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
Averages, 1936.....	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
Averages, 1937.....	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1
Averages, 1938.....	111.5	117.0	113.7	100.0	104.2	111.8
1939						
January 1.....	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0	108.1
February 1.....	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2	106.5
March 1.....	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7	106.5
April 1.....	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5	104.9
May 1.....	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3	106.2
June 1.....	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6	113.1
July 1.....	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0	115.8
August 1.....	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0	117.5
September 1.....	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6	119.6
October 1.....	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7	121.7
November 1.....	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5	123.6
December 1.....	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0	122.7
Averages, 1939.....	110.5	120.8	114.3	103.2	107.5	113.9
1940						
January 1.....	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6	116.2
February 1.....	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0	114.4
March 1.....	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8	113.5
April 1.....	111.8	112.2	118.8	96.7	102.8	111.9
May 1.....	112.8	113.9	121.0	100.2	107.2	114.3
June 1.....	117.0	123.0	126.6	107.4	112.0	120.9
July 1.....	124.0	126.6	129.6	112.4	114.8	124.7
August 1.....	124.5	130.6	132.8	114.9	119.0	127.9
September 1.....	127.3	136.4	134.8	117.0	126.7	131.6
October 1.....	128.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	127.8	136.2
November 1.....	133.8	148.7	142.5	119.7	126.3	139.2
December 1.....	133.2	149.7	142.7	118.8	123.6	139.1
Averages, 1940.....	122.2	127.9	129.2	109.0	113.3	124.2
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1940.....	7.3	31.5	41.8	11.4	8.0	100.0

Employment by Cities.—In the eight leading industrial cities for which statistics are segregated—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver—employment advanced substantially during 1940, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration of manufacturing activities in the more populous areas.* Recorded gains over 1939 ranged from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec city and 7.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 20 p.c. in Hamilton and 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The general increase in the cities was 10.3 p.c., as compared with a gain of 7.8 p.c. in other parts of Canada, while the increase in the Dominion as a whole was 9 p.c. Nevertheless, the composite index for the eight leading cities, at 118.9, was below that for other parts of Canada, and also lower than the general index for the Dominion; the discrepancy, however, was the smallest since 1933. Prior to that, the index number for the eight leading cities as a whole was slightly above the Canada figure.†

On the whole, employment during 1940 in manufacturing, communications, trade, services, and construction for the larger cities was not so active as elsewhere in the Dominion—a trend that is apparent also for immediately preceding years. The greatest difference is noticeable in the construction industry for which the index for the eight cities averaged 62.1 compared with a Dominion average of 90.7. In building, the figure stood at 64.7 for the eight cities as against 83.5. In transportation, however, employment in the cities has, in recent years, been more favourable, the index, at 92.7, being a few points above the total index of 89.7.

* In 1940, just under 50 p.c. of all employees reported by factories were in these eight centres.

† See analysis in the bulletin "The Employment Situation in Canada during 1940", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1939 and 1940, with Yearly Averages Since 1929

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the first day of each month, on the base 1926=100. The relative weights show the proportions of employees reported in each city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 31, 1939. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 772 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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
Averages, 1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
Averages, 1936	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
Averages, 1937	101.2	109.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
Averages, 1938	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939								
January 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
February 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
March 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
April 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
August 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
September 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
October 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
November 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
December 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Averages, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4

2.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, by Months, 1939 and 1940, with Yearly Averages Since 1920—concluded

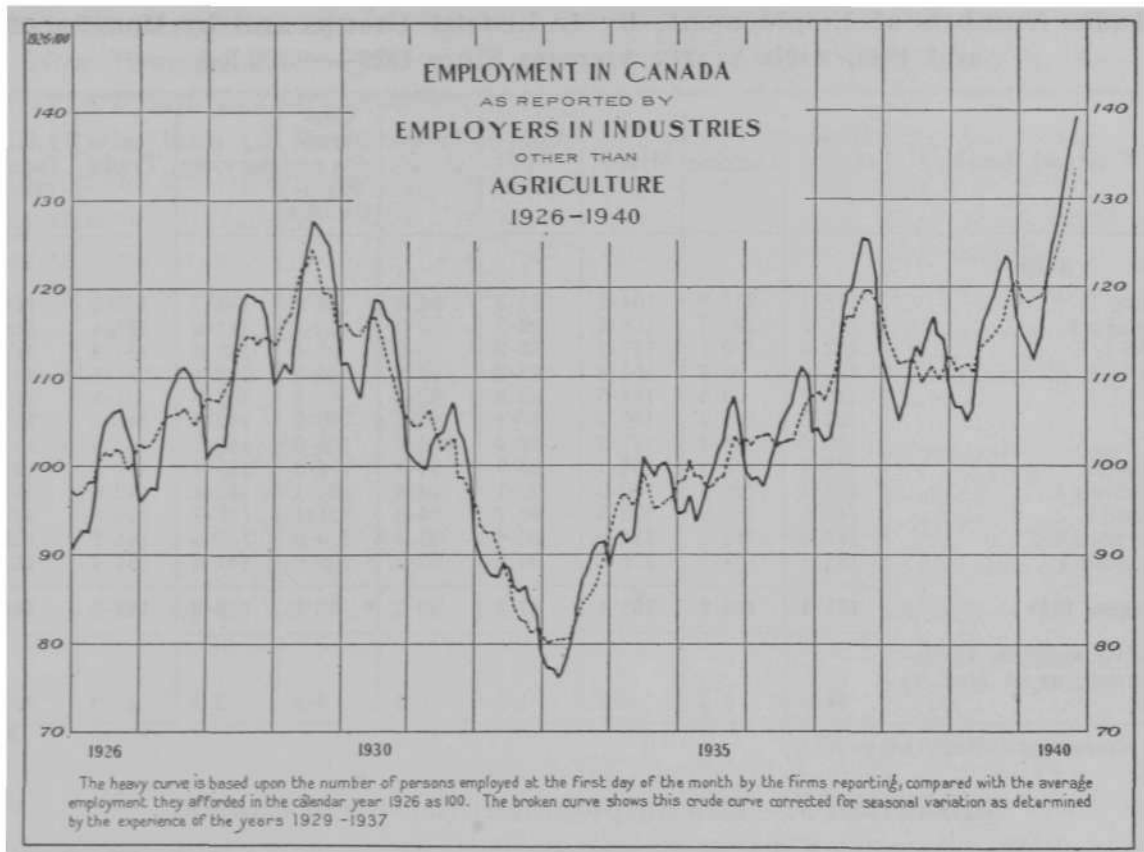
Year and Month	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1940								
January 1.....	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
February 1.....	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
March 1.....	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
April 1.....	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1.....	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1.....	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1.....	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
August 1.....	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
September 1.....	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
October 1.....	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
November 1.....	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
December 1.....	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Averages, 1940....	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1940.....	14.5	1.5	13.0	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.5	3.2

Employment by Industries.—Manufacturing employed a slightly larger proportion of the total staffs of the co-operating firms in 1940 than in 1939, 55.5 p.c. of the reported employees being in this category. Of the approximately 110,000 workers added to the forces of establishments in all industries, some 90 p.c. were taken on in factories, which showed an increase of 16.9 p.c. over the preceding year, as compared with one of 9 p.c. in all industries.

The expansion in manufacturing was continuous from January until December, and from early in the year successive new high levels of employment were established in the division as a whole and in many of its branches. The index number rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to 144.7 at Dec. 1, or by 22.4 p.c., an increase that has never been exceeded in the twenty years of the record, and compares extremely favourably with the average gain of 9.8 p.c. in the period since 1920. While all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement of 1940, the rates of improvement varied. The most important increase was in the manufacture of the various iron and steel products, which showed a general gain of 33.1 p.c.

There was also considerable improvement during 1940 among the non-manufacturing classes although this was generally on a smaller scale than that in manufacturing. Logging showed substantial gains over 1939, and was more active than in any other year of the record except 1937. In mining, a new all-time maximum was indicated, despite some falling-off in prospecting for metallic ores. Transportation and communications showed moderate increases, bringing the index numbers to the highest position in a number of years—since 1931 in the case of transportation, and since 1932 in the case of communications. Services and trade were both active, in spite of some reduction in the tourist trade.

Among the eight leading industrial groups, the one exception to the generally higher level in 1940 was construction. Building was brisker than it has been for many years, and there was also increased employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways in consequence of heavier traffic. Curtailment of unemployment relief projects, however, caused a marked decline in highway construction and maintenance, and this lowered the average index which dropped from 113.0 in 1939 to 90.7 in 1940.



3.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1939 and 1940, with Yearly Averages Since 1929

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the first day of each month, on the base 1926=100. The relative weights show the proportions of employees reported in each industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 31, 1939. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 773 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year and Month	Manu- factur- ing	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- porta- tion	Con- struc- tion and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All Indus- tries ¹
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
Averages, 1935	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
Averages, 1936	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
Averages, 1937	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
Averages, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939									
January 1.....	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
February 1.....	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
March 1.....	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
April 1.....	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1.....	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1.....	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1.....	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
August 1.....	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
September 1.....	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
October 1.....	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
November 1.....	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
December 1.....	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Averages, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9

¹ Except agriculture (see p. 657).

3.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1939 and 1940, with Yearly Averages Since 1929—concluded

Year and Month	Manu- factur- ing	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- porta- tion	Con- struc- tion and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All Indus- tries ¹
1940									
January 1.....	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
February 1.....	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4	114.4
March 1.....	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
April 1.....	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1.....	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1.....	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1.....	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
August 1.....	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
September 1.....	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
October 1.....	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
November 1.....	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
December 1.....	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Averages, 1940.....	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
Relative weights, by in- dustries, as at Dec. 1, 1940.....	54.6	6.6	5.9	1.8	8.3	9.4	2.4	11.0	100.0

¹ Except agriculture (see p. 657).

Subsection 3.—The Employment Service of Canada

Under Sect. 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:—

- (1) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (2) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (3) 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 making the Dominion payments contingent upon an agreement that the provinces, in the conduct of their respective 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 1940-41, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver, administered intra-provincially by the Provincial Governments but co-ordinated inter-provincially by the Dominion Government, constitutes the Employment Service of Canada. 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, owing to the impetus given by the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the number of offices in operation, but on Dec. 31, 1940, offices of the

Service were permanently located at 80 centres, distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 13; Ontario, 34; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 8.

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. (See Table 4.) During the year 1940 placements were higher than in any previous year since employment offices were established under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. The increase was due mainly to the large number of workers placed on National Defence construction projects during the latter part of the year, and the increased demand from industrial establishments engaged on contracts for war supplies.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there are 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 that entitle the bearers to purchase railway tickets at the reduced rate of 2.5 cents per mile. This rate is for second-class accommodation and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During 1940, 9,859 certificates were issued: 7,950 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the dispatching office, and 1,909 to workers going to points in other provinces. During 1939, 7,203 certificates for special rates were granted: 6,407 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the dispatching office, and 796 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.

4.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered, and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, 1931-40, and by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—For figures by provinces from 1920 to 1938, see corresponding table of previous Year Books, commencing with the 1926 edition. Totals for the years 1920-30 are given at p. 766 of the 1938 edition.

Year and Province	Applications Registered		Vacancies Notified		Placements Effected	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	73,508
Totals, 1934.....	569,301	155,064	327,907	99,835	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
Totals, 1937.....	543,343	168,880	290,790	127,598	286,618	102,918
Totals, 1938.....	584,727	197,937	276,851	124,390	275,338	106,957
Totals, 1939.....	579,645	208,327	271,654	130,739	270,020	114,862
Totals, 1940.....	653,445	235,150	344,921	166,955	336,507	138,599
Nova Scotia..... 1939	9,925	7,943	7,893	6,843	7,876	6,512
..... 1940	27,587	11,640	23,475	10,910	23,363	10,116
New Brunswick..... 1939	8,387	6,546	8,006	5,923	8,006	5,910
..... 1940	9,226	7,389	8,991	6,950	8,951	6,835
Quebec..... 1939	131,891	61,225	43,586	46,162	43,166	34,608
..... 1940	189,233	73,454	84,076	66,580	82,169	45,951
Ontario..... 1939	239,613	82,585	104,158	38,207	102,600	36,592
..... 1940	255,838	90,767	140,233	45,797	132,902	42,029
Manitoba..... 1939	51,806	12,915	30,658	10,183	31,494	9,947
..... 1940	46,199	14,010	22,072	9,601	23,450	9,382
Saskatchewan..... 1939	24,026	9,552	20,459	8,225	20,062	7,405
..... 1940	25,775	8,944	15,247	8,039	15,027	7,234
Alberta..... 1939	40,177	12,054	18,659	7,236	18,636	6,957
..... 1940	38,548	11,488	22,501	8,591	22,445	6,714
British Columbia..... 1939	73,820	15,507	38,235	7,960	38,180	7,931
..... 1940	61,039	17,458	28,326	10,487	28,200	10,338

The Employment Service Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940.—Sect. 88 of the Act, (see p. 665), provides that the Unemployment Insurance Commission "shall organize and maintain an employment service for Canada".

Plans are progressing to set up the system so required. Generally speaking, the Employment Service of Canada, hitherto operated by the provinces, and subsidized by the Dominion, will cease to operate when the new service is ready to function.

Subsection 4.—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 about 1,900 local trade unions, having an aggregate membership of approximately 250,000 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. The maximum of unemployment in 1940 was in February, when the percentage was 11.7; the lowest in 1940 was 4.4 p.c. recorded in September. In 1939 the February figure of 16.4 p.c. constituted the maximum, and the minimum of 9.0 p.c. was reached in October. Employment among organized workers was greater on the average in 1940 than in 1939, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1940 being 7.8 p.c., while for 1939 the corresponding figure was 12.2 p.c.

5.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, Half-Yearly, 1931-39, and by Months, 1940

NOTE.—For percentages of unemployment at June 30 and Dec. 31 from December, 1915, to December, 1930, 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.....	1931	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
December.....	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
December.....	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
December.....	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
December.....	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
December.....	1935	7.8	7.5	20.6	13.4	13.1	11.6	9.6	15.9	14.6
June.....	1936	6.7	7.8	19.0	13.3	8.4	6.4	17.2	10.5	13.9
December.....	1936	6.8	6.2	20.9	13.8	10.9	12.8	6.4	12.7	14.3
June.....	1937	5.9	4.7	15.3	7.6	5.7	7.2	16.6	8.0	10.4
December.....	1937	3.3	4.6	16.5	12.9	16.8	10.6	6.7	15.8	13.0
June.....	1938	3.6	14.8	17.1	12.4	12.5	9.7	17.8	14.3	13.5
December.....	1938	8.4	9.8	21.2	14.5	21.4	11.8	9.5	17.3	16.2
June.....	1939	6.3	8.9	15.0	9.7	10.2	6.6	18.2	9.7	11.6
December.....	1939	5.3	4.3	16.1	9.7	12.0	10.2	4.9	12.4	11.4
January.....	1940	4.8	4.2	15.6	10.1	11.8	9.7	7.7	11.1	11.3
February.....	1940	6.4	4.5	15.9	10.3	11.9	13.0	7.7	10.7	11.7
March.....	1940	5.6	4.2	14.7	9.7	8.4	11.4	14.7	7.3	10.8
April.....	1940	4.0	4.1	12.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	16.5	8.8	9.6
May.....	1940	3.2	4.1	10.0	5.1	9.7	5.5	16.1	9.3	7.9
June.....	1940	2.4	3.7	12.2	4.9	3.9	3.4	14.6	7.7	7.6
July.....	1940	1.9	2.7	10.2	4.3	4.0	3.3	11.9	5.6	6.4
August.....	1940	2.2	3.5	7.6	3.7	4.9	3.7	7.9	4.8	5.2
September.....	1940	1.2	3.5	6.5	2.7	5.4	3.9	5.5	5.7	4.4
October.....	1940	1.1	4.2	6.9	3.8	6.8	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
November.....	1940	1.7	3.4	9.2	4.8	6.2	7.8	4.7	7.0	6.2
December.....	1940	2.6	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.6	6.7	4.8	9.0	7.4

Section 4.—Unemployment Insurance and Other Measures for the Relief and Training of the Unemployed

Subsection 1.—Unemployment Insurance

The British North America Act was amended by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on July 10, 1940, by the addition to Sect. 91 of the words "Unemployment Insurance". This amendment gave the Dominion exclusive jurisdiction in the field of unemployment insurance legislation. An Unemployment Insurance Bill was introduced and given its first reading in the Canadian House of Commons on July 16. After consideration by a Special Committee of the House of Commons and by the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, the Bill finally received the Royal Assent on Aug. 7, 1940.

Principles

Some of the important principles involved in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, are:—

1. The assertion that insurance benefit is a right established by contributions previously made, and not a form of relief. The benefits will be in proportion to the contributions made, at the same time entitling the low-paid worker to a relatively high percentage of his wages.
2. Weekly insurance benefit should not be as great or greater than normal weekly earnings.
3. The normal standard of living of the wage-earner should be protected.

Administration

The Act provides for administration by three Commissioners: a Chief Commissioner; a Commissioner appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers; and another after consultation with organizations representative of employers. The Chief Commissioner is to hold office for ten years and each of the other Commissioners for five years.

Insured Classes and Exceptions

The benefits of the scheme will apply to all persons who are employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, with certain exceptions. The exceptions include workers in agriculture and forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring, private domestic service, employment in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain, and workers earning more than \$2,000 per annum. Young persons under 16 years of age cannot draw benefits but may accumulate benefit rights at no cost to themselves; the same holds for those who earn less than 90 cents in a normal full day.

It is estimated that the scheme will cover 2,100,000 wage-earners in 1941. Adding to this figure an estimate of 940,000 adult and 1,620,000 child dependants, the cloak of insurance benefits will be spread over 4,660,000 people. Provision is made for extending the scope of the Act on the recommendation of a National Advisory Committee to be set up under the Act.

Contributions

An Unemployment Insurance Fund, with the Bank of Canada as fiscal agent, is to be created. Employers and workmen contribute amounts that will bring approximately equal totals over the country. A grant amounting to one-fifth of such contributions is to be added by the Dominion Government, which will also assume the whole cost of administration.

It is estimated that the income of the Fund in 1941 will be about \$58,500,000—being approximately \$23,400,000 each from employers and workers, and about \$9,700,000 from the Government. The cost of administration will be about \$5,250,000 per annum.

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Class No.	Class	Weekly Rate	
		Employer	Employed Person
0	While earning less than 90cts. a day [Sect. 19(3)] or.....	cts.	cts.
	While under 16 years of age [Sect. 19 (4)].....	18	1
1	Earning \$ 5.40 but less than \$ 7.50 in a week.....	21	12
2	Earning \$ 7.50 but less than \$ 9.60 in a week.....	25	15
3	Earning \$ 9.60 but less than \$12.00 in a week.....	25	18
4	Earning \$12.00 but less than \$15.00 in a week.....	25	21
5	Earning \$15.00 but less than \$20.00 in a week.....	27	24
6	Earning \$20.00 but less than \$26.00 in a week.....	27	30
7	Earning \$26.00 but less than \$38.50 in a week or..... \$2,000 a year [First Schedule (n)]	27	36

¹ 9 cts. to be paid on behalf of the employee by his employer.

Daily Rate.—The daily rate of contribution in respect of each class shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate [Sect. 17 (4)].

Benefits

Insurance benefits are paid as of right on fulfilment of four statutory conditions:—

1. The payment of not less than 30 weekly (or 180 daily) contributions within two years, while in insured employment.
2. Proper presentation of the claim, and proof of unemployment.
3. Proof that the contributor is capable of, and available for, work.
4. Proof that the contributor has not refused to attend a course of instruction, if required.

Disqualifications for benefit include: loss of work due to misconduct or a labour dispute in which the contributor is involved; unwillingness to accept suitable employment; being an inmate of any prison or an institution supported out of public funds; the earning of less than 90 cents a day while in employment.

WEEKLY BENEFIT RATES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Class No.	Class	Single Persons	Persons Maintaining Dependents
		\$	\$
0	Under 16 years of age, or earning less than 90cts. in a day.....	—	—
1	Earning \$ 5.40 and less than \$ 7.50 in a week.....	4.08	4.80
2	Earning \$ 7.50 and less than \$ 9.60 in a week.....	5.10	6.00
3	Earning \$ 9.60 and less than \$12.00 in a week.....	6.12	7.20
4	Earning \$12.00 and less than \$15.00 in a week.....	7.14	8.40
5	Earning \$15.00 and less than \$20.00 in a week.....	8.16	9.60
6	Earning \$20.00 and less than \$26.00 in a week.....	10.20	12.00
7	Earning \$26.00 and less than \$38.50 in a week and certain other cases..	12.24	14.40

The amount of daily or weekly benefit is 34 times the average daily or weekly workman's contribution for insured persons without dependants, and 40 times the average contribution for married persons mainly or wholly maintaining one or more dependants. It will be seen that the benefits are adjusted with regard for the normal wage, i.e., the normal standard of living of the employed person.

The Benefit Formula

No benefit is payable during the first nine days of unemployment in a benefit year. After that a worker may draw one payment for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefit payments received in the previous three years. Under the Act the whole of the benefit is related to the employment history of the insured individual. In so far as a man's future benefits are reduced by his past claims, the worker might be likely to proceed more cautiously in applying for benefit. Moreover, he is made aware that the longer the period of employment and contribution, the greater the benefits in any period of unemployment, by reason of former regular contributions.

Umpires and Court of Referees

The Commission is to set up regional divisions under insurance officers and to create a court of referees, representative of the interested parties, to handle claims. Umpires and deputy umpires, appointed by the Governor in Council from among the judges of the Exchequer Court and the Superior Courts of the provinces, are to be the final adjudicators of claims through procedure clearly outlined.

Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors with power to make examinations concerning compliance.

Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, will advise and assist the Commission, report on the condition of the fund, and make recommendations if the fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. The Committee is to consist of a chairman and from four to six members, some of the latter to be representative of the employers and of organizations of workers.

Employment Service

The Commission is to organize a Dominion Employment Service with regional divisions and local offices. The central office of each division is to be used as a clearing house for vacancies and applications for employment, making the information available through local offices and elsewhere. Loans may be granted to workers travelling to places where work has been found.

National, regional and local committees, representative of workers and employers, are to be set up to advise and assist the Commission on employment problems.

Organization

On Sept. 24, 1940, the Unemployment Insurance Commission was appointed. Since that time, the Commission has been engaged in working out the details of its organization and procedures to implement the Act.

Subsection 2.—National Registration of Persons on Direct Relief

The National Employment Commission Act, 1936, under which the National Employment Commission* was established in May, 1936, required the Commission to undertake a national registration and classification of persons on direct relief throughout Canada [Sect. 6 (a)]. To meet this obligation there was set up the Registration Branch of the Commission, which, in co-operation with the governments of the provinces and municipalities, took a first national registration of persons on relief, where the Dominion contributed financially to such relief, in September, 1936. In order to secure current figures, comparable with those available for September, 1936, the provinces and municipalities were required to provide follow-up returns each month commencing with October, 1936. In September, 1937, a second registration was taken, based upon the experience of the previous registration, and this, too, was subsequently kept up to date month by month.

In Section III of its final report, the National Employment Commission recommended that the work of the registration be carried forward under the Minister of Labour, after the termination of the work of the Commission itself. Consequently, when the Commission ceased to exist at Feb. 1, 1938, the work of registration was carried out by the National Registration Board under the Department of Labour, where it has been carried forward on the same basis. Third, fourth and fifth national registrations, comparable with those of the two preceding years, were taken in September, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

From the commencement of the national registration, the number of local authorities throughout Canada issuing direct relief has averaged about 2,000; the success of the registration depends upon receiving complete and reasonably prompt returns from each of these authorities. Monthly reports, published by the Department of Labour, give detailed statistics as to numbers, classes, employability, etc., of persons on direct relief.

In addition to the registration of persons on direct relief† throughout the municipalities and provinces, special registrations have been maintained by the National Registration Branch of pensioners on relief, and of Indians on relief, through the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, respectively.

Statistics of Persons on Relief.—Prior to the inception of national registration, general statistics of persons in receipt of direct relief were secured through reports furnished to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief by the several provinces distributing relief. The Dominion monthly averages so reported up to the initiation of the national registration and the registration figures from September, 1936, are as follows: 1932 (8 months), 833,989; 1933, 1,227,558; 1934, 1,135,901; 1935, 1,162,563; 1936, 1,148,083; 1937, 965,907; 1938, 870,103; 1939, 808,040; and 1940, 508,995. Persons on urban relief constituted 85.3 p.c. while persons on agricultural relief were 14.7 p.c. of the monthly average for the Dominion in 1940. The monthly average of all persons on direct relief (as given in Table 6) showed the following percentage distribution by provinces in 1940: Prince Edward

* See the 1937 Year Book, pp. 1052-1053, and the 1938 Year Book, pp. 778-779.

† Direct relief, in the sense here used, does not include persons being provided with work on relief projects paid for in wages, even though such work was undertaken to alleviate unemployment. Direct relief is divided into urban relief and agricultural relief. Agricultural relief refers to assistance given to resident farm operators and their dependants for human subsistence, where such farmers would normally derive their livelihood from the land they occupy. Urban relief refers to all persons other than farm operators and their dependants, and thus includes the unemployed and unemployable persons.

Island, 0.7 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 0.5 p.c.; Quebec, 31.1 p.c.; Ontario, 27.2 p.c.; Manitoba, 7.8 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 18.0 p.c.; Alberta, 5.3 p.c.; and British Columbia, 9.4 p.c.

Subsequent to Apr. 1, 1937, the Province of New Brunswick substituted a works program for direct relief and consequently that Province does not contribute to the registration totals on direct relief, as shown in Tables 6 and 7, for the months after the date mentioned. Moreover, in the case of all provinces, the present figures include only persons receiving relief to which the Dominion Government contributed financially.

An analysis of the status of the 307,403 persons receiving direct relief in December, 1940, reveals that 63,997, or 20.8 p.c., were heads of families,* 214,106, or 69.7 p.c., their dependants, while the remaining 29,300 or 9.5 p.c., were classified as 'individual persons'.* Of the 250,977 persons receiving urban relief, 53,284 were heads of families, of whom 32,172 were fully employable, 11,036 partially employable, and 10,076 were unemployable. Of the 28,043 recipients classified as individual persons, 6,715 were returned as fully employable, 9,483 as partially so, and 11,845 as unemployable. Of the dependants of heads of families, totalling 169,650 receiving urban relief, 3,423 had been previously gainfully employed, 6,958 had never been employed, 257 were only partially employable, and the remainder were classified as 'non-worker type dependants', including wives, children under 16 years, and other dependants of non-worker type over 16 years of age.

6.—Persons on Urban or Agricultural Relief, by Months, 1939 and 1940

Month	1939			1940		
	Urban Relief	Agricultural Relief	Total Direct Relief	Urban Relief	Agricultural Relief	Total Direct Relief
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January	668,196	308,332	976,528	618,050	96,093	714,143
February.....	697,896	320,771	1,018,667	640,972	112,093	753,065
March.....	704,694	322,842	1,027,536	648,869	123,673	772,542
April.....	686,033	318,823	1,004,856	619,848	130,236	750,084
May.....	626,274	297,147	923,421	550,250	109,612	659,862
June.....	557,408	281,918	839,326	458,969	84,400	543,369
July.....	534,720	270,934	805,654	394,310	61,973	456,283
August.....	544,817	257,835	802,652	321,223	45,458	366,681
September.....	488,984	50,029	539,013	246,716	15,356	262,072
October.....	484,309	59,574	543,883	226,722	23,778	250,500
November.....	507,893	77,803	585,696	232,163	39,772	271,935
December.....	556,676	72,570	629,246	250,977	56,426	307,403
Monthly Averages.....	588,158	219,882	808,040	434,089	74,906	508,995

In considering the question of unemployment, public attention is usually focused on the fully employable worker who is receiving urban relief. The figures in Table 7 show considerable decreases for 1940 over 1939 in unemployment among persons of this class; the monthly average for 1940 shows a decrease of 47,967 persons or over 30 p.c. from the 1939 average. It will be noted that the slight increase in November and December correspond with the usual seasonal rise in the number receiving relief; this increase, however, is much less than in former years.

* 'Head of family' is used to designate a person who is socially responsible for the support of one or more dependants. An 'individual person' is one who is neither a dependant of a head of family nor has anyone dependent upon himself. The term 'wife' refers to the member of a family unit who performs the housekeeping duties and 'wives' are a subclassification of dependants. 'Dependants' are all who look to the head of a family for their support and thus 'dependants' include some adult employable persons still living under the parental roof.

7.—Fully Employable Persons on Urban Relief, by Months and Sex, 1939 and 1940

Month	1939			1940		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	149,189	32,209	181,398	133,048	31,030	164,078
February.....	157,141	33,375	190,516	138,674	31,817	170,491
March.....	158,761	33,446	192,207	140,671	32,012	172,683
April.....	153,744	32,836	186,580	133,702	31,088	164,790
May.....	137,876	30,947	168,823	116,783	28,777	145,560
June.....	119,830	28,665	148,495	94,275	25,462	119,737
July.....	112,683	27,982	140,665	77,818	23,153	100,971
August.....	113,728	28,570	142,298	59,984	19,052	79,036
September.....	98,825	26,582	125,407	37,710	12,119	49,829
October.....	98,167	26,980	125,147	33,480	10,792	44,272
November.....	105,206	27,697	132,903	34,462	10,535	45,047
December.....	117,864	29,002	146,866	38,462	10,806	49,268
Monthly Averages.....	126,323	29,858	156,780	86,589	22,224	108,813

With the continuing decline in numbers on relief due to industrial activity for war purposes and enlistment in the armed forces, the burden of unemployment has been substantially reduced. As a result, the Minister of Labour announced on Feb. 13, 1941, that the Dominion contributions for direct relief would be discontinued after Mar. 31, 1941. Hence, the national registration of persons in receipt of direct relief will be discontinued as from Apr. 1, 1941. It is felt that this registration has now served the purpose for which it was instituted in September, 1936.

Subsection 3.—Unemployment Relief

The assistance rendered by the Dominion Government under relief legislation enacted during the years 1930-39, inclusive, is set out in previous issues of the Canada Year Book. The following is a summary of the legislation enacted in 1940 and the assistance rendered under these Acts to Mar. 31, 1941.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1940

This statute, the administration of which is vested in the Minister of Labour, contains provisions similar to those provided by its predecessor, the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939. A résumé of this Act is given in Chapter XXIX under Dominion Legislation. The Act expired on Mar. 31, 1941, but provision is made therein that any obligation or liability incurred under its authority may be paid notwithstanding.

Direct Relief (Material Aid).—Under the provisions of the above Act, agreements were entered into with all the provinces providing for a Dominion contribution towards the cost of direct relief (food, fuel, clothing and shelter, cash in lieu thereof or scrip exchangeable therefor) on a dollar-for-dollar basis with the province up to a Dominion contribution of 40 p.c., the remainder to be contributed by the municipalities. The agreements further provided for a Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of provincial expenditures for direct relief supplied to those in necessitous circumstances who had not established provincial residence, and also to those in need who had provincial residence in one province but who, at the time of need, resided in another province.

Arrangements were continued with the provinces whereby the municipalities or, in any district where no municipal organization existed, the province would distribute assistance to dependants of persons interned or detained in Canada under Defence of Canada Regulations who were, after investigation, found to be in necessitous circumstances, the Dominion fully reimbursing the province, and/or the municipality through the province, for such expenditures as were incurred. Expenditures by the Dominion for this purpose were authorized by an Order in Council dated May 27, 1940, under authority of the War Measures Act, the expenditures to be charged to War Measures appropriations.

A Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of direct labour costs incurred by the provinces in completing certain municipal improvement projects authorized in the 1939-40 agreements was provided for in the direct relief agreements with all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and Ontario, where municipal improvements had not been carried on under the 1939-40 legislation. It was provided that the Dominion contribution should apply only to wages paid to unemployed persons in necessitous circumstances.

Agreements providing for a Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of expenditures incurred in carrying on certain provincial undertakings were entered into with the Province of New Brunswick (this Province had adopted a policy of substituting public works for direct relief), and with the Province of Nova Scotia where emergent unemployment conditions existed in certain sections. An agreement with the Province of Quebec provided for a Dominion contribution through the Province to expenditures incurred by the city of Quebec in constructing an intercepting sewer system undertaken for the alleviation of unemployment in that city. The Dominion agreed to contribute to expenditures incurred by the Province of Ontario in assisting necessitous individuals to cultivate and crop garden plots on vacant lands. An agreement was also entered into with the Province of Manitoba, which provided for a Dominion contribution to costs incurred by the Province in connection with the carrying on of certain projects that enabled recipients of direct relief to compensate by labour for the relief issued.

Forestry Training.—See under “Youth Training and the War-Time Industrial Training Program, 1940-41”, p. 678.

Development of Tourist Highways.—The Department of Mines and Resources entered into agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia (under the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940) to provide for Dominion assistance in developing tourist highways in those Provinces. The agreements provided for contribution by the Dominion of 50 p.c. of the total costs incurred by the provinces, with the understanding that in respect to employment on the projects preference should be given to relief recipients and persons in necessitous circumstances.

Farm Employment Plan.—Agreements respecting the placement of unemployed necessitous persons in employment on farms entered into with the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, were, at the request of those Provinces, extended for the month of April, 1940. New agreements for the winter of 1940-41 were completed with the same provinces under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance

Act, 1940, but the Plan was operated only in British Columbia. The agreements provided for Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of the costs incurred in the payment of \$5 per month, plus an additional bonus of \$2.50 per month where continuous employment was maintained, to individuals placed on farms and payment of \$5 per month to the employing farmer. The Dominion also contributed half the cost of transportation to the farm and of suitable winter clothing where necessary.

Rehabilitation of Unemployed Higher-Age Persons.—Agreements were entered into with all the Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec, providing for Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. of expenditures incurred by the Provinces in re-training and rehabilitating certain unemployed persons over the established youth-training age limit. No projects were approved, however, by the Province of British Columbia. The projects initiated by the other provinces and approved by the Dominion were: Nova Scotia—training in hardrock mining; New Brunswick — agricultural training; Ontario — training in skilled trades and industrial occupations; agricultural training and a Farm Rehabilitation Plan; Manitoba—hand-made rustic furniture making, Farm Chore Plan; Saskatchewan—Farm Chore Plan; Alberta—Farm Chore Plan.

Re-Establishment of Settlers.—The only activity administered by the Department of Agriculture under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, was that of granting continued assistance to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the re-establishment of settlers in certain areas. The program was designed to assist settlers in pioneer areas to become self-sustaining, and expenditures under the agreements were chiefly for the breaking and clearing of land and the purchase of building materials, farm implements and live stock. The amounts made available under the agreements for the year 1940-41 were: New Brunswick, \$20,000; Saskatchewan, \$125,000; Alberta, \$25,000; and British Columbia, \$15,000.

Relief Settlement.—The Dominion continued to assist the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta in placing selected families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief on the land under the Relief Settlement Plan outlined at p. 762 of the 1937 Canada Year Book. Under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, further agreements providing for continuity of settlement with agreements that expired Mar. 31, 1940, were completed with these Provinces.

8.—Settler Families and Individuals Approved and Settled Under Relief Settlement Agreements, 1932, to Mar. 31, 1941

Province	Settler Families	Total Individuals
	No.	No.
Nova Scotia.....	343	2,154
Quebec.....	5,544	31,047
Ontario.....	606	2,990
Manitoba.....	1,664	8,358
Saskatchewan.....	939	4,604
Alberta.....	1,078	5,059
British Columbia.....	52	285
Totals.....	10,226	54,497

9.—Disbursements to Mar. 31, 1941, Under Relief Legislation, 1930-40

NOTE.—Separate figures for the 1930 and 1931 Acts are given at p. 769 of the 1940 Year Book.

Item	1930 and 1931 Acts	1932 Act	1933 Act	1934 Act	1935 Act	1936 Act	1937 Act	1938 Act	1939 Act	1940 Act	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Disbursements to Provinces—											
P.E. Island.....	224	25	99	147	287	291	125	81	40	20	1,339
Nova Scotia.....	1,862	580	1,261	574	1,295	1,110	587	341	392	80	8,082
New Brunswick.....	1,267	220	593	425	1,060	910	510	352	551	207	6,095
Quebec.....	8,729	4,253	8,297	6,346	7,503	11,601	6,919	4,959	5,111	2,968	66,686
Ontario.....	15,793	7,987	12,914	11,045	16,209	13,983	7,186	7,284	7,533	2,935	102,869
Manitoba.....	4,924	1,740	2,372	2,118	3,563	4,558	3,073	2,013	2,079	1,031	27,471
Saskatchewan.....	9,914	5,612	2,752	7,735	8,335	9,244	6,214	2,887	3,368	1,565	57,626
Alberta.....	4,318	1,298	1,565	1,465	1,781	2,647	2,325	1,449	1,238	490	18,576
British Columbia	5,316	3,228	3,448	2,301	2,283	3,500	2,679	1,944	2,824	1,093	28,616
Yukon and North-west Territories	30	3	5	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	49
Disbursements through Dominion Government Departments.....	4,653	978	7,643	8,398	8,252	608	23,522	11,272	6,351	311	71,988
Other Disbursements—											
Board of Railway Commissioners.....	1,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,000
C.P.R.....	1,072	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,072
C.N.R.....	924	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	924
Administration expenses.....	128	68	87	89	140	179	225	176	172	113	1,377
Miscellaneous.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	1	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	28
Relief registration	"	"	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	92	85	177
Totals.....	60,154	25,992	41,036	40,643	50,740	48,632	53,365	32,758	29,757	10,898	393,975

YOUTH TRAINING AND THE WAR-TIME INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM, 1940-41

The following statement indicates the expenditures that have been made by the Dominion Government on account of youth training, war-emergency training and forestry training during the fiscal year 1940-41. These statistics are followed by textual descriptions under the respective headings.

DOMINION ALLOTMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1940-41, AND CLAIMS PAID TO MAR. 31, 1941

Province	Youth Training		War-Emergency Training		Forestry Training	
	Allotment	Claims Paid to Mar. 31, 1941	Allotment	Claims Paid to Mar. 31, 1941	Allotment	Claims Paid to Mar. 31, 1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	18,550	3,802	Nil	-	5,000	3,595
Nova Scotia.....	20,000	10,057	75,000	43,091	Nil	-
New Brunswick.....	60,000	25,906	93,000	47,720	20,000	3,203
Quebec.....	320,500	77,662	146,000	91,992	140,000	64,529
Ontario.....	241,000	217,846	885,000	295,405	Nil	-
Manitoba.....	116,875	60,025	55,000	10,553	"	-
Saskatchewan.....	132,575	95,682	51,000	15,748	"	-
Alberta.....	117,000	87,077	205,000	106,965	"	-
British Columbia.....	110,800	56,962	75,000	24,521	75,000	14,070
TOTALS.....	1,137,300	635,019	1,585,000	635,995	240,000	85,397

Youth Training.—On Mar. 31, 1941, the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Program completed its fourth year of operation and its second year of operation under the Youth Training Act, 1939. An amount of \$1,500,000 was appropriated by Parliament for carrying out the purposes of the Act during the fiscal year.

Those eligible to participate in training projects under the Youth Training Act are young people aged 16 to 30 who are not gainfully employed and whose families are not in a position to pay for the cost of training.

The Agreements entered into with the Provincial Governments during the previous year continue in force until Mar. 31, 1942. Under these Agreements, schedules were approved providing for the carrying on of the following main types of projects: mining and prospecting; industrial apprenticeship and learnership; training of urban young men and women for work in industrial and commercial establishments; home service training for young women; handicraft and home-craft classes for rural young women; general and specialized courses in agriculture for rural young men and women; physical recreation and training; farm apprenticeship; aid to university students; ground mechanics and wireless operators for the R.C.A.F.

The Youth-Training Projects were not all designed to train young people for wage-earning employment. The rural classes were conducted with a view to giving young people from the farms the necessary training and knowledge not only to increase their efficiency as farm operators but to improve the standards of rural home life and develop rural leadership. The physical recreation centres were, of course, designed to build up physical fitness.

Following the outbreak of war in 1939 certain adaptations of projects were made to meet the greater demand for technicians not only in industry but in the armed forces. During the fiscal year 1940-41 the classes established during the previous year to train aircraft mechanics and wireless operators for the R.C.A.F. were expanded. Classes for the training of young men between the ages of 18 and 30 years, desirous of subsequently enlisting with the R.C.A.F. as aero-engine fitters, airframe mechanics and wireless operators were conducted in the four western provinces, and in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. All trainees for these classes were selected from young men of secondary-school education after medical examination, and the instruction given followed the syllabi drawn up by the R.C.A.F. who lent the necessary equipment. During the fiscal year, 6,093 young men received training in these classes, of whom 3,281 had completed their training and enlisted; 2,199 were still under instruction at the end of the year. In addition to enlistments in the R.C.A.F. some of those trained as wireless operators enlisted in other branches of His Majesty's armed forces.

The Dominion's contribution towards the cost of these classes was generally 50 p.c. To reimburse, in part, those provinces that assumed 50 p.c. of the cost, authority was obtained, by Order in Council issued pursuant to the War Measures Act, for a refund to the province from the War Appropriation of \$100 for each aero-engine fitter and aircraft mechanic who enlisted with the R.C.A.F. and a similar refund in respect to each wireless operator who enlisted in any of His Majesty's military, naval or air forces, Canadian or Imperial, for active service relative to wireless operation.

To assist in placing trainees from projects designed to fit young people for wage-earning employment special placement officers and project supervisors were engaged, and the facilities of the Employment Service of Canada were utilized.

During the fiscal year 1940-41, 5,790 trainees who had completed training under the Youth-Training Program were placed in employment, while 3,753 enlisted. The latter figure includes 3,175 young men trained in R.C.A.F. classes. This figure does not include many who, after the completion of their training, either found wage-earning employment for themselves or became gainfully employed on their own behalf.

Other War-Emergency Training.—In addition to the industrial training centres carried on under the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Program, during the summer of 1940, the Dominion secured the co-operation of the Provincial Governments in inaugurating specialized courses to train skilled and semi-skilled workers for war industries and for the armed forces. This program was carried on under authority of an Order in Council which invoked the War Measures Act for the purpose of overcoming certain restrictions of the Youth Training Act and Agreements thereunder, particularly as to the circumstances and age limit of trainees and as to the percentage of the Dominion contribution.

Funds were made available from the War Appropriation for the purposes of carrying on this training and special schedules containing regulations respecting the carrying on of the program were appended to all Youth-Training Agreements, except that with the Province of Prince Edward Island. In the case of Prince Edward Island there were not suitable facilities for training within the Province nor were there any industries in that Province engaged on war contracts.

The Dominion Government assumed 100 p.c. of the cost of this training of skilled and semi-skilled workers, with the exception of administration expenses, which were borne by the provinces. The cost of any additional machine equipment necessary was borne equally by the Dominion and by the province concerned.

During the summer vacation period the program was carried on in 65 centres with a total enrolment of 11,606. The training was given in the vocational shops of the regular technical schools (the use of which was granted by the local authorities without charge) and in special Youth-Training centres.

Generally, 44 hours training was given each week and each trainee received between 400 and 500 hours intensive instruction. Classes were conducted in machine-shop practice, bench fitting, aircraft manufacturing, sheet-metal work, welding (both electric and acetylene), woodworking, motor mechanics and electricity. Provision was made for a certain amount of technical instruction in related subjects such as draughting and drawing, blue-print reading, shop mathematics, etc.

The training of women was restricted to cases where an individual employer asked that a group be trained for a specific occupation in which the employer agreed to furnish employment to those satisfactorily completing the course. Ontario was the only province where women were trained in the summer of 1940; 1,343 women were enrolled, about 60 p.c. of whom were trained in power-sewing-machine operating.

The minimum age of trainees was 16 years and the maximum 60, but in the case of those over 30 years of age, it was stipulated that training should be given only to men who had had some previous experience at a trade in which they required a refresher course.

Provision was made for the payment to trainees of a living allowance not in excess of \$7 per week in the case of those living away from their homes during the training period, and where necessary a weekly allowance not in excess of \$3 to trainees living at home during that period.

On the termination of the summer program, arrangements were made with the provinces to carry on this training throughout the entire year wherever the local need for skilled or semi-skilled workers for war work was apparent. While it was felt to be unwise to interfere unduly with the regular day classes in the schools, the situation was sufficiently urgent to warrant the elimination of the ordinary night classes in many of the technical schools, except in so far as these were used as refresher or supplementary training by those already employed during the day in essential industries. Arrangements were made whereby these War-Emergency Training classes were carried on from 4 p.m. until midnight for the training of workers for war industries and the training of enlisted men for the armed forces. In some cases where the Army referred enlisted men to the schools for training as tradesmen, the schools were operated in 3 shifts; Army tradesmen received their training from 11 or 12 o'clock at night until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

On Dec. 28, 1940, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination, which had been studying the question of labour supply, recommended the expansion of the War-Emergency Training Program to provide for the training of 50,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers in vocational schools and special training centres during the year. The Committee also recommended that 50,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers should be trained in industry during 1941.

Additional funds were made available from the War Appropriation to provide for this expanded training program to Mar. 31, 1941, and the schedules of the Youth-Training Agreements governing the project were amended to provide for the changes in the program recommended by the Committee, which were chiefly as follows:—

1. That preference be given in the selection of trainees to the following categories in the order named: (a) veterans of the War of 1914-18 and those discharged from active service in His Majesty's armed forces engaged in the present war; (b) men over 40 years of age; (c) women and other men over 16 years of age. All trainees selected from these categories must be capable of benefiting by the training and be physically able to do the work required.

2. That weekly allowances to trainees in the vocational schools and special training centres under the program be paid as follows: (a) to heads of families, \$12; (b) to unmarried trainees living away from home \$7, except in those areas where board and lodging cannot be obtained at that rate, in which cases a sum up to a maximum of \$9 might be paid; (c) to single trainees living at home no allowance to be granted except where employment has been given up to attend a class, or where there is financial need—in such cases the maximum weekly allowance to be \$3.

Under the expanded program, training was given in aircraft manufacturing, machine-shop practice, sheet-metal work, welding (acetylene and electric), industrial chemistry, cooking (for women in Ontario for Army Auxiliary Services), electricity and radio mechanics, pattern making and power-machine sewing (for women in Ontario). Special courses for fine instrument repair were inaugurated at the Central Technical School, Toronto, Dalhousie University and the University of British Columbia, and a tool improvers course at the Westdale School, Hamilton, Ont. The usual length of courses was 3 months, except in the case of the special courses, which were of a somewhat longer duration. No courses were carried on in skills for which less than 4 weeks training is required. In training enlisted men referred to the schools by the Army, the instruction given was for blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, concretors, electricians, engine artificers, machine-shop fitters, draughtsmen, motor mechanics, plumbers and tinsmiths.

Since there were no facilities for such industrial training for war work in Prince Edward Island, arrangements were made whereby a specified number of trainees from that Province would be enrolled in training centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As its contribution to this training the Government of Prince Edward Island paid the cost of transportation for trainees attending these classes. Where necessary, travelling expenses were provided for trainees to the training centres and back to their homes or to certified employment.

Each trainee who satisfactorily completed a War-Emergency Training course was given a certificate by the head of the school setting forth the period of his instruction, the different categories of work involved and his grading in each.

Training under the expanded War-Emergency Training Program was carried on in approximately 90 centres. At the end of March 1941, the number in War-Emergency classes and Youth-Training classes allied to war production was 11,129. During the year a total of 38,044 was enrolled in these classes; 12,137 were placed in employment and 4,028 enlisted. The number reported as placed in employment does not include those who secured employment without reporting to placement officers. The number enrolled during the year includes 3,193 enlisted men referred to the schools by the Army for training as Army tradesmen.

Provincial authorities were asked to ascertain the labour requirements of firms receiving war contracts and also to arrange for the maintenance of close contact between industry and the schools, so that the training given would meet the requirements of the employers.

Particular attention was paid to the matter of obtaining sponsorship of trainees by 'industry' and in many instances, notably in Ontario, groups of students were referred to the local schools by industry, with the request that they be trained along certain definite lines and a promise to take into their employ all those who satisfactorily completed their training. These industries maintained close contact with the schools throughout the operation of the classes. In other cases definite weekly or monthly quotas were supplied employers as required. Where necessary, surplus trainees from one area were transferred to other areas where they were needed.

War-Emergency Training in Industry.—The Dominion-Provincial War-Emergency Training Program during the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, was almost wholly confined to specially organized classes conducted in vocational schools and Youth-Training centres throughout the Dominion. No appropriation was set aside for the development of training programs in industrial plants, and all schemes of this nature were developed without direct financial assistance from governments, with the exception of one large new plant in the Province of Quebec.

In this plant a special training program was established early in the year and arrangements were made through the Youth-Training officials of the Province to compensate the corporation for the actual training costs on a per capita basis. This arrangement was contrary to the policy later adopted for the War-Emergency Training Program and the grants were discontinued at the end of the year.

In another plant in Nova Scotia a training centre was established at public expense to meet the future requirements of this particular plant and others in the neighbourhood. Use was made of part of the machine-shop equipment not required by the company; this was granted without cost, and no rent was charged for the space occupied by the school. In this case, use of part of the plant was made by the provincial and Dominion authorities as a public training centre whereas, in the first-mentioned case, the training program was set up to meet the special needs of the company concerned.

In a number of privately owned war industries, and in some established by the British and Canadian Governments, training schemes have been adopted both for new workers and for those skilled and semi-skilled employees who require additional training and technical knowledge to qualify them for promotion. These schemes take many forms, according to the particular requirements and conditions in each plant, and no attempt has yet been made to regulate or control such efforts.

The present policy is to promote and develop training programs in war industries to supplement and complete the training given in War-Emergency classes and to allow each plant to develop its own methods, so far as possible. Assistance will be given, as requested, by way of distributing information, selecting and training instructors, and developing courses or training techniques. It may become necessary to require organized training wherever government war contracts are carried out but, for the time being, it is left to each employer to provide suitable training facilities for his employees as the need arises and to make whatever use he can of the training centres and special classes organized under the War-Emergency Training Program.

Plants have been visited in all parts of the Dominion and reports have been received which show that more persons are being trained in industrial establishments engaged on war contracts than are being graduated from the War-Emergency classes.

It is planned to develop training programs in non-war industries as the need for training exceeds the capacity of existing facilities and the specific training requirements of the war industries become better known. The development of such programs will enable the non-war industries to release trained, experienced men from their own staffs for temporary service where such services will be most effective, and will also provide basic training for war workers and for young men who enlist in those branches of the armed forces where industrial skills are required.

Forestry Training.—The appropriation made available by Parliament for the purposes of the National Forestry Program during the fiscal year 1940-41 was \$360,000. Agreements were entered into with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia pursuant to the provisions of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940, providing for a Dominion contribution of 50 p.c. towards the cost of approved forestry projects in those provinces.

The Agreements were similar to those entered into during the previous year and were practically identical to the Youth-Training Agreements. Those eligible to participate were single young men 17 to 23 years of age who were not gainfully employed and came from families in necessitous circumstances, and single men up to 27 years of age who were not gainfully employed and who had been rejected for enlistment for the present war in any of His Majesty's armed forces. The Agreements provided that the selection of trainees was to be made without discrimination or favour as to the racial origin, religious views or political affiliations of applicants, but that preference should be given to those rejected for enlistment in the armed forces and to relief recipients. All applicants were medically examined before being accepted for training to ensure that they were physically able to do the work and were free from communicable disease.

In addition to the regular forestry work, provision was made for class instruction and for organized sports and recreation. The normal working week was 44 hours and wet weather was generally utilized for class instruction.

The size of the camps varied according to the nature of the work being undertaken. In some cases individual trainees were posted to assist forest rangers and received instruction and training of a very valuable nature.

To ensure that all trainees were adequately clothed and to create *esprit de corps*, a standard uniform was provided. Half the cost of the uniform was paid by the trainee, the other half by the project, and the uniform became the boy's property on leaving camp.

The work was laid out and supervised by trained foresters who also gave a considerable part of the class instruction. Every endeavour was made to obtain the services of foremen and sub-foremen who were not only competent from the point of view of the work to be done, but who also understood boys and could give proper leadership. It was found that the success of the project and the results obtained were very largely dependent on the type of supervisory personnel employed.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada

The following information is summarized from the Annual Report of the Department of Labour which 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 1939 is given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 2,091 local branches, with an aggregate membership of 216,661; Canadian central labour bodies (including the National Catholic Unions), 1,120 branches and 122,886 members; independent units, 85 branches and 19,420 members; grand total, 3,296 local branches and 358,967 members. As compared with 1938, this represents a decrease of 22 branches and 26,072 members.

10.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-39

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
	No.		No.		No.
1911.....	133,132	1921.....	313,320	1931.....	310,544
1912.....	160,120	1922.....	276,621	1932.....	283,576
1913.....	175,799	1923.....	278,092	1933.....	286,220
1914.....	166,163	1924.....	260,643	1934.....	281,774
1915.....	143,343	1925.....	271,064	1935.....	280,704
1916.....	160,407	1926.....	274,604	1936.....	322,473
1917.....	204,630	1927.....	290,282	1937.....	384,619
1918.....	248,887	1928.....	300,602	1938.....	385,039
1919.....	378,047	1929.....	319,476	1939.....	358,967
1920.....	373,842	1930.....	322,429		

Main Labour 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 that have local branches in Canada. An affiliated membership of 145,684 was reported for the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939. Of the 1,751 local unions reported to be in affiliation with the Congress, 1,620 made returns, showing a combined membership of 163,218.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized at Montreal, on Mar. 16, 1927, by representatives of national and independent organizations. As at Dec. 31, 1939, the Congress reported an affiliated membership of 31,194. Of the 264 local unions reported to be in affiliation with the Congress, 235 made returns, showing a combined membership of 26,191.

The Canadian Committee of Industrial Organizations.—This Committee was established at a conference of C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organizations) union representatives held at Ottawa on Nov. 5, 1939. It was stated at the conference that the 105 delegates in attendance represented 55,000 members of industrial organizations in Canada.

Of the 177 local branch unions reported to be in affiliation with the Canadian Committee, all of which were circularized by the department, 150 made returns showing a combined membership of 49,068.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—This organization was brought into being at a conference held at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 24, 1936. The central organizations in affiliation with the Federation reported, as at Dec. 31, 1939, 44 local branch unions. All of these locals were circularized by the Department but only 24 made returns, showing a combined membership of 7,695.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—In 1918 a conference of National Catholic Unions, which were first established in 1901, was held at Quebec city, followed by other meetings at Three Rivers in 1919 and at Chicoutimi in 1920. The delegates at the last-named conference, numbering 225 and representing 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held at Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada", and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. For 1939, the Confederation reported an affiliated membership of 49,401. Of the 305 local unions reported to be affiliated with the Confederation, and other National Catholic unions, 178 made returns showing a combined membership of 33,417.

Trade Unions in Canada.—At the close of 1939 there were 3,296 local branch unions of all classes, of which 2,091 were international, 1,120 were Canadian and 85 were independent units. Table 11 gives figures for all unions with central organizations, i.e., of all unions in Canada except the 85 independent units.

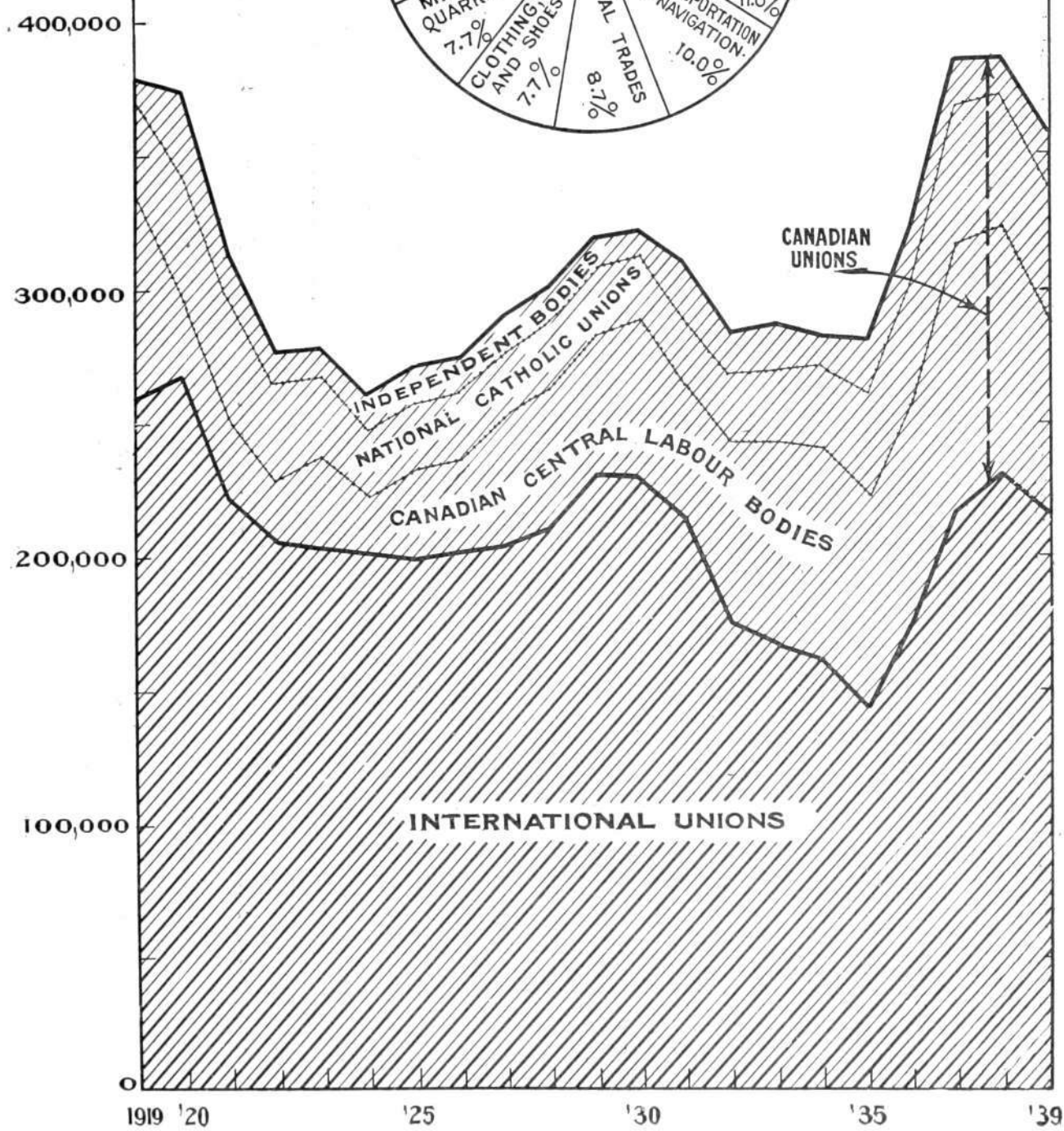
The Annual Report of the Department of Labour gives details of the affiliations of these unions that are not touched on here.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

1919-1939

MEMBERS

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES
1939



11.—Trade Union Central Organizations Operating in Canada, Showing Numbers of Branches in Canada and Numbers of Canadian Local Branches Reporting, as at Dec. 31, 1939.

Organization	Branches in	Canadian
	Canada	Local Branches Reporting
	No.	No.
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	89 ¹	75
American Federation of Labor.....	16 ²	14
Automobile Workers of America, International Union United.....	5	4
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	9	8
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	24	22
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	1	1
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	17	17
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	38	35
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	10	10
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	5	5
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United.....	21	17
Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.....	1	1
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	41	37
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	4	4
Building Workers of Canada, Amalgamated.....	9	8
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	3	-
Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, United.....	8	7
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	88	74
Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, Canadian Brussels'.....	7	7
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	2	2
Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.....	44	41
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	14	14
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	21	21
Commercial Telegraphers' Union.....	4	3
Communications' Union, The Canadian.....	4	-
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	1
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	9 ¹	6
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, United.....	2	2
Electrical Trades' Union, Canadian.....	1	1
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	49	45
Elevator Constructors, Operators and Starters, International Union of.....	9	9
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating.....	5	5
Engineers, Canadian Association of Stationary.....	17	14
Engineers, International Union of Operating.....	24	20
Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....	29	28
Farmer-Labour Union, New Brunswick.....	20	7
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	48	48
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	40	37
Fishermen's Union, Pacific Coast.....	26	24
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	1	1
Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, International.....	10	10
Garment Workers of America, United.....	8	7
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	16	16
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.....	3	3
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	2	2
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	1
Government Employees, American Federation of.....	1	1
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	2	2
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, United.....	11	11
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	6	6
Hosiery Workers' Association, Canadian Full-Fashioned.....	10	9
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	32	28
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	2
Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific.....	1	1
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America (see Steel Workers' Organizing Committee).....	-	-
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	2
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	7	7
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	1
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	74	69
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	7
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	97	95
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	96	92
Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, International.....	1	1
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	30	25
Machinists, International Association of.....	81	77
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	197	178
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	4	4

11.—Trade Union Central Organizations Operating in Canada, Showing Numbers of Branches in Canada and Numbers of Canadian Local Branches Reporting, as at Dec. 31, 1939—concluded.

Organization	Branches in	Canadian
	Canada	Local Branches Reporting
	No.	No.
Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Industrial Union of.....	1	1
Marine Engineers of Canada, National Association of.....	15	14
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union.....	2	2
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	14	14
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	11	6
Mine Workers of America, United.....	75	66
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	29	24
Musicians, American Federation of.....	33	32
National Catholic Unions.....	305	178
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia.....	17	12
Newspaper Guild, American.....	2	2
One Big Union.....	32	13
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	26	25
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	38	36
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	6 ¹	5
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	3
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	5
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	13	12
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Journeymen.....	36	33
Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, International Ladies' Handbag.....	2	2
Porters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car.....	2	2
Postal Employees, Canadian.....	24	23
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, International Plate.....	2	1
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International.....	21	20
Printing Trades' Union, Canadian National.....	4	4
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	44	44
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	2	2
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	11	11
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	12
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	92	91
Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	169	152
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	97	93
Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric.....	26	25
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	112	112
Railway Conductors of America, Order of.....	67	67
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of.....	75	62
Railwaymen, National Union of.....	4	—
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.....	19	16
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	5	5
Rubber Workers of America, International United.....	6	4
Seafarers' International Union of North America.....	6	5
Ships' Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	3	3
Shoe Workers of America, United.....	2	1
Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts, Canadian.....	3	3
Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	1
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	34	33
Steel Workers' National Union, Algoma.....	1	1
Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.....	11	10
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	7
Stonecutters' Union of North America, Journeymen.....	12	11
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	6	6
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	27	21
Technical Employees, Association of.....	5	4
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	104 ¹	95
Train Dispatchers' Association, American.....	1	1
Typographical Union, International.....	49	46
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	4	3
Woodworkers of America, International.....	10	7
Totals.....	3,211	2,821

¹ Includes only unions directly chartered. ² Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated to any international organization connected with the Federation. ³ No branches directly chartered. ⁴ No branches, membership 'at large' only. ⁵ Includes sub-branches of local unions.

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 at Geneva, which functions as a secretariat for 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.

The International Labour Organization has at present a membership of 52 States. In a few cases, however, owing to existing European circumstances, membership is not really effective, but there have been no formal withdrawals.

As a consequence of the War, the International Labour Office at Geneva found itself practically isolated from the great majority of the Member Countries by June, 1940. Communication had become difficult, if not impossible, so that it was obvious that the work of the Organization could no longer be carried on effectively from Geneva. Therefore, the Government of Canada, in August, 1940, indicated its willingness that the personnel of the International Labour Office necessary to carry on the services should be temporarily transferred to Canada. The Director of the International Labour Office selected Montreal as the most suitable and convenient location for the new quarters and McGill University provided the necessary office accommodation.

The publications of the International Labour Office are being resumed; the research program is again under way; plans for conferences, committees and more general meetings are being scheduled; and experts from the Office are rendering services for Member Governments in respect of industrial, social and labour information.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments that 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 a recommendation. Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring each draft convention or recommendation 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 become binding on the various countries concerned only if and when action regarding them is taken by the latter.

Twenty-five sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held since its inception in 1919. The twenty-sixth session, which was to have met in June, 1940, was indefinitely postponed, as were also various meetings of technical experts of the International Labour Organization that were to have been convened during the year. Sixty-seven draft conventions and 66 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings. The draft conventions and recom-

* On this subject see also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; the 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; and the 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670.

mendations 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 mines, manufacturing industries, road transport and agriculture. Up to December, 1940, 879 ratifications of these conventions had been registered with the League of Nations.

Canadian Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—Six shipping conventions have been ratified by the Dominion, namely, those relating to: (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) seamen's articles of agreement; and (6) marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels. The first four of these Conventions were ratified in March, 1926, following the adoption of legislation by Parliament to give effect to the proposals that were respectively involved. The next two were ratified in June, 1938, legislation to implement them having been embodied in the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

Following the adoption by Parliament in 1935 of legislation concerning hours of work, weekly rest and minimum wages, respectively, three more conventions were ratified by Canada in March, 1935; these related to: (a) limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; (b) weekly rest in industrial undertakings; and (3) creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. Doubts having arisen, however, as to the legal competence of the Dominion Parliament to enact this legislation, a reference was submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, and was later carried in appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The judgments of the latter body, given in January, 1937, were to the effect that all three of these statutes were ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada.

At the 1935 session of Parliament a resolution was also adopted approving of another draft convention of the International Labour Conference, namely, that relating to safety of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships, with a view to its subsequent ratification. This Convention, however, has not been ratified to date.

Section 6.—Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation

Subsection 1.—Fatal Industrial Accidents

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903. The data is 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.

12.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1936-40

Industry	Numbers of Fatal Accidents					Percentages of Fatal Accidents				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 ¹
Agriculture.....	127	156	156	162	125	11.5	12.5	13.4	15.2	10.9
Logging.....	133	149	143	148	164	12.0	12.0	12.2	13.8	14.3
Fishing and trapping.....	57	52	30	29	32	5.1	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.8
Mining, non-ferrous smelting, and quarrying.....	181	201	253	168	160	16.3	16.1	21.7	15.7	14.0
Manufacturing.....	112	157	136	110	137	10.1	12.6	11.6	10.3	12.0
Construction.....	105	170	154	133	164	9.5	13.6	13.2	12.4	14.3
Electric light and power.....	14	23	19	25	25	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.2
Transportation and public utilities....	240	227	166	181	228	21.7	18.2	14.2	16.9	19.9
Trade.....	45	46	44	44	49	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
Service.....	89	65	66	70	59	8.0	5.2	5.7	6.5	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	4	1	Nil	Nil	1	0.4	0.1	-	-	5.2
Totals.....	1,107	1,247	1,167	1,070	1,144	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 1940, by causes, shows that the largest number, 375, came under the category “by moving trains, vehicles, etc.”. This includes all accidents caused by cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as moving implements, water craft and aircraft.

“Falls of persons” caused 203 fatalities, including those who fell into pits, shafts, holds of vessels, harbours, rivers, etc. Next in order as a cause came “falling objects”, 191 in number. Other fatalities, by cause, were: 138 caused by dangerous substances, including electric current, explosives, hot and inflammable substances, gas fumes, boiler explosions, etc.; 30 caused by hoisting apparatus; 29 by prime movers; 22 by striking against or being struck by objects; 22 by handling of heavy or sharp objects; 20 were caused by animals, including 12 by horses; 19 by working machines; and 6 by tools. The category “other causes” included 89 fatalities: 42 were the result of industrial disease, strain, etc.; 17 of cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc.; 9 of lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke; 5 of infection not elsewhere specified; 5 of drowning not elsewhere classified; 5 of shooting and violence; and 6 of causes for which no particulars are available.

Numbers of industrial accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the various provincial Workmen’s Compensation Boards, are included in Subsection 2, below, dealing with workmen’s compensation.

Subsection 2.—Workmen’s Compensation

In all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, and in Yukon, legislation is in force providing for compensation for personal injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, or by a specified industrial disease, except where the workman is disabled for less than a stated number of days. A workman to whom these provisions apply has no right of action against his employer for injury from an accident during employment. There is also a Dominion Act that provides for compensation for accidents to Dominion Government employees according to the conditions laid down by the Act of the province in which the accident occurs. In Prince Edward Island, where there is no provincial workmen’s compensation Act in effect, compensation is paid to Dominion Government employees according to the provisions of the New Brunswick Act.

Employees of Government railways are covered by the Dominion Act, but permanent members of His Majesty's forces are provided for by the Pensions Act.

Scope of the Acts.—The Acts vary in scope but, in general, they cover construction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, fishing, transportation and communications and the operation of public utilities; undertakings in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed may be excluded, except in British Columbia and Alberta. Except to a limited extent in Alberta, the Acts do not apply to farming or to domestic service. However, in some cases, persons in these classes may be included upon application by employers or employees. In each province a Board has been established to administer the Act. These Boards have power to rate industries according to hazard and to levy on the employers in each class or group an assessment sufficient to meet the liability of the class for the accidents in their industries, but the Accident Funds built up from these contributions are one and indivisible. This compulsory State system of collective liability replaced one of individual liability but individual liability Acts still cover certain classes of railway employees in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia requires persons employing men in fishing and dredging to carry insurance. In Ontario and Quebec, public authorities, railway and shipping companies, and telephone and telegraph companies are individually liable for compensation, as determined by the Board, and pay a proportion of the expenses of administration.

Medical Aid.—Necessary medical aid is given to workmen during disability, except in Nova Scotia where it is provided for thirty days only unless the Board extends this period. In Alberta and British Columbia, workmen contribute to the cost of medical aid; elsewhere it is borne by the Accident Funds. Where the employer is individually liable for compensation under the Act, he must also furnish medical aid.

In all provinces certain industrial diseases entitle a workman to compensation. The diseases for which compensation is payable are set out in a schedule to the Acts except in New Brunswick where they are in regulations but in each province the Board has power to add to the list. Compensation is payable in all provinces for anthrax and for poisoning from arsenic, lead, mercury and phosphorus. In all, except New Brunswick, silicosis is compensated under certain conditions. The other diseases compensated vary according to the industries of the provinces.

Safety Regulations.—Except in Manitoba, where accident prevention work is under the Bureau of Labour, the Workmen's Compensation Boards have power to inspect the premises of employers and to see whether precautions are being taken for prevention of accidents. In Alberta and British Columbia, the Boards may make safety regulations; in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, associations of employers organized for accident prevention may be granted financial assistance by the Boards and their safety rules made binding on employers. In every province the Boards lay down regulations as to first-aid equipment to be maintained.

Benefits.—Under each Act, a fixed period must elapse between the date of the accident and the date when compensation begins but in all the provinces medical aid is given from the date of the accident. This waiting period varies from three to seven days and in some provinces compensation is paid for the waiting period if disability continues beyond it.

At present, compensation in fatal cases is paid as follows:—

Burial expenses, \$100 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$150 in Manitoba, and \$125 in the other provinces (in certain cases costs of transportation of the body are allowed).

To a widow or invalid widower, or to a foster-mother as long as the children are under the age limit, a monthly payment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of \$30, in Alberta of \$35 and in the remaining provinces of \$40; in addition, a lump sum of \$100 is paid in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

For each child in the care of a parent or foster-mother receiving compensation: \$7.50 in Nova Scotia and British Columbia; \$10 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario* and Saskatchewan; and in Manitoba and Alberta, \$12 for the eldest child, \$10 for the second, \$9 for the third and \$8 for each additional child.

To each orphan child, \$15 in all provinces with a maximum of \$60 in Nova Scotia. The age limit for children, except invalids, is 16 in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 18 in Quebec and Alberta, and 16 for boys and 18 for girls in New Brunswick. In Manitoba, payments in respect of children may be made up to the age of 18 if it is desirable to continue their education. In British Columbia and Manitoba, payments to invalid children are continued until recovery while the other provinces make payments only for the length of time the Boards consider the workman would have contributed to their support.

Where the only dependants are other than consort or children, all the Acts stipulate that compensation is to be a reasonable sum proportionate to the pecuniary loss but the monthly sum to be paid to all such dependants is limited to \$40 in Manitoba, \$65 in Alberta and \$45 in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the latter province, however, if there are also dependants such as widow, invalid widower or orphan, the maximum payable to other dependants is \$30. In all provinces compensation is continued only for such time as the Boards consider the workman would have contributed to their support.

In all provinces, except New Brunswick and British Columbia, maximum benefits payable to dependants in case of death of the workman are two-thirds of the earnings; in New Brunswick, 60 p.c. of earnings. The minimum payable to consort and one child in Quebec is \$50 per month or \$12.50 per week if there is more than one child; in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the minimum is \$12.50 per week (\$15 per week in Manitoba if there is more than one child).

The rate for permanent total disablement in all provinces, except New Brunswick, is a weekly payment for its duration equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ p.c. of the average weekly earnings; in New Brunswick it is 60 p.c. As in fatal cases, the Acts fix a minimum weekly sum which must be paid unless earnings fall below that minimum, in which case a sum equal to the earnings is paid.† This minimum is \$8 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$10 in Alberta and British Columbia, \$12.50 in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan and \$15 in Manitoba. For permanent partial disablement similar provision is made in all the provinces, except New Brunswick and Alberta, i.e., two-thirds of the difference in earnings before and after the accident. In New Brunswick and Alberta, the amount is based on impairment of earning capacity. In Nova Scotia if there is little or no difference, or in the other provinces if the difference is 10 p.c. or less, a lump sum may be given. In New Brunswick, 60 p.c. of the diminution of earnings is payable for temporary partial disablement.

* This payment is increased to \$15 in the event of the death of the mother.

† In Ontario when average earnings are below \$12.50 a week, 100 p.c. of earnings is paid. In Saskatchewan, when average earnings are below the minimum, an arbitrary rate of \$9 for those over, and of \$6 for those under 21, is paid.

The average earnings on which compensation is based must be computed in the manner best calculated to give the rate per week or per month at which the worker was remunerated but are not to exceed \$1,500 a year in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and \$2,000 in the other provinces. If for any reason the earnings of the workman at the time of the accident are not considered a proper basis for compensation, the Board may use as a basis the average earnings of another person employed by the same employer in the same grade of work, or by another employer in the locality. The rate of compensation of workmen under 21 years of age may be later increased if it is probable that their earning power, had the injury not been suffered, would have increased.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.*—Nova Scotia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, but became effective only on Jan. 1, 1917. During the twenty-four years between that date and Dec. 31, 1940, 201,262 accidents were reported to the Board of which 181,004 were compensated. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was furnished in special cases only.

13.—Operations of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1931-40

NOTE.—Estimates for outstanding claims not included. Statistics for the years 1917-30 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Com- pensation	Medical Aid	Total	Accidents Compensated
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1936.....	1,160,738	167,255	1,327,993	10,246
1937.....	1,189,710	190,846	1,380,556	11,953
1938.....	1,976,154	206,233	2,182,387	11,408
1939.....	1,391,933	189,031	1,580,964	11,823 ¹
1940.....	1,285,390	190,616	1,476,006	13,309

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 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.

* Obtained through the courtesy of the respective provincial authorities.

14.—Operations of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1920-30 are given at p. 757 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Weekly Com- pensation	Permanent Partial Disability	Fatal		Medical Aid		Permanent Total Disability Reserve
			Funeral Expenses	Reserve for Pensions	Doctors' Fees and Trans- portation	Hospital and Nursing Service	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931.....	181,676	73,774	1,581	72,481	79,021	60,183	1
1932.....	137,762	71,527	1,403	33,280	68,712	46,907	1
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	1
1935.....	195,763	91,382	2,388	86,161	111,470	83,221	10,273
1936.....	247,204	88,596	2,290	106,633	130,266	101,262	9,347
1937.....	304,033	79,246	2,101	73,180	140,014	108,521	1
1938.....	210,590	57,597	1,478	58,359	94,591	51,144	7,326
1939.....	220,053	78,326	1,833	69,175	103,115	59,295	5,361
1940 ²	259,571	62,159	1,759	108,227	84,594	48,200	10,309

¹ No reserve reported.

² Figures subject to revision.

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 Apr. 4, 1931, a new Act (21 Geo. V, c. 100), effective Sept. 1, 1931, provided for such insurance, along practically the same lines as the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. Amendments were made to this legislation in 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1940.

15.—Operations of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1932-40

NOTE.—Statistics for 1928-31 are given at p. 778 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Claims	Accidents Compensated	Accident Cost
	No.	No.	\$
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.....	40,521	35,163	3,396,413
1936.....	43,838	39,581	3,917,462
1937.....	70,355	62,616	5,669,368
1938.....	58,335	51,760	4,597,875
1939.....	53,942 ¹	47,900	3,906,065 ¹
1940 ²	65,704	3	5,524,989

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.
available.

² Subject to correction.

³ Not available.

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 1939, from 15 cents per \$100 of payroll in needle trades to \$10 in window-cleaning. The average was \$1.06 per \$100 and the total collected was \$530,262,800. 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 duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

During the year 1940, 70,111 accidents were paid for, including 263 cases of death, 1,114 of permanent disability, 28,633 of temporary disability, and 40,101 in which medical aid only was provided; the latter are all under Schedule 1, as medical aid for Schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

16.—Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1915-30 are given at p. 759 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded				Accidents Reported			
	Schedule 1		Schedule 2 and Crown Com- pensation	Total Benefits	Schedule 1	Schedule 2	Crown	Total
	Com- pensation	Medical Aid						
\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.	
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
1937.....	3,837,589	1,251,848	1,040,523	6,129,961	64,845	2,554	3,183	70,582
1938.....	4,362,618	1,153,895	947,748	6,464,261	1	1	1	59,834
1939.....	4,174,408	1,094,693	883,306	6,152,407	1	1	1	60,520
1940.....	4,852,470	1,408,250	1,022,158	7,282,878	1	1	1	81,116

1 Not available.

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 bases insurance rates on the hazards of individual industries, 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 of employees of His Majesty who are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties, under c. 15 of the Statutes of 1918 and subsequent amendments. The figures given below cover accidents dealt with under both provincial and Dominion legislation.

From the date of the coming into force of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act to Dec. 31, 1939, the Board has dealt with 146,988 compensable accidents and paid out \$18,304,170 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1939, 5,128 involved medical aid costs only, 4,044 involved temporary and 196 permanent disability, while 33 resulted in death.

17.—Operations of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1931-39

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1917-30 are given at p. 760 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1936.....	702,321	211,307	913,628	9,299
1937.....	688,312	204,259	892,571	9,153
1938.....	784,816	202,925	987,741	9,331
1939.....	736,903	196,090	932,993	9,401

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 concerned. The schedule of benefits is similar to that provided by other compensation Acts.

18.—Operations of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-40

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Compensated
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1930 (6 months).....	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
1936.....	357,545	89,930	447,475	4,642
1937.....	349,862	98,928	448,791	4,296
1938.....	369,711	106,874	476,586	4,219
1939.....	388,848	103,897	492,745	4,984
1940.....	371,894	121,455	493,350	5,260

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of 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 the operations of the Act.

The amounts shown in Table 19 do not include sums transferred to the pension fund, 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 of accounts for medical aid only.

19.—Operations of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1931-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1921-30 are given at p. 761 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Accidents Reported	Accidents Compensated
	Com-pensation	Medical Aid	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.
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
1936.....	436,498	262,801	699,299	12,381	4,834
1937.....	446,716	290,733	737,449	13,177	5,096
1938.....	468,626	317,807	786,433	13,377	6,367
1939.....	464,398	339,388	803,786	13,504	6,534
1940.....	447,362	292,565	739,927	14,632	6,384

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. 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 each employee and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund. This fund provides all necessary medical, surgical and hospital expenses for injured employees.

20.—Operations of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-29 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Benefits Awarded			Claims (gross)
	Compensation	Medical Aid	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	No.
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
1936.....	2,536,166	595,894	3,132,060	29,677
1937.....	2,966,110	684,115	3,650,225	35,005
1938.....	3,182,762	701,953	3,884,715	31,505
1939.....	3,404,434	720,265	4,124,699	33,173

Section 7.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

The items in the columns headed "Time Loss in Man-Working Days" in Tables 21-23, 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.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1940 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1941, pp. 242-265.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—From 1931 to 1937 the average number of strikes and lockouts, employees involved, and time loss were substantially greater than from 1926 to 1930. The averages for the latter period, however, were much lower than the figures for the years prior to 1926 when coal-mining strikes involved large numbers of employees and resulted in great time loss. In 1938 figures were about the same as the average for the period 1926-30 but in 1939, even with fewer strikes than in 1938, twice as many workers were involved with a corresponding increase in time loss. In 1940 the number of strikes increased by one-third over 1939 with nearly the same increase in time loss, but the number of workers affected was greater by one-half. Since 1931 most of the important disputes have been in textile and clothing manufacturing, logging, sawmilling, and wood-working industries, with a substantial number in coal mining. In 1940 nearly one-half of the time loss was caused by strikes in the textile and clothing industries. The most important disputes of the year involved silk-factory workers at Drummondville, Que., cotton-factory workers at Milltown, N.B., dressmakers at Montreal, Que., salmon fishermen on the British Columbia coast, and seamen on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

21.—Strikes and Lockouts, 1931-40, with Totals for 1901-30

NOTE.—For the years 1901-20, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763, and for 1921-30 the 1938 Year Book, p. 763.

Year	Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining			All Industries			
	Disputes in Existence during Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Disputes in Existence during Year	Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Disputes—		Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
							In Existence during Year	Beginning in Year		
Totals, 1901-30..	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	388	266,148	8,975,412	3,463	716,355	13,890,333	3,851	3,736	982,503	22,865,745
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	103	27,138	222,996	120	120	33,269	284,028
1936.....	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231	156	155	34,812	276,997
1937.....	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567	278	274	71,905	886,393
1938.....	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312	147	142	20,395	148,678
1939.....	48	31,102	111,274	74	9,936	113,314	122	120	41,038	224,598
1940.....	65	31,223	68,734	103	29,396	197,584	168	166	60,619	266,318

In 1940 the important strikes and lockouts by industries were located in the provinces as follows: in Nova Scotia in coal mining, fishing, steel manufacturing and garage work; in New Brunswick in the cotton textile industry and in water transportation (longshoremens); in Québec in silk and cotton mills, in dressmaking and in glass manufacturing; in Ontario in foundries and machine shops, rubber factories, shipbuilding and trade (coal); in Alberta in coal mining; in British Columbia in salmon fishing and gold mining. One interprovincial strike involved seamen (deckhands, etc.) on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

22.—Strikes and Lockouts, Numbers of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, 1939 and 1940

Province	1939				1940			
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Time Loss		Disputes	Workers Involved	Time Loss	
			Man-Working Days	P.C. of Total			Man-Working Days	P.C. of Total
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
P.E. Island.....	2	150	175	0.1	2	75	75	0.0
Nova Scotia.....	44	29,527	97,435	43.4	71	31,096	66,323	24.9
New Brunswick...	5	694	1,365	0.6	4	1,763	16,850	6.3
Quebec.....	18	2,504	16,165	7.2	23	8,653	106,579	40.0
Ontario.....	34	5,132	60,226	26.8	51	10,167	41,495	15.6
Manitoba.....	4	144	579	0.3	4	129	308	0.1
Saskatchewan.....	1	400	14,000	6.2	Nil	-	-	-
Alberta.....	10	1,574	19,043	8.5	7	882	8,238	3.1
British Columbia..	4	913	15,600	6.9	5	1,854	16,450	6.2
Interprovincial....	Nil	-	-	-	1	6,000	10,000	3.8
Totals.....	122	41,038	224,588	100.0	168	60,619	266,318	100.0

In 1939 the most important strikes and lockouts occurred in manufacturing (mainly in rubber products; textiles, clothing, etc.; and metal products); mining (mainly coal); and trade (fish). During 1940, they occurred in manufacturing (mainly textiles, clothing, etc.); water transportation; and fishing.

23.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1939 and 1940

Industry	1939					1940				
	No. of Disputes	Workers Involved		Time Loss		No. of Disputes	Workers Involved		Time Loss	
		No.	P.C. of Total	Man-Working Days	P.C. of Total		No.	P.C. of Total	Man-Working Days	P.C. of Total
Agriculture.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Logging.....	1	70	0.1	210	0.0	1	50	0.1	200	0.1
Fishing and Trapping.....	1	15	0.0	40	0.0	5	1,855	3.1	12,070	4.5
Mining, etc. ²	50	31,333	76.4	122,074	54.4	70	31,652	52.2	76,303	28.6
Manufacturing.....	43	7,901	19.3	80,962	36.1	56	16,118	26.6	148,631	55.8
Vegetable foods, etc.....	1	1	-	1	-	3	290	0.5	410	0.2
Tobacco and liquors.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Rubber products.....	6	2,062	5.0	42,460	18.9	2	347	0.6	1,564	0.6
Animal foods.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Boots and shoes (leather).....	1	16	0.0	64	0.0	2	86	0.2	2,645	1.0
Fur, leather, and other animal products.....	2	76	0.2	508	0.2	1	1	-	1	-
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	19	3,840	9.4	27,835	12.4	27	10,992	18.1	118,533	44.5
Pulp and paper.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Printing and publishing.....	1	20	0.1	60	0.0	1	1	-	1	-
Miscellaneous wood products.....	4	381	0.9	1,005	0.5	2	318	0.5	913	0.3
Metal products.....	7	1,272	3.1	6,370	2.9	17	3,579	5.9	19,626	7.4
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	1	104	0.3	2,500	1.1	2	430	0.7	4,750	1.7
Miscellaneous products.....	2	130	0.3	160	0.1	1	76	0.1	190	0.1
Construction.....	11	683	1.7	1,414	0.6	18	1,953	3.2	4,476	1.7
Buildings and structures.....	3	149	0.4	295	0.1	6	508	0.8	1,398	0.5
Railway.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Shipbuilding.....	1	150	0.4	600	0.3	3	900	1.5	2,450	0.9
Bridge ³	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Highway.....	6	377	0.9	504	0.2	1	1	-	1	-
Canal, harbour, waterway.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Miscellaneous.....	1	7	0.0	15	0.0	9	545	0.9	628	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	4	265	0.6	325	0.2	7	6,816	11.3	15,087	5.7
Steam railways.....	1	80	0.2	60	0.0	1	1	-	1	-
Electric railways.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Water transportation.....	3	185	0.4	265	0.2	5	6,591	10.9	11,287	4.2
Local transportation.....	1	1	-	1	-	2	225	0.4	3,800	1.5
Telegraph and telephone.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Electricity and gas.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Trade.....	4	563	1.4	18,864	8.4	4	1,404	2.3	6,668	2.5
Finance.....	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Service.....	8	208	0.5	699	0.3	7	771	1.2	2,883	1.1
Public administration ⁴	1	1	-	1	-	1	35	0.0	70	0.0
Recreational.....	5	183	0.4	219	0.1	1	1	-	1	-
Custom and repair.....	1	7	0.0	125	0.0	1	100	0.2	1,000	0.7
Business and personal.....	2	18	0.1	355	0.2	5	636	1.0	1,813	0.4
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	122	41,038	100.0	224,588	100.0	168	60,619	100.0	266,318	100.0

¹ None reported. ² Includes non-ferrous smelting. ³ Includes erection of all large bridges.
⁴ Includes water service.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—In each of the years since the record was begun in 1901, by far the most important cause of disputes has been changes in wages but, since 1936, union questions (chiefly union recognition, the discharge of workers for union activity or membership, the employment of union members only) have led to many strikes and caused about 40 p.c. of the total time loss. In 1940, changes in wages, chiefly for increases, caused the largest number of strikes, but union questions were again responsible for many strikes and, measured in time loss, the specific demand for recognition of the union was the principal cause of all disputes. An unusually large number were due to other causes affecting wages and working conditions, chiefly in coal mining.

Approximately 35 p.c. of all the 1940 disputes were settled by direct negotiation, 30 p.c. by the return of workers, and 25 p.c. by conciliation or arbitration. A large increase has taken place in the number of disputes settled by conciliation and arbitration compared with years prior to 1935, when about one-half of all disputes were ended by negotiation. The figures show that about 8 p.c. of the workers directly involved were successful, that 60 p.c. were partially successful and that 28 p.c. were unsuccessful. The remainder were involved in 2 disputes which were untermiated at the end of the year and in 5 disputes, the results of which were indefinite.

Section 8.—Wage Rates and Earnings

Subsection 1.—Wage Rates and Hours for Various Classes of Labour in Canada*

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, with the year 1913 as base, 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. Average index numbers, weighted according to the average number of employees in each group as shown in the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, are also given. Weighting has not been applied within the 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 of common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades, and logging and sawmilling, the index numbers are calculated from samples and the averages are automatically weighted by the numbers of these samples, which vary according to the numbers of workers in the various occupations and industries. The upward movement that appeared in the index numbers for some groups in 1934 became general in 1935 and continued in 1936, 1937, 1938, and to a slight extent in 1939. In 1940 this upward trend was much more pronounced, reflecting the greater industrial activity under war conditions and some increase in the cost of living. On steam railways wages were increased in 1937 and in 1938, the 1929 rates being restored gradually.

* A detailed study on the subject of wages and hours of labour in Canada is obtainable from the Department of Labour, Ottawa. 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".

24.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1935-40

NOTE.—Index numbers for 1901-31 are given at p. 674 of the 1932 Year Book and for 1913-34 at p. 785 of the 1940 Year Book.

(1913=100)

Year	Build- ing Trades	Metal Trades	Print- ing Trades	Electric Rail- ways	Steam Rail- ways	Coal Mining	Com- mon Factory Labour	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw- milling	General Average, Weight- ed ¹
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
1937	165.3	187.4	187.8	190.5	196.1	166.8	195.5	203.7	188.1	191.7
1938	169.4	189.3	190.7	193.7	204.3	174.4	199.7	210.3	197.2	197.4
1939	170.7	189.8	191.5	194.9	204.3	174.5	201.4	211.8	194.3	198.3
1940	174.6	198.2	194.6	200.4	204.3	176.2	208.2	221.0	201.1	204.4

¹ Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.

The index on the 1913 base, given in Table 24, has been superseded by a new index calculated on the basis of wages in 1935-39=100, to correspond with the new cost of living index on the same base.

The new series was constructed from the groups in the table previously published with the inclusion of four new groups, namely, metal mining, steamships, laundries and telephone employees. In order to obtain the general average, these new groups have been weighted similarly as the other groups of industries in the table, that is by the average number of wage-earners in each industry as shown by the Censuses of 1921 and 1931. For metal mining the average in 1921, 1931 and 1938 was used, there having been a much greater increase in numbers employed than in other industries. In these four new groups, each group figure, being calculated from samples, is automatically weighted by the number of samples.

Not all the new groups are shown in Table 25, but the general average includes the three groups omitted. A complete series of index numbers, together with details of weighting and numbers of classes covered, are given at p. 7 of "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada", issued by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

25.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada,
1901-40
(1935-39=100)

Year	Build- ing Trades	Metal Trades	Print- ing Trades	Electric Rail- ways	Steam Rail- ways	Coal Mining	Com- mon Factory Labour	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades	Logging and Saw- milling	Metal Mining	General Average, Weighted ¹
1901.....	31.5	37.8	32.0	33.7	35.4	48.8	-	-	-	62.9	37.3
1902.....	38.9	38.7	32.8	35.8	37.0	49.4	-	-	-	63.3	40.1
1903.....	40.8	40.4	33.3	37.5	38.6	50.3	-	-	-	61.2	41.6
1904.....	42.2	41.9	35.2	38.5	39.5	50.2	-	-	-	59.7	42.5
1905.....	44.2	43.4	36.5	38.7	38.3	50.9	-	-	-	60.3	43.2
1906.....	46.5	44.0	38.4	40.0	40.8	51.6	-	-	-	64.2	45.0
1907.....	48.5	45.4	41.7	42.9	41.6	55.2	-	-	-	63.4	46.5
1908.....	49.3	46.7	42.8	43.1	44.3	55.9	-	-	-	64.4	48.0
1909.....	50.3	47.5	44.4	42.8	44.4	56.1	-	-	-	65.0	48.6
1910.....	52.6	49.0	46.7	45.2	46.3	55.6	-	-	-	64.2	50.2
1911.....	54.6	50.2	48.8	46.4	49.2	57.5	49.9 ²	47.7 ²	53.6 ²	64.9	50.6
1912.....	58.1	52.6	51.1	48.7	50.3	58.0	51.6	48.6	55.0	68.2	52.2
1913.....	60.5	55.2	53.2	52.7	51.4	59.0	52.6	50.0	55.7	67.1	53.7
1914.....	61.0	55.4	54.5	53.2	52.4	60.1	53.1	51.6	52.7	67.2	54.4
1915.....	61.4	56.0	55.1	51.6	52.3	60.4	53.1	53.1	49.6	68.1	54.8
1916.....	62.0	59.0	56.3	53.9	54.4	65.9	58.0	57.6	61.0	75.2	58.7
1917.....	66.5	70.6	59.2	60.4	64.0	77.2	67.9	64.0	72.5	83.4	66.7
1918.....	76.2	85.6	65.8	75.3	81.2	93.1	80.1	73.4	83.8	90.6	78.6
1919.....	89.7	99.3	77.6	86.0	94.6	100.6	94.7	90.1	94.5	90.9	92.3
1920.....	109.5	115.5	97.9	102.4	113.6	116.6	113.2	108.5	112.9	105.8	110.3
1921.....	103.2	103.0	102.9	101.3	100.7	122.9	100.2	101.1	85.0	97.9	100.8
1922.....	98.4	95.8	102.3	97.2	94.8	116.7	96.2	94.6	88.4	90.5	95.6
1923.....	100.7	96.0	100.5	98.2	95.8	116.7	95.5	98.1	94.9	94.5	97.8
1924.....	102.7	96.8	102.1	98.3	95.8	113.5	96.3	98.8	101.9	94.6	98.9
1925.....	103.1	96.7	102.6	99.0	95.8	98.9	97.9	97.8	99.5	95.9	98.3
1926.....	104.2	97.8	102.9	99.3	95.8	98.8	98.5	98.4	100.7	95.8	98.9
1927.....	108.5	98.2	103.8	100.1	102.0	99.1	98.7	99.7	101.8	95.9	101.0
1928.....	112.3	99.3	105.5	102.3	102.0	99.6	98.4	100.5	102.6	95.8	102.1
1929.....	119.6	101.8	107.7	104.7	105.0	99.6	98.7	101.1	103.3	96.4	104.1
1930.....	123.0	102.9	108.2	105.1	105.0	99.9	98.9	101.2	102.4	96.5	104.7
1931.....	118.5	100.9	109.2	104.7	102.4	99.9	96.4	98.7	90.8	95.2	101.6
1932.....	107.9	96.4	103.4	100.7	94.6	96.8	91.3	92.2	78.7	92.2	94.7
1933.....	95.6	93.3	98.1	96.3	92.4	95.5	88.4	87.9	67.8	91.1	89.7
1934.....	93.7	92.7	97.7	96.2	89.3	96.1	89.8	90.3	80.8	93.4	90.9
1935.....	96.7	93.6	98.2	96.8	94.6	97.8	92.0	92.2	84.8	95.2	93.3
1936.....	97.3	93.8	98.6	97.8	94.6	97.9	94.5	94.4	92.4	97.6	95.0
1937.....	100.1	103.4	99.9	100.4	100.8	98.4	102.8	101.9	104.7	101.9	101.8
1938.....	102.5	104.4	101.5	102.1	105.0	102.9	105.0	105.2	109.8	102.4	104.7
1939.....	103.3	104.7	101.9	102.7	105.0	102.9	105.9	106.0	108.2	102.8	105.1
1940.....	105.7	109.3	103.6	105.6	105.0	104.0	109.5	110.6	112.0	103.5	108.3

¹ Includes steamships, laundries and telephone employees.
calculated.

² First year for which index was

Tables giving wages and hours of common labour in factories for most cities are given in editions of the Year Book prior to 1932. Detailed information for 1940 will be found at p. 78 of "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada", published as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1941, and obtainable from the Department of Labour, Ottawa. For the five cities of Table 26, the information is included under, the heading "Unskilled Factory Labour".

26.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and for Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1940

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
	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.
Building Trades—										
Bricklayers and masons...	1.00	44	.88	44	1.05	40	1.10	44	1.10	40
Carpenters.....	.70	44	.77	44	.95	40	.85	44	.75-.90	40-44
Electrical workers.....	.95	44	.83	44	1.10	40	.85	44	.85-1.00	40-44
Painters.....	.65	44	.70	44	.80	40	.70	44	.62½-.80	40-44
Plasterers.....	.85	44	.88	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	1.00	40
Plumbers.....	.95	44	.85	44	1.00	40	.95	44	1.00	40-44
Sheet-metal workers.....	.70	44	.75	44	1.00	40	.70	44	1.00	40-44
Stonecutters...	.70	44	.88	44	.95	40	.90	44	1.00	40
Labourers.....	.30-.40	44-48	.44	44-50	.40-.50	40-50	.42½-.50	44-48	.45-.50	40-48
Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths...	.67-.90	40-44	.50-.80	40-60	.50-.80	40-58	.40-.75	40-50	.70-.95	40-44
Boilermakers...	.67-.90	40-44	.55-.90	40-48	.44-.70	44-56	.55-.79	50	.75-.95	40-44
Machinists.....	.65-.90	40-44	.50-.90	40-60	.50-.96	40-59	.50-.80	40-50	.65-.95	40-48
Moulders.....	.70-.85	44-48	.50-.90	36-60	.55-.89	32-59	.53-.70	40-50	.70-.80	40-45
Printing Trades—										
Compositors, machine and hand, news...	35.00	40	37.00-	40	47.00	40	41.00	46	39.75	37½
Compositors, machine, and hand, job.....	25.00-	44-48	36.00-	45	31.00-	44-48	35.20-	44-48	40.00-	40-44
Pressmen, news	35.00	46-48	40.00	44-48	40.00	40	39.60	48	40.50	48
Pressmen, job...	24.00-	44-48	43.00	45	47.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	47.70	40-44
Bookbinders...	34.00	44-48	36.00-	45	30.00-	44-48	28.00-	44-48	40.00-	40-44
Bindery girls...	25.00-	45-47	40.00	45	40.00	44-48	38.50	44-48	40.70	40-48
	28.00-	44-47	36.00	45	29.00-	44-48	33.00-	44-48	37.20-	40-48
	35.00	12-60-	15.30	45	38.00	9.00-	39.00	44-48	45.00	40-48
	11.00-	12.00	18.00	44-48	17.00	14.00-	20.00	44-48	20.00	40-48
Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen....	.65	51	.60	54	.63	44	.56½	42	.63	48
Linemen.....	.55-.77	44	.58-.62	48	.75-.81	44	.48½-.90½	44	.68½-.97	40
Shop and barn men.....	.56-.77	44-52	.39-.68	45	.57-.84	44-48	.43-.70	44-48	.52-.75	44-48
Electricians....	.63-.82	44	.62-.68	45	.63-.82	44-48	.57½-.70	44-48	.70-.75	44
Trackmen and labourers....	.40-.55	44	.35-.40	48	.48-.53	48	.43	48	.45½-.54	44
Unskilled Factory Labour.....										
	.30-.45	44-55	.25-.50	40-60	.30-.60	32-60	.32-.60	44-58	.35-.60	40-48

¹ Maximum rates based on length of service; Halifax rate for one-man cars; 5 cents extra for one-man car operators in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; Vancouver 6 cents extra.

Wages of Farm Labour.—Rates of pay for farm labour reached their highest point in 1920. In the next two years farm wages dropped considerably, while from 1923 to 1929 there was little change. With the downward trend of prices of farm produce because of the depression, farm wages also showed marked reductions that continued from 1930 to 1933. Since 1934 there have been small increases in each year, but the average rates for both males and females are still far below the rates paid in the year 1930.

The figures in Table 27 include only those persons employed as wage-earners on farms. All female wage-earners on farms are included, even though they may be employed in a purely domestic capacity.

27.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1939-40, and by Provinces, 1939-40

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province and Year	Wages		Board		Wages and Board		Province and Year	Wages		Board		Wages and Board	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada..... 1914	155	57	168	132	323	189	Ont..... 1939	252	165	188	155	440	320
1920	543	275	278	217	821	492	1940	289	186	194	159	483	345
1930	326	210	233	199	559	409	Man..... 1939	221	124	177	143	398	267
1939	245	140	179	143	424	283	1940	239	134	170	142	409	276
1940	275	151	181	145	456	296	Sask..... 1939	218	122	163	140	381	262
P.E. I..... 1939	219	128	153	131	372	259	1940	243	134	164	136	407	270
1940	231	132	168	136	399	268	Alta..... 1939	251	143	180	152	431	295
N.S..... 1939	271	143	181	128	452	271	1940	288	157	187	158	475	315
1940	299	142	173	123	472	265	B.C..... 1939	285	172	240	198	525	370
N.B..... 1939	293	143	146	121	439	264	1940	314	183	237	196	551	379
1940	353	151	165	133	518	284							
Que..... 1939	243	124	155	116	398	240							
1940	288	142	165	120	453	262							

Subsection 2.—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. A table at p. 789 of the 1937 Year Book gives statistics of wage-earners, by sex, and their earnings, for the census years 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Section 9.—The Regulation of Minimum-Wage Rates in Canada

The regulation of minimum wages is under provincial jurisdiction. All of the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, have legislation in effect providing for the establishment of minimum-wage rates for employees in certain industries and occupations. Authorized boards establish and enforce these minimum rates. Such legislation was enacted between 1918 and 1920 in all of these provinces except New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia the legislation is applicable to female workers only, but in the other provinces it applies both to male and female workers. There is also legislation for the restriction of hours of labour that are regulated in some of the provinces by the minimum-wage boards but in the others only under

* This information is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

the factory Acts, etc. So far as such legislation has been enacted it is covered in the labour legislation sections of this and earlier editions of the Year Book (see Index).

In British Columbia, since 1925, and in Manitoba, since 1931, separate Orders have been effective for some classes of male workers and their scope was much extended in 1934 and subsequent years. In New Brunswick, the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, which reproduces the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, 1936, provides for the establishment of minimum-wage rates; the first Orders of general application were issued in 1940 covering employees in the dairy products industry at Saint John and in the parishes of Lancaster and Simonds, garage mechanics at Saint John and Fredericton, and certain lumber and pulpwood workers in several counties. In Saskatchewan, since 1936 and in Quebec, since 1937, all minimum wage Orders for females apply also to male workers. In Alberta, separate Orders for male workers were issued in 1937 for the first time. In Ontario, under the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, the legislation was extended to male workers but only one Order for males had been made effective by the end of 1940, namely, that relating to the textile industry. In Quebec and New Brunswick, wages in logging are regulated under forestry regulation Acts.

In Quebec certain wage rates established through collective agreements have been made binding on industries in certain districts or throughout the Province, under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938, and the Collective Agreement Act, 1940. The Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario and Alberta in 1935, that of Nova Scotia in 1936, of Saskatchewan in 1937, and of New Brunswick in 1939, provided for joint conferences of employers and employees for the establishment of wage scales in various industries in the areas concerned.

Information as to minimum-wage rates for work under Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture and supply of equipment, stores, clothing, etc., is given at p. 652 under the heading "Fair Wages Policy."

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages for Female Employees

Table 28, p. 701, gives information as to minimum rates of wages for female workers and maximum hours of work to which these rates apply in the principal industrial city in each province that had minimum-wage Orders in effect at the end of 1940. This information is merely a statistical summary of the minimum wages and hours of labour for experienced workers in the industries shown for these particular cities. The Orders vary so much as between provinces and also as between different parts of a province that it is difficult to present all the information in tabular form, and the data for cities is sufficiently representative for general purposes. While the minimum rates as shown for these cities are generally higher than for other parts of the respective provinces, they represent large proportions of the workers affected.

The rates as shown for Halifax apply to cities and towns in Nova Scotia with 17,000 population and over; rates lower by \$1 per week for towns with population under 17,000 are in effect. In Quebec one general Order covers all industries (except agriculture and domestic services) not otherwise provided for by special Orders or by agreements under the Collective Agreement Act, and divides the Province into zones with different rates obtaining in each zone, the rates for Montreal and district being the highest. In this Order the rates are set for three weekly

work periods of 48, 54 and 60 hours. In Ontario, rates are set according to the size of the municipality; the rate for Toronto is the highest, with a slightly lower rate for Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor. For some industries, all the rest of the Province comes under one rate while for others there is a further split-up according to size of community, with progressively lower rates. In Manitoba there are two rates for most of the industries covered; the first rate applies generally to incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, and the second rate applies to other parts of the Province. The rates shown for Regina apply to all cities in Saskatchewan and also to the towns of Estevan and Melville except in the case of hotels and restaurants, for which a lower rate is paid in these towns. For Alberta and British Columbia, the rates shown for Edmonton and Vancouver apply to all parts of these Provinces, except that in Alberta the rate for telephone operators applies in rural districts only when the exchange has 100 lines or more.

It must be borne in mind that the rates here given apply only to fully experienced workers. The Orders of the various provincial boards or commissions, in almost all cases, provide lower rates for minors, learners, apprentices, etc. In some provinces, the Orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. Boards administering minimum-wage laws have power to fix special rates for handicapped workers and in some provinces such workers must be licensed. When rates lower than the ordinary minimum are established for learners there is generally a restriction on the proportion of employees that may be employed at such lower rate. Part-time and overtime rates may be set by the Boards.

For complete information as to the trades, occupations and industries affected by these Acts, together with the regulations, rates and schedules in force, reference may be made to the Orders of the various provincial authorities. These have been given in some detail in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time, as issued; and in summary form, by provinces, in the *Wages and Hours of Labour Supplement to the Labour Gazette*, April, 1941.

28.—Minimum Weekly Wage Rates for Female Workers in Representative Cities in Each Province Having Minimum-Wage Legislation in Effect, 1940

NOTE.—The rates here shown are for fully experienced adult workers in each group. See text above for additional qualifications. For details, see the *Wages and Hours of Labour Supplement to the Labour Gazette*, April, 1941.

Industry	Halifax	Montreal ¹	Toronto	Winnipeg ¹	Regina ¹	Edmonton	Vancouver
Hours to which rates apply...	44-50 ²	48 ²	48	48 ⁴	48	48	48
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	11.00	12.50	12.50	12.00	13.00	12.50	14.00
Laundering, dry cleaning, etc.	11.00	19-26 cts. per hr.	12.50	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.50
Retail stores.....	11.00	12.50	12.50	12.00	14.00	12.50	12.75
Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	11.00	15-30 cts. per hr.	26 cts. per hr.	12.00 or 25 cts. per hr.	12.00	12.50 ⁵	14.00
Hairdressing, etc.....	11.00	12.50	12.50	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.25
Theatres and amusement places.....	Nil	12.50	12.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.25
Offices.....	11.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	13.00 ⁶	14.00	15.00
Telephone operators.....	11.00	12.50	12.50	12.00	Nil	14.00 ⁷	15.00 ⁷
Elevator operators.....	Nil	13.00- 17.00	12.50	12.00 or 25 cts. per hr.	8.00	14.00	14.00

¹ Minimum for male workers also. ² Except in stores, beauty parlours and offices where they relate to a 48-hour week or normal week if less than 48. ³ Except in case of elevator employees, 43-60 hour week. ⁴ 44 in offices and 50 in dressmaking, tailoring and millinery. ⁵ Applies only to restaurants. ⁶ Applies only to offices of industries named in the factories Orders. ⁷ Applies also to telegraph operators.

Subsection 2.—Minimum Wages for Male Employees

The principal provisions for minimum-wage rates for male employees are given in the Canada Year Book, 1940, pp. 789-792. Subsequent changes in these provisions are outlined below. For information regarding rates fixed under legislation other than minimum-wage Acts refer to Subsection 3, pp. 703-704, and to material on labour legislation, pp. 654-656. A more detailed summary of all legislation fixing minimum wages for male workers may be found in the Wages and Hours of Labour Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, April, 1941—Appendix D.

In New Brunswick, in 1940, Orders of the Fair Wage Board, other than those for individual establishments, were issued for the first time and set the following minimum rates: for dairy drivers and certain classes of plant workers at Saint John and two adjoining parishes, \$20 per week; for others (except office workers) \$14 per week; for garage employees at Saint John \$13.50-\$27 per week, at Fredericton and vicinity \$12.15-\$24.30; for workers loading lumber and pulpwood on boats in northeastern counties—45 cts. an hour.

In Quebec the Minimum Wage Act, 1940, (replacing the Fair Wage Act, 1937, and Forest Operations Act, 1937) re-established a Minimum Wage Commission, and Orders of the former Fair Wage Board in effect June 22, 1940, became Orders of the Commission. The general Order (No. 4) fixed minimum wages for males as well as females throughout the Province in all industrial and commercial establishments not covered by special Orders or by agreements under the Collective Agreement Act. Three Orders were issued in 1940, setting the following rates for logging: (1) river drivers \$3 per day, cooks \$58-\$90 per month, others \$50-\$60 per month; (2) pulpwood workers \$52 per month, on piece work \$35-\$58, maintenance and other skilled workers \$60, general labour \$55 per month; (3) firewood and sawlog workers, specified proportions of workers \$35-\$55, general labour \$48 per month.

In Ontario and Manitoba, no changes were made in 1940 (see pp. 789 and 792 of the 1940 Year Book for latest information).

In Saskatchewan, minimum-wage rates were set in 1940 under the Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935: deep seam mines—miners 42½-55 cts. per hour, helpers 40-45 cts.; strip pits—shovel operators 75 cts.-\$1 per hour, mechanics 75 cts., labourers 40 cts., other classes 42½-60 cts.; small mines—truck drivers and machine runners' helpers 40 cts. per hour; other classes, piece work.

In Alberta, the general Order under the Male Minimum Wage Act established minimum rates for males in all industries not otherwise covered (except farm work and domestic service) at 25-33½ cts. per hour for those over 17 employed for a week or longer, and 20 cts. for those under 17; for those employed for less than a week, 30-40 cts. for those over 17 years, and 25 cts. for those under 17. The rate for logging, sawmilling, woodworking, etc., outside the vicinity of cities, towns, etc., with board and lodging, was raised to \$35 per month for 9 hours per day and \$37.50 for 10 hours per day. A schedule for coal mining in the Edmonton district set minimum rates at 65 cts. for machine miners, 50 cts. for hand miners, etc., 55 cts. for power-house engineers, 45 cts. for helpers, etc., 40 cts. for labourers, etc., and 35 cts. for boys.

In British Columbia, a minimum rate of 75 cts. per hour was set for painters at Vancouver, New Westminster and vicinity. A rate of 50 cts. per hour was established for bus drivers on Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Hours of Labour Made Obligatory by Orders in Council in Certain Provinces

The minimum-wage rates set by the minimum-wage boards outlined in Subsections 1 and 2 are, in most cases, the lowest rates that may be paid under the law in a specified industry for any class of labour employed therein and become, therefore, the rates paid to unskilled and unorganized labour. There are two other methods of establishing legally enforceable, minimum rates for the various occupations, trades, etc., as a result of agreements between, or joint conferences of, the representatives of the employers and the workers affected.

One method is that effective under the Industrial Standards Acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta and also under Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba. These Acts provide that, following a petition either from employers or employees in an industry in a particular area or throughout a province, the Minister of Labour for that province or a person delegated by him, may call a conference of representatives of employers and employees, at which a schedule of wages and hours for the industry, in the area specified, is drawn up and agreed upon. Such a schedule, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in a designated zone. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee, on which employers and employees are represented, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the schedule. The administration of the statute and the enforcement of the schedules approved under it, in each of these provinces, are under a provincial board or a government official.

The other method is that in effect under the Collective Agreement Act of Quebec, 1940, originally the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, passed in 1934. This provides that the terms of collective agreements, voluntarily drawn up by representatives of employers and trade unions, may be submitted to the Minister of Labour, and if, in his opinion, a sufficient proportion of employers and employees have agreed, then the terms may, by Order in Council, be made compulsory for the industry affected in a certain zone or zones or throughout the province. Enforcement is carried out entirely through joint committees of employers and the trade unions within the industry.

Wages and hours in effect under these types of legislation in the various provinces are outlined in the Wages and Hours Supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, April, 1941, and a summary of each Order in Council is given in the *Labour Gazette*.

A list of the industries and trades regulated by Orders in Council under the above provincial Acts as at the end of 1939 is given in the 1940 Year Book, p. 793. The following trades or industries were added during 1940:—

In New Brunswick, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1939, minimum-wage rates and standard hours were fixed for the city of Saint John and district, for the following building trades: bricklayers, masons, tile setters, terrazzo layers, cement finishers, plasterers, carpenters, painters and plumbers.

In Quebec, under the Collective Agreement Act (which replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, and the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938), in addition to the many industries for which such agreements were in effect in 1939, there were new agreements made obligatory in 1940 for: the leather-tanning industry throughout the Province; operators and blockers in work-glove manufacturing throughout the Province (formerly only cutters were covered); dress manufacturing throughout the Province;

municipal employees and hardware and paint stores at Quebec city; retail stores at Coaticook; and municipal employees at St. Joseph d'Alma. Agreements listed for 1939 that were not renewed in 1940 were those for horse-shoers and wheelwrights in the Eastern Townships zone; for shoe repairers at Sherbrooke; and for barbers in five districts.

In Ontario, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, additional schedules were made binding during 1940 for: carpenters at Belleville, St. Catharines and St. Thomas; gasoline service stations at Toronto; and barbers in six additional districts. Three schedules expired during 1940 and were repealed or not renewed: the logging industry in one district, jewellery manufacturing at Toronto; and painters at Toronto.

In Manitoba, Part II of the Fair Wage Act, added in 1938, is similar to the Industrial Standards Acts in other provinces. Barbers in the Winnipeg district, in Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Dauphin were made subject to a schedule.

In Saskatchewan, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1937, the following new schedules were added in 1940: bakers at Regina, carpenters at Swift Current, gravel hauling at Regina, taxi drivers at Regina and North Battleford, coal and wood industry at Regina, garages and service stations at Moose Jaw and hairdressers at North Battleford.

In Alberta, under the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, new schedules were added for the foundry industry and for barbers at Edmonton, while the schedules formerly in effect for the logging and sawmilling industry in three districts were not renewed. Also, under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, a code was made effective setting forth minimum wages for barbers throughout the Province, except where covered by an Industrial Standards Act schedule.

Section 10.—Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act

This subject, formerly treated at this point in the Year Book, has been transferred to the Internal Trade Chapter. The current review of proceedings under the Act will be found at pp. 522-524 of this edition.

Section 11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada

As co-operation is a phase of the trading activities of the country, the material formerly appearing here has been transferred to the Internal Trade Chapter, where it will be found at pp. 513-522.

Section 12.—Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Blind Persons*

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.

* Revised under the direction of Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

for old age pensions. 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.

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.

Sect. 5 of the Act provides that no change in the scheme for the administration of pensions in any province shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

The qualifications required of an applicant for pension are set forth in Sect. 8 of the Act which 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.

Sect. 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. Subject to certain conditions, 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.

By Sect. 15 provision is made for the suspension of pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by Sect. 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 is empowered by Sect. 19 to make necessary regulations concerning the Act. Existing regulations were revised and approved by Orders in Council dated Dec. 9, 1937, Feb. 3, 1938, and July 27, 1939.

29.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	Act Effective July 1, 1933	Act Effective Mar. 1, 1934	Act Effective July 1, 1936	Act Effective Aug. 1, 1936	Act Effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act Effective Sept. 1, 1928
Totals, pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1940.....No.	2,034	14,709	11,920	48,790	60,127	12,758
Av. monthly pensions.....\$	11.30	14.88	14.63	15.76	18.56	18.70
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1939 ¹	2.14	2.66	2.64	1.52	1.60	1.75
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations ¹	6.19	4.97	4.18	3.02	4.40	3.11
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	202,581	1,937,656	1,554,453	7,472,965	9,830,306	2,099,615
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	1,205,680	12,046,848	6,338,642	31,650,851	85,603,732	18,336,931

Item	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Total
	Act Effective May 1, 1928	Act Effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act Effective Sept. 1, 1927	Order in Council Effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Totals, pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1940..No.	13,096	10,757	13,901	7	188,099
Averages, monthly pensions.....\$	16.89	18.57	19.14	20.00	—
Percentages of pensioners to total populations, 1939 ¹	1.38	1.36	1.80	0.07	1.66
Percentages of persons 70 years of age or over to total populations ¹	2.35	2.36	3.54	1.22	3.59
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	1,954,078	1,774,810	2,313,433	1,648	29,141,545
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	16,636,365	12,783,391	17,947,979	17,928	202,568,347

¹ Estimates of population (as at June 1, 1939) on which these figures are based are given at p. 70.

Pensions for Blind Persons.—By an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act in 1937, provision was 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 in respect of blindness 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 Sect. 8 of the Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person is \$240 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 \$120 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.

No blind person who is married, or is a widower with a child or children, or a widow with a child or children, is 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"

30.—Pensions for Blind Persons in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1940

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	Act Effective Dec. 1, 1937	Act Effective Oct. 1, 1937	Act Effective Sept. 1, 1937	Act Effective Oct. 1, 1937	Act Effective Sept. 1, 1937
Totals, pensioners.....No.	115	603	702	1,913	1,427
Averages, monthly pensions.....\$	13.89	19.16	19.65	19.46	19.61
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	14,360	100,016	119,057	326,187	243,352
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act.....\$	35,219	253,747	294,413	864,054	648,035
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	Act Effective Sept. 1, 1937	Act Effective Nov. 15, 1937	Act Effective Mar. 7, 1938	Act Effective Dec. 1, 1937	
Totals, pensioners.....No.	304	284	194	286	5,828
Averages, monthly pensions.....\$	19.59	19.90	19.50	19.81	-
Dominion Government's contributions, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1940.....\$	49,120	49,260	33,155	49,913	984,420
Dominion Government's contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act.....\$	119,979	119,801	74,392	124,347	2,533,987

Section 13.—Mothers' Allowances

Seven of the provinces of Canada provide for allowances to mothers who are widowed or under certain other circumstances are without means of support. Manitoba passed necessary legislation in 1916 and was the first to make such provision. In 1924 the Manitoba Mothers' Allowances Act was repealed and its provisions included in the Child Welfare Act, which is the consolidation of all child welfare legislation for the Province. There is no such legislation in Prince Edward Island and the New Brunswick Act of 1930 has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the Acts stipulate that the applicant must be a resident of the province and have been a resident when considered eligible for an allowance. In addition, each province except Alberta, requires applicants to have resided in the province for a certain period. In Manitoba, however, provision is made for a shorter period, or for no residence immediately prior, providing eligibility for assistance has not been acquired elsewhere. In Alberta the only requirement is that the husband had established his home in the Province at the time of his death, committal or desertion. All the statutes, except those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, require the applicant to be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject, and in Quebec she must have been a British subject for fifteen years or have been one at birth. In Nova Scotia, the applicant herself must be a British subject. In Manitoba, the child or children to benefit from the allowance must have been born in Canada or the father (if he is dead, the mother) must be a British subject (if both be dead, the later to die must have been a British subject). In British Columbia, a woman may be eligible if born a British subject, even if she has later lost her citizenship. In most provinces, limits are fixed on the assets that may be possessed by a beneficiary. There is no fixed limit in Alberta and Saskatchewan but the woman must be unable to support her children.

An applicant must be a widow or, except in Nova Scotia, a wife whose husband is mentally incapacitated or, except in Alberta,* Nova Scotia and Quebec, the wife of a physically disabled man. In Quebec, a 1940 amendment makes a mother eligible if her husband is in a charitable institution at public expense and provides an allowance for a deserted mother. In Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan 'deserted' wives who meet the conditions of the Acts are paid allowances and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. The period that must elapse after desertion varies from two years in British Columbia to seven in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia allowances are granted to mothers who have been divorced or legally separated for two years. A foster-mother who fulfils all the requirements is eligible to receive the allowance in all provinces, except Nova Scotia and Alberta. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia allowances are paid in some cases for children born out of wedlock. In Saskatchewan, allowances are payable for children whose mother is dead and whose father is unable to support them on account of mental or physical disability or because of confinement to prison.

Mothers of one or more children are eligible in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In Quebec, the number was reduced from two to one by a 1940 amendment. In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, an allowance is payable in respect of one dependent child, if the mother is incapacitated, and also in respect of a child over the age for allowance who is dependent because of physical or mental disability. Children must be under 16 except in Manitoba where they must be under 15 and in Alberta where the age-limit for boys is 15.

Rates of Allowances.—In *British Columbia*, the maximum monthly allowance is \$42.50 for a mother with one dependent child, \$7.50 for each additional child under 16 and a further \$7.50 for a totally disabled husband living at home. Since 1933, the amount allowed for a mother and one child has been reduced to \$35. In *Nova Scotia*, a maximum of \$60 is fixed by statute, but in the other provinces the administrative authority may fix the rate.† The *Quebec* Commission allows \$25 to a woman with one dependent child, in cities or towns of 10,000 population,

* The section of the Alberta Act relating to physically disabled husbands has not been proclaimed.

† In Saskatchewan, however, the provincial authority has no power to raise the maximum fixed by Order in Council.

and \$20 in other localities, with \$5 for each additional child, the total not to exceed \$45. An extra \$5 is allowed when the beneficiary is unable to work. 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 \$5 for each additional child. The maximum in *Manitoba* for a mother and two children is \$50 excluding winter fuel, with additional allowances for more children, up to \$89. In addition, provision of \$9.50 is made for a disabled father in the home. There is also an increase of 10 p.c. in the food allowance since January, 1940. In *Saskatchewan*, maximum monthly payments range from \$3 to a mother with one child to \$44 to a mother with ten or more children. The allowance in *Alberta* is determined by the special circumstances of each case but is not to exceed \$25 per month to a mother with one child and rises to \$50 where there are five children.

Except in *Alberta*, where 25 p.c. of the allowance is borne by the municipality, the whole cost is provided from provincial funds. In *Quebec*, a 1940 amendment, not yet proclaimed, provides that a contribution not exceeding 5 p.c. of the allowances paid may be imposed on municipalities.

Nova Scotia.—The Mothers' Allowances Act (c. 4, 1930) was passed at the session of 1930 and came into force on Oct. 1, 1930.

31.—Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia, 1931-40

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
1931 (year ended Sept. 30)	1,030	3,179	310,602
1932 " "	1,108	3,342	331,337
1933 " "	1,158	3,487	341,929
1934 " "	1,168	3,549	356,075
1935 (14 months ended Nov. 30)	1,239	3,720	413,997
1936 (year ended Nov. 30)	1,222	3,630	363,981
1937 " "	1,260	3,682	389,212
1938 " "	1,295	3,713	412,745
1939 " "	1,291	3,640	424,615
1940 " "	1,258	3,526	418,436

Quebec.—The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act became operative in December, 1938. From Dec. 15, 1938, to Dec. 31, 1940, 6,283 mothers benefited under its provisions, of whom 892 had one child, 3,648 had 2 children and 673 had 9 or more children. The statement below shows, in summary form, the operations of the *Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission*—the body charged with the administration of the Act—from the time of organization to Dec. 31, 1940.

PENSIONS PAID TO NEEDY MOTHERS IN QUEBEC, DEC. 15, 1938 TO DEC. 31, 1940

Item	1938-39	1940	Total
Allocations granted.....No.	5,176	1,898	7,074
Deaths....."	18	23	41
Allocations cancelled....."	468	674	1,142
Allocations refused....."	3,476	779	4,255
Cases reconsidered....."	4,412	4,455	8,867
Cases in which supplementary enquiries have been made.."	Nil	4,709	4,709
Cases considered by the Bureau....."	13,550	12,558	26,088
Allocations in force.....No.	4,709	1	6,283
Cheques issued....."	43,136	61,057	104,193
Reimbursements obtained from the beneficiaries.....\$	346	2,090	2,435
Amounts of allocations paid.....\$	2,064,733	2,165,053	4,229,759
Average allocations per beneficiary.....\$	41.09	1	26.04

¹ Not reported.

Ontario.—The Mothers' Allowances Act (R.S.O., 1927, c. 280) was originally passed at the session of 1920, as c. 89 of the Statutes of that year, and came into force on Oct. 1, 1920.

32.—Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, 1921-40

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1921 (year ended Oct. 31)	2,660	8,271	416,152	358,515	774,667
1922 " "	3,559	10,922	762,059	620,079	1,382,138
1923 " "	3,870	11,791	889,252	723,449	1,612,701
1924 " "	4,058	12,374	939,522	768,372	1,707,894
1925 " "	5,007	14,577	974,174	807,107	1,781,281
1926 " "	5,215	15,115	1,027,518	849,367	1,876,885
1927 " "	5,540	16,060	1,101,817	905,740	2,007,557
1928 " "	5,976	17,328	1,203,920	986,487	2,190,407
1929 " "	6,411	18,605	1,260,299	1,045,784	2,306,083
1930 " "	6,712	19,620	1,292,245	1,084,743	2,376,988
1931 " "	7,157	20,906	1,400,418	1,181,468	2,581,886
1932 " "	7,418	21,468	1,455,100	1,234,627	2,689,727
1933 " "	7,653	22,068	1,516,260	1,285,613	2,801,873
1934 " "	8,144	23,173	1,640,283	1,385,872	3,026,155
1935 (Nov. 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935)	7,875	22,417	745,885	634,080	1,379,965
1936 (year ended Mar. 31)	11,189	26,697	2,133,490	1,813,326	3,946,816
1937 " "	12,856	28,700	2,477,631	2,104,916	4,582,547
1938 " "	13,644	29,551	4,851,577	Nil	4,851,577
1939 " "	13,937	29,630	5,016,509	"	5,016,509
1940 " "	14,049	29,353	4,741,277	"	4,741,277

Manitoba.—The Mothers' Allowances Act (1916, c. 69), the first of its kind in Canada, came into operation on Mar. 10, 1916. Allowances are now made under the authority of the Child Welfare Act (1924, c. 6).

33.—Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba, 1919-40

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1919 (year ended Nov. 30)	413	1	107,651	95,833	203,484
1920 " "	532	1	157,484	193,360	350,844
1921 (Dec. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921)	648	1	212,237	225,000	437,237
1922 (year ended Aug. 31)	669	1	179,060	150,199	329,259
1923 " "	722	2,609	236,399	225,749	462,148
1924 " "	728	1	185,661	220,359	406,020
1925 (Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925)	756	1	144,590	150,937	295,527
1926 (year ended Apr. 30)	825	2,507	172,425	229,796	402,221
1927 " "	855	2,595	183,924	230,000	413,924
1928 " "	967	2,986	286,798	244,559	531,357
1929 " "	1,062	3,239	276,144	281,477	557,621
1930 " "	1,055	3,180	100,979	384,081	485,060
1931 " "	1,042	3,326	140,545	325,194	465,739
1932 " "	1,070	3,412	471,704	Nil	471,704
1933 " "	1,078	3,374	432,615	"	432,615
1934 " "	1,092	3,313	438,649	"	438,649
1935 " "	1,110	3,302	440,769	"	440,769
1936 " "	1,140	3,386	444,869	"	444,869
1937 " "	1,141	3,271	445,549	"	445,549
1937 (May 1, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1937)	1,053	3,072	283,451	"	283,451
1938 (calendar year)	1,079	3,197	426,621	"	426,621
1939 " "	1,055	3,088	427,781	"	427,781
1940 " "	1,016	2,997	430,535	"	430,535

¹ Not available.

Saskatchewan.—Mothers' allowances are paid under the authority of Part V of the Child Welfare Act (R.S.S., 1940, c. 278), originally enacted in 1917 as the Mothers' Pensions Act.

34.—Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan, Years Ended Apr. 30, 1929-40

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid
	No.	No.	\$
1929.....	1,214	4,657	521,880
1930.....	1,800	5,465	467,575
1931.....	2,183	6,590	544,250
1932.....	2,372	6,431	483,618
1933.....	2,511	6,733	403,915
1934.....	2,608	6,794	407,993
1935.....	2,826	7,368	440,580
1936.....	2,944	7,638	474,120
1937.....	2,958	7,487	482,411
1938.....	3,007	7,854	495,988
1939.....	3,071	7,922	498,048
1940.....	3,054	7,912	501,363

Alberta.—The Mothers' Allowance Act (R.S.A., 1922, c. 215) was originally passed at the session of 1919, and came into force in that year.

35.—Mothers' Allowances in Alberta, 1919-40

Year	Families Assisted	Children Assisted	Benefits Paid		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
			\$	\$	\$
1919 (calendar year).....	245	766	19,714	19,714	39,428
1920 ".....	477	1,502	80,642	76,787	157,429
1921 ".....	562	1,636	103,572	98,302	201,874
1922 ".....	721	1,864	126,122	120,629	246,751
1923 ".....	758	1,887	122,651	120,035	242,686
1924 ".....	742	2,136	129,242	128,169	257,411
1925 ".....	828	2,271	142,004	141,582	283,586
1926 ".....	907	2,290	157,272	157,013	314,285
1927 ".....	968	2,445	174,500	174,440	348,940
1928 ".....	1,029	2,517	182,382	182,222	364,604
1929 ".....	1,094	2,880	198,378	198,377	396,755
1930 ".....	1,270	3,409	234,828	231,708	466,536
1932 (year ended Mar. 31).....	1,499	3,747	242,314	237,293	479,607
1933 ".....	1,675	3,882	222,606	218,590	439,196
1934 ".....	1,724	4,060	223,262	216,721	439,983
1935 ".....	1,812	4,274	233,904	228,489	462,393
1936 ".....	2,088	4,764	257,827	250,175	507,502
1937 ".....	2,319	5,172	410,872	164,636	575,508
1938 ".....	2,317	5,177	462,143	151,421	613,564
1939 ".....	2,304	4,970	469,126	153,711	622,837
1940 ".....	2,262	4,673	476,322	157,389	633,711

British Columbia.—The Mothers' Allowances Act (R.S.B.C., 1937, c. 53) was originally passed as c. 61 of the Statutes of 1920, and came into force in July, 1920.

Under the original Act, the full cost of allowances was borne by the Province. In 1932 one-half of the costs of allowances paid to residents of a municipality was charged to the municipality to which they belonged, but at the end of the fiscal year 1936-37 responsibility for all payments was again assumed by the Province.

In 1940 there were 510 cases where mothers received extra allowances for incapacitated husbands.

36.—Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, Fiscal Years 1921-40

Year	Families Assisted ¹	Children Assisted ¹	Benefits Paid ²		
			Chargeable to Province	Chargeable to Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1921.....	3	3	3	3	273,575
1922.....	771	1,978	487,888	Nil	487,888
1923.....	785	1,990	414,227	"	414,227
1924.....	847	2,240	423,233	"	423,233
1925.....	943	2,544	463,669	"	463,669
1926.....	986	2,723	518,471	"	518,471
1927.....	1,100	3,050	612,645	"	612,645
1928.....	1,233	2,757	628,600	"	628,600
1929.....	1,370	3,028	677,510	"	677,510
1930.....	1,468	3,229	759,698	"	759,698
1931.....	1,568	3,295	816,272	"	816,272
1932.....	1,547	3,213	842,977	"	842,977
1933.....	1,514	3,274	468,511	311,129	779,640
1934.....	1,436	3,147	469,916	151,586	621,502
1935.....	1,410	2,922	365,288	224,334	589,622
1936.....	1,485	3,026	403,558	212,997	616,555
1937.....	1,567	3,191	443,803	238,785	682,588
1938.....	1,692	3,481	747,878	Nil	747,878
1939.....	1,751	3,626	790,101	"	790,101
1940.....	1,762	3,617	810,688	"	810,688

¹ Years ended Sept. 30 for 1921-32, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31 from 1933. ² Fiscal years ended Mar. 31 in all cases.

³ Not available.

CHAPTER XX.—PRICES*

CONSPECTUS

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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 primary producers, factory and jobbers quotations, as well as actual wholesale prices, are often included in this group. 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 preferred, therefore, for sensitive index numbers of prices designed to reflect price reactions to economic factors.

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

The high prices of 1867, after the close of the American Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, were followed by several years of gradual decline (Table 1). Prices rose 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 (predominantly upon a free gold standard) did not increase as rapidly as the supply of commodities. This gold shortage was accentuated by the demonetization of silver, which was reduced to the level of token money by most nations. Relief came through the discovery 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 War of 1914-18, with consequent rising prices as the volume of the new gold

* Except as otherwise credited, the sections of this Chapter have been revised under the direction of 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, the Tourist Trade and other related subjects. For a complete list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXVIII, Section I, under "Internal Trade".

became an appreciable part of the total stock. The War itself, both through the scarcity of commodities that it occasioned and the inflation of currency, drove prices rapidly upward to a maximum of 243·5 in 1920, followed by a rapid drop to 152·0 in 1922. 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 was accompanied by a drastic decline in wholesale prices (the wholesale price index fell from 153·7 in August, 1929, to 99·2 in February, 1933). A subsequent irregular rise followed until 1937, although the trend of prices was downward in the latter half of that year. This movement persisted until September, 1939, when the outbreak of war in Europe was followed by a rise that continued with only one minor interruption throughout 1940.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867-1940

(1913=100. Unweighted index from 1867-1912)

Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.	Year	Index No.
1867.....	133·0	1886.....	90·7	1905.....	87·8	1924.....	155·2
1868.....	128·7	1887.....	91·9	1906.....	92·6	1925.....	160·3
1869.....	126·5	1888.....	93·5	1907.....	96·2	1926.....	156·2
1870.....	123·5	1889.....	92·6	1908.....	90·9	1927.....	152·6
1871.....	124·5	1890.....	93·0	1909.....	91·4	1928.....	150·6
1872.....	135·7	1891.....	91·4	1910.....	94·3	1929.....	149·3
1873.....	133·8	1892.....	86·2	1911.....	95·0	1930.....	135·3
1874.....	129·0	1893.....	85·2	1912.....	99·5	1931.....	112·6
1875.....	120·7	1894.....	80·6	1913.....	100·0	1932.....	104·2
1876.....	116·6	1895.....	79·6	1914.....	102·3	1933.....	104·8
1877.....	115·1	1896.....	76·0	1915.....	109·9	1934.....	111·8
1878.....	104·3	1897.....	75·6	1916.....	131·6	1935.....	112·6
1879.....	101·0	1898.....	77·8	1917.....	178·5	1936.....	116·5
1880.....	112·9	1899.....	81·4	1918.....	199·0	1937.....	132·1
1881.....	109·9	1900.....	85·8	1919.....	209·2	1938.....	122·8
1882.....	112·1	1901.....	84·5	1920.....	243·5	1939.....	117·6
1883.....	106·0	1902.....	86·2	1921.....	171·8	1940.....	129·5
1884.....	100·6	1903.....	86·9	1922.....	152·0		
1885.....	92·7	1904.....	87·0	1923.....	153·0		

Subsection 2.—Canadian Wholesale Price Movements, 1940

After a mild reaction in the summer of 1940, wholesale price levels again turned upward, but the net advance of 3·1 p.c. during the year was much less than the increase registered in the last four months of 1939. During the first quarter of 1940 the composite index on the 1926 base for 567 commodity prices moved up to a peak of 83·2 in March from 81·7 in December, 1939. In the ensuing three months a general price recession lowered the index to 81·6 for June, which proved to be the turning-point for the year. Summer price declines coincided with the German invasion of the Low Countries and culminated with the collapse of France late in June. Among price quotations showing the most serious losses at this time were grains, and on May 18 the Canadian Wheat Board established minimum quotations for wheat futures.

A second advance in prices commenced in July, reflecting an upturn in basic commodities, new taxation of imports for non-war purposes, and an acceleration of national defence activity. During its spring session, the Dominion Parliament placed a 10 p.c. tax on all import items from non-Empire countries, except those for war purposes, while at the same time a processing tax of 15 cents per bushel was placed on wheat milled for domestic consumption. In addition, an 11 p.c. exchange premium had obtained on all import settlements in terms of New York funds or related currencies since September, 1939.

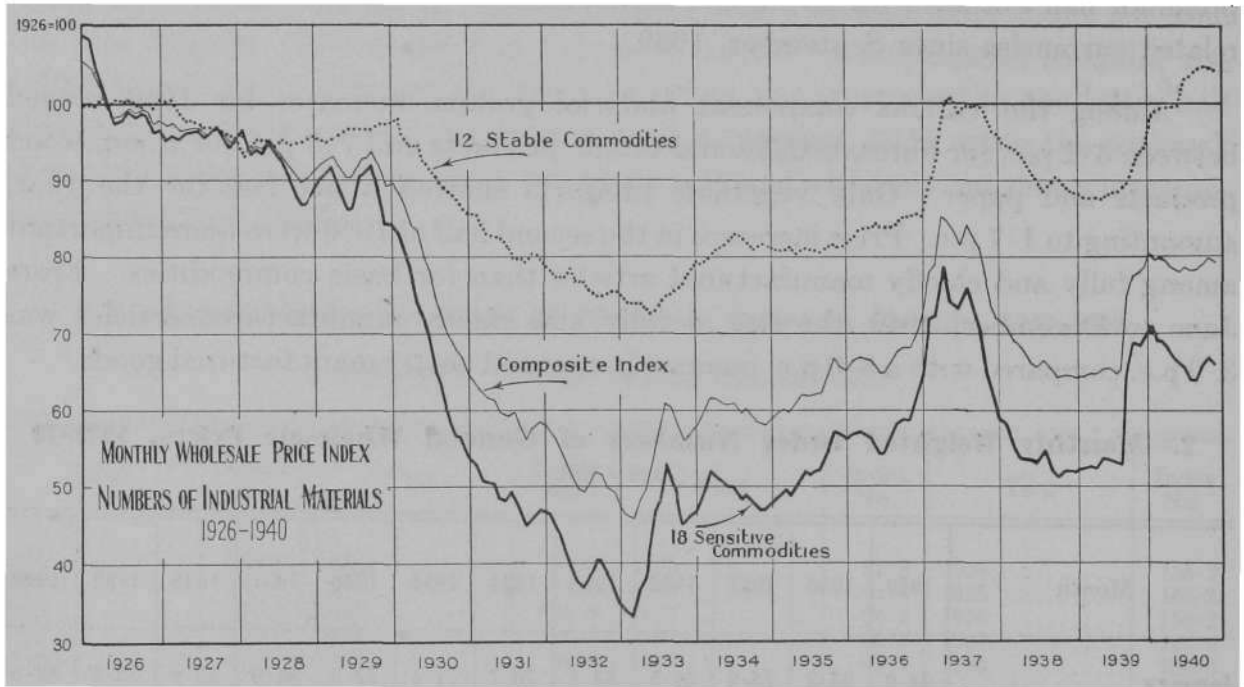
Among the various component material groups, increases for 1940 ranged between 3.1 p.c. for fibres, textiles and textile products and 7.3 p.c. for wood, wood products and paper. Only vegetable products showed a net loss for the year, amounting to 1.7 p.c. Price increases in the second half of 1940 were more important among fully and chiefly manufactured articles than for basic commodities. From June to December, 1940, the rise in fully and chiefly manufactured articles was 3.9 p.c. compared with a 3.0 p.c. increase in raw and partly manufactured goods.

2.—Monthly Weighted Index Numbers of General Wholesale Prices, 1929-49
(1926=100)

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January.....	94.0	95.3	75.9	69.5	63.8	70.7	71.4	72.9	81.9	83.8	73.2	82.6
February.....	95.0	93.9	75.5	68.9	63.5	72.1	71.8	72.5	82.9	83.6	73.1	82.8
March.....	95.6	91.8	74.5	69.0	64.3	72.1	71.9	72.4	85.4	83.1	73.2	83.2
April.....	94.5	91.2	73.9	68.2	65.3	71.3	72.5	72.2	86.2	82.3	73.4	83.1
May.....	93.4	89.7	72.5	67.4	66.7	71.1	72.2	71.9	85.3	80.3	73.7	82.2
June.....	93.4	87.7	71.8	66.4	67.5	72.0	71.4	72.3	84.6	80.1	73.3	81.6
July.....	97.2	85.3	71.3	66.5	70.5	72.0	71.4	74.3	87.6	78.6	72.6	82.6
August.....	98.4	83.7	70.5	66.7	69.5	72.2	71.7	76.1	85.6	76.0	72.4	82.6
September.....	97.8	82.1	69.7	65.9	68.9	71.9	72.4	76.4	85.0	74.5	78.3	83.0
October.....	96.8	81.0	69.9	65.0	67.9	71.3	73.1	77.1	84.7	74.1	79.5	83.1
November.....	95.7	79.5	70.7	64.7	68.9	71.1	72.7	77.2	83.1	73.5	80.4	83.9
December.....	96.0	77.7	70.4	64.0	69.0	71.1	72.7	79.6	82.7	73.3	81.7	84.2
Yearly Averages.....	95.6	86.6	72.1	66.7	67.1	71.6	72.1	74.6	84.6	78.6	75.3	82.9

Canadian Farm Products.—Erratic fluctuations featured wholesale prices of Canadian farm products during 1940. A rise, dating from the declaration of war, continued until April when the farm products index was 72.1, as compared with 69.0 in December, 1939, and 58.4 in August, 1939. From this point, however, a sharp decline carried the index back to 62.7 in August. Practically the whole of this drop occurred in the field products section, owing to the rapid decline in the grain price index from a peak of 65.1 in April to 50.2 in August. Later a sharp decrease in the potato index from a seasonal peak of 84.5 in July to 43.1 in October, contributed to further weakness in this section. Prices for animal products, as a group, during 1940 were comparatively steady, though sharp seasonal advances for hides and skins and egg prices in the latter half of the year contributed to a firm close. The December index for animal products was 91.6 as compared with 85.4 in January and a low of 83.3 in August. At the end of the year, the average level of wholesale prices of Canadian farm products stood at 67.1 p.c. of the 1926 base average, or 2.8 p.c. below the final 1939 figure.

Industrial Materials Prices.—The major trends outlined by the index of industrial materials prices since 1926 can be summarized briefly as follows: from 1926 to 1929 underlying instability was apparent and the general index moved lower at a gradual pace throughout the period. Then followed a severe decline, which depressed industrial materials prices along with other principal commodity groups until the beginning of 1933. A gradual rise punctuated by intermittent



short-period declines followed throughout the next four years. In March, 1937, industrial materials prices attained their highest point since 1929 and a slightly lower peak was shown in July, after a minor reaction. From this period to November, 1938, the index of industrial materials prices receded to levels on a par with those of 1936 and the latter part of 1935. The effects of the outbreak of war are noticeable for the last four months of 1939 and throughout 1940.

3.—Monthly Price Index Numbers of Industrial Materials Prices, 1926-40

(1926=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1926.....	104.7	102.6	100.7	99.4	98.3	98.4	99.5	98.9	99.2	99.1	97.4	98.0
1927.....	97.2	97.5	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.9	96.0	96.6	96.7	96.0	94.8	96.1
1928.....	95.4	93.7	94.5	94.1	95.2	93.8	93.4	92.1	90.9	89.9	90.2	91.1
1929.....	92.2	92.7	93.2	91.8	90.3	90.4	92.9	93.0	93.7	92.4	89.4	89.5
1930.....	88.3	86.8	84.0	83.4	79.8	77.4	74.0	71.9	69.3	67.7	66.6	64.9
1931.....	63.9	62.1	61.5	61.2	59.5	59.3	59.6	57.9	56.1	57.7	58.1	57.7
1932.....	56.8	55.2	53.4	51.5	49.7	49.2	50.3	51.6	51.5	49.9	49.1	47.4
1933.....	46.0	45.8	48.4	49.3	54.0	56.7	60.8	59.4	58.6	55.7	57.0	57.6
1934.....	59.4	61.7	61.5	60.9	60.7	60.9	59.8	60.1	59.1	58.4	58.3	58.9
1935.....	59.8	60.0	59.7	61.1	62.0	61.7	62.0	62.1	64.1	65.9	65.5	65.3
1936.....	66.1	66.5	66.3	66.0	64.6	64.6	66.4	67.7	68.2	68.0	69.9	73.1
1937.....	78.1	79.3	85.2	84.7	83.4	82.3	84.5	82.9	81.2	76.8	73.4	71.5
1938.....	70.6	69.2	68.8	67.4	65.9	65.5	66.3	65.1	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.0
1939.....	64.3	64.3	64.7	64.6	65.2	65.3	64.9	65.3	75.0	77.4	77.9	78.8 ¹
1940.....	80.2	79.5	79.7	79.4	78.6	77.9	78.7	78.1	78.2	78.8	79.8	79.1

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

4.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Chief Component Material, 1926-40, with Monthly Figures for 1939 and 1940

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Annual figures for 1913-25 are given at p. 815 of the 1938 Year Book; monthly figures for certain earlier years are given 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
1934-40.....	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
Index Numbers									
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	69.7	68.5	88.0	70.0	85.5	78.0	74.6
1937.....	88.4	78.4	72.8	76.7	101.8	83.8	86.6	81.4	84.6
1938.....	73.8	76.7	67.5	77.5	100.4	70.9	86.7	79.9	78.6
1939.....	63.3	74.7	69.8	79.2	98.5	71.3	85.2	79.8	75.3
1940.....	72.1	79.1	83.8	88.8	104.0	76.9	89.3	87.9	82.9
1939									
January.....	60.4	72.9	66.2	76.2	97.6	70.3	85.6	78.9	73.2
February.....	60.1	73.4	66.2	76.1	97.4	69.8	85.7	78.3	73.1
March.....	60.8	73.3	65.8	76.3	97.4	70.1	85.0	78.1	73.2
April.....	62.1	72.1	65.7	76.4	97.5	69.5	84.9	78.1	73.4
May.....	63.1	71.9	66.3	76.8	96.9	69.2	84.7	78.0	73.7
June.....	62.0	71.2	66.5	77.1	97.0	69.2	84.6	77.7	73.3
July.....	59.9	71.1	66.4	77.0	97.1	68.6	84.4	77.8	72.6
August.....	58.8	70.3	66.6	78.4	97.1	69.9	84.1	77.6	72.4
September.....	68.6	77.6	72.5	82.4	99.3	74.6	84.6	81.5	78.3
October.....	68.2	80.8	75.1	83.6	100.5	74.9	86.1	82.3	79.5
November.....	68.5	80.9	79.1	85.0	101.9	74.5	86.5	83.9	80.4
December.....	72.0	80.4	81.7	85.3	102.0	75.3	86.5	85.1	81.7
1940									
January.....	73.7	79.9	82.5	86.0	102.8	76.2	87.6	85.5	82.6
February.....	74.1	80.0	83.2	86.1	102.6	76.4	87.6	85.7	82.8
March.....	75.0	79.9	84.0	86.7	102.5	76.4	87.7	85.6	83.2
April.....	76.1	77.5	84.2	86.9	102.4	76.3	87.2	85.5	83.1
May.....	72.9	76.6	83.8	87.1	102.3	76.5	88.9	85.5	82.2
June.....	70.6	77.0	83.9	87.4	102.6	76.7	88.9	85.6	81.6
July.....	71.3	77.2	84.0	89.9	103.0	76.9	90.3	89.4	82.6
August.....	70.3	76.8	83.6	90.5	105.7	77.0	90.3	90.8	82.6
September.....	69.8	78.7	83.8	91.4	106.0	77.3	90.7	90.4	83.0
October.....	69.7	80.2	83.7	91.4	106.1	77.7	90.8	90.3	83.3
November.....	70.9	82.1	84.0	91.4	106.1	77.7	90.8	90.1	83.9
December.....	70.8	83.5	84.4	91.3	106.1	77.7	90.8	90.8	84.2

5.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Purpose, 1926-40, with Monthly Figures for 1939 and 1940

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Annual figures for 1914-25 will be found at p. 816 of the 1938 edition; monthly figures for certain earlier years are given in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Year and Month	Consumer Goods			Producer Goods					All Commodities
	Total	Foods, Beverages, and Tobacco	Other	Total	Producer Equipment	Producer Materials			
						Total	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	
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
1934-40.....	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
Index Numbers									
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
1937.....	79.5	81.2	78.4	86.1	93.8	85.2	94.4	83.6	84.6
1938.....	77.2	77.1	77.2	75.8	95.1	73.7	89.1	71.1	78.6
1939.....	76.4	74.0	78.0	70.4	95.4	67.6	89.7	63.9	75.3
1940.....	83.4	79.4	86.1	78.7	100.0	76.3	95.6	73.0	82.9
1939									
January.....	74.2	71.7	75.8	68.1	95.0	65.1	87.2	61.3	73.2
February.....	74.4	71.9	76.1	67.9	95.0	64.9	87.3	61.1	73.1
March.....	74.1	72.2	75.4	68.0	94.9	65.0	87.4	61.2	73.2
April.....	74.2	72.3	75.4	68.3	94.9	65.3	87.6	61.5	73.4
May.....	74.0	72.2	75.2	69.0	94.9	66.1	87.9	62.4	73.7
June.....	73.7	71.9	74.9	68.0	94.9	65.0	88.1	61.1	73.3
July.....	73.4	71.4	74.8	66.6	94.9	63.4	88.5	59.1	72.6
August.....	72.8	70.0	74.7	66.7	94.9	63.6	90.2	59.1	72.4
September.....	77.4	77.2	77.6	74.5	95.7	72.1	91.3	68.8	78.3
October.....	79.9	79.1	80.4	74.4	96.4	72.0	92.8	68.5	79.5
November.....	80.6	79.0	81.6	74.6	96.5	72.0	93.9	68.5	80.4
December.....	81.3	79.1	82.7	78.1	96.6	76.0	94.2	72.9	81.7
1940									
January.....	82.4	79.6	84.3	78.9	96.6	76.9	93.6	74.1	82.6
February.....	82.9	79.7	85.1	79.2	96.6	77.3	93.5	74.5	82.8
March.....	83.2	79.7	85.6	79.9	96.6	78.0	94.1	75.3	83.2
April.....	82.6	78.8	85.1	80.3	96.6	78.5	94.2	75.8	83.1
May.....	82.3	77.9	85.2	78.7	100.3	76.3	94.3	73.3	82.2
June.....	82.5	78.4	85.3	77.2	100.4	74.6	94.3	71.3	81.6
July.....	83.7	79.3	86.7	77.7	102.3	75.0	95.3	71.6	82.6
August.....	83.5	78.2	87.1	77.9	102.0	75.2	96.7	71.5	82.6
September.....	84.0	78.8	87.5	78.3	102.2	75.6	97.6	71.9	83.0
October.....	84.1	79.4	87.3	78.4	102.2	75.7	98.0	71.9	83.3
November.....	84.8	81.1	87.3	78.8	102.1	76.2	98.2	72.5	83.9
December.....	85.2	81.8	87.5	79.1	102.2	76.5	98.0	72.9	84.2

6.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1934-40

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Figures for 1918, 1919, and 1921-29 will be found at p. 866 of the 1934-35 Year Book, and those for 1930-33 at p. 795 of the 1937 Year Book.

Item	Numbers of Commodities		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1926-33	1934-40							
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured	232	245	63.5	66.0	70.8	84.3	72.7	67.4	75.3
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	276	322	73.4	72.8	73.6	80.5	78.2	75.3	81.5
ARTICLES OF FARM ORIGIN—¹									
Field (grains, etc.)—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	98	95	54.2	56.2	63.8	82.8	63.0	50.7	59.4
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	69	91	73.9	72.8	73.8	82.4	76.5	73.1	79.2
Combined indexes.....	167	186	64.8	65.1	69.2	83.1	70.3	62.8	70.1
Animal—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	41	46	66.0	71.6	73.6	82.7	79.8	80.1	84.1
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	49	59	69.8	69.9	71.4	76.2	74.3	72.0	78.6
Combined indexes.....	90	105	68.2	70.6	72.4	79.0	76.7	75.5	81.0
CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS—									
Field (grains, etc.).....									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	46	52	53.8	57.3	65.8	88.3	69.0	54.2	56.0
Animal.....	13	18	67.7	74.0	75.3	85.0	81.3	81.2	85.8
Combined indexes.....	59	70	59.0	63.5	69.4	87.1	73.6	64.3	67.1
ARTICLES OF MARINE ORIGIN—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	5	5	60.3	61.8	67.1	72.1	65.4	67.2	74.6
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	11	11	75.1	72.0	70.1	71.7	72.0	72.7	81.3
Combined indexes.....	16	16	71.1	69.2	69.3	71.8	70.2	71.2	79.5
ARTICLES OF FOREST ORIGIN—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	31	37	76.3	74.5	80.8	94.0	85.5	88.0	103.4
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	21	20	56.1	56.1	57.5	61.1	69.9	70.9	75.5
Combined indexes.....	52	57	65.5	64.7	68.4	76.4	77.2	78.9	88.5
ARTICLES OF MINERAL ORIGIN—									
Raw and partly manufactured.....									
Raw and partly manufactured.....	57	62	77.5	79.6	79.9	85.3	81.5	82.2	88.8
Fully and chiefly manufactured.....	126	141	86.0	85.3	85.2	91.6	90.5	88.6	92.0
Combined indexes.....	183	203	82.2	82.8	82.8	88.8	86.5	85.7	90.6

¹ Domestic and foreign.

7.—Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1933, 1939, and 1940

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1926-38 will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions.

Origin and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	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
1939.....	64.8	64.6	65.1	65.5	66.5	64.9	63.1	62.8	70.9	71.7	72.1	74.4
1940.....	75.3	75.7	76.3	76.8	75.2	74.0	74.9	73.8	74.3	74.8	76.1	76.1
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
1939.....	73.4	73.5	73.2	73.3	73.3	73.0	72.9	72.7	77.9	79.5	80.3	81.3
1940.....	81.5	81.7	81.9	81.5	80.5	80.0	80.7	81.3	81.6	81.8	82.4	83.0
ARTICLES OF FARM ORIGIN—¹												
A. Field (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1933.....	35.1	35.8	38.3	40.7	46.5	48.8	58.0	53.5	49.4	44.4	46.3	45.3
1939.....	46.7	46.1	47.0	48.4	50.5	49.2	45.9	44.5	57.1	55.8	55.7	60.4
1940.....	62.0	62.6	63.6	65.4	61.1	58.1	58.0	55.8	55.4	55.9	57.4	57.2

¹ Domestic and foreign.

7.—Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1933, 1939, and 1940—continued

Origin and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARTICLES OF FARM ORIGIN—concluded¹												
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
1939.....	69.1	69.4	69.2	69.9	70.0	69.0	68.4	68.4	74.5	75.2	76.3	78.2
1940.....	79.1	79.0	79.5	79.9	78.7	77.8	79.0	79.7	79.6	79.0	79.7	80.2
Totals, Field—												
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
1939.....	58.8	58.6	59.0	60.0	61.0	59.9	58.9	57.4	66.5	66.2	66.8	70.0
1940.....	71.2	71.4	72.2	73.2	70.6	68.7	69.3	68.7	68.4	68.3	69.4	69.6
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
1939.....	80.0	80.2	80.7	79.7	79.3	75.5	74.8	74.9	80.2	85.2	84.6	84.6
1940.....	83.7	83.6	83.6	82.6	82.4	82.6	83.2	82.3	84.4	85.2	87.6	88.4
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
1939.....	69.0	69.2	68.4	67.9	67.8	68.6	68.9	68.2	75.3	79.2	80.3	80.6
1940.....	80.0	80.9	81.0	78.7	76.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.9	78.6	80.2	81.6
Totals, Animal—												
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
1939.....	73.8	74.0	73.8	73.0	72.8	71.6	71.5	71.2	77.8	80.7	82.2	82.2
1940.....	81.6	82.1	82.1	80.4	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.7	80.2	81.5	83.4	84.5
TOTAL 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
1939.....	54.7	54.7	54.9	56.1	55.9	55.6	55.0	48.2	53.9	51.7	51.8	58.6
1940.....	60.8	61.5	63.1	64.9	58.2	52.9	52.8	50.4	50.7	51.1	52.5	52.5
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
1939.....	81.6	81.3	81.9	81.1	80.5	76.0	75.4	75.4	81.8	86.6	86.8	86.4
1940.....	85.4	85.0	84.9	84.1	84.3	83.5	83.9	83.3	85.8	87.3	91.0	91.6
TOTALS—												
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
1939.....	64.8	64.6	65.0	65.5	65.1	63.2	62.6	58.4	64.3	64.8	64.9	69.0
1940.....	70.0	70.3	71.3	72.1	68.0	64.3	64.4	62.7	63.8	64.6	66.9	67.1
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
1939.....	63.3	63.1	64.0	58.8	71.0	61.6	57.5	58.8	68.0	80.5	82.2	78.8
1940.....	74.8	75.1	77.8	65.5	75.5	72.7	68.6	70.9	76.5	79.8	82.8	74.6
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
1939.....	68.9	69.0	69.1	67.8	67.8	69.3	69.7	69.1	79.4	80.0	80.3	87.4
1940.....	78.8	78.8	78.6	78.5	79.3	80.2	80.4	82.1	84.5	85.4	84.6	86.0
TOTALS, MARINE ORIGIN—												
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
1939.....	67.4	67.4	67.7	65.4	68.7	67.2	66.4	66.3	76.3	80.1	80.8	85.1
1940.....	77.7	77.8	78.4	75.0	78.3	78.2	77.2	79.1	82.3	83.9	84.1	82.9
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
1939.....	83.1	83.0	83.7	83.9	84.8	85.2	85.6	88.3	91.5	93.8	96.6	97.1
1940.....	98.0	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.1	100.4	105.3	106.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.3

¹ Domestic and foreign.

7.—Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1933, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Origin and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARTICLES OF FOREST ORIGIN—concluded												
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
1939.....	69·6	69·5	69·2	69·3	69·3	69·2	68·9	69·1	73·6	74·0	74·3	74·4
1940.....	74·8	75·2	75·2	75·2	75·2	75·5	76·1	76·1	75·8	75·7	75·8	75·8
TOTALS, FOREST ORIGIN—												
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
1939.....	76·0	76·0	76·0	76·1	76·5	76·7	76·7	78·0	81·9	83·2	84·7	85·0
1940.....	85·6	85·8	86·3	86·6	86·8	87·1	89·7	90·4	91·1	91·0	91·0	90·9
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
1939.....	81·1	81·0	80·8	80·5	80·2	80·2	79·7	80·0	81·3	82·0	83·8	83·9
1940.....	85·5	86·6	86·7	86·3	88·3	88·9	90·5	90·5	90·6	90·7	90·7	90·7
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
1939.....	88·2	88·2	88·1	88·0	87·6	87·5	87·8	87·6	88·9	90·3	90·7	91·0
1940.....	91·3	91·2	91·2	91·0	90·9	90·9	91·6	92·7	93·2	93·3	93·3	93·3
TOTALS, MINERAL ORIGIN—												
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
1939.....	85·0	85·0	84·8	84·6	84·3	84·2	84·2	84·2	85·5	86·6	87·6	87·8
1940.....	88·7	89·1	89·2	88·9	89·7	90·0	91·1	91·7	92·0	92·1	92·1	92·1

Imports and Exports.—Net increases were noted for both import and export wholesale price indexes over closing 1939 levels, but the relative margin of imports over exports continued to widen. At the end of 1939 the import index was 32·4 p.c. above the export index; this margin rose to 36·8 p.c. in June, 1940, and narrowed slightly during the second half of the year to 36·1 p.c.

For December, 1940, the import index of 98·0 was 3·5 p.c. above the January level. Among imports showing the sharpest percentage increases were: raw rubber, fresh fruits, tobacco, rice and chicle in the vegetable products group, along with electrolytic copper wire, coal, glass, petroleum products and artificial fertilizers. Small declines were noted for raw silk and a few lesser items.

Price movements were more diverse among exports. While the composite index recorded a net increase for the year of 0·7 p.c., several sub-group indexes showed declines. Notable among these were vegetable products, with sharp losses occurring for grains, milled products and potatoes. Animal products; fibres, textiles and textile products; wood, wood products and paper; and iron and its products were all considerably higher, while minor increases were recorded for non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. Chemicals were unchanged.

8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Exports and Imports, Classified According to Chief Component Material, 1929-40

(1926=100)

NOTE.—Statistics for 1913-28 are given at p. 830 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Vegetables and Their 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	Total
EXPORTS									
1929.....	89.3	107.9	85.8	91.9	91.3	88.0	83.7	95.6	92.2
1930.....	65.3	94.2	69.5	87.3	87.4	75.4	81.5	92.9	77.4
1931.....	41.7	70.7	56.7	78.3	82.7	66.2	67.8	87.9	60.5
1932.....	40.4	55.7	39.6	68.1	81.3	65.2	66.1	68.3	54.9
1933.....	44.9	58.0	46.1	60.0	75.8	68.6	65.7	69.9	55.2
1934.....	53.4	64.5	59.1	62.5	78.0	67.6	71.2	72.2	60.6
1935.....	56.7	65.7	49.5	60.8	78.0	73.8	70.5	71.7	62.2
1936.....	63.9	69.5	61.4	65.0	80.1	71.1	71.3	71.8	66.8
1937.....	87.2	76.5	73.1	72.1	95.2	79.9	69.7	72.1	81.1
1938.....	66.4	69.1	54.5	73.4	93.9	70.7	80.0	78.1	70.9
1939.....	47.4	70.7	42.4	75.8	94.5	68.3	79.8	86.6	63.5
1940.....	55.3	80.3	57.5	86.1	102.8	73.5	87.9	86.9	71.9
IMPORTS									
1929.....	85.6	113.3	93.4	—	95.0	116.9	89.4	92.0	94.2
1930.....	75.0	94.5	75.5	—	91.1	84.7	87.3	87.5	83.7
1931.....	60.1	72.5	59.9	—	88.7	57.5	80.3	83.3	72.4
1932.....	57.6	59.1	52.6	—	91.1	46.5	84.8	86.3	70.5
1933.....	61.4	67.7	57.3	—	92.2	59.1	79.4	86.9	73.0
1934.....	65.0	69.7	64.2	—	92.7	66.7	83.6	88.0	76.5
1935.....	68.5	74.6	63.6	—	94.4	68.0	82.5	89.7	77.9
1936.....	68.4	78.7	67.7	—	96.3	71.5	82.0	86.9	79.4
1937.....	79.7	89.9	72.1	—	114.5	93.6	82.8	95.1	89.8
1938.....	68.8	75.9	61.2	—	113.7	72.7	84.1	84.5	83.1
1939.....	71.3	78.0	66.0	—	112.2	83.8	82.3	83.5	84.4
1940.....	83.4	86.7	84.3	—	119.2	94.9	94.1	90.8	96.0

Section 2.—Cost of Living and Retail Prices

Subsection 1.—The Cost of Living Index

A consolidation of Canadian cost of living indexes was made in 1940 when the index shown at p. 725, on the base 1935-39=100, replaced the Bureau of Statistics' preceding series on the base 1926=100, and also the Dominion Department of Labour's index on the base 1913=100. The Bureau's new index was constructed with the co-operation of the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to serve as the official cost of living index for Canada.

This index reflects changes in a fixed budget covering retail prices of commodities, services and shelter costs based upon the expenditure experience of 1,439 urban wage-earner families in the year ended Sept. 30, 1938. The record completed by these families was especially designed to provide budget data necessary for the accurate compilation of a cost of living index. It must be kept in mind, however, that the

new index reflects changes in the cost of a pre-determined family standard; and no account was taken of shifting planes of living because of changes in economic circumstances, e.g., variations in income or direct taxation, or because of changing ages or variation in numbers of persons in the family. A brief description of the family it represents may help those using the index to visualize the level of living and family type to which it applies.

The family type was determined before expenditure records were collected in order to make certain that they were obtained from families that would be typical of Canada's urban wage-earner population. After careful study of the 1931 urban census records with reference to family size, numbers of children, conjugal condition of family heads, earnings, tenure and racial origin, it was decided to collect living-expenditure records from families satisfying the following conditions:—

1. Husband and wife living in the home as joint heads with from one to five children.
2. Completely self-supporting during the survey year, with family earnings ranging from \$450 to \$2,500 during that period.
3. Living in self-contained dwelling units, not sharing either kitchen or bathroom facilities with other families.

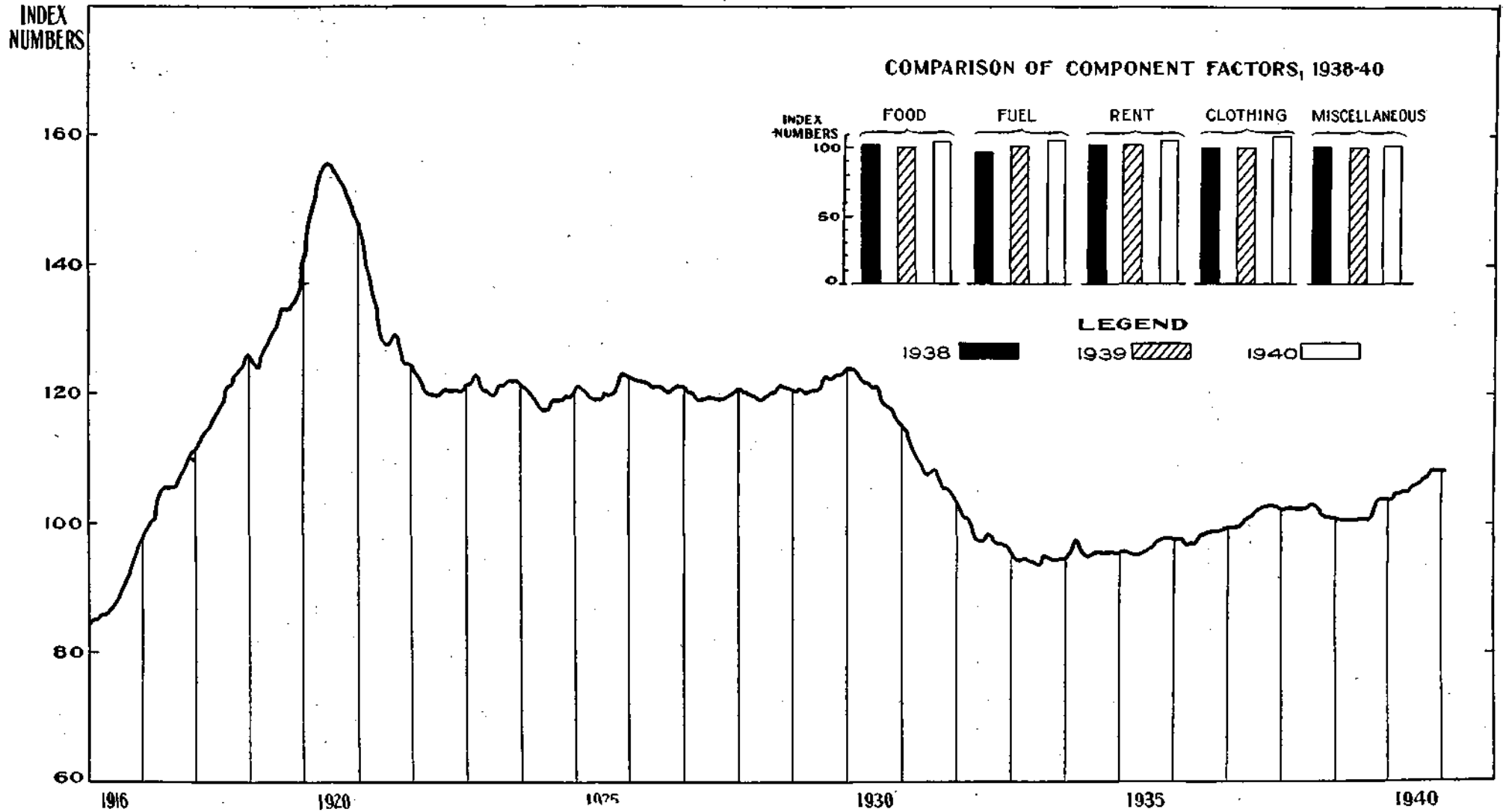
The 1,439 families for which records were collected averaged 4.6 persons; the majority of these families had two or three children each. Family earnings, in many cases, were supplemented by other small sources of income, and total family incomes between \$1,200 and \$1,600 were the most common. There were approximately two tenant families to every home-owning family, and about one family in three operated a motor-car.

A detailed description of methods used in constructing the index is given in a mimeographed bulletin "Living Costs in Canada, 1940", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

Cost of Living in 1940.—According to the Bureau's new cost of living index on the base 1935-39=100, living costs advanced 4.0 p.c. during 1940, the index for December, 1940, being 108.0 as compared with 103.8 and 100.8 for December and August, 1939, respectively. While all constituent groups contributed to the 1940 increase, the greatest advances were noted for the clothing group, which rose 9.9 p.c. to 113.5, and for home furnishings which rose 6.3 p.c. to 110.7. Since August, 1939, indexes for these two series have advanced 13.4 p.c. and 9.7 p.c., respectively. The retail food price index rose 4.2 p.c. in 1940, and 9.9 p.c. since August, 1939; residential rentals advanced 3.2 p.c. and 3.8 p.c. in these same intervals. The December, 1940, fuel and lighting index was 9.6 p.c. above the August, 1939, level, of which 2.9 p.c. was added in 1940. The smallest net advance, by December, 1940, was shown by an index of miscellaneous items, which moved up only 1.5 p.c. over pre-war levels, with about one-half of this amount added since December, 1939.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, 1916-40

1935-1939=100



9.—Index Numbers of Living Costs in Canada, 1929-40, and by Months, January, 1939, to April, 1941

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Food Index	Fuel Index	Rent Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Services Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1929	134.7	112.6	119.7	134.8		105.0	121.7
1930	131.5	111.8	122.7	130.6		106.4	120.8
1931	103.1	110.0	119.4	114.3		103.3	109.1
1932	85.7	106.8	109.7	100.6		100.4	99.0
1933	84.9	102.5	98.6	93.3		98.2	84.4
1934	92.4	102.6	92.8	96.9		97.7	95.7
1935	94.6	100.9	94.0	97.6	95.4	96.7	96.2
1936	97.8	101.5	96.1	99.3	97.2	99.1	98.1
1937	103.2	98.9	99.7	101.4	101.5	100.1	101.2
1938	103.8	97.7	103.1	100.9	102.4	101.2	102.2
1939							
January.....	99.9	101.0	103.4	100.2	101.7	101.1	101.1
February.....	98.7	101.0	103.4	100.2	101.7	101.1	100.7
March.....	98.5	100.4	103.4	99.9	101.2	101.1	100.6
April.....	98.3	100.4	103.4	99.9	101.1	101.4	100.6
May.....	98.2	100.2	103.8	99.9	101.1	101.4	100.6
June.....	98.1	99.8	103.8	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.5
July.....	99.0	99.3	103.8	100.1	100.9	101.3	100.8
August.....	99.3	99.0	103.8	100.1	100.9	101.3	100.8
September.....	99.4	98.9	103.8	99.6	100.8	101.3	100.8
October.....	106.3	104.4	104.4	99.6	101.0	101.7	103.5
November.....	107.1	105.3	104.4	99.6	101.0	101.9	103.8
December.....	104.7	105.4	104.4	103.3	104.1	102.0	103.8
Averages, 1939	100.6	101.2	103.8	100.7	101.4	101.4	101.5
1940							
January.....	104.5	105.5	104.4	103.3	104.3	101.8	103.8
February.....	104.5	105.8	104.4	103.3	104.3	101.9	103.8
March.....	104.8	105.7	104.4	107.8	105.9	101.9	104.6
April.....	104.8	105.9	104.4	107.8	106.1	101.8	104.6
May.....	104.4	106.1	106.9	107.8	106.2	101.8	104.9
June.....	103.8	106.0	106.9	109.1	106.5	101.8	104.9
July.....	105.3	107.9	106.9	109.1	106.9	102.2	105.6
August.....	105.4	108.4	106.9	109.1	106.9	103.0	105.9
September.....	105.4	108.5	106.9	112.4	108.9	102.8	106.4
October.....	106.1	108.0	107.7	113.5	109.7	102.8	107.0
November.....	108.7	108.5	107.7	113.5	110.0	102.8	107.8
December.....	109.1	108.5	107.7	113.5	110.7	102.8	108.0
Averages, 1940	105.6	107.1	106.3	109.2	107.2	102.3	105.6
1941							
January.....	109.7	108.6	107.7	113.7	110.8	103.1	103.3
February.....	108.8	108.7	107.7	114.1	111.5	103.1	103.2
March.....	109.0	108.9	107.7	114.2	111.6	102.9	103.2
April.....	110.1	108.9	107.7	114.3	111.7	102.9	103.6

Subsection 2.—Retail Prices.

Urban Retail Food Prices.—In 1940 the Bureau of Statistics established a new series of index numbers of retail food prices in eight important distributing centres representing all the main geographic areas of the Dominion. These indexes, published in the following table for the years 1939 and 1940, form the first stage of regional cost of living index numbers that are in process of construction.

For the period from August, 1939, to December, 1940, none of the individual city indexes differs from the Dominion average index by as much as 7 p.c. If Halifax is excluded, the maximum difference does not reach 5 p.c. The differences shown by complete cost of living indexes would probably have been still less.

10.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices for Eight Cities of Canada, by Months, January, 1939, to April, 1941

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Halifax	SaintJohn	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1939								
January.....	100.2	99.6	104.1	100.3	103.4	102.1	100.0	98.0
February.....	98.7	99.7	103.0	99.1	102.3	99.3	98.6	96.0
March.....	98.0	98.9	103.0	98.8	101.9	101.2	98.8	97.0
April.....	94.1	99.3	100.4	98.7	102.2	98.4	98.8	96.4
May.....	97.1	100.1	101.3	97.8	100.0	96.0	97.8	97.9
June.....	97.0	98.0	100.0	98.2	98.8	96.1	98.6	96.8
July.....	98.3	99.7	101.5	101.7	100.6	97.6	99.5	98.2
August.....	99.6	100.5	100.6	100.2	100.6	97.9	100.3	98.1
September.....	97.4	100.0	99.7	99.0	100.7	97.4	100.0	97.4
October.....	106.2	106.9	109.4	106.7	108.2	108.3	108.5	104.2
November.....	107.9	107.5	109.3	106.7	107.8	109.2	111.9	104.9
December.....	106.1	108.4	107.9	106.4	106.9	109.1	109.4	103.9
Averages, 1939...	100.1	101.5	103.3	101.1	102.8	101.0	101.8	99.1
1940								
January.....	108.5	107.5	107.3	103.6	106.5	107.3	107.2	101.4
February.....	106.4	106.6	107.1	103.8	106.2	107.4	107.1	104.1
March.....	107.1	105.8	107.9	102.9	106.0	106.7	106.2	103.0
April.....	107.7	106.7	107.7	104.2	106.2	106.7	107.1	103.9
May.....	108.4	107.4	106.0	103.2	105.3	104.9	108.2	105.3
June.....	106.1	106.1	106.0	103.7	105.2	103.3	106.6	102.5
July.....	110.6	108.1	108.2	104.9	109.0	105.9	105.8	103.2
August.....	111.9	108.9	106.1	104.7	108.5	103.8	104.8	103.9
September.....	111.3	107.0	106.9	105.9	106.8	103.4	103.5	103.4
October.....	111.6	108.4	107.9	106.1	107.6	104.3	105.4	103.7
November.....	113.3	111.3	110.9	108.5	110.2	107.5	108.4	106.1
December.....	114.7	113.0	111.2	107.8	110.9	109.7	110.1	107.0
Averages, 1940...	109.8	108.0	107.8	105.0	107.3	105.8	106.7	104.0
1941								
January.....	115.9	112.0	112.7	107.7	111.8	111.5	109.2	107.2
February.....	113.9	111.0	111.7	108.2	109.6	109.1	108.4	108.8
March.....	111.2	110.0	111.9	108.6	109.5	109.5	107.8	109.0
April.....	113.5	110.8	112.1	109.0	110.5	110.0	108.3	109.9

Prices of Services.—Service costs comprise approximately 19 p.c. of the family expenditure budget used in compiling the new Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index numbers. Trends in rates for some of the more important of these services since the beginning of the new base period, 1935-39, are shown in the following table. Apart from increases in 1939 (due to taxation) in gas and electricity rates, changes in these indexes since 1935 have not been large. There have been gradual increases, however, in hospital-room rates and domestic telephone rates.

11.—Index Numbers of Domestic Service Rates

(1935-39=100)

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Domestic rates of fuel gas.....	100·6	99·5	100·0	99·9	101·9	106·7
Domestic electric-light rates.....	102·4	101·4	96·5	96·0	103·6	109·9
Domestic telephone rates.....	99·2	99·2	100·3	100·6	100·6	101·9
Street-car fares.....	100·1	99·6	100·1	100·1	100·1	100·1
Hospital-room rates.....	97·4	98·7	100·2	101·0	102·7	102·7

Subsection 3.—The Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation*

An interdepartmental committee was organized in 1937 to examine into the possibilities of meeting the need for information in respect to nutrition and family living expenditures, especially in urban centres. On this committee were representatives from the Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Department of Labour, the Department of Agriculture and the National Research Council. Following recommendations by this committee, Parliament made a vote to the Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of proceeding with a survey in 1938. Particulars of the methodology employed and a summary of the results of the survey are given at pp. 819-821 of the 1940 Year Book. The detailed findings appear in a report entitled "Family Income and Expenditure in Canada 1937-1938".

Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices

Security prices have long been utilized in statistical measurements related to economic phenomena. They are generally sensitive to changing business conditions, although this valuable characteristic is sometimes overshadowed by the fact that their movements may be influenced greatly 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. Security price trends have also been at variance with other business indexes during the War of 1914-18 and the present war.

The behaviour of Canadian common-stock prices since 1914 has been quite different from that of commodity prices. During the War of 1914-18 there was no advance in security markets 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 sharp declines between 1929 and 1933, and both showed recovery until 1937. In the latter part of 1939 and in 1940, commodity prices advanced while security prices declined.

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks.—Movements in security prices, with the exception of long-term bonds, closely reflected Allied war fortunes of the year 1940. During the first six months industrial and utility common stocks showed substantial declines, more especially during May and June. Towards the end of June an average of industrial and utility stocks was 32·3 p.c. lower than the 1939 closing level, and approximated averages in the early months of 1933. Industrial stocks showed much the greatest drop between January and June, an

* Revised by H. F. Greenway, M.A., Prices Statistician and Officer in Charge of the Nutrition and Family Living Expenditures Investigation, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

index for this group falling 36.2 p.c. to 58.1 towards the end of June, while a similar utility series declined 24.6 p.c. to 68.2, and an index for 8 banks, 14.7 p.c. to 87.9. Subsequent recovery was gradual and failed to extend beyond the early part of September. Thereafter market averages fluctuated narrowly until the end of the year. The Dec. 31 index of common stocks at 70.6 showed an increase of 13.1 p.c. from mid-year lows, but indicated a net decline of approximately 23.4 p.c. when compared with the final 1939 index of 92.2. Among group indexes, declines for the year were led by a 38.9 p.c. drop in pulp and paper; the smallest decrease of 1.1 p.c. was registered by beverage stocks.

12.—Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1940

(1935-39=100)

Month	Grand Total	Banks, Total	Types of Stocks									
			Industrials									
			Industrials, Total	Ma- chinery and Equip- ment	Pulp and Paper	Milling	Oils	Tex- tiles and Cloth- ing	Food and Allied Pro- ducts	Bever- ages	Build- ing Ma- terials	Indus- trial Mines
January.....	90.9	103.3	80.1	107.4	122.0	116.5	78.2	128.0	113.9	107.9	108.3	92.2
February....	90.2	103.0	88.6	103.8	116.5	116.0	79.4	134.4	114.8	106.8	105.5	90.2
March.....	90.3	104.0	87.5	107.2	114.0	113.7	78.0	135.4	115.6	107.9	105.3	88.3
April.....	88.4	102.4	85.1	105.9	122.4	113.0	74.1	135.7	115.0	109.9	105.2	84.9
May.....	73.3	97.4	69.2	82.0	81.1	91.5	62.6	119.3	102.7	94.0	83.2	65.0
June.....	65.5	91.3	61.2	74.5	65.2	74.1	50.3	104.2	89.7	85.2	74.3	62.7
July.....	66.1	85.5	62.6	73.5	69.2	79.1	50.8	110.4	90.8	91.0	73.5	65.8
August.....	69.3	88.1	65.8	78.7	76.2	80.6	52.4	114.0	93.5	95.9	77.5	71.2
September..	75.8	92.9	73.1	85.5	82.1	95.5	60.7	121.4	101.6	99.5	87.0	77.4
October....	74.2	91.9	71.3	84.0	80.1	93.5	56.2	120.8	101.4	99.5	88.9	77.7
November..	74.5	92.7	71.3	86.0	82.6	81.4	54.5	121.5	100.7	105.8	91.2	77.8
December..	70.3	94.6	65.9	78.6	76.7	75.2	48.7	116.8	99.6	106.5	87.6	71.4

Month	Types of Stocks			
	Public Utilities			
	Public Utilities, Total	Trans- portation	Telephone and Telegraph	Power and Traction
January.....	90.7	69.9	107.4	92.3
February....	89.9	71.2	107.1	90.8
March.....	93.4	84.0	107.7	92.0
April.....	93.4	82.7	106.1	93.2
May.....	78.2	57.1	99.3	78.3
June.....	71.0	47.3	95.6	70.8
July.....	70.4	49.0	91.4	70.9
August.....	73.6	55.0	95.3	73.2
September..	78.0	60.1	99.5	77.2
October....	77.0	55.4	100.2	76.9
November..	78.2	62.2	101.4	76.2
December..	76.4	55.8	101.3	75.6

Preferred Stocks.—Preferred-stock price movements during 1940 closely paralleled those of industrials and utilities. From 110.1 in December, 1939, this index dropped to a 1940 low of 86.9 in June, a level unequalled since October, 1935. From this point the index moved generally upward to reach 101.7 in December; it recorded a net loss of 7.6 p.c. during 1940, or about one-third that noted for industrials and utilities.

13.—Index Numbers of Preferred Stocks, by Months, January, 1927, to May, 1941

(1935-39=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1927.....	123.2	123.6	123.9	123.8	123.6	123.2	123.6	125.2	126.4	130.0	133.7	134.9
1928.....	134.5	133.8	132.6	134.4	134.7	134.1	133.1	129.7	129.8	128.1	125.5	130.2
1929.....	129.6	130.4	128.8	125.8	125.8	126.4	126.4	127.4	126.8	124.1	120.4	121.1
1930.....	118.1	119.2	120.6	124.7	123.8	120.0	117.5	117.1	116.0	103.0	98.8	99.5
1931.....	100.4	100.6	101.6	95.1	89.0	87.6	86.6	83.4	77.4	77.1	80.2	76.0
1932.....	72.6	74.4	73.6	70.3	61.5	57.4	63.0	67.3	67.9	67.3	66.2	63.8
1933.....	59.8	59.8	57.1	56.9	65.9	70.6	74.7	74.4	73.6	72.0	71.3	72.6
1934.....	77.3	80.2	81.2	82.6	82.9	82.5	82.1	81.2	81.3	83.8	85.2	86.1
1935.....	88.7	89.0	85.9	83.5	82.5	82.5	84.0	85.5	83.5	83.8	87.5	89.0
1936.....	90.3	93.1	92.0	91.7	90.0	91.9	95.9	97.2	101.1	104.7	109.9	113.3
1937.....	119.7	121.1	123.8	124.4	120.9	119.8	119.9	122.4	109.8	99.2	98.9	97.7
1938.....	100.6	99.0	93.5	94.3	96.6	98.7	105.2	104.7	98.1	106.2	105.5	104.8
1939.....	102.5	101.8	101.2	95.2	95.3	98.8	100.1	97.7	100.5	107.4	103.7	110.1
1940.....	110.7	109.7	108.8	108.9	96.7	86.9	89.0	93.9	99.1	100.7	103.0	101.7
1941.....	101.4	97.6	98.7	97.9	96.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—The movement of mining-stock prices during 1940 followed the same general trend as industrials and utilities. At the end of 1939 an index of representative mining issues stood at 101.5, but from this level it declined almost steadily to a 1940 low of 60.1 in the final week of June—a loss of 40.8 p.c. Base-metal issues showed a slightly sharper drop of 42.9 p.c. during this period, while golds were down 39.4 p.c. In the ensuing six months, mining issues showed a much stronger recovery than did industrials and utilities. As the year closed the average index of mining stocks at 80.3 indicated a recovery of about one-half of earlier losses as compared with one-quarter for industrials and utilities.

14.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1939, to May, 1941.

(1935-39=100)

Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total	Year and Month	Gold	Base Metal	Total
1939			1940—concl.				
January.....	103.1	122.9	110.2	April.....	81.3	110.8	91.2
February.....	102.9	126.1	110.8	May.....	67.6	88.5	74.5
March.....	100.4	122.3	108.1	June.....	57.7	74.7	63.4
April.....	93.5	113.1	100.2	July.....	59.1	75.1	64.8
May.....	97.3	121.4	105.6	August.....	64.6	83.7	71.0
June.....	99.0	123.5	107.3	September.....	70.8	91.0	77.5
July.....	100.0	126.0	108.7	October.....	72.9	91.3	79.2
August.....	95.8	124.2	105.6	November.....	76.3	94.5	82.4
September.....	84.6	119.4	96.0	December.....	74.9	90.0	80.2
October.....	90.5	119.9	100.9	1941			
November.....	90.3	121.7	100.9	January.....	74.4	89.2	79.4
December.....	89.2	119.3	99.3	February.....	70.6	83.2	74.9
1940			January.....	70.0	84.7	75.1	
January.....	91.1	119.6	100.9	April.....	69.0	87.6	75.1
February.....	86.5	115.3	96.2	May.....	66.1	81.2	71.2
March.....	82.0	112.8	92.5				

Section 4.—Index Numbers of Bond Yields

The exceptional requirements of the war years of 1914-18 turned the Dominion authorities to the internal market, a field that had hitherto served mainly the needs of the provinces and municipalities. Historical records of long-term bond yields in the internal market prior to 1914 are obtainable, therefore, from provincial and municipal sources only. A record of Ontario issues from 1900 to date is available and was utilized for the first long-term bond yield index constructed by the Bureau of Statistics. The relatively long period for which this record has been preserved makes this series of considerable value. At pp. 805 and 806 of the 1937 Year Book a statement is given showing the movements of Ontario bond yields since 1900.* Since the War of 1914-18, 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 long-term bond yields shown in Table 15. The data have been revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book by changing the base from 1926 to the average of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive. The new indexes correspond very closely with those for the years 1932 to 1939 published at p. 870 of the 1939 Year Book.

The revised indexes were based upon simple arithmetic averages of market prices and computed yields for two representative long-term Dominion issues. At the beginning of 1932, the two issues upon which the indexes were based were Dominion of Canada 4½ p.c. 1948-58, which was used until December, 1936, and Dominion of Canada 4½ p.c. 1949-59, used until December, 1937. The first of these was replaced by Dominion of Canada 3 p.c. 1950-55, which was used from December, 1936, to December, 1938. The two issues now forming the base for the index are Dominion of Canada 3¼ p.c. 1956-66, included since December 1937, and Dominion of Canada 3 p.c. 1953-58, included since December, 1938.

* This index of Ontario long-term bond yields may be found in the Bureau's monthly bulletin "Prices and Price Indexes", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

15.—Index Numbers of Dominion of Canada Long-Term Bond Yields, by Months, January, 1935 to May, 1941

(1935-39=100)

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January.....	102.4	106.5	94.1	99.2	93.5	103.3	96.3
February.....	105.9	103.6	99.0	98.6	93.8	101.9	96.1
March.....	104.1	102.4	105.0	97.9	92.1	101.9	95.8
April.....	104.5	101.8	106.2	96.2	93.8	100.2	95.9
May.....	103.0	100.9	104.6	94.6	95.0	99.8	95.9
June.....	105.8	98.0	102.5	95.4	93.0	101.4	-
July.....	105.2	95.5	101.8	95.7	92.9	101.1	-
August.....	104.4	92.6	100.8	96.1	94.5	100.0	-
September.....	112.8	91.8	100.6	98.0	108.7	98.9	-
October.....	113.9	96.0	102.8	97.2	106.3	98.6	-
November.....	108.3	94.7	102.4	94.6	102.7	98.0	-
December.....	109.1	93.3	100.0	94.0	104.3	97.0	-

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Comparative Statistics of Public Finance

In planning this chapter of the Year Book, the idea of publishing combined statistics of finance for all Governments of Canada—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—has been behind such revisions that have been made in recent issues, especially those of provincial finance. This aim, however, has not been easy of accomplishment. Until relatively recently, it was impossible to get even provincial finance figures on a reasonably comparable basis because of the fact that wide variation exists in the matter of fiscal years,* and because of lack of uniformity in accounting methods. In the editions of the Canada Year Book from 1936 to 1939, following a conference on provincial finance called by the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, figures on a revised classification basis were published. These were the most comparable composite figures of provincial finance available up to that time. The research organization set up for the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations did much work in consolidating public finance statistics and in analysing the results for the purposes of that Commission; in Book III of the Report of the Royal Commission, published in 1940, an elaborate series of tables is given showing the consolidated results of the studies made. In Appendix VI of the 1940 edition of the Year Book, the combined balance sheets for all Governments and the current account revenues and expenditures of all Governments for the years 1913, 1921, 1926, 1930 and 1937 are given. At that time machinery was not provided for continuing the series. Nevertheless, the usefulness of the work that had been done was so apparent that it was decided to continue the series for the Dominion-Provincial Conference planned for January, 1941, and the task was placed under the supervision of the Public Accounts Advisor of that Committee. In the report "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1936-40", the results of this work are given publicity. They are even more detailed than those published in the Report of the Royal Commission and carry a stage further the valuable analyses inaugurated at that time. The Finance Branch of the

* 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., Apr. 30; Alta. and B.C., Mar. 31.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics has had a direct interest in these two studies and arrangements have been made to continue the work by the established machinery of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In publishing the following tables in the Year Book it is hoped that, by this means, a foundation will be laid for the continuation of comparative statistics for all Governments. These will increase in value as the period covered is extended.

The tables given below show only outstanding features of the comparative statistics from which they are summarized. Space cannot be spared for more than this outline but as the system is developed the summarization in the Year Book will be expanded. The combined debt situation of all Governments, which is one of the most important aspects of public finance to-day, is dealt with in Tables 1, 2 and 3, the first two dealing with the composition and percentages of the total debt as at Nov. 30, 1940, and Table 3 with the burden of debt charges carried by the country at large for the five years ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1936-40.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments, as at Nov. 30, 1940

Item	Total	Distribution				
		Funded Debt less Sinking Funds	Treasury Bills	Floating Debt	Guaranteed Bank Loans	Other Contingent Liabilities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
All Governments.....	8,922,744	7,948,979	349,690	557,411	64,758	2,506
Less Inter-Governmental Debts—						
Dominion-Provincial.....	240,637	46,591	157,296	2,989	33,761	Nil
Provincial-Municipal.....	48,398	6,322	—	12,047	25,012	5,017
Dominion (incl. C.N.R.)... Provinces..... Municipalities.....	5,878,567 2,189,769 1,143,443	5,199,931 1,755,418 1,046,543	230,325 276,061 —	363,245 112,302 96,900	85,066 38,465 Nil	Nil 7,523 Nil
Provinces and Municipalities						
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—						
Provincial.....	9,657	6,716	Nil	2,720	214	7
Municipal.....	2,670	2,370	—	300	1	1
TOTALS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	12,327	9,086	Nil	3,020	214	7
NOVA SCOTIA—						
Provincial.....	101,019	95,652	Nil	3,419	1,230	718
Municipal.....	23,965	22,465	—	1,500	1	1
TOTALS, NOVA SCOTIA....	124,984	118,117	Nil	4,919	1,230	718
NEW BRUNSWICK—						
Provincial.....	99,446	92,471	3,951	1,634	926	464
Municipal.....	20,350	17,850	—	2,500	1	1
TOTALS, NEW BRUNSWICK....	119,796	110,321	3,951	4,134	926	464
QUEBEC—						
Provincial.....	415,634	383,934	12,200	18,003	1,300	197
Municipal.....	451,433	414,933	—	36,500	1	1
TOTALS, QUEBEC.....	867,067	798,867	12,200	54,503	1,300	197
ONTARIO—						
Provincial.....	872,094	754,448	64,000	48,251	5,395	Nil
Municipal.....	360,400	340,400	—	20,000	1	1
TOTALS, ONTARIO.....	1,232,494	1,094,848	64,000	68,251	5,395	Nil

¹ None recorded.

1.—Composition of Total Debt of All Governments, as at Nov. 30, 1940—concluded

Item	Total	Distribution				
		Funded Debt less Sinking Funds	Treasury Bills	Floating Debt	Guaranteed Bank Loans	Other Contingent Liabilities
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Provinces and Municipalities—concluded						
MANITOBA—						
Provincial.....	119,020	79,823	36,978	2,117	102	Nil
Municipal.....	72,800	69,800	-	3,000	1	1
TOTALS, MANITOBA.....	191,820	149,623	36,978	5,117	102	Nil
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Provincial.....	234,090	107,087	89,419	8,366	25,945	3,273
Municipal.....	64,600	38,600	-	26,000	1	1
TOTALS, SASKATCHEWAN.....	298,690	145,687	89,419	34,366	25,945	3,273
ALBERTA—						
Provincial ²	161,176	119,103	28,153	9,713	3,336	871
Municipal.....	46,400	44,200	-	2,200	1	1
TOTALS, ALBERTA.....	207,576	163,303	28,153	11,913	3,336	871
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Provincial.....	177,633	116,184	41,360	18,079	17	1,993
Municipal.....	100,825	95,925	-	4,900	1	1
TOTALS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	278,458	212,109	41,360	22,979	17	1,993

¹ None recorded.² Excludes defaulted interest, estimated at \$13,300,000.

2.—Percentages of Total Debt of All Governments, as at Nov. 30, 1940

Item	Total	Distribution				
		Funded Debt less Sinking Funds	Treasury Bills	Floating Debt	Guaranteed Bank Loans	Other Contingent Liabilities
All Governments						
Inter-Governmental Debts not included in net figures						
Dominion-Provincial.....	-2.61	-0.58	-31.06	-0.52	-27.33	-
Provincial-Municipal.....	-0.53	-0.08	-	-2.10	-20.25	-66.68
Net, All Governments.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominion (incl. C.N.R.)	63.82	64.98	45.48	63.45	68.86	-
Provinces	23.77	21.94	54.52	19.62	31.14	100.00
Municipalities.....	12.41	13.08	-	16.93	-	-
Provinces and Municipalities						
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—						
Provincial.....	0.44	0.38	-	2.42	0.56	0.09
Municipal.....	0.23	0.23	-	0.31	-	-
NOVA SCOTIA—						
Provincial.....	4.61	5.45	-	3.04	3.20	9.54
Municipal.....	2.10	2.15	-	1.55	-	-
NEW BRUNSWICK—						
Provincial.....	4.54	5.27	1.43	1.45	2.41	6.17
Municipal.....	1.78	1.71	-	2.58	-	-

2.—Percentages of Total Debt of All Governments, as at Nov. 30, 1940—concluded

Item	Total	Distribution				
		Funded Debt less Sinking Funds	Treasury Bills	Floating Debt	Guaranteed Bank Loans	Other Contingent Liabilities
Provinces and Municipalities—concluded						
QUEBEC—						
Provincial.....	18.98	21.87	4.42	16.03	3.38	2.62
Municipal.....	39.47	39.64	—	37.67	—	—
ONTARIO—						
Provincial.....	39.83	42.98	23.18	42.97	14.02	—
Municipal.....	31.52	32.53	—	20.63	—	—
MANITOBA—						
Provincial.....	5.44	4.55	13.40	1.89	0.27	—
Municipal.....	6.37	6.66	—	3.10	—	—
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Provincial.....	10.69	6.10	32.39	7.45	67.45	43.51
Municipal.....	5.65	3.69	—	26.83	—	—
ALBERTA—						
Provincial.....	7.36	6.78	10.20	8.65	8.67	11.58
Municipal.....	4.06	4.22	—	2.27	—	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Provincial.....	8.11	6.62	14.98	16.10	0.04	26.49
Municipal.....	8.82	9.17	—	5.06	—	—

3.—Debt Charges of All Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
All Governments—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	226,318	219,641	226,055	221,507	215,113
 Dominion of Canada (Incl. C.N.R.)—					
Interest paid, net ¹ \$'000	174,648	167,043	170,316	161,983	150,900
Percentage of total, All Governments.....	77.17	76.05	64.02	73.13	70.15
All Provincial Governments—					
Interest paid, net ² \$'000	53,247	54,026	57,187	61,001	65,645
Percentage of total, All Governments.....	23.53	24.59	21.49	27.54	30.52
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	221	221	247	266	318
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.48
NOVA SCOTIA—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	2,435	2,616	2,867	3,068	3,367
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	4.57	4.84	5.01	5.03	5.13
NEW BRUNSWICK—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	2,644	2,784	3,411	3,551	3,785
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	4.97	5.15	5.97	5.82	5.77
QUEBEC—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	5,740	6,583	8,052	10,445	11,986
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	10.78	12.18	14.08	17.12	18.26
ONTARIO—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	19,397	18,539	19,301	20,193	22,100
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	36.43	34.32	33.75	33.10	33.67
MANITOBA—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	3,896	3,701	3,605	3,702	3,779
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	7.32	6.85	6.30	6.07	5.76
SASKATCHEWAN—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	5,758	6,083	6,301	6,745	6,587
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	10.81	11.26	11.02	11.06	10.03

For footnotes see end of table, p. 735.

3.—Debt Charges of All Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1936-40—concluded

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
All Provincial Governments—concluded					
ALBERTA—					
Interest paid, net ² \$'000	6,491	6,959	6,804	6,241	6,593
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	12·19	12·88	11·90	10·23	10·04
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Interest paid, net..... \$'000	6,665	6,540	6,599	6,790	7,130
Percentage of total, All Provinces.....	12·51	12·11	11·54	11·13	10·86

¹ Includes Canadian National Railway deficits: 1936, \$43,303; 1937, \$42,346; 1938, \$54,702; 1939, \$40,523.
² Includes interest unpaid (estimated) 1936, \$2,695; 1937, \$3,400; 1938, \$3,300; 1939, \$3,100; 1940, \$3,000.

Classified Revenues and Expenditures of All Governments in Recent Years.—As stated above, it was not an easy matter in the past to compare revenues and expenditures for all Governments. Not only do the fiscal years for the provinces differ,* but comparability of the data and the taxation systems vary widely between the provinces, so that, before a composite table could be constructed, close analysis of the primary material had to be undertaken and differences compensated for where possible. Combined figures along these lines were published in detail for the first time in the report prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference of January, 1940, and are summarized here in Tables 4 to 7.

The total revenues for all Governments in 1940 were \$1,304,491,000, divided between the Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments in proportions of about 57 p.c., 21 p.c., and 23 p.c., respectively. Total expenditures for all Governments amounted to \$1,775,433,000, of which about 71 p.c. was Dominion expenditure, 15 p.c. provincial expenditure and 15 p.c. municipal. For the past five years expenditures of all Governments have exceeded revenues. This is also true of the Dominion Government in 1939 and 1940 and of Provincial Governments in 1939 but revenues of Provincial Governments exceeded expenditures in 1940 and revenues of municipal governments exceeded expenditures in both 1939 and 1940.

* See footnote to p. 731.

4.—Current Account Revenues and Expenditures of All Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1913, 1921, 1926, 1930 and 1937-40

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub items did not apply in those years.

Item	1913	1921	1926	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Revenues								
Taxes—								
Customs import duties...	104,691	105,687	141,969	131,209	112,077	78,751	104,301	129,000
Excise duties.....	21,452	36,755	48,513	57,747	52,037	51,314	61,032	86,000
Manufacturers taxes.....	—	6,639	11,053	10,474	17,185	39,572	28,582	36,000
Sales taxes.....	—	61,273	81,196	20,147	144,360	128,785	144,851	194,153
Corporation Taxes—								
Income and business profits.....	138	64,119	32,952	48,653	84,964	99,775	92,803	147,940 ¹
Other.....	3,352	11,051	14,581	15,828	20,780	26,953	27,935	34,723
Income taxes on persons.....	157	40,379	22,838	32,642	64,351	72,239	71,874	87,423 ¹
National defence tax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,000
War exchange tax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,000
Succession duties.....	3,611	9,724	15,304	20,780	35,757	32,508	27,519	24,548
Gasoline taxes.....	—	—	6,411	23,487	38,906	41,268	52,986	53,082
Real property taxes.....	92,067	199,376	228,640	263,826	250,811	250,832	248,830	249,463
Amusement taxes.....	—	3,032	4,910	4,525	2,838	2,399	2,405	2,511
Other taxes.....	8,199	25,295	32,701	27,825	30,733	24,732	24,755	25,992
Totals, Taxes.....	233,667	563,330	641,068	657,143	854,799	849,128	887,873	1,157,835

For footnotes see end of table, p. 736.

4.—Current Account Revenues and Expenditures of All Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1913, 1921, 1926, 1930 and 1937-40—concluded

Item	1913	1921	1926	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Revenues—concluded								
Licences, Permits and Fees—								
Motor-vehicles, automobile licences.....	470	8,381	16,014	19,907	25,937	25,822	27,919	27,332
Other licences, permits and fees.....	12,580	17,646	20,824	23,310	21,024	21,051	21,095	20,767
Totals, Licences, Permits and Fees...	13,050	26,027	36,838	43,217	46,961	46,873	49,014	48,099
Public domain.....	14,466	18,328	23,686	19,334	23,619	25,277	21,756	23,421
Liquor control.....	2,248	7,856	17,592	30,985	29,798	29,990	33,434	32,174
Sale of commodities and services.....	2,633	4,260	6,651	7,075	13,409	12,327	15,234	15,952
Other current revenues....	10,707	20,263	24,982	31,168	26,627	26,502	27,429	27,010
Totals, Current Revenues.....	276,771	640,064	750,817	788,922	995,213	990,097	1,034,740	1,304,491
Current Expenditures								
Net debt service, excluding debt retirement.....	34,794	202,475	190,958	232,522	271,339	279,220	274,673	267,587
National defence.....	13,781	17,249	14,454	23,256	33,614	35,632	133,365	852,500 ²
Pensions and aftercare.....	94	53,688	44,503	55,341	54,437	55,632	56,990	55,500
Public Welfare—								
Relief.....	—	916	168	11,753	126,627	99,790	110,200	59,845
Other.....	15,121	35,218	43,294	72,129	124,383	121,305	128,074	128,780
Education.....	37,515	88,057	107,231	119,191	108,899	112,221	115,340	116,696
Highways and transportation.....	56,663	80,747	63,838	99,570	73,750	82,056	77,258	80,150
Public domain.....	12,820	17,298	20,045	29,236	24,258	28,681	29,883	29,450
Agriculture.....	5,583	9,424	9,944	15,248	14,287	41,030 ³	45,049 ³	14,055
Other current expenditures.	76,836	131,333	138,682	177,849	164,456	169,371	171,161	170,880
Totals, Current Expenditures, Excluding Debt Retirement.	253,207	636,405	633,117	836,095	996,050	1,024,938	1,141,993	1,775,443
Surplus (+) or deficit (—), excluding debt retirement.....	+23,564	+3,659	+117,700	—47,173	—837	—34,841	—107,253	—470,952

¹ Does not include any estimate for prepayments of 1941-42 income and excess profits taxes under the non-interest-bearing optional plan.

² The forecast of war disbursements is highly tentative.

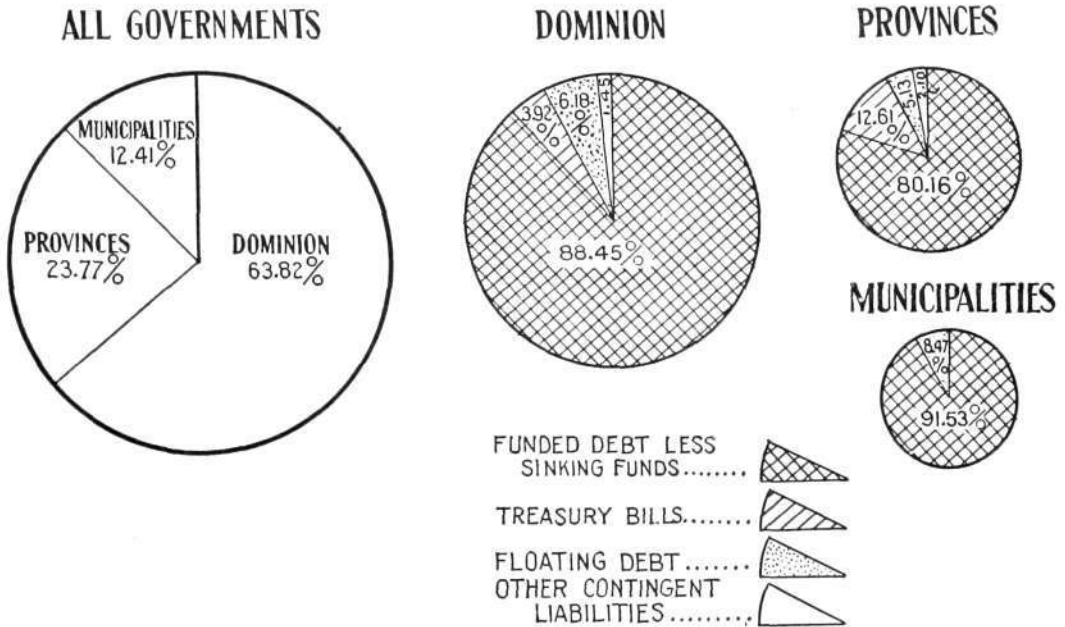
³ Includes provision for loss on marketing of 1938 wheat crop of \$25,000,000 in 1938 and \$27,000,000 in 1939.

5.—Percentages of Current Account Revenues and Expenditures of All Governments,
 Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1913, 1921, 1926, 1930 and 1937-40

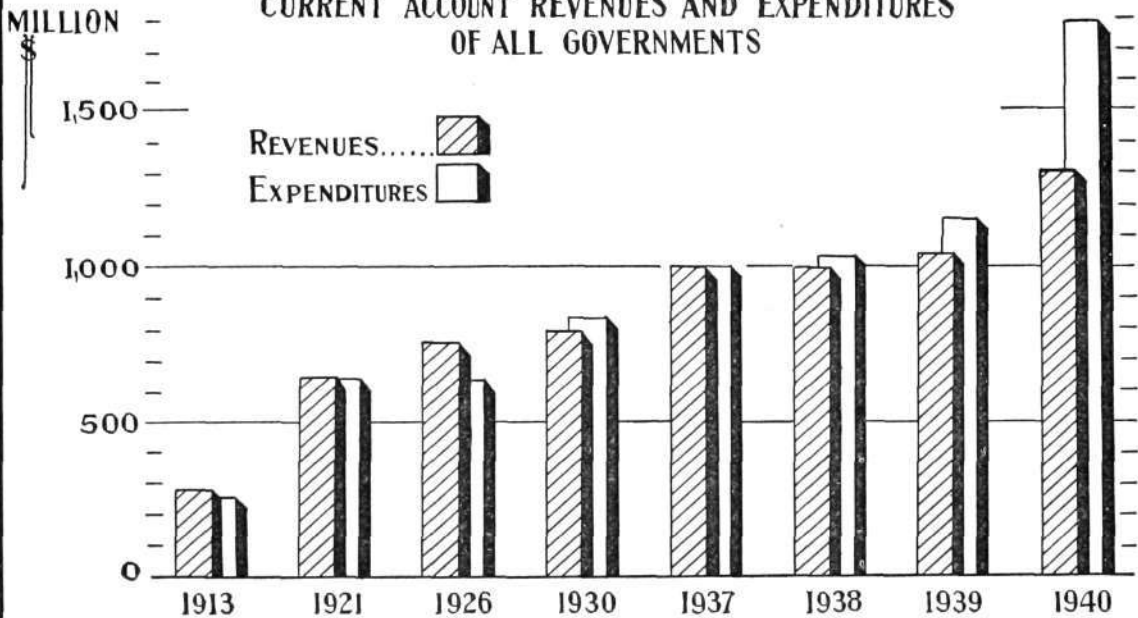
Item	1913	1921	1926	1930	1937	1938	1939	1940
Current Revenues								
Taxes—								
Customs import duties.....	37.83	16.51	18.91	16.63	11.26	7.95	10.07	9.88
Excise duties.....	7.75	5.74	6.46	7.32	5.23	5.18	5.90	6.59
Manufacturers taxes.....	—	1.04	1.47	1.33	1.73	4.00	2.76	2.76
Sales taxes.....	—	9.57	10.81	2.55	14.51	13.01	14.00	14.88
Corporation Taxes—								
Income and business profits...	0.05	10.02	4.39	6.17	8.54	10.08	8.97	11.34
Other.....	1.21	1.73	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.72	2.70	2.66
Income taxes on persons.....	0.06	6.31	3.04	4.14	6.47	7.30	6.95	6.70
National defence tax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.99
War exchange tax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.68
Succession duties.....	1.30	1.52	2.04	2.63	3.59	3.28	2.66	1.88
Gasoline taxes.....	—	—	0.85	2.98	3.91	4.17	5.12	4.07
Real property taxes.....	33.26	31.15	30.46	33.44	25.19	25.33	24.05	19.13
Amusement taxes.....	—	0.47	0.65	0.57	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.19
Other taxes.....	2.96	3.95	4.36	3.53	3.09	2.50	2.39	1.99
Totals, Taxes.....	84.42	88.01	85.38	83.30	85.89	85.76	85.81	88.74
Licences, Permits and Fees—								
Motor-vehicles, automobile licences.....	0.17	1.31	2.13	2.52	2.61	2.61	2.70	2.10
Other licences, permits and fees..	4.55	2.76	2.77	2.95	2.11	2.13	2.04	1.59
Totals, Licences, Permits and Fees.....	4.71	4.07	4.91	5.48	4.72	4.73	4.74	3.69
Public domain.....								
Liquor control.....	5.23	2.86	3.15	2.45	2.37	2.55	2.10	1.80
Sale of commodities and services..	0.81	1.23	2.34	3.93	2.99	3.03	3.23	2.47
Other current revenues.....	0.95	0.67	0.89	0.90	1.35	1.25	1.47	1.22
Totals, Current Revenues...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Current Expenditures								
Net debt service, excluding debt retirement.....								
National defence.....	13.74	31.82	30.16	27.81	27.24	27.24	24.05	15.07
Pensions and aftercare.....	5.44	2.71	2.28	2.78	3.37	3.48	11.68	48.03
Public Welfare—	0.04	8.44	7.03	6.62	5.47	5.43	4.99	3.12
Relief.....	—	0.14	0.03	1.41	12.71	9.74	9.65	3.37
Other.....	5.97	5.53	6.84	8.63	12.49	11.84	11.21	7.25
Education.....	14.82	13.84	16.94	14.26	10.93	10.95	10.10	6.57
Highways and transportation.....	22.38	12.69	10.08	11.91	7.40	8.01	6.77	4.51
Public domain.....	5.06	2.72	3.17	3.50	2.44	2.80	2.62	1.66
Agriculture.....	2.20	1.48	1.57	1.82	1.43	4.00	3.94	0.79
Other current expenditures.....	30.34	20.64	21.90	21.27	16.51	16.52	14.99	9.62
Totals, Current Expenditures, Excluding Debt Retirement..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PUBLIC FINANCE

COMPOSITION OF NET DEBT AS AT NOV. 30, 1940

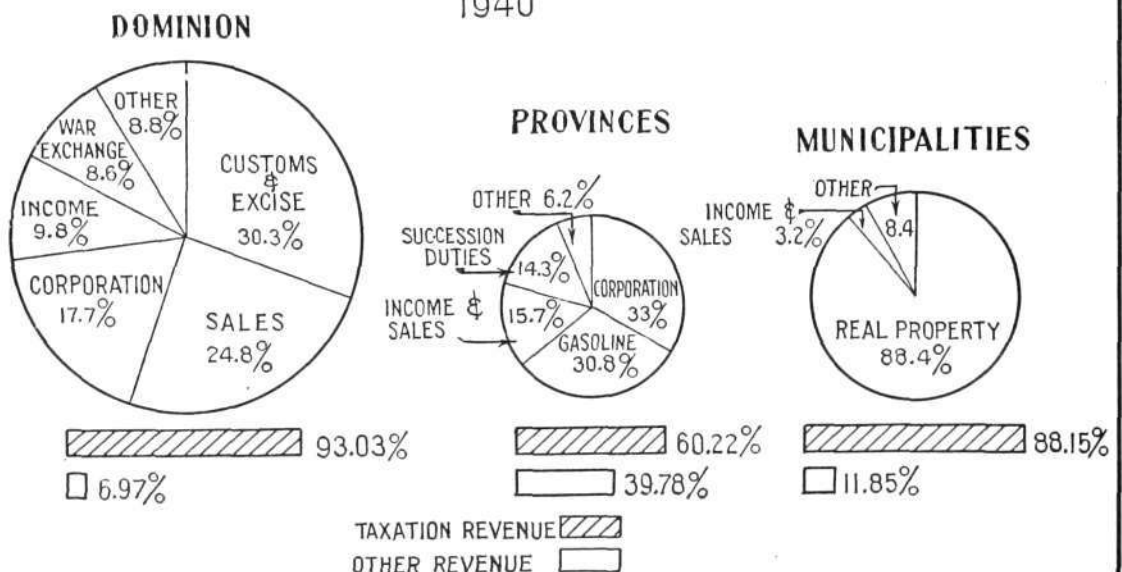


CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF ALL GOVERNMENTS



SOURCES OF TAXATION REVENUES

1940



6.—Current Account Revenues and Expenditures, by Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item does not apply in those years.

Item	All Governments		Dominion	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Revenues				
Taxes—				
Customs import duties.....	104,301	129,000	104,301	129,000
Excise duties.....	61,032	86,000	61,032	86,000
Manufacturers taxes.....	28,582	36,000	28,582	36,000
Sales taxes.....	144,851	194,153	137,446	176,000
Corporation Taxes—				
Income and business profits.....	92,803	147,940 ¹	77,920	124,000 ¹
Other.....	27,935	34,723	1,875	1,850
Income taxes on persons.....	71,874	87,423 ¹	56,529	69,500 ¹
National defence tax.....	-	26,000	-	26,000
War exchange tax.....	-	61,000	-	61,000
Succession duties.....	27,519	24,548	-	-
Gasoline taxes.....	52,986	53,082	-	-
Real property taxes.....	248,830	249,463	-	-
Amusement taxes.....	2,405	2,511	-	-
Other taxes.....	24,755	25,992	446	500
Totals, Taxes.....	887,873	1,157,835	468,131	709,850
Licences, Permits, and Fees—				
Motor-vehicles, automobile licences.....	27,919	27,332	-	-
Other licences, permits, and fees.....	21,095	20,767	2,890	2,650
Totals, Licences, Permits, and Fees.....	49,014	48,099	2,890	2,650
Public domain.....	21,756	23,421	1,510	1,500
Liquor control.....	33,434	32,174	-	-
Sale of commodities and services.....	15,234 ²	15,952 ²	42,475	44,200
Subsidies.....	-	-	-	-
Other current revenues.....	27,429 ²	27,010 ²	3,794	4,800
Totals, Current Revenues.....	1,034,746²	1,304,491²	518,800	763,000
Current Expenditures				
Net debt service, excluding debt retirement.....	274,673	267,587	161,983	150,900
National defence.....	133,365	852,500 ³	133,365	852,500 ³
Pensions and aftercare.....	56,990	55,500	56,990	55,500
Public Welfare—				
Relief.....	110,200	59,845	63,334	31,000
Other.....	128,074	128,780	37,343	37,300
Education.....	115,340	116,696	282	210
Highways and transportation.....	77,258	80,150	17,424	17,137
Public domain.....	29,883	29,450	12,779	12,100
Agriculture.....	45,049 ⁴	14,055	37,615 ⁴	7,700
Other current expenditures.....	171,161	170,880	57,855	57,710
Subsidies and special grants to provinces.....	-	-	19,243	19,243
Post office.....	-	-	35,150	36,700
Totals, Current Expenditures, Excluding Debt Retirement.....	1,141,993²	1,775,443²	633,363	1,278,000

¹ Does not include any estimate for prepayments of 1941-42 income and excess profits taxes under the non-interest-bearing optional plan. ² Cross addition is not in agreement because of eliminations and adjustments. ³ The forecast of war disbursements for 1940 is highly tentative. ⁴ Includes \$27,000,000 provision for wheat marketing losses in respect of the 1938 crop.

6.—Current Account Revenues and Expenditures, by Governments, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to Dec. 31, 1939 and 1940—concluded

Item	Provincial		Municipal	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Revenues				
Taxes—				
Customs import duties.....	-	-	-	-
Excise duties.....	-	-	-	-
Manufacturers taxes.....	-	-	-	-
Sales taxes.....	2,716	12,753	4,689	5,400
Corporation Taxes—				
Income and business profits.....	14,883	23,940 ¹	-	-
Other.....	26,060	32,873	-	-
Income taxes on persons.....	12,188	14,361 ¹	3,157	3,562 ¹
National defence tax.....	-	-	-	-
War exchange tax.....	-	-	-	-
Succession duties.....	27,519	24,548	-	-
Gasoline taxes.....	52,986	53,082	-	-
Real property taxes.....	6,471	5,863	242,359	243,600
Amusement taxes.....	2,405	2,511	-	-
Other taxes.....	2,591	2,384	21,718	23,108
Totals, Taxes.....	147,819	172,315	271,923	275,670
Licences, Permits, and Fees—				
Motor-vehicles, automobile licences.....	27,919	27,332	-	-
Other licences, permits, and fees.....	8,312	8,242	9,893	9,875
Totals, Licences, Permits, and Fees.....	36,231	35,574	9,893	9,875
Public domain.....	20,246	21,921	-	-
Liquor control.....	33,434	32,174	-	-
Sale of commodities and services.....	1,052	1,662	6,857	6,790
Subsidies.....	19,217	19,218	-	-
Other current revenues.....	3,712	3,286	21,389	20,390
Totals, Current Revenues.....	261,711	286,150	310,062	312,725
Current Expenditures				
Net debt service, excluding debt retirement.....	61,001	65,645	53,166	52,474
National defence.....	-	-	-	-
Pensions and aftercare.....	-	-	-	-
Public Welfare—				
Relief.....	35,713	23,161	11,153	5,684
Other.....	54,164	55,154	36,567	36,326
Education.....	34,800	35,986	80,258	80,500
Highways and transportation.....	28,020	31,318	31,814	31,695
Public domain.....	17,104	17,350	-	-
Agriculture.....	7,434	6,355	-	-
Other current expenditures.....	41,533	40,545	71,773	72,625
Subsidies and special grants to provinces.....	-	-	-	-
Post office.....	-	-	-	-
Totals, Current Expenditures, Excluding Debt Retirement.....	279,769	275,514	284,731	279,304

¹ Does not include any estimate for prepayments of 1941-42 income and excess profits taxes under the non-interest-bearing optional plan.

Section 2.—Dominion Public Finance*

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French regime and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigniorial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the Crown. In addition, 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 in order to provide a revenue to be expended by the Crown "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 Legislatures 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 each had been first 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 treasuries of the Provinces to be disposed of as the Legislatures should direct.

At the interprovincial conference that took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government was to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments, also, the Government 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).

* 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 income-tax revenue at pp. 759-766, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

Until the War of 1914-18, when the imposition of other taxes was necessary, the customs and excise duties constituted the chief resource of Dominion Government revenue 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 excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts that were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the pre-war fiscal year (1914) 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 of 1914-18 enormously increased expenditures, 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 should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide sinking funds for their ultimate liquidation. 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 or over; the sales tax was also introduced in 1920. 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 1941 with the exception of the period between 1928 and 1931, when customs duties temporarily assumed their former position.

The importance that the sales tax has attained as a source of revenue will be seen from Table 19. When first introduced in 1920 the tax was 1 p.c. on sales but the rate has been varied from year to year and since May 2, 1936, has been

* Belated revenue from this tax has been collected in subsequent fiscal years down to 1933 (see Table 19, p. 759).

8 p.c. A statement is given at p. 836 of the 1938 Year Book showing the changes made from the inception of the tax up to 1938. A prominent feature of the present war-period has been the sharp increases in income tax rates and the extension of such taxation, through the National Defence tax, down to incomes that never before have come within the scope of direct taxation by the Dominion Government.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation.—A 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 is given at pp. 791-792 of the 1930 Year Book, for the years 1930 to 1935 at pp. 824-826 of the 1936 Year Book, for 1936-37 at pp. 837-839 of the 1938 Year Book, for 1938 at pp. 874-875 of the 1939 Year Book and for 1939 at pp. 830-831 of the 1940 edition.

The Second War Budget.—On June 24, 1940, the Minister of Finance, following the policy in war financing of attempting, so far as possible, to "pay as we go", submitted to Parliament a tax program that undoubtedly surpassed in severity any that the Canadian people have ever been asked to accept. In order to ensure that the war burdens would be distributed so far as possible according to ability to pay, a substantial part of the additional revenue was to be raised by direct taxes on income.

Personal exemptions under the Income War Tax Act were lowered from \$2,000 and \$1,000 to \$1,500 and \$750 for married and single persons, respectively. The entire structure was revised upward with particularly heavy increase in the middle and lower brackets. Supplementing the regular graduated income tax, there was levied a flat-rate tax of 2 p.c. on total income where income exceeds \$600 in the case of single persons and \$1,200 in the case of married persons. The rate of tax was 3 p.c. on single persons with incomes of more than \$1,200. An annual tax credit of \$8 was allowed for each dependant.

The excess profits tax was extensively revised in the June Budget. Under the amended Act excess profits were to be taxed at 75 p.c. (previously 50 p.c.) and a minimum tax of 12 p.c. of total profits was provided for. A Board of Referees was given power under the new Act to make adjustments in certain cases.

Taxes on smokers supplies were again raised substantially and new levies were imposed on radios, radio tubes, cameras and phonographs.

Under the Customs Tariff the rates on tobacco were increased to compensate for higher domestic taxes, and the special duties on tea were readjusted to produce additional revenue. Other tariff changes were confined almost exclusively to products related to war production. They were technical in nature and did not involve any significant change in the general level of rates.

In addition to the above taxes, the primary purpose of which was to provide revenue, the Budget introduced a war-exchange tax of 10 p.c. on all imports from non-Empire countries. This measure was designed to restrict the demand for exchange in 'hard' currencies although the revenue aspect was also important. Steeply graduated taxes were imposed on automobiles; this was also to conserve exchange as

well as to conserve productive capacity for war equipment in Canadian plants. These new taxes and tax increases were estimated to yield approximately \$280,000,000 in a year.

Legislation of Dec. 2, 1940.—On Dec. 2, 1940, the Minister of Finance, introduced a measure known as the War Exchange Conservation Act which prohibited the importation of a long list of non-essential imports from non-sterling countries and provided for the gradual reduction of another list of imports from the same countries. Provision was also made in this measure for the reduction of the tariff duties on a schedule of items imported under the British Preferential Tariff, the general purpose of the measure being to discourage the importation of goods from hard currency countries and to encourage trade with sterling-area countries. On the same date amendments to the Special War Revenue Act were also introduced providing for increased rates of taxation on passenger automobiles and on cameras' phonographs, radio broadcast receiving sets and tubes and for new taxes on electrical and gas appliances, including stoves, refrigerators, lighting fixtures, etc., and on coin- or disc-operated slot machines and vending machines.

A statement at pp. 811-817 of the 1937 Year Book gives complete details of the Dominion tax system as of July, 1936, and statements at pp. 836-837 of the 1938 edition give changes made in the sales tax and in the special excise tax on importations since the inception of these taxes in 1920 and 1931, respectively.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion

The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the "Public Accounts".

It should be noted that under the heading "Non-Active Assets", p. 746, the revision of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways in 1938 resulted in the elimination of all loans made in previous years to the Canadian National Railways to cover deficits and the setting up of the new accounts shown for 1938, 1939 and 1940. These latter represent the Government's present equity in the Railways (see p. 549 for further details). There is, therefore, no comparability between the 1938, 1939 and 1940 figures and those for previous years as regards these items.

In the "Public Accounts" for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1939, certain minor changes were made in the form of presentation of the balance sheet. On the liability side a new heading was set up entitled "Floating Debt", under which was shown funded debt matured and outstanding, interest due and outstanding, stock payable on demand and outstanding cheques. Sinking funds, formerly carried as a deduction from the funded debt, are now carried as an asset. In former years the net liability of the Dominion in respect of provincial debt accounts was shown on the liability side of the balance sheet. In the balance sheet for Mar. 31, 1939, the gross liability is shown on the liability side and the deductions applicable thereto as an asset. However, to preserve the continuity of the following five-year table, these changes have not been made and the figures for 1939 and 1940 are shown on the basis followed in previous years.

8.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1936-49

NOTE.—Dashes indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	ASSETS				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Active Assets—					
Cash on hand and in banks..	20,243,808	26,239,458	8,297,389	32,127,822	178,330,603
Central Mortgage Bank.....	—	—	—	—	250,000
Specie reserve.....	2,236,629	—	—	—	—
Bank of Canada, capital stock investment.....	—	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,920,000	5,920,000
Railway accounts ¹	46,087,498	56,385,222	28,784,895	31,016,335	60,419,050
Housing loans to provinces...	6,768,387	4,730,388	3,308,000	3,203,000	2,504,000
Relief loans to provinces....	116,527,165	113,502,587	129,801,198	144,786,039	155,978,087
Province of Alberta—subsidy over-payment.....	468,750	468,750	468,750	468,750	468,750
Advances to National Harbours Board and harbour commissions.....	83,152,398	83,475,654	85,366,059	86,058,161	87,004,875
Advances to Canadian Farm Loan Board.....	16,789,808	27,760,379	31,598,256	34,418,291	36,694,977
Loans under Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and National Housing Act, 1938.....	81,583	1,076,492	2,754,513	5,411,954	9,805,277
Loans under Municipal Improvements Assistance Act.	—	—	—	815,088	3,926,355
Advances to foreign governments.....	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,854,262	30,854,262	30,854,262
Soldier and general land settlement loans.....	43,594,540	42,477,774	42,232,502	40,588,430	37,829,462
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—loans.....	—	—	500,000	450,000	1,150,000
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd.—loans.....	—	—	450,000	450,000	450,000
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	59,398,223	66,907,513	69,054,220	69,193,370	76,391,037
Totals, Active Assets.....	425,843,509	458,568,937	438,570,041	485,761,502	687,976,735
Balance of liabilities over active assets, being net debt Mar. 31.....	3,006,100,517	3,083,952,202	3,101,667,570	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647
Totals, Gross Debt.....	3,431,944,026	3,542,521,139	3,540,237,614	3,638,320,816	3,959,236,382
Non-Active Assets—					
Public works, canals.....	242,855,235	242,726,334	240,349,604	240,316,691	240,316,048
Public works, railways.....	442,910,909	443,109,941	429,690,834	429,584,113	429,586,082
Public works, miscellaneous.	265,165,018	267,970,363	286,506,741	292,022,857	299,030,325
Military property and stores.	12,035,421	12,035,420	12,049,714	12,056,713	12,056,714
Territorial accounts.....	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old).....	88,398,829	88,398,829	62,791,435	62,791,435	62,791,435
Railway accounts (loans non-active).....	655,527,455	655,527,456	2	2	2
Canadian National Railways security trust stock.....	2	2	269,325,706	266,612,868	264,012,426
Canadian National Railways stock.....	2	2	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active)....	15,507,970	13,754,191	13,858,030	13,864,295	13,872,666
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active).....	79,621,230	100,482,811	101,787,036	104,920,907	90,893,210
Bal. Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year..	1,042,806,052	1,194,182,502	1,250,050,909	1,657,412,522	1,702,493,487
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31..	151,376,450	55,868,407	14,443,347	45,080,965	128,311,306
Charges authorized by Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1937.....	2	2	392,918,266	Nil	Nil
Totals, Net Debt.....	3,006,100,517	3,083,952,202	3,101,667,570	3,152,559,314	3,271,259,647

¹Included in "Miscellaneous current accounts" in the 1937 and earlier Year Books. at p. 549.²See text

8.—Balance Sheets of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1936-40—concluded

Item	LIABILITIES ¹				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	6,857,942	7,019,898	5,967,227	5,462,028	5,053,595
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding.....	2,726,925	4,074,164	3,664,726	2,498,656	2,787,322
Post Office Savings Bank deposits.....	22,047,287	21,879,593	22,587,233	23,045,575	23,100,118
Insurance, superannuation funds and annuities.....	150,614,097	176,973,747	201,332,556	221,220,852	243,153,278
Trust funds.....	20,943,718	20,933,993	20,951,204	21,328,456	22,213,545
Fundamental and special funds...	6,044,065	13,597,412	21,853,040	34,762,566	20,369,529
Province accounts.....	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Funded debt less sinking funds..	3,211,347,008	3,285,066,671	3,252,577,834	3,318,490,049	3,630,954,386
Interest due and outstanding...	1,739,167	3,351,844	1,679,928	1,888,817	1,980,792
Totals, Liabilities or Gross Debt.....	3,431,944,026	3,542,521,139	3,540,237,615	3,638,320,816	3,959,236,382

¹ Direct liabilities only. Indirect liabilities or guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are listed in Table 41, at pp. 778-780.

Subsection 2.—Receipts and Disbursements

The receipts of the Dominion Government on ordinary account for the fiscal year 1940, showed an increase of \$43,599,386 as compared with the previous year while total receipts were increased by \$59,922,105. The regular expenditure on ordinary account decreased by \$14,708,996, though total expenditures were \$127,730,694 higher than for 1939 due, in large part, to an expenditure of \$118,291,022 on war account. There was an increase of \$118,700,333 in the net debt (gross debt less active assets) during the year. (See Table 39 for interest-bearing debt.)

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 was 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 were the 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 9, 10 and 15 the new classification of items has been adopted throughout. Certain new items are introduced in 1938, but they do not affect the comparability of the earlier years.

9.—Details of Revenues, Fiscal Years 1936-40

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenues—					
Tax Revenues—					
Customs.....	74,004,560	83,771,091	93,455,750	78,751,111	104,301,487
Excise duties.....	44,409,797	45,956,857	52,037,333	51,313,658	61,032,044
War-Tax Revenues—					
Banks.....	1,280,933	1,209,894	1,106,859	1,013,776	948,986
Insurance companies.....	760,843	774,363	866,820	891,539	925,936
Income tax.....	82,709,803	102,365,242	120,365,532	142,026,138	134,448,566
Sales tax.....	77,551,974	112,832,259	138,054,536	122,139,067	137,446,253
Tax on cheques, transportation, etc.	35,181,074	39,641,163	42,764,231	39,571,505	28,581,692
Tax on gold.....	1,412,825	-	-	-	-
Totals, Tax Revenues.....	317,311,809	386,550,869	448,651,061	435,706,794	467,684,964
Non-Tax Revenues—					
Canada Grain Act.....	1,213,087	1,192,099	679,927	1,155,718	1,711,271
Canada Gazette.....	49,295	47,697	46,584	49,305	55,132
Canals.....	889,764	1,003,765	1,866,286	723,234	762,414
Casual.....	4,636,537	6,275,858	6,596,993	7,439,785	9,372,492
Chinese revenue.....	6,476	7,444	2,359	2,459	1,566
Dominion lands, parks, etc.....	457,680	478,133	540,841	680,477	676,210
Electricity inspection.....	542,101	646,117	692,361	726,135	715,295
Fines and forfeitures.....	294,674	134,389	208,988	211,346	87,738
Fisheries.....	42,104	55,656	60,443	52,281	53,442
Gas inspection.....	90,948	93,289	87,519	83,465	80,967
Insurance inspection.....	146,874	151,966	161,934	172,177	179,131
Interest on investments.....	10,614,125	11,231,035	13,120,523	13,163,015	13,393,432
Marine.....	221,673	263,260	336,163	377,250	348,266
Mariners' Fund.....	187,448	204,525	205,586	210,512	278,374
Military College.....	19,616	20,012	20,100	20,400	14,040
Military pensions revenue.....	178,408	186,515	194,150	209,231	233,432
Ordnance lands.....	15,685	15,451	16,437	19,825	18,413
Patent and copyright fees.....	454,762	463,850	452,150	441,764	415,861
Penitentiaries.....	67,683	62,324	62,820	81,930	137,314
Post Office.....	32,507,889	34,274,552	35,546,161	35,288,220	36,729,105
Premium, discount, and exchange (net).....	35,600	-	26,911	477,430	7,939,273
Public works.....	251,273	274,431	317,835	296,630	305,928
Radio receiving licences.....	1,574,431	989,619 ¹	1	1	1
R.C.M.P. officers' pensions.....	10,807	10,195	10,570	11,028	11,314
Weights and measures inspection.....	401,457	395,904	392,879	416,295	410,718
Totals, Non-Tax Revenues.....	54,910,397	58,478,086	61,646,520	62,309,912	73,931,128
Totals, Ordinary Revenues.....	372,222,206	445,028,955	510,297,581	498,016,706	541,616,092
Special Receipts (sundry receipts and credits).....	319,833	8,463,997	3,009,879	1,255,962	163,812
Other Credits—					
Refunds on capital account.....	27,033	616,069	1,543,135	40,796	21,244
Credits to non-active accounts.....	26,924	44,726	1,842,154	2,857,890	20,292,311
Totals, Other Credits.....	53,957	660,795	3,385,289	2,898,686	20,313,555
Grand Totals, Revenues.....	372,595,996	454,153,747	516,692,749	502,171,354	562,093,459

¹ As from November, 1936, radio licence fees are deposited to the credit of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

10.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1936-40

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that the corresponding stub item is not applicable for those years.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Expenditures—					
Agriculture.....	9,399,311	8,741,070	9,016,839	9,527,766	11,816,826
Auditor General's Office.....	428,665	423,367	463,335	473,007	459,435
Civil Service Commission.....	258,688	304,921	358,252	378,524	398,111
External Affairs, including Office of Prime Minister.....	1,289,879	1,340,912	1,450,048	1,056,727	1,215,238
Finance—					
Interest on public debt.....	134,549,169	137,410,345	132,117,422	127,995,617	129,315,442
Cost of loan flotations.....	3,576,858	3,839,481	4,555,437	4,914,349	4,992,102
Subsidies to provinces.....	13,768,953	13,735,196	13,735,336	13,752,110	13,768,953
Special grants to provinces.....	3,975,000	3,225,000	7,475,000	7,475,000	5,475,000
Other grants and contributions.....	736,505	540,224	560,244	642,577	659,905
Superannuation.....	835,124	768,046	696,557	630,878	560,113
Government contribution to Super- annuation Fund.....	1,874,964	2,018,754	2,065,491	2,219,820	2,271,448
Old age pensions.....	16,764,484	21,149,352	28,653,005 ¹	29,043,639 ¹	29,976,554 ¹
Premium, discount, and exchange (net).....	-	399,930	-	-	-
Other departmental expenditure.....	3,734,888	3,578,449	3,652,961	3,770,328	4,046,109
Fisheries.....	1,710,345	1,690,610	1,849,619	2,035,822	2,319,896
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	137,857	143,216	144,179	144,690	146,830
Insurance.....	162,798	171,658	186,725	193,947	195,276
Justice Department—					
Justice.....	2,454,869	2,502,594	2,507,432	2,473,012	2,448,885
Penitentiaries.....	2,376,651	2,371,932	2,577,319	2,675,201	2,940,790
Labour Department—					
Labour (incl. technical education)....	758,361	796,598	754,728	815,540	818,456
Government annuities—payments to maintain reserve.....	271,827	540,832	8,941,196 ²	-	379,007
Legislation—					
House of Commons.....	1,485,515	1,759,641	1,515,869	1,799,767	1,285,416
Library of Parliament.....	75,962	74,994	79,052	72,456	76,102
Senate.....	491,076	587,326	535,576	600,195	431,787
General.....	54,577	72,817	56,899	75,000	68,360
Dominion Franchise Office.....	498,208	52,593	76,240	49,897	-
Chief Electoral Office, including elections.....	1,089,464	71,820	44,609	114,466	458,005
Mines and Resources—					
Administration and general expend- itures.....	-	-	1,857,868 ³	182,818 ³	204,563 ³
Immigration and Colonization.....	1,322,218	1,312,835	1,163,004	1,334,724	1,338,177
Indian Affairs.....	4,868,609	4,903,880	4,896,748	5,304,885	5,675,058
Interior.....	2,938,997	2,887,354	-	-	-
Lands, Parks and Forests.....	-	-	1,542,790	2,249,010	2,115,890
Surveys and Engineering.....	-	-	933,387	1,324,945	1,301,012
Mines and Geological Survey.....	1,040,346	1,134,714	658,082	1,339,441	1,303,455
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act.....	2,102,631	2,276,735	2,520,922	1,921,130	4,531,922
National Defence—					
Militia Service.....	10,141,230	11,345,751	17,221,198	15,772,295	5,997,311
Naval Service.....	2,380,018	4,763,294	4,371,980	6,589,714	1,869,162
Air Service.....	3,777,320 ⁴	5,821,824 ⁴	10,018,104	11,216,055	4,851,503
General Services.....	878,506	992,224	1,149,025	853,959	470,755
National Revenue (including Income Tax).....	10,962,988	11,205,101	11,870,199	11,899,312	12,064,426
Pensions, war, military, and civil.....	43,337,096	43,356,180	42,823,277	42,793,055	42,868,901
Pensions and National Health.....	12,053,582	12,452,392	13,066,320	14,582,890	16,010,793
Post Office.....	31,437,719	31,906,272	33,762,269	35,455,182	36,725,870
Privy Council.....	45,802	45,488	47,787	48,783	59,133
Public Archives.....	164,953	160,362	169,953	158,697	150,190
Public Printing and Stationery.....	168,697	169,367	161,063	190,572	198,589
Public Works.....	12,945,277	14,518,757	12,382,073	15,484,196	13,065,212
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	5,929,815	5,634,760	6,022,503	5,822,638	5,276,797
Secretary of State.....	704,972	654,705	692,331	730,092	836,242
Soldier Settlement.....	761,721	805,945	801,036	757,664	624,278
Trade and Commerce—					
Mail subsidies and steamship sub- ventions.....	2,426,484	2,119,915	2,029,211	1,993,323	1,906,620
Canada Grain Act.....	1,848,251	1,738,585	1,675,051	1,846,706	1,932,489
Other departmental expenditures.....	3,458,235	5,522,518	4,069,797	4,762,994	4,999,053

10.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1936-40—continued

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Expenditures—concluded					
Transport—					
Administration and miscellaneous expenditures.....	-	-	417,277 ³	376,407 ³	366,782 ³
Air Service.....	-	-	2,935,256 ⁴	3,457,108 ⁴	3,861,863 ⁴
Marine.....	5,857,428	5,614,342	4,290,279	4,266,775	4,210,968
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation..	1,500,000	878,174	-	-	-
Railways and Canals.....	4,250,138	4,019,131	3,911,022	4,616,956	4,066,413
Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	2,348,399	2,505,823	3,182,458	2,582,897	2,660,295
Railway Grade Crossing Fund.....	127,719	53,966	179,770	186,643	255,438
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures..	372,539,149	387,112,072	414,891,410	413,032,202	398,323,206
Capital Expenditures—					
Canals.....	457,926	51,945	-	-	-
Railways.....	286,887	203,035	71,454	26,348	22,570
Public Works.....	5,799,341	3,236,564	4,358,698	5,397,928	7,007,468
Totals, Capital Expenditures...	6,544,154	3,491,544	4,430,152	5,424,276	7,030,038
Special Expenditures—					
Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.....	26,338	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Relief Act, 1931.....	26,173	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Relief Act, 1932.....	111,071	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Relief Act, 1933.....	493,416	-	5	5	5
Unemployment Relief Act, 1934.....	1,151,357	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Relief Act, 1935.....	48,027,323	-	-	-	-
Public Works Construction Acts.....	29,580,578	-	-	-	-
Special Supplementary Estimates—					
Grants-in-aid to provinces.....	-	28,929,774	19,492,958	17,037,033	19,534,178
Dominion's share of joint Dominion-Provincial projects.....	-	12,691,397	8,878,166	6,258,672	7,147,306
Transportation facilities into mining areas.....	-	1,221,227	1,323,657	1,212,941	1,121,038
Railway maintenance.....	-	2,662,084	-	-	-
Administration.....	-	194,306	377,980	260,466	287,162
Dominion projects as provided by Special Supplementary Estimates..	-	23,553,924	13,875,769	12,980,739	24,918,392
Special drought area relief.....	-	8,750,990	24,585,834	9,145,556	9,104,875
Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act, 1930.....	6,600,000	-	-	-	-
Loss on 1930 Wheat Pool and stabilization operations, payment to Canadian Wheat Board of net liabilities assumed Dec. 2, 1935.....	15,856,645	-	-	-	-
Loss on 1930 Oats Pool under guarantee of bank advances to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.....	174,383	-	-	-	-
Canadian Wheat Board — reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1938-39 and fiscal year 1939-40.....	-	-	-	25,000,000	27,000,000
War expenditure.....	-	-	-	-	118,291,022
Totals, Special Expenditures...	102,047,284	78,003,702	68,534,364	71,895,407	207,403,973
Government-Owned Enterprises—					
Losses Charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund—					
Canadian National Railways.....	47,421,465	43,303,394	42,345,868	54,314,196	40,095,520
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry.....	-	-	-	387,643	426,854
Canadian National Steamships.....	269,969	-	-	-	-
National Harbours Board.....	1,126,056	249,718	288,917	138,440	93,904
Trans-Canada Air Lines.....	-	-	111,005	818,026	411,657
Central Mortgage Bank.....	-	-	-	-	16,069

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 751.

10.—Details of Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1936-40—concluded

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Government-Owned Enterprises— concluded					
Loans and Advances (Non-Active)— Canadian National Steamships.....	Cr. 332,664	Cr. 1,753,779	103,839	6,265	8,371
National Harbours Board.....	2,455,576	2,419,193	1,983,759	3,278,924	1,026,774
Totals, Government-Owned Enterprises.....	50,940,402	44,218,526	44,833,388	58,943,494	42,079,149
Other Charges—					
Write-Down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Fund—					
Reduction in soldier and general land settlement loans.....	487,642	627,663	749,766	1,022,617	1,642,533
Yearly established losses in seed grain and relief accounts.....	26,924	44,425	14,197	17,701	9,711
Cancellation of Canadian Farm Loan Board capital stock.....	-	20,385	10,135	14,280	10,849
Province of Manitoba treasury bills..	-	-	804,897	-	-
Cancellation of relief loans, to the Province of Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	17,682,157
Reduction of Immigration and Col- onization Assisted Passage Loans..	-	-	247	283	356
Reduction of drought area relief loans, Province of Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	1,373,980
Write-Down of Active Assets to Non- Active Assets—					
Province of Manitoba treasury bills..	-	804,897	-	-	-
Province of Saskatchewan treasury bills.....	-	17,682,158	-	-	-
Soldier and general land settlement non-active account—adjustment....	-	60	139,361	-	-
Bonds, interest and notes—adjust- ment.....	-	-	200	-	-
Canadian National Railways Secur- ities Trust Stock—reduction due to line abandonments.....	-	-	-	2,712,837	2,600,442
Non-Active Accounts—					
Fulfilment of guarantee under the Saskatchewan Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1936.....	-	-	-	-	2,637,398
Totals, Other Charges.....	514,566	19,179,588	1,718,803	3,767,718	25,957,426
Grand Totals, Expenditures...	532,585,555	532,005,432	534,408,117	553,063,097	680,793,792

¹ Includes pensions to blind persons. ² It was found that the tables heretofore used for valuation understated the liability on annuity contracts. This exceptional amount is due to the adoption of table in conformity with the mortality experience of previous years. ³ Prior to 1937-38, general administration expenses were not segregated from other expenditures of the respective services of the Departments that were amalgamated to form the Department of Mines and Resources and the Department of Transport. The figures for 1939 and 1940 represent only Departmental administration, other administration costs being included, as in other departments, under the respective services. ⁴ Prior to 1937-38 expenditures on Civil Aviation, now the Air Service Branch of the Department of Transport, were included under expenditures for the Air Service Branch of the Department of National Defence. ⁵ Relief expenditures for 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 were continued under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Acts, 1936 and 1937, and other items shown immediately following.

11.—Principal Items of Dominion

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906, on Mar. 31. Figures for

Year	Ordinary Expenditures							
	Interest on Debt	Old Age Pensions	Pensions, War, Military and Civil	Public Works	National Defence	Subsidies to Provinces	Post Office ¹	Total Ordinary Expenditures ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	4,501,568	-	56,422	126,270	1,013,016	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1870...	5,047,054	-	53,586	120,031	1,245,973	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1875...	6,590,790	-	63,657	1,756,010	1,013,944	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1880...	7,773,869	-	192,889	1,046,342	690,019	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881...	7,594,145	-	96,389	1,108,815	667,001	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,554
1882...	7,740,804	-	101,197	1,342,000	772,812	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883...	7,668,552	-	98,446	1,765,256	734,354	3,606,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884...	7,700,181	-	95,543	2,908,852	989,498	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885...	9,419,482	-	89,879	2,302,363	2,707,758	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,060
1886...	10,137,009	-	88,319	2,046,552	4,355,880	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887...	9,682,929	-	102,109	2,133,316	1,193,693	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888...	9,823,313	-	120,334	2,162,116	1,273,179	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889...	10,148,932	-	116,030	2,299,231	1,323,552	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890...	9,656,841	-	107,391	1,972,501	1,237,014	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891...	9,584,137	-	103,850	1,937,546	1,279,514	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892...	9,763,978	-	92,457	1,627,851	1,266,308	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893...	9,806,888	-	90,309	1,927,832	1,419,746	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894...	10,212,596	-	86,927	2,033,955	1,284,517	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895...	10,466,294	-	84,349	1,742,317	1,574,014	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896...	10,502,430	-	86,080	1,299,769	1,136,714	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897...	10,645,663	-	90,882	1,463,719	1,667,588	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898...	10,516,758	-	96,187	1,701,313	1,514,472	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899...	10,855,112	-	96,129	1,902,664	2,112,292	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900...	10,699,645	-	93,453	2,239,899	1,846,179	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901...	10,807,955	-	93,551	3,386,632	2,061,674	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902...	10,975,935	-	83,305	4,221,294	2,060,979	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903...	11,068,139	-	87,925	4,065,553	1,963,009	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904...	11,128,637	-	113,495	4,607,330	2,252,030	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905...	10,630,115	-	140,424	6,765,446	2,650,700	4,516,038	4,634,528	63,319,683
1906...	10,814,697	-	179,023	7,484,716	4,294,125	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907 ⁶ ...	6,712,771	-	125,832	5,520,571	3,347,038	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908...	10,973,597	-	187,557	8,721,327	5,498,184	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909...	11,604,584	-	191,533	12,300,184	5,230,297	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910...	13,098,160	-	216,697	7,261,218	4,686,698	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911...	12,535,851	-	240,586	8,621,431	8,658,668	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912...	12,259,397	-	245,045	10,344,487	8,814,056	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913...	12,605,882	-	283,188	13,468,505	10,198,135	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914...	12,893,505	-	311,900	19,007,513	11,730,964	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	-	358,558	19,343,532	10,573,423	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	-	671,133	12,039,252	5,083,225	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,567	-	2,814,546	8,633,036	4,880,365	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	-	8,155,691	7,432,901	4,311,379	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919...	77,431,432	-	18,282,440	6,295,060	3,482,604	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920...	107,527,089	-	26,004,461	9,016,246	5,033,479	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	-	37,420,751	10,846,875	14,020,854	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	-	36,153,031	10,574,364	16,412,602	12,211,924	32,003,189 ³	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	-	32,985,998	9,978,440	13,448,176	12,207,313	31,180,814	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	-	33,411,081	11,900,847	13,757,103	12,386,136	31,733,351	324,813,190
1925...	134,789,604	-	34,888,665	12,029,578	13,172,318	12,281,391	31,721,543	318,891,901
1926...	130,691,493	-	37,203,700	13,416,045	14,113,167	12,375,128	32,099,644	320,660,479
1927...	129,675,367	-	37,902,939	11,178,054	14,909,500	12,516,740	32,392,659	319,548,173
1928...	128,902,945	131,452 ⁴	39,778,130	14,037,366	17,659,638	12,516,740	33,823,562	336,167,961
1929...	124,989,950	832,687	41,487,323	17,003,254	19,674,201	12,553,724	34,949,550	350,952,924
1930 ⁵ ...	121,566,213	1,537,174	40,406,565	18,134,359	21,986,537	12,496,958	36,557,012	363,237,478
1931...	121,289,844	5,658,143	45,965,723	23,763,234	23,736,447	17,435,736	37,891,693	386,584,863
1932...	121,151,106	10,032,410	48,686,389	16,099,739	18,221,632	13,694,970	36,052,208	372,101,318
1933...	134,999,069	11,512,543	45,078,919	11,778,634	13,750,314	13,677,384	31,607,404	354,643,201
1934...	139,725,417	12,313,595	43,883,132	9,666,753	13,476,862	13,727,565	30,553,768	351,771,161
1935...	138,533,202	14,942,459	44,235,808	8,726,385	14,185,772	13,768,953	30,252,310	359,700,909
1936...	134,549,169	16,764,484	43,337,096	11,718,877	17,177,074	13,768,953	31,437,719	372,539,149
1937...	137,410,345	21,149,352	43,356,180	13,346,345	22,923,093	13,735,196	31,906,272	387,112,072
1938...	132,117,422	28,653,005 ¹⁰	42,823,277	11,135,878	32,760,307	13,735,336	33,762,269	414,891,410
1939...	127,995,617	29,043,639 ¹⁰	42,793,055	15,434,197	34,432,023	13,752,110	35,455,182	413,032,202
1940...	129,315,442	29,976,554 ¹⁰	42,868,901	13,065,212	13,118,732	13,768,953	36,725,870	398,323,206

¹ The expenditures shown include moneys spent for civil government account and miscellaneous expenditures from 1922. ² Includes various non-enumerated items. ³ Includes expenditures on militia, Dominion lands, and debt allowances to provinces; details of expenditure under these headings, under Public Works, and Railways and Canals, are shown at pp. 846-847, 1938 Year Book.

⁴ First year expenditure recorded under this heading. ⁵ Includes \$2,725,504 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission. ⁶ Nine months.

Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1868-1940

intermediate years not shown between 1868 and 1880 are given at pp. 845-847 of the 1938 Year Book.

Capital Expenditures				Other Expenditures				Total Expenditures	Year	
Public Works	Railways	Canals	Total ³	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other Charges	Total			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
41,690	455,250	51,498	548,438	-	-	37,158	37,158	14,071,689	1868	
1,821,887	1,693,229	Nil	3,515,116	-	-	155,988	155,988	18,016,614	1870	
189,484	5,018,428	1,714,830	6,922,742	-	-	2,253,097	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875	
8,730	6,109,078	2,123,366	8,241,174	-	-	949,948	949,948	34,041,756	1880	
187,370	5,577,237	2,077,028	8,176,317	-	-	117,772	117,772	33,796,643	1881	
70,950	5,175,047	1,647,759	7,405,637	-	-	201,885	201,885	34,674,625	1882	
119,869	11,707,619	1,763,002	14,147,360	-	-	21,369	21,369	42,898,886	1883	
491,376	14,013,075	1,577,295	23,977,702	208,000 ⁴	-	2,567,453	2,775,453	57,860,862	1884	
182,306	11,224,245	1,504,621	13,220,185	403,245	-	502,587	905,832	49,163,078	1885	
569,202	4,443,220	1,333,325	9,589,734	2,701,249	-	10,534,973	13,236,222	61,837,569	1886	
353,044	1,846,887	1,783,698	4,439,939	1,406,533	-	-	1,406,533	41,504,152	1887	
1,033,118	1,765,586	963,778	7,162,964	1,027,042	-	155,623	1,182,665	45,064,124	1888	
575,408	2,709,854	972,918	4,420,314	846,722	-	1,333,328	2,180,050	43,518,198	1889	
495,421	2,392,768	1,026,364	6,778,663 ⁴	1,678,196	-	44,947	1,723,143	41,770,333	1890	
515,702	1,184,317	1,318,092	3,115,860	1,265,706	-	68,074	1,333,780	40,793,208	1891	
224,390	417,426	1,437,149	2,164,457	1,248,216	-	2,093,569	3,341,785	42,272,136	1892	
181,878	712,918	2,069,573	3,088,318	811,394	-	139,963	951,357	40,853,728	1893	
102,059	585,749	3,027,164	3,862,970	1,229,885	-	330,354	1,560,239	43,003,234	1894	
102,393	376,815	2,452,273	3,030,490	1,310,549	-	399,294	1,709,843	42,872,338	1895	
114,826	326,065	2,258,779	3,781,311	3,228,745	-	137,185	3,365,930	44,096,384	1896	
129,238	204,624	2,348,637	3,523,160	416,955	-	682,881	1,099,836	42,972,756	1897	
364,018	270,991	3,207,249	4,143,503	1,414,935	-	943,317	2,358,252	45,334,281	1898	
385,034	1,112,348	3,899,877	5,936,343	3,201,220	-	501,572	3,702,792	51,542,635	1899	
1,039,827	3,309,130	2,639,565	7,468,843	725,720	-	1,547,624	2,273,344	52,717,467	1900	
1,006,983	3,922,989	2,360,570	7,695,488	2,512,329	-	908,681	3,421,010	57,982,866	1901	
2,190,125	5,103,288	2,114,690	10,078,638	2,093,939	-	1,038,831	3,132,770	63,970,800	1902	
1,268,005	3,083,681	1,823,273	7,052,725	1,463,222	-	1,538,722	3,001,944	61,746,572	1903	
1,334,396	2,617,770	1,880,787	7,881,719	2,046,878	-	6,713,618	8,760,496	72,255,048	1904	
1,642,042	6,125,482	2,071,594	11,933,492	1,275,630	-	2,275,334	3,550,964	78,804,139	1905	
2,359,529	6,102,566	1,552,121	11,913,871	1,637,574	-	2,485,555	4,123,129	83,277,642	1906	
1,797,872	7,141,569	887,838	11,329,144	1,324,889	-	1,581,944	2,906,833	65,778,139	1907 ⁴	
2,969,049	23,671,553	1,723,156	30,429,907	2,037,629	-	3,469,692	5,507,321	112,578,680	1908	
2,832,295	35,846,185	1,873,868	42,593,167	1,785,887	-	4,998,238	6,784,125	133,441,524	1909	
4,514,606	21,505,913	1,650,706	29,756,353	2,048,097	-	4,179,576	6,227,673	115,395,774	1910	
3,742,717	24,760,771	2,349,475	30,852,963	1,284,892	-	2,949,197	4,234,089	122,861,250	1911	
4,116,385	24,262,253	2,560,938	30,939,576	859,400	-	7,181,665	8,041,065	137,142,092	1912	
6,057,515	18,898,889	2,259,642	27,206,046	4,935,507	-	255,787	5,191,294	144,456,878	1913	
10,100,017	24,250,498	2,829,661	37,180,176	19,036,237	-	2,640,162	21,676,399	186,241,048	1914	
11,049,030	24,907,494	5,490,796	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476 ⁴	5,186,016	71,127,999	248,098,526	1915	
8,471,229	23,924,769	6,170,953	38,566,951	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	170,784,824	339,702,502	1916	
7,838,116	14,737,327	4,304,589	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	322,723,744	498,203,118	1917	
6,347,201	34,982,746	1,781,957	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	355,263,994	576,660,210	1918	
5,705,348	17,113,954	2,211,964	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	-7,283,582	439,279,663	697,042,212	1919	
38,869,683	25,881,433	4,550,762	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	366,943,113	786,031,611 ⁷	1920	
27,559,809	7,002,993	5,450,005	40,012,807	Nil	16,997,544	492,048	17,489,592	528,302,513 ⁷	1921	
10,431,698	1,381,024	4,482,610	16,295,332	"	1,544,250	301,518	1,845,768	463,528,389 ⁷	1922	
3,411,510	1,400,430	4,995,184	9,807,124	"	4,464,760	4,042,931	8,507,691	434,735,277 ⁷	1923	
3,804,427	309,455	6,747,395	10,861,277	-1,523	446,083	7,902,759	8,347,319	370,589,247 ⁷	1924	
6,030,320	-99,712	10,619,903	16,550,511	Nil	506,931	3,953,433	4,460,364	351,169,803 ⁷	1925	
4,905,949	-31,856	12,024,456	16,798,549	"	191,392	6,330,092	6,521,484	355,186,423 ⁷	1926	
2,920,670	2,792,344	13,845,689	19,558,703	"	64,485	7,814,977	7,879,462	358,555,751 ⁷	1927	
3,281,097	3,591,646	13,762,905	20,635,648	"	1,656,011	1,705,311	3,361,322	378,658,440 ⁷	1928	
3,342,714	6,301,979	13,164,582	22,809,275	"	-669,399	2,067,153	1,397,754	388,805,953 ⁷	1929	
8,589,022	6,873,511	10,264,187	25,726,720	"	Nil	16,302,185 ⁹	16,302,185	405,266,383	1930 ⁸	
12,145,264	6,702,854	9,862,574	28,710,692	"	"	26,272,857 ⁹	26,272,857	441,568,413	1931	
7,485,438	6,376,207	3,304,298	17,165,943	"	"	59,475,056 ⁹	59,475,056	448,742,316	1932	
4,233,789	1,658,812	3,156,329	9,048,929	"	"	168,677,810 ⁹	168,677,810	532,369,940	1933	
3,839,751	754,194	1,986,140	6,580,085	"	"	99,806,659 ⁹	99,806,659	458,157,905	1934	
6,243,737	525,772	337,907	7,107,416	"	"	111,298,256 ⁹	111,298,256	478,106,581	1935	
5,799,341	286,887	457,926	6,544,154	"	"	153,502,252 ⁹	153,502,252	532,585,555	1936	
3,236,564	203,035	51,945	3,491,544	"	"	141,401,816 ⁹	141,401,816	532,005,432	1937	
4,358,693	71,454	-	4,430,152	"	"	115,086,555 ⁹	115,086,555	534,408,118	1938	
5,397,928	26,348	-	5,424,276	"	"	134,606,619 ⁹	134,606,619	533,063,098	1939	
7,007,468	22,570	-	7,030,038	"	"	118,291,022	157,149,526 ⁹	275,440,548	680,793,792	1940

⁷ Includes certain advances non-active to railways, amounting to \$45,780,690 in 1920, \$109,662,655 in 1921, \$97,800,645 in 1922, \$77,863,938 in 1923, \$23,710,617 in 1924, \$9,934,453 in 1925, \$10,000,000 in 1926, \$10,000,000 in 1927; together with advances of \$5,979,856 in 1923, \$1,500,000 in 1924, \$900,000 in 1925, \$668,000 in 1926, \$426,817 in 1927, \$999,837 in 1928, and \$758,000 in 1929, to the Canadian Merchant Marine, etc. ⁸ Figures for 1930 and following years conform with new set-up of "Public Accounts" as established in 1936 (see p. 747).

⁴ For details, see Table 13, p. 755.

¹⁰ Includes pensions to blind persons.

12.—Principal Items of Dominion Revenues, Fiscal Years 1868-1940

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906 on Mar. 31. Figures for intermediate years not shown between 1868 and 1880 are given at p. 848 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Customs Duties	Excise Duties	War-Tax Revenue ¹	Total Revenue from Taxation	Interest on Investments	Post Office	Total Revenue ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	8,578,380	3,002,588	-	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,928
1870.....	9,334,213	3,619,623	-	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,539,657
1875.....	15,351,012	5,069,687	-	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,649,724
1880.....	14,071,343	4,232,428	-	18,479,577	834,793	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	15,732,152	-	72,932,428	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 ⁴	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916.....	98,649,409	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	8,535,066	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 ⁵	179,429,920	65,035,701	134,086,005	378,551,626	13,518,205	33,345,385	453,007,129
1931.....	131,208,955	57,746,808	107,320,633	296,276,396	10,421,224	30,212,326	357,720,435
1932.....	104,132,677	48,654,862	122,266,064	275,053,603	9,330,125	32,234,946	334,508,081
1933.....	70,072,932	37,833,858	146,412,011	254,318,801	11,220,989	30,928,317	311,735,286
1934.....	66,305,356	35,494,220	170,051,973	271,851,549	11,148,231	30,893,157	324,660,590
1935.....	76,561,975	43,189,655	181,118,715	304,443,729	10,963,478	31,248,324	361,973,764
1936.....	74,004,560	44,409,797	197,484,627	317,311,809	10,614,125	32,507,889	372,595,996
1937.....	83,771,091	45,956,857	256,822,921	386,550,869	11,231,035	34,274,552	454,153,747
1938.....	93,455,750	52,037,333	303,157,978	448,651,061	13,120,523	35,546,161	516,692,749
1939.....	78,751,111	51,313,658	305,642,024	435,706,794	13,163,015	35,288,220	502,171,354
1940.....	104,301,487	61,032,044	302,351,433	467,684,964	13,393,432	36,729,105	562,093,459

¹ For detailed statement, see Table 19, p. 759.
⁴ First year in which tax imposed.

² Includes various smaller items of revenue

³ Nine months, see headnote.

⁵ Figures for 1930 and following years conform with new set-up of the "Public Accounts" as established in 1936 (see p. 747).

13.—Analysis of "Other Charges" (shown in Table 11), Fiscal Years 1930-40

Year	Special Expenditures		Government-Owned Enterprises		Other Charges		Total
	Unemployment Relief Acts and Public Works Construction Acts	Wheat Bonus and Losses on Grain Marketing Operations, etc.	Losses Charged to Consolidated Fund	Loans and Advances Non-Active	Write-Down of Assets Chargeable to Consolidated Fund	Non-Active Accounts	
1930.....	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 4,308,357	\$ 8,244,950	\$ 3,731,536	\$ 17,342	\$ 16,302,185
1931.....	4,431,655	"	6,712,239	5,487,941	9,640,997	25	26,272,857
1932.....	38,295,515	10,908,429	6,631,856	3,112,285	526,971	Nil	59,475,056
1933.....	36,720,935	1,811,472	62,139,413	66,453,050 ¹	105,717	1,447,223	168,677,810
1934.....	35,898,311	Nil	58,955,388	2,095,773	1,857,087	1,000,100	99,806,659
1935.....	60,659,856	"	48,407,901	1,728,900	490,191	11,408	111,298,256
1936.....	79,416,256	22,631,029	48,817,489	2,122,912	514,566	Nil	153,502,252
1937.....	78,003,702 ²	Nil	43,553,112	665,414	692,473	18,487,115	141,401,816
1938.....	68,534,364 ²	"	42,745,791	2,087,597	1,579,242	139,561	115,086,555
1939.....	46,895,407 ²	25,000,000 ³	55,658,306	3,285,188	3,767,718	Nil	134,606,619
1940.....	54,612,951 ²	34,500,000 ⁴	41,044,004	1,035,145	23,320,028	2,637,398	157,149,526

¹ Includes a write-down of assets amounting to \$62,938,239. ² Relief projects, grants-in-aid to provinces, and other works voted as Special Supplementary Estimates, and western drought area relief authorized by Governor General's warrants. ³ Reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1938-39. ⁴ Reserve against estimated losses on wheat marketing guarantees applicable to fiscal year 1939-40 to the extent of \$27,000,000.

14.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1868-1940

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Censuses, Apr. 6, 1891; Apr. 1, 1901; June 1 1911, 1921 and 1931. For the intercensal years the populations are estimated as at June 1 (see p. 70). See Tables 9-13 for the figures of revenues and expenditures on which this table is based. Figures for intermediate years not shown between 1868 and 1885 will be found at p. 849 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Per Capita				Year	Per Capita			
	Revenue from Taxation	Total Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Total Expenditure		Revenue from Taxation	Total Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1868.....	\$ 3.33	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.84	\$ 4.01	1911*.....	\$ 12.31	\$ 16.36	\$ 12.18	\$ 17.04
1870.....	3.61	4.29	3.96	4.97	1912.....	14.12	18.42	13.28	18.56
1875.....	5.23	6.23	6.00	8.32	1913.....	17.45	22.10	14.68	18.93
1880.....	4.34	5.49	5.84	8.00	1914.....	16.01	20.71	16.17	23.64
1885.....	5.60	7.37	7.72	10.84	1915.....	12.22	16.67	16.98	31.09
1886.....	5.56	7.31	8.60	13.63	1916.....	15.58	21.52	16.29	42.46
1887.....	6.20	7.73	7.71	8.97	1917.....	21.68	28.87	18.44	61.81
1888.....	6.02	7.68	7.85	9.63	1918.....	24.14	32.01	21.88	70.77
1889.....	6.47	8.20	7.81	9.20	1919.....	28.12	37.65	28.00	83.87
1890.....	6.60	8.34	7.53	8.74	1920.....	34.31	40.88	35.51	91.87
1891*.....	6.25	7.98	7.52	8.44	1921*.....	41.96	49.65	41.09	60.11
1892.....	5.80	7.56	7.53	8.66	1922.....	35.87	42.86	38.97	51.97
1893.....	5.94	7.75	7.47	8.29	1923.....	37.24	44.74	36.88	48.26
1894.....	5.52	7.31	7.55	8.64	1924.....	37.38	44.47	35.53	40.53
1895.....	5.05	6.76	7.59	8.53	1925.....	31.63	37.82	34.32	37.78
1896.....	5.46	7.22	7.52	8.69	1926.....	34.66	40.51	33.93	37.59
1897.....	5.58	7.39	7.49	8.40	1927.....	35.98	41.56	33.17	37.21
1898.....	5.70	7.84	7.50	8.76	1928.....	37.09	43.69	34.19	38.51
1899.....	6.65	8.93	8.00	9.85	1929.....	39.49	45.88	35.00	38.78
1900.....	7.18	9.63	8.11	9.94	1930.....	37.09	43.68	35.06	39.01
1901*.....	7.19	9.78	8.72	10.79	1931*.....	28.55	34.32	37.55	42.41
1902.....	7.85	10.57	9.24	11.64	1932.....	26.18	32.05	35.73	42.92
1903.....	8.63	12.27	9.15	10.93	1933.....	23.81	29.13	33.57	49.79
1904.....	9.17	12.13	9.54	12.40	1934.....	25.12	29.98	32.03	42.31
1905.....	9.00	11.86	10.72	13.13	1935.....	27.84	33.09	32.41	43.71
1906.....	9.69	12.93	10.85	13.44	1936.....	28.77	33.79	33.78	48.29
1907 ¹	8.31	10.60	8.32	10.61	1937.....	34.76	40.84	34.81	47.84
1908.....	11.02	14.50	11.57	16.99	1938.....	40.03	46.10	37.01	47.68
1909.....	9.12	12.58	11.36	19.62	1939.....	38.51	44.38	36.50	48.88
1910.....	10.74	14.54	11.36	16.51	1940.....	40.95	49.21	34.87	59.60

¹ Nine months (see headnote to Table 12).

15.—Per Capita Revenues and Expenditures, by Principal Items, 1936-40

NOTE.—See Table 9 at p. 748 for the revenues and Table 10 at pp. 749-751 for expenditures on which these per capita figures are based. Dashes in this table indicate that no revenues were collected or expenditures made under the corresponding headings because the items were not applicable in the years so indicated.

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
REVENUES					
Ordinary Revenues—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Tax Revenue—					
Customs.....	6.71	7.53	8.34	6.96	9.13
Excise duties.....	4.02	4.13	4.64	4.54	5.34
War-Tax Revenue—					
Banks.....	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08
Insurance companies.....	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Income tax.....	7.49	9.21	10.74	12.55	11.77
Sales tax.....	7.03	10.15	12.32	10.79	12.03
Tax on cheques, transportation, etc.....	3.19	3.56	3.82	3.50	2.50
Tax on gold.....	0.13	—	—	—	—
Totals, Tax Revenue.....	28.75	34.76	40.03	38.51	40.95
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Grain Act.....	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.15
Canals.....	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.67
Dominion lands.....	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
Interest on investments.....	0.96	1.01	1.17	1.16	1.17
Patent and copyright fees.....	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Post Office.....	2.94	3.08	3.19	3.12	3.22
Totals, Non-Tax Revenue¹.....	4.98	5.26	5.50	5.51	6.47
Totals, Ordinary Revenues.....	33.75	40.02	45.53	44.01	47.42
Special Receipts and Other Credits.....	0.03	0.82	0.57	0.37	1.79
Grand Totals, Revenues.....	33.78	40.84	46.10	44.38	49.21
EXPENDITURES					
Ordinary Expenditures—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	0.85	0.79	0.80	0.84	1.03
Finance—					
Interest on public debt.....	12.20	12.36	11.79	11.31	11.32
Subsidies to provinces.....	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21
Old age pensions.....	1.52	1.90	2.56 ²	2.57 ²	2.64 ²
Fisheries.....	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20
Justice (including penitentiaries).....	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47
Labour (including technical education and Government annuities).....	0.09	0.12	0.87 ³	0.86	0.10
Mines and Resources—					
Immigration and Colonization.....	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12
Indian Affairs.....	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.50
Interior.....	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.32	0.30
Mines and Geological Survey.....	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.11
Movement of Coal and Domestic Fuel Act.....	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.40
National Defence.....	1.56	2.06	2.92	3.04	1.15
National Revenue (including income tax).....	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.06
Pensions, war, military, and civil.....	3.93	3.90	3.82	3.78	3.75
Pensions and National Health.....	1.09	1.12	1.17	1.29	1.40
Post Office.....	2.85	2.87	3.01	3.13	3.22
Public Works.....	1.17	1.31	1.10	1.37	1.14
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.46
Trade and Commerce.....	0.70	0.84	0.69	0.76	0.77
Transport—					
Marine.....	0.53	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.37
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	0.14	0.08	—	—	—
Railways and Canals (including Maritime Freight Rates Act and Railway Grade Crossing Fund).....	0.61	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.61
Totals, Ordinary Expenditures¹.....	33.78	34.81	37.01	36.50	34.87
Totals, Capital Expenditures.....	0.59	0.31	0.40	0.48	0.62
Totals, Special Expenditures.....	9.25	7.01	6.11	6.35	18.16
Government-Owned Enterprises.....	4.62	3.98	4.00	5.21	3.63
Other Expenditures.....	0.05	1.73	0.15	0.33	2.27
Grand Totals, Expenditures.....	48.29	47.84	47.68	48.88	59.60

¹ Includes other items not specified.
Table 10, p. 751.

² Includes pensions to blind persons.

³ See footnote 2,

Subsection 3.—Analysis of Revenue from Taxation

As shown in Table 15, of the per capita revenue receipts of \$49·21 in 1940, \$40·95, or 83·2 p.c., were obtained by taxation. Customs receipts accounted for \$104,301,487, or only 22·3 p.c. of the total taxation revenue of \$467,684,964, while excise duties amounted to \$61,032,044, or 13·1 p.c. Thus the two sources of taxation revenue that were most important prior to the War of 1914-18 accounted for only about a third of the taxation revenue in 1940.

This treatment of taxation revenue is confined to excise duties and war-tax revenue since customs receipts constitute a single item in the "Public Accounts" and cannot be further analysed here. Excise statistics cover distillation and alcohol and tobacco taken out of bond and those of war-tax revenues include an analysis of the occupations and income classes of individuals and corporations contributing to the income tax, together with a statement of the income upon which taxes were assessed.

Excise Duties.—Excise duties proper are presented here together with a summary of the excise tariff and statistics arising as a by-product of administration, such as the quantities of grain and other products used in distillation and the quantities of excisable goods taken out of bond. Excise war taxes are shown under the heading "War-Tax Revenue".

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing at Oct. 31, 1940:—

1. Spirits distilled in Canada, per proof gal.	\$ 7·00	3. Beer or Malt Liquor:—	
Canadian brandy, per proof gal.	\$ 6·00	(a) Brewed in whole or part from any substance other than malt, per gal.	\$ 0·30
Except Spirits as follows:—		(b) Imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per gal.	\$ 0·07
(a) Used in a bonded manufactory for medicines, extracts, etc., per proof gal.	\$ 1·50	4. Malt:—	
(b) Used in a bonded manufactory for perfumes, per proof gal.	\$ 1·50	(a) Produced in Canada and screened, per lb.	\$ 0·10
(c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal.	\$ 0·60	(b) Imported, per lb.	\$ 0·10
(d) Used for chemical compositions approved by Governor in Council, per proof gal.	\$ 0·15	5. Malt Syrup:—	
(e) Sold to licensed druggists for pharmaceutical preparations, per proof gal.	\$ 1·50	(a) Produced in Canada, per lb.	\$ 0·15
(f) Distilled from native fruits and used by a licensed wine manufacturer for fortification of native wines, per proof gal.	Free	(b) Imported, per lb.	\$ 0·25
2. Spirits imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per proof gal.	\$ 0·30	6. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—	
		(a) Manufactured tobacco, per lb.	\$ 0·35
		(b) Cigarettes weighing not more than 2½ lb. per M, per M.	\$ 6·00
		(c) Cigarettes, weighing more than 2½ lb. per M, per M.	\$11·00
		(d) Cigars, per M.	\$ 3·00
		(e) Canadian raw leaf tobacco, when sold for consumption, per lb.	\$ 0·10

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.—In the fiscal year 1940, tobacco, including cigarettes, supplied about 64 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

16.—Excise Duties Collected, Fiscal Years 1935-40

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise)

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	8,155,162	7,401,581	8,316,669	9,844,227	9,929,585	12,478,114
Validation fee.....	443,550	600,417	1,055,719	918,607	390,763	374,117
Beer or malt liquor.....	1,143,910	408,760	390,277	363,208	254,819	281,164
Malt syrup.....	168,705	163,710	160,175	132,210	113,127	123,446
Malt.....	6,263,464	7,691,832	8,050,380	8,852,924	8,177,299	11,402,151
Tobacco (incl. cigarettes)...	27,903,910	28,678,512	28,334,748	32,428,275	32,840,490	40,132,994
Cigars.....	376,136	373,668	372,058	409,010	383,994	423,940
Licences.....	45,201	40,540	38,891	38,557	34,339	34,629
Totals.....	44,500,038	45,359,026	46,718,917	52,987,018	52,124,416	65,250,555

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.

17.—Statistics of Licences and Distillation, Fiscal Years 1935-40

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Licences issued.....No.	18	18	18	19	19	20
Licence fees..... \$	5,000	4,750	4,500	5,250	5,250	5,250
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount.....proof gal.	80	664	678	848	71	Nil
Duty..... \$	559	2,655	2,942	3,391	284	"
Totals, Duties Collected Plus Licence Fees... \$	5,559	7,405	7,442	8,641	5,534	5,250
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt..... lb.	3,878,133	6,460,673	8,674,360	11,476,111	12,163,156	15,939,969
Indian corn..... "	22,508,624	32,961,102	52,575,085	72,192,878	70,882,809	80,538,799
Rye..... "	4,772,654	7,128,903	10,440,518	11,076,495	15,093,490	23,823,962
Other grain..... "	119,000	192,098	328,960	392,124	358,094	815,878
Totals, Grain Used... "	31,278,411	46,742,776	72,018,923	95,137,608	98,497,549	121,118,608
Molasses used..... lb.	48,550,415	74,932,898	87,235,183	88,986,256	73,455,645	86,165,160
Wine and other materials "	2,387,528	304,531	2,247,560	4,160,731	1,445,688	436,616
Proof spirits manufactured..... proof gal.	4,321,457	6,553,190	8,723,005	10,198,330	9,642,830	11,821,317

The quantity of spirits manufactured has fluctuated greatly since 1920, varying from the low of 2,356,329 proof gal. in that year to the high of 16,816,312 proof gal. recorded in 1929.

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond.—Record amounts of tobacco and cigarettes were taken out of bond for consumption in 1940. Figures for malt liquor, malt and cigars also indicated an increased consumption of those commodities but the quantity of spirits taken out of bond registered a decrease of over 11 p.c.

18.—Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt, and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, Fiscal Years 1921-40

NOTE.—For years prior to 1900, see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528; for 1901-10, see 1933 Year Book, p. 840; and for 1911-20, the 1938 Year Book, p. 855.

Year	Spirits	Malt Liquor	Malt	Cigars	Cigarettes	Tobacco ¹
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1921.....	2,816,071 ²	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	2,853,448,160	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	92,819,768	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
1937.....	1,900,714	59,920,298	134,154,965	123,956,872	5,855,935,609	24,122,763
1938.....	2,302,210	67,019,336	147,568,751	136,275,443	6,848,693,442	25,155,143
1939.....	2,299,474	63,069,959	136,284,405	127,756,146	6,912,920,315	25,929,546
1940.....	2,032,987	65,912,495	143,056,382	139,698,605	7,301,419,960	28,403,208

¹ Figures include snuff.

² Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits.

War-Tax Revenue.—An account of the various war taxes imposed in 1915, and thereafter, is given at p. 743. Amounts received from these taxes since first instituted are given in Table 19. The taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance; excise taxes and income taxes are collected by the Department of National Revenue.

19.—War-Tax Revenues Received by the Receiver General, Fiscal Years 1915, 1919, 1920 and 1926-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the intervening years from 1916 to 1925 will be found at p. 851 of the 1938 Year Book. Receipts for these years are included in the totals.

Year	Banks ¹	Trust and Loan Companies ¹	Insurance Companies ²	Business Profits ³	Income Tax	Sales and Other Excise Taxes	Total War-Tax Revenue
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	98,057	98,057
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
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	Nil	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	Nil	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	Nil	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
1937.....	1,209,894	"	774,363	"	102,365,242	152,473,422	256,822,921
1938.....	1,106,859	"	866,820	"	120,365,531	180,818,767	303,157,977
1939.....	1,013,776	"	891,539	"	142,026,138	161,710,572	305,642,025
1940.....	948,987	"	925,936	"	134,448,566	166,027,944	302,351,433
Totals, 1915-40.....	30,688,987	3,922,644	17,185,942	198,544,083	1,517,367,251	2,108,241,130	3,875,890,037

¹ The figures are for special taxation only, imposed in 1915 as outlined at p. 743.

² Exclusive of life and marine insurance companies.

³ 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 until 1933.

Income Tax.—The income tax was instituted in 1917, as a part of what is still known as war-tax revenue. Table 21, p. 761, shows the total receipts under this item for the fiscal years 1919, the first year for which collections were made, to 1940.

It is a war tax in name only, for even before the outbreak of the present war it had become a permanent and important part of the taxation structure, and the chief source of raising ordinary revenue (see Table 9, p. 748). It is, of course, destined to play a still more important role in the raising of revenue to meet the unprecedented expenditures now being made. In many respects, it is an ideal form of direct taxation; the incidence is admittedly fair and just and the machinery for the collection of this tax already exists.

This extended analysis of income-tax statistics, as compared with the presentations made in former editions of the Year Book, is warranted by the ever-increasing importance of the tax (since 1919 the collections have increased from \$9,000,000 to \$123,000,000) and by the greater public demand for particulars regarding its application. The taxes as applied to individuals and to corporations are really separate taxes applied on different bases and in the latter case for varying fiscal periods, and the treatment is therefore divided into three sections as follows: a historical summary of the tax as a whole; the income tax on individuals for 1940; the income tax on corporations for the same year.

It should be pointed out that, up to 1939, comparisons for individuals between income assessed and tax paid are subject to the important qualification that, while the income assessed relates to the net income upon which assessments have been approved for the year designated on income earned two years previously, the figures of tax paid include arrears of taxes that were assessed in previous years and even prepayments of taxes not due in the year under review. As these prepayments will form an increasing proportion of future collections, the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue has discontinued the analyses of taxes paid and substituted analyses of taxes assessed. This new system will permit a much closer comparison between the figures of assessed income and taxes levied thereon than did the former figures of incomes assessed and taxes actually received.

A much more detailed analysis of income-tax statistics than is possible in the Year Book is given in the bulletin "Incomes Assessed for Income War Tax", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

Incomes Assessed.—Table 20 gives the total of individual and corporation incomes upon which income tax assessments were approved in the fiscal years 1921 to 1940, with figures by provinces for the latest year. The 1940 Year Book, at p. 846, gives the division of these figures by individuals and corporations for the fiscal years ended in 1921-39 and the same divisions for 1940 will be found in Tables 26 and 27 at pp. 764 and 765 of this edition. "Net income" is defined as the gross income, before statutory exemption, less allowable deductions.

20.—Incomes (Individual and Corporation) Assessed for Income War Tax, Fiscal Years 1921-40, and by Provinces, 1940

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1921.....	912,410,429	1928.....	1,040,232,948	1935.....	928,555,030
1922.....	1,462,529,170	1929.....	1,195,402,267	1936.....	1,073,442,116
1923.....	1,092,407,925	1930.....	1,325,193,444	1937.....	1,080,890,070
1924.....	1,108,027,871	1931.....	1,371,478,640	1938.....	1,066,034,544
1925.....	999,160,248	1932.....	992,606,220	1939.....	1,127,211,180
1926.....	1,003,110,646	1933.....	944,091,564	1940.....	1,546,122,334
1927.....	744,184,891	1934.....	829,331,564		

Provinces, 1940

Province	Amount	Province	Amount	Province	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Is..	10,075,624	Ontario.....	759,734,943	British Columbia..	143,324,109
Nova Scotia.....	37,481,982	Manitoba.....	72,911,887	Yukon.....	3,389,452
New Brunswick...	23,969,030	Saskatchewan....	21,606,690		
Quebec.....	425,597,215	Alberta.....	48,031,402	Total.....	1,546,122,334

Taxes Collected.—In addition to the income tax proper and the special tax on dividends and interest, the Income Tax Division was responsible for the collection of the business profits tax, which was in force from 1917 to 1920 (Table 19).

21.—Income Tax Collected (Exclusive of Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends), Fiscal Years 1919-40, and by Provinces, 1940

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1919.....	9,349,720	1927.....	47,386,309	1934.....	56,569,537
1920.....	20,263,740	1928.....	56,571,047	1935.....	60,991,631
1921.....	46,381,824	1929.....	59,422,323	1936.....	75,502,202
1922.....	78,684,355	1930.....	69,020,726	1937.....	93,455,228
1923.....	59,711,538	1931.....	71,048,022	1938.....	110,213,444
1924.....	54,204,028	1932.....	61,254,400	1939.....	132,123,093
1925.....	56,248,043	1933.....	62,066,697	1940.....	123,326,934
1926.....	55,571,962				

Provinces, 1940

Province	Amount	Province	Amount	Province	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Is..	332,210	Ontario.....	67,580,372	British Columbia..	9,131,919
Nova Scotia.....	2,049,720	Manitoba.....	3,592,660	Yukon.....	90,530
New Brunswick...	1,296,144	Saskatchewan....	553,751	Head Office.....	10,870
Quebec.....	35,817,240	Alberta.....	2,871,518	Total.....	123,326,934

The special 5 p.c. tax, imposed in 1933, is collected 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 that is at a premium over Canadian funds. No other classification than the one by provinces is available.

**22.—Amounts Received from Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends,
Fiscal Years 1934-40**

Province	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island....	7,218	186,857	134,726	502,316	387,732	166,390	277,873
Nova Scotia...	41,627	42,047	72,733	50,084	49,845	43,681	57,899
New Brunswick	21,898	6,284	8,836	12,006	14,653	17,567	36,491
Quebec.....	1,490,648	1,413,800	1,532,864	1,967,221	2,525,363	2,382,755	2,842,833
Ontario.....	2,933,351	3,830,920	4,903,102	5,940,309	6,697,199	6,696,446	6,970,927
Manitoba.....	69,287	52,705	65,203	56,821	63,357	77,758	311,950
Saskatchewan..	8,311	6,590	8,096	12,093	7,461	7,468	14,300
Alberta.....	47,036	38,546	52,622	50,206	48,968	56,179	59,320
British Columbia....	210,227	238,686	429,419	318,958	357,510	454,801	548,013
Yukon.....	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,026
Totals.....	4,829,635	5,816,435	7,207,601	8,910,014	10,152,088	9,903,045	11,121,632

Income Tax on Individuals.—The statistics of income and tax assessments shown here apply, in the main, to incomes received in the calendar year 1938, the tax assessments being approved in the first quarter of the fiscal year (i.e., April, May and June, 1939), shortly after tax payments were due. The accounts, of course, were closed at Mar. 31, 1940. Tables 23 to 26 give the amounts of net income of individuals on which assessments were approved, and the tax assessed thereon, by income and occupation classes for the fiscal year 1940.

The 1940 Year Book, at pp. 847-848, gives similar statistics (on the old basis, i.e., tax *paid*, rather than tax *assessed*) for the fiscal years ended in 1936 to 1939.

The cumulative distribution by income classes in Table 24 reveals the interesting fact that, of a total of 293,097 individuals assessed for income tax, those in receipt of net incomes of \$4,000 or less reached the number of 232,252 or nearly 80 p.c. of the total taxpayers, although they were assessed for only slightly over 8 p.c. of the total amount levied. Table 25, showing the average tax bill rendered in each income class, is also of interest in this connection.

23.—Individuals and Net Income Assessed for Income Tax, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1940

Income Class	Taxpayers		Net Income Assessment		
	Number	P. C. of Total	Amount	P. C. of Total	Average Net Income
			\$		\$
Up to \$2,000.....	124,132	42.35	167,353,533	16.73	1,348
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	68,420	23.34	169,109,545	16.91	2,472
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	39,700	13.54	136,477,717	13.64	3,438
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	19,409	6.62	86,525,433	8.65	4,458
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	11,563	3.95	63,575,746	6.36	5,498
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	7,243	2.47	46,869,386	4.68	6,471
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	4,924	1.68	36,692,103	3.67	7,452
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	3,355	1.15	28,596,933	2.86	8,524
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	2,534	0.86	24,267,573	2.43	9,577
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	6,409	2.19	78,307,339	7.83	12,218
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	2,408	0.82	41,493,508	4.15	17,232
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	1,084	0.37	24,749,701	2.47	22,832
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	582	0.20	16,506,415	1.65	28,362
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	351	0.12	11,609,115	1.16	33,074
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	240	0.08	9,140,758	0.91	38,086
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	169	0.06	7,386,851	0.74	43,709
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	91	0.03	4,384,317	0.44	48,179
\$50,000 or over.....	483	0.17	47,244,305	4.72	97,814
Totals.....	293,097	100.00	1,000,290,278	100.00	3,413

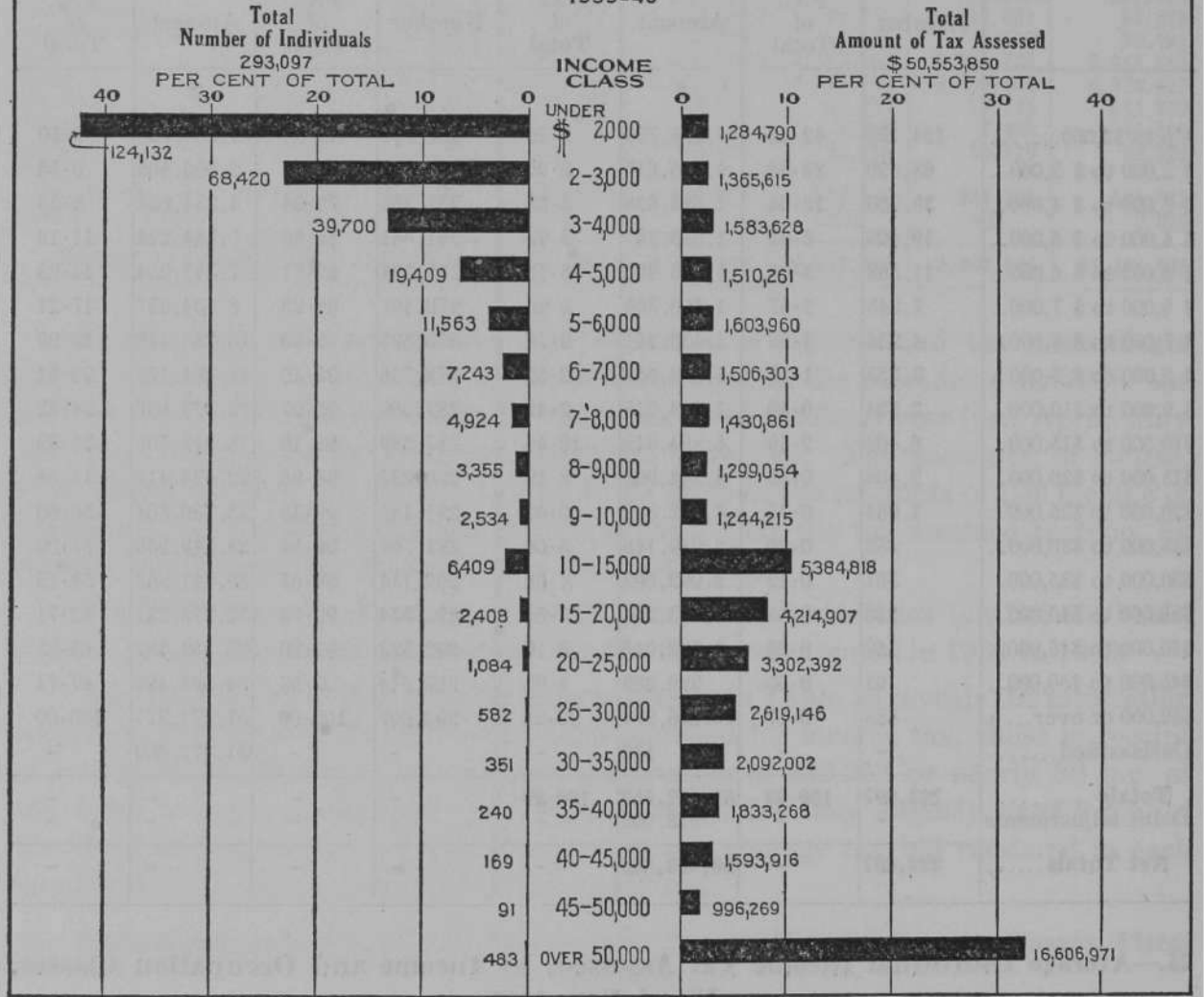
24.—Individuals Assessed for Income Tax and Tax Assessed, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1940

Income Class	Simple Distribution				Cumulative Distribution			
	Taxpayers		Tax Assessed		Taxpayers		Tax Assessed	
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
			\$				\$	
Up to \$2,000.....	124,132	42.35	1,284,790	2.50	124,132	42.35	1,284,790	2.50
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000..	68,420	23.34	1,365,615	2.65	192,552	65.70	2,650,405	5.15
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000..	39,700	13.54	1,583,628	3.08	232,252	79.24	4,234,033	8.23
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000..	19,409	6.62	1,510,261	2.93	251,661	85.86	5,744,294	11.16
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000..	11,563	3.95	1,603,960	3.12	263,224	89.81	7,348,254	14.28
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000..	7,243	2.47	1,506,303	2.93	270,467	92.28	8,854,557	17.21
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000..	4,924	1.68	1,430,861	2.78	275,391	92.96	10,285,418	19.99
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000..	3,355	1.15	1,299,054	2.52	278,746	95.10	11,584,472	22.51
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000..	2,534	0.86	1,244,215	2.42	281,280	95.97	12,828,687	24.93
\$10,000 to \$15,000..	6,409	2.19	5,384,818	10.46	287,689	98.16	18,213,505	35.39
\$15,000 to \$20,000..	2,408	0.82	4,214,908	8.19	290,097	98.98	22,428,412	43.58
\$20,000 to \$25,000..	1,084	0.37	3,302,392	6.42	291,181	99.35	25,730,804	50.00
\$25,000 to \$30,000..	582	0.20	2,619,146	5.09	291,763	99.54	28,349,950	55.09
\$30,000 to \$35,000..	351	0.12	2,092,002	4.06	292,114	99.67	30,441,953	59.15
\$35,000 to \$40,000..	240	0.08	1,833,268	3.56	292,354	99.75	32,275,221	62.71
\$40,000 to \$45,000..	169	0.06	1,593,916	3.10	292,523	99.80	33,869,137	65.81
\$45,000 to \$50,000..	91	0.03	996,269	1.93	292,614	99.83	34,865,406	67.74
\$50,000 or over.....	483	0.17	16,606,971	32.26	293,097	100.00	51,472,377	100.00
Unclassified.....	-	-	132	-	-	-	51,472,509	-
Totals.....	293,097	100.00	51,472,509	100.00	-	-	-	-
Debit adjustments	-	-	918,659	-	-	-	-	-
Net Totals.....	293,097	-	50,553,850	-	-	-	-	-

25.—Average Individual Income Tax Assessed, by Income and Occupation Classes, Fiscal Year 1940

Income Class	Average Tax	Occupation Class	Average Tax
	\$		\$
Under \$2,000.....	10.35	Agrarians.....	88.05
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	19.95	Professional.....	272.59
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	39.88	Employees.....	85.81
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	77.81	Merchants, retail.....	158.81
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	138.71	Merchants, wholesale.....	347.56
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	207.96	Manufacturers.....	310.41
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	290.58	Natural resources.....	214.33
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	387.16	Financial.....	787.06
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	491.00	Personal corporations.....	5,835.58
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	840.19	All others.....	353.97
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	1,750.37		
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	3,046.48		
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	4,500.25		
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	5,960.12		
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	7,638.61		
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	9,431.45		
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	10,948.01		
\$50,000 or over.....	34,382.96		
General Average.....	172.48		

INCOME TAX
INDIVIDUAL
TAXPAYERS AND TAX ASSESSED
BY INCOME CLASSES
1939-40



26.—Individuals Assessed for Income Tax, with Net Income Assessed and Income Tax Assessed Thereon, by Occupation Class, Fiscal Year 1940

Occupation Class	Number	P.C. of Total	Net Income		Tax Assessed	
			Amount	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
Agrarians.....	1,721	0.59	\$ 6,312,255	0.63	\$ 151,549	0.29
Professionals.....	11,838	4.04	63,625,796	6.36	3,226,989	6.27
Employees.....	227,261	77.54	641,473,559	64.13	19,502,030	37.90
Merchants, retail.....	13,817	4.71	61,296,004	6.13	2,194,306	4.26
Merchants, wholesale.....	1,867	0.64	11,248,134	1.12	649,895	1.26
Manufacturers.....	1,705	0.58	10,179,670	1.02	529,253	1.03
Natural resources.....	314	0.10	1,516,605	0.15	67,300	0.13
Financial.....	18,188	6.21	112,437,217	11.24	14,315,183	27.81
Personal corporations.....	919	0.31	20,598,257	2.06	5,362,903	10.42
All others.....	15,467	5.28	71,602,781	7.16	5,472,969	10.63
Unclassified.....	-	-	-	-	132	-
Totals.....	293,097	100.00	1,000,290,278	100.00	51,472,509	100.00
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	-	-	918,659	-
Net Totals.....	293,097	-	-	-	50,553,850	-

Income Tax on Corporations.—The same treatment is followed in the case of corporations as in that of individuals and Table 28 shows a similar trend as that noted in the case of Table 24. The proportion of taxation assessment as between income classes for those corporations receiving a net taxable income of \$50,000 or over constituted only 7.58 p.c. of the total number but 84.6 p.c. of the amount levied. On the other hand, corporations earning up to \$10,000 constituted 77 p.c. of all corporations paying tax but were assessed for less than 5 p.c. of the total amount.

27.—Corporations and Net Income Assessed for Income Tax, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1940

Income Class	Taxpayers		Net Income Assessment		
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Average Net Income
Up to \$2,000.....	9,201	52.22	\$ 5,354,098	0.98	\$ 593
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	1,268	7.20	3,114,363	0.57	2,552
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	844	4.79	2,939,573	0.54	3,483
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	608	3.45	2,746,126	0.50	4,616
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	495	2.81	2,710,875	0.50	5,476
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	372	2.11	2,396,207	0.44	6,441
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	305	1.73	2,295,534	0.43	7,527
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	297	1.69	2,511,955	0.46	8,458
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	230	1.31	2,167,853	0.40	9,425
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	866	4.91	10,783,085	1.98	12,452
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	582	3.30	10,125,077	1.85	17,397
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	359	2.04	8,146,550	1.49	22,692
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	276	1.57	7,547,187	1.38	27,345
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	185	1.05	5,996,803	1.10	32,415
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	171	0.97	6,445,598	1.19	37,694
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	127	0.72	5,515,844	1.00	43,432
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	89	0.50	4,419,233	0.81	49,643
\$50,000 or over.....	1,335	7.58	460,380,344	84.34	344,854
Unclassified.....	8	0.05	235,750	0.04	29,461
Totals.....	17,618	100.00	545,832,055	100.00	30,981

28.—Corporations Assessed for Income Tax and Tax Assessed, by Income Classes, Fiscal Year 1940

Income Class	Simple Distribution				Cumulative Distribution			
	Taxpayers		Tax Assessed		Taxpayers		Tax Assessed	
	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total	Number	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
Up to \$2,000.....	9,201	52.22	\$ 809,608	1.02	9,201	52.22	\$ 809,608	1.02
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	1,268	7.20	458,711	0.58	10,469	59.42	1,268,319	1.60
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	844	4.79	436,581	0.55	11,313	64.21	1,704,900	2.15
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	608	3.45	403,201	0.51	11,921	67.66	2,108,100	2.66
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	495	2.81	406,340	0.51	12,416	70.47	2,514,441	3.18
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	372	2.11	350,462	0.44	12,788	72.58	2,864,903	3.62
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	305	1.73	334,783	0.42	13,093	74.31	3,199,686	4.04
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	297	1.69	364,733	0.46	13,390	76.00	3,564,419	4.50
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	230	1.31	311,052	0.39	13,620	77.31	3,875,470	4.90
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	866	4.91	1,563,850	1.98	14,486	82.22	5,439,320	6.87
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	582	3.30	1,432,670	1.81	15,068	85.52	6,871,991	8.68
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	359	2.04	1,142,318	1.45	15,427	87.56	8,014,309	10.12
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	276	1.57	1,070,059	1.35	15,703	89.13	9,084,368	11.48
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	185	1.05	816,556	1.03	15,888	90.18	9,900,924	12.51
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	171	0.97	875,478	1.11	16,059	91.15	10,776,402	13.61
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	127	0.72	758,829	0.96	16,186	91.87	11,535,231	14.57
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	89	0.50	620,077	0.78	16,275	92.37	12,155,307	15.35
\$50,000 or over.....	1,335	7.58	66,972,154	84.60	17,610	99.95	79,127,462	99.95
Unclassified.....	8	0.05	38,849	0.05	17,618	100.00	79,166,311	100.00
Totals.....	17,618	100.00	79,166,311	100.00	-	-	-	-
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	962,842	-	-	-	-	-
Net Totals.....	17,618	-	78,203,469	-	-	-	-	-

**29.—Average Corporation Income Tax Assessed, by Income and Occupation Classes,
Fiscal Year 1940**

Income Class	Average Tax	Occupation Class	Average Tax
	\$		\$
Up to \$2,000.....	87.99	Agrarians.....	813.41
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	361.75	Merchants, retail.....	1,274.05
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	517.27	Merchants, wholesale.....	2,360.74
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	663.15	Manufacturers.....	8,190.61
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	820.88	Natural resources.....	30,499.61
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	942.10	Financial.....	2,490.63
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	1,097.64	Transportation and public utilities...	10,399.10
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	1,228.05	All others.....	1,489.00
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	1,352.39		
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	1,805.83		
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	2,461.63		
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	3,181.94		
\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	3,877.02		
\$30,000 to \$35,000.....	4,413.81		
\$35,000 to \$40,000.....	5,119.75		
\$40,000 to \$45,000.....	5,975.03		
\$45,000 to \$50,000.....	6,967.15		
\$50,000 or over.....	50,181.38		
General Average.....	4,438.83		

**30.—Corporations Assessed for Income Tax, with Net Income Assessed and Income
Tax Assessed Thereon, by Occupation Class, Fiscal Year 1940**

Occupation Class	Number	P.C. of Total	Net Income		Tax Assessed	
			Amount	P.C. of Total	Amount	P.C. of Total
			\$		\$	
Agrarians.....	148	0.84	823,078	0.15	120,386	0.15
Merchants, retail.....	3,440	19.53	28,494,718	5.22	4,382,759	5.54
Merchants, wholesale.....	1,931	10.96	30,499,657	5.59	4,558,606	5.76
Manufacturers.....	4,711	26.74	257,384,685	47.16	38,585,983	48.74
Natural resources.....	335	1.90	68,446,791	12.54	10,217,371	12.90
Financial.....	3,457	19.62	75,329,174	13.80	8,610,142	10.88
Transportation and public utilities.....	823	4.67	56,902,835	10.42	8,558,562	10.81
All others.....	2,773	15.74	27,951,117	5.12	4,129,015	5.22
Unclassified.....	-	-	-	-	3,487	1
Totals.....	17,618	100.00	545,832,055	100.00	79,166,311	100.00
Debit adjustments.....	-	-	-	-	962,842	-
Net Totals.....	17,618	-	-	-	78,203,469	-

¹ Less than 0.01 p.c.

Excise War Taxes.—In addition to the income tax and to those war taxes collected by the Department of Finance, as outlined in the text at p. 759, there are certain excise war taxes collected by the Department of National Revenue. These amounted to \$169,703,055 for 1940.

32.—Excise War Taxes Collected, by Commodities and Provinces, Fiscal Years 1935-40

(Accrued Revenue)

Commodity or Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic—						
Licences.....	48,576	41,872	44,734	51,958	44,880	46,880
Stamps.....	4,419,907	4,404,764	5,543,480	4,824,752	4,527,332	4,435,105
Matches.....	1,457,117	1,566,896	1,496,195	1,609,604	1,728,140	2,032,649
Automobiles.....	1,241,918	1,261,918	1,317,561	1,258,590	1,171,400	1,314,622
Playing cards.....	244,000	278,090	222,500	233,000	230,030	249,530
Toilet preparations.....	1,051,997	1,078,376	1,112,021	1,157,111	1,187,505	1,271,891
Cigars.....	120,795	124,837	121,106	124,632	122,624	126,876
Wines.....	248,425	203,466	207,191	239,787	230,209	419,839
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,773,712	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carbonic acid gas.....	Nil	"	"	"	"	53,243
Malt products.....	64,225	"	"	"	"	Nil
Sugar.....	10,679,488	10,037,792	10,306,171	10,549,056	10,760,584	11,891,751
Transportation and tele- phones.....	1,463,203	1,460,952	1,582,223	1,727,434	1,639,936	1,657,594
Embossed cheques (De- partmental).....	216,834	229,511	252,899	233,363	219,282	232,340
Lighters.....	Nil	18,881	26,273	23,974	21,825	27,496
Cigarette papers and tubes	"	Nil	Nil	146,152	242,241	536,151
Penalties and interest.....	84,588	85,672	103,764	120,637	93,907	114,137
Sales, domestic.....	64,011,591	70,259,941	99,421,015	121,348,801	107,927,690	119,392,244
Domestic Totals.....	87,126,375	91,052,968	121,757,133	143,648,851	130,147,585	143,802,348
Importations—						
Sales.....	10,432,314	10,918,243	16,717,786	20,514,447	17,998,740	21,729,120
Excise.....	1,510,296	1,561,268	1,889,731	1,842,732	1,760,565	2,192,781
Special excise 3 p.c.....	15,007,274	12,939,182	15,415,315	18,621,449	15,591,046	1,978,806
Grand Totals.....	114,076,259¹	116,471,661¹	155,779,965¹	184,627,479¹	165,497,936¹	169,703,055¹
Prince Edward Island.....	66,264	63,532	78,608	92,144	77,680	95,831
Nova Scotia.....	2,880,166	2,615,775	3,226,915	3,911,193	3,466,045	3,853,842
New Brunswick.....	1,355,261	1,174,567	2,591,941	3,549,994	3,225,460	3,771,471
Quebec.....	38,301,415	38,711,344	49,507,285	59,334,505	53,626,296	54,669,669
Ontario.....	57,371,744	59,675,399	81,461,611	96,429,163	85,416,810	87,640,555
Manitoba.....	3,413,597	3,645,548	4,965,252	5,518,163	5,283,796	5,520,941
Saskatchewan.....	983,661	1,069,734	1,432,091	1,434,562	1,379,497	1,398,873
Alberta.....	2,249,292	2,237,418	2,793,669	3,545,855	3,663,537	3,606,076
British Columbia.....	7,209,637	7,011,577	9,416,853	10,502,408	9,054,844	8,863,054
Yukon.....	22,580	29,437	44,562	69,417	75,877	46,472
Departmental sales.....	221,494	236,218	259,726	238,328	226,479	235,034
British post office parcels...	1,150	1,112	1,452	1,747	1,615	1,237

¹ Includes refunds of \$2,352,789 in 1935, \$3,270,014 in 1936, \$3,306,541 in 1937, \$3,808,712 in 1938, \$3,787,365 in 1939 and \$3,675,115 in 1940.

Subsection 4.—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 makes certain annual payments to the provinces, which are listed below.

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 calculating the debt allowances of the provinces; moreover, 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 Governments and Legislatures.—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

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 exceeded that number. Such allowances paid to the provinces in the fiscal year 1940 reached \$8,128,688.

33.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, Fiscal Years 1935-40

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island ¹	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia ¹	653,048	653,048	653,048	653,048	653,048	653,048
New Brunswick ¹	693,040	693,040	693,040	693,040	693,040	693,040
Quebec.....	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014
Ontario.....	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424	2,941,424
Manitoba ¹	1,716,484	1,716,484	1,703,022	1,703,092	1,708,171	1,713,284
Saskatchewan ¹	2,144,975	2,144,975	2,120,084	2,120,095	2,126,132	2,132,175
Alberta.....	1,771,475	1,771,475	1,776,071	1,776,130	1,781,788	1,787,475
British Columbia ¹	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561	874,561
Totals.....	13,768,953	13,768,953	13,735,196	13,735,336	13,752,110	13,768,953

¹ Receives additional special and temporary grants, not included in this table (see text following).

34.—Subsidy Allowances to Provincial Governments, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1940

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances on Basis of Population	Special Grants ¹	Interest on Debt Allowances ²	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,320,000	5,749,016	5,599,584	2,796,793	18,465,393 ³
Nova Scotia.....	8,670,000	25,773,670	826,980	3,499,336	38,769,986 ³
New Brunswick.....	8,030,000	19,737,527	10,680,000	1,556,425	40,003,952 ³
Quebec.....	10,720,000	95,778,851	—	5,961,556	112,460,407
Ontario.....	11,120,000	117,433,047	—	5,740,591	134,293,638
Manitoba.....	7,875,000	20,204,617	23,269,233	15,640,125	66,988,975 ³
Saskatchewan.....	6,816,667	19,839,800	21,531,250	14,188,124	62,375,841 ³
Alberta.....	6,296,666	15,662,806	18,468,750	14,188,125	54,616,347
British Columbia.....	7,270,000	15,509,830	7,900,000	2,021,207	32,701,037 ³
Totals.....	71,118,333	335,689,164	88,275,797	65,592,282	560,675,576³

¹ Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. not include special and temporary grants (see text following).

² Allowances in lieu of debt.

³ Does

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 1940, amounted in the 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.—Receive an annual sum as compensation for loss of Public Lands revenue, based on their respective populations and amounting at present to \$750,000 for Saskatchewan and \$562,500 for Alberta.

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 that are voted annually, aggregating, in the fiscal year 1940, \$3,225,000 as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 275,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,300,000
New Brunswick.....	900,000
British Columbia.....	750,000

Temporary grants were made to the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the amounts of \$750,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively, in the fiscal year 1940.

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, 1941, was \$177,353,329 less write-offs of \$19,861,035, making net loans outstanding \$157,492,294.

In addition to these, however, there were also outstanding at that date \$870,500 of housing loans, being the balance of loans made to the provinces in the years following the War of 1914-18, 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, the Province of Quebec repaid in full in 1937, and New Brunswick in full in 1938. The other provinces concerned have, in most cases, reduced their indebtedness from year to year.

35.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1937-41

NOTE.—Figures for 1932 (the first year such loans were made) and 1933 will be found at p. 844 of the 1936 Year Book, for 1934 and 1935 at p. 858 of the 1938 edition, and for 1936 at p. 852 of the 1940 edition.

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
Loans during year.....	4,627,000	2,982,000	2,312,000	2,012,000	Nil
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	1,000	22,812	906,501	129,507	355,924
Net loans for year.....	4,626,000	2,959,188	1,405,499	1,882,493	-355,924
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	15,504,856	20,130,856	23,090,044	24,495,543	26,378,036
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	20,130,856	23,090,044	24,495,543	26,378,036	26,022,112

35.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, Fiscal Years 1937-41—concluded

Province and Item	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—					
Loans during year.....	6,059,461	11,604,787	13,767,910	10,247,750	1,700,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	582	Nil	59,063	1,057,068	62,994
Net loans for year.....	6,058,879	11,604,787	13,708,847	9,190,682	1,637,006
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	48,368,629	54,427,508	66,032,295	79,741,142	88,931,824
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	54,427,508	66,032,295	79,741,142	88,931,824	90,568,830
Alberta—					
Loans during year.....	974,450	200,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	169,252	7,000	"	53,698	7,500
Net loans for year.....	805,198	193,000	Nil	-53,698	-7,500
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	25,081,000	25,886,198	26,079,198	26,079,198	26,025,500
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	25,886,198	26,079,198	26,079,198	26,025,500	26,018,000
British Columbia—					
Loans during year.....	4,044,000	2,000,000	Nil	1,546,552	271,891
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures.....	71,600	458,363	129,506	Nil	31,266
Net loans for year.....	3,972,400	1,541,637	-129,506	1,546,551	240,625
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year..	27,572,680	31,545,080	33,086,717	32,957,211	34,503,762
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31.....	31,545,080	33,086,717	32,957,211	34,503,762	34,744,387
Grand Totals.....	131,989,642¹	148,288,254¹	163,273,094¹	175,839,122¹	177,353,329

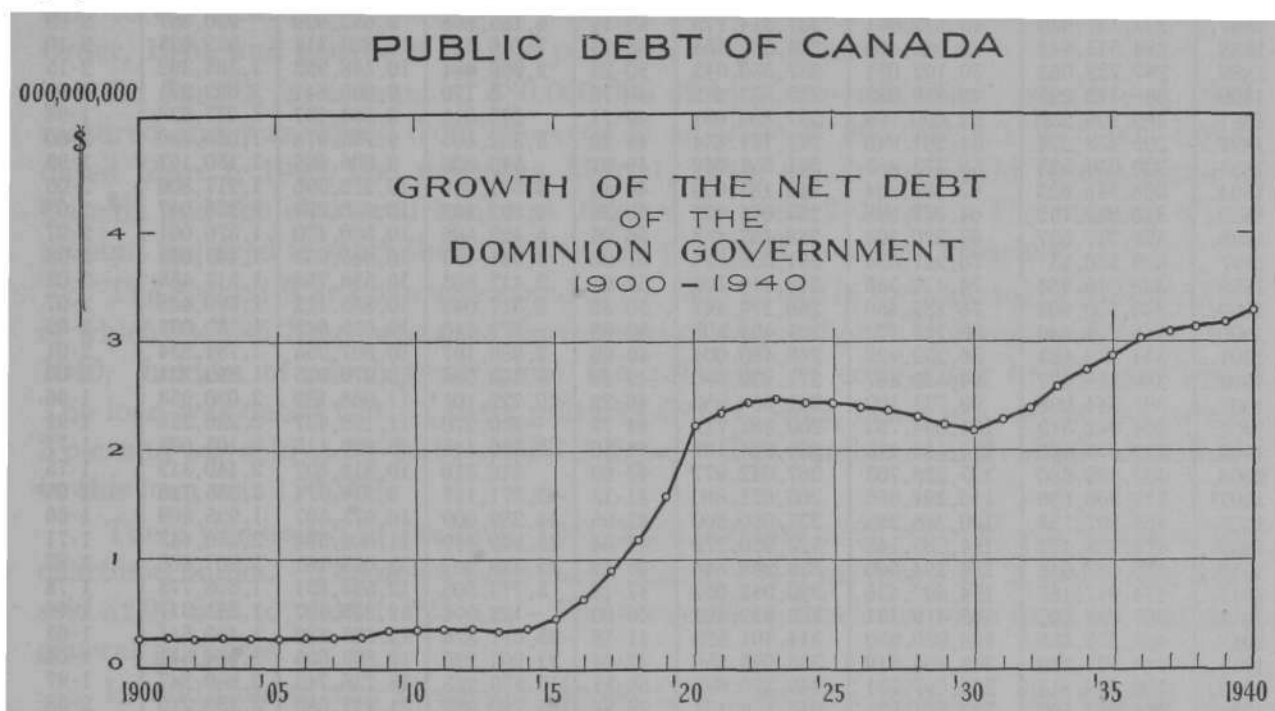
¹ Less write-offs as follows: Manitoba, \$804,897 and Saskatchewan, \$17,682,158, leaving net loans outstanding at Mar. 31, 1937, of \$113,502,587; at Mar. 31, 1938, of \$129,801,199; and at Mar. 31, 1939, of \$144,786,039; less further write-offs to Saskatchewan of \$1,373,980, leaving net loans outstanding at Mar. 31, 1940, of \$155,978,087 and of \$157,492,294 at Mar. 31, 1941.

36.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-41

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	Nil	Nil	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	Nil	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
1938.....	29,500	537,000	Nil	Nil	"	1,040,000	1,701,500	3,308,000
1939.....	29,500	457,000	"	"	"	1,015,000	1,701,500	3,203,000
1940.....	26,500	402,000	"	"	"	374,000	1,701,500	2,504,000
1941.....	23,500	157,000	"	"	"	350,000	340,000	870,500

Subsection 5.—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. This was a comparatively small debt; it was 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 the national debt during the 26 years from 1914 to 1940 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,850 to \$3,271,259,647; (2) the gross debt, having been incurred largely for war purposes, is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, \$2,904,773,871 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1940.

37.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1940

Year	Gross Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt	Net Debt Per Capita ¹	Increase or Decrease of Debt during Year ²	Interest Paid on Debt	Interest Received from Active Assets	Interest Paid Per Capita ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 772.

37.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon,
July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1940—concluded

Year	Gross Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt	Net Debt Per Capita ¹	Increase or Decrease of Debt during Year ²	Interest Paid on Debt	Interest Received from Active Assets	Interest Paid Per Capita ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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 ³	10,137,009	2,299,079	2.21
1887..	273,187,626	45,873,851	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	1,305,592	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 ⁴	11,068,139	2,020,953	1.96
1904..	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44.77	-739,270 ⁵	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	12,605,892	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	2,417,437,686	260.11	-345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14.50
1926..	2,768,779,184	379,048,085 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	2,375,846,172	226.14	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11.53
1933..	2,996,366,665	399,885,837 ⁷	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 ⁷	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 ⁷	2,846,110,958	259.94	116,132,817	138,533,202	10,963,478	12.67
1936..	3,431,944,027	425,843,510 ⁷	3,006,100,517	271.68	159,989,559	134,549,169	10,614,125	12.20
1937..	3,542,521,139	458,568,937 ⁷	3,083,952,202	277.33	77,851,685	137,410,345	11,231,035	12.36
1938..	3,540,237,614	438,570,044 ⁷	3,101,667,570	276.71	17,715,368	132,117,422	13,120,523	11.79
1939..	3,638,320,816	485,761,502 ⁷	3,152,559,314	278.62	50,891,744	127,995,617	13,163,015	11.31
1940..	3,959,236,382	687,976,735 ⁷	3,271,259,647	286.40	118,700,333	129,315,442	13,393,432	11.32

¹ The per capita figures are based on the official estimates of population given at p. 70.
² The minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.
³ Includes \$10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
⁴ Includes \$3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.
⁵ Takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6.
⁶ Nine months due to change in fiscal year.
⁷ Active assets only.

Recent Funded Debt Operations.—Conversions and other national debt operations carried out between 1914 and 1930 are dealt with at pp. 842-843 of the 1933 Year Book; those between 1931 and 1934 at pp. 905-907 of the 1934-35 Year Book; those of the fiscal year 1936 at pp. 845-846 of the 1936 Year Book; those of the fiscal year 1937 at p. 837 of the 1937 Year Book; those of the fiscal year 1938 and 1939 at pp. 898-899 of the 1939 edition and those for the fiscal year 1940 on pages 855-856 of the 1940 edition. The following review carries the summary down to Mar. 31, 1941.

On May 1, 1940, the Dominion sold to the Bank of Canada one-year 1 p.c. notes in the amount of \$250,000,000 at 100, and accrued interest and treasury bills in the amount of \$75,000,000 at an average yield of 0.739 p.c. The purpose of this operation was to provide funds for the purchase by the Foreign Exchange Control Board of gold held by the Bank of Canada and of foreign exchange required to be sold to the Board by residents of Canada under the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, and generally for the purposes of the Board.

On June 1, an amount of \$80,000,000 of 1½ p.c. bonds issued on June 1, 1936, matured and was repaid from proceeds of an issue of \$65,000,000 of 2 p.c. bonds dated Mar. 1, 1940, and maturing Mar. 1, 1945, which were sold to the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks at 99⅔ p.c. to yield 2.13 p.c. The balance of the amount required to meet the maturity was provided from the Treasury.

The Second War Loan was issued in the fall of 1940 in the amount of \$324,945,700, of which \$24,945,700 represented conversions of 4½ p.c. bonds that matured on Sept. 1, 1940, holders of which were given the privilege of converting to the new issue. The loan was dated Oct. 1, 1940, matures Oct. 1, 1952, bears interest at the rate of 3 p.c. and was sold at 98.75 to yield 3.125 p.c. The number of individual subscribers to this loan was 150,890.

There was issued in January, 1941, \$250,000,000 of 2½-year 1½ p.c. notes to the chartered banks. The notes were dated Jan. 2, 1941, mature July 2, 1943, and were sold at 99.695 to yield 1.625 p.c. The proceeds of this issue were used for war and general purposes.

In addition to the foregoing issues, the Dominion initiated the sale of War Savings Certificates in May, 1940. These certificates are sold at a discount and, if held to maturity, are equivalent to a yield of 3 p.c. compounded semi-annually. The amount issued (maturity value) to Mar. 31, 1941, was \$62,120,215.

In July, 1940, the Government, in response to many public requests, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 Non-Interest Bearing Certificates. These Certificates are dated the 15th of the month in which payment is received and mature June 15, 1945, the registered holder having the option to redeem his Certificates at par at any time after six months from the date of issue. These Certificates are issued in registered form in any amount not less than one dollar and are non-transferable. The amount issued to Mar. 31, 1941, was \$6,212,057.

In addition to providing funds for war and general purposes, it has been necessary to furnish funds for the repatriation of sterling issues held in Great Britain. These repatriation operations have the ultimate effect of making available Canadian dollars to the United Kingdom for the purchase of Canadian primary commodities and manufactured products required for the prosecution of the War.

The first such operation was the calling for redemption on Apr. 17, 1940, of Dominion of Canada 3½ p.c. Registered Stock due July 1, 1950, but subject to redemption at any time after July 1, 1930. This issue was outstanding in the amount of £28,162,775-11-0 of which amount £7,732,779-18-9 was held in various sinking

fund accounts. As a result of this operation, Canadian dollars to the amount of approximately \$91,000,000 were made available to the Government of the United Kingdom.

The next operation was the calling for redemption on Oct. 1, 1940, of Dominion of Canada 4 p.c. 1940-60 Registered Stock. This issue was outstanding in the amount of £19,300,000 against which there was held a sinking fund of £2,463,000, leaving a net amount to be redeemed of £16,037,000, or \$74,900,000 at the prevailing rate of exchange.

In addition to the operations with respect to the direct funded debt of Canada, the Government made arrangements to purchase from the Government of the United Kingdom the amount of Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada 4 p.c. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock (guaranteed as to the payment of interest by the Dominion of Canada) that the British Government had vested from the owners in the United Kingdom. This stock was outstanding in the amount of £24,624,455. At the current rate of exchange this operation provided the British Government with approximately \$109,579,000.

In the past six years a market for short-term treasury bills that has proven highly satisfactory has been built up in Canada. Each issue, with two exceptions (where the bills were sold direct to the Bank of Canada), has been offered for public tender. A complete list of treasury bills sold by public tender for the period Mar. 1, 1934, to Feb. 15, 1937, appears at p. 838 of the 1937 Year Book and sales during the fiscal year 1937-38 are given in a table at p. 857 of the 1940 Year Book. The sales from Mar. 1, 1938 to date are as follows:—

TREASURY BILLS SOLD IN CANADA, MAR. 1, 1938, TO APR. 2, 1941

Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Amount	Average Cost	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Amount	Average Cost
		\$	p.c.			\$	p.c.
Mar. 1, 1938	June 1, 1938	25,000,000	0.584	Sept. 29, 1939	Dec. 29, 1939	25,000,000	0.925
Mar. 15, 1938	June 15, 1938	25,000,000	0.524	Oct. 13, 1939	Jan. 15, 1940	30,000,000	0.830
Apr. 1, 1938	June 30, 1938	25,000,000	0.510	Nov. 1, 1939	Feb. 1, 1940	25,000,000	0.858
Apr. 14, 1938	July 15, 1938	30,000,000	0.503	Nov. 15, 1939	Feb. 15, 1940	25,000,000	0.872
Apr. 30, 1938	July 30, 1938	30,000,000	0.490	Dec. 1, 1939	Mar. 1, 1940	25,000,000	0.831
May 16, 1938	Aug. 15, 1938	25,000,000	0.471	Dec. 15, 1939	Mar. 15, 1940	25,000,000	0.806
June 1, 1938	Sept. 1, 1938	25,000,000	0.466	Dec. 29, 1939	Apr. 1, 1940	25,000,000	0.787
June 15, 1938	Sept. 15, 1938	25,000,000	0.465	Jan. 15, 1940	Apr. 15, 1940	30,000,000	0.784
June 30, 1938	Sept. 30, 1938	25,000,000	0.479	Feb. 1, 1940	May 1, 1940	25,000,000	0.752
July 15, 1938	Oct. 14, 1938	30,000,000	0.489	Feb. 15, 1940	May 15, 1940	25,000,000	0.746
July 30, 1938	Nov. 1, 1938	25,000,000	0.501	Mar. 1, 1940	May 31, 1940	25,000,000	0.751
Aug. 15, 1938	Nov. 15, 1938	25,000,000	0.519	Mar. 15, 1940	June 14, 1940	25,000,000	0.747
Sept. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1938	25,000,000	0.532	Apr. 1, 1940	July 3, 1940	25,000,000	0.742
Sept. 15, 1938	Dec. 15, 1938	25,000,000	0.608	Apr. 15, 1940	July 16, 1940	30,000,000	0.739
Sept. 30, 1938	Dec. 30, 1938	25,000,000	0.760	May 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	25,000,000	0.736
Oct. 14, 1938	Jan. 13, 1939	30,000,000	0.747	May 15, 1940	Aug. 15, 1940	40,000,000	0.738
Nov. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.717	May 31, 1940	Aug. 30, 1940	40,000,000	0.738
Nov. 15, 1938	Feb. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.693	June 14, 1940	Sept. 13, 1940	40,000,000	0.738
Dec. 1, 1938	Mar. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.675	July 3, 1940	Oct. 1, 1940	35,000,000	0.733
Dec. 15, 1938	Mar. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.672	July 16, 1940	Oct. 16, 1940	40,000,000	0.718
Dec. 30, 1938	Mar. 31, 1939	25,000,000	0.681	Aug. 1, 1940	Nov. 1, 1940	35,000,000	0.673
Jan. 13, 1939	Apr. 14, 1939	30,000,000	0.690	Aug. 15, 1940	Nov. 15, 1940	40,000,000	0.649
Feb. 1, 1939	May 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.691	Aug. 30, 1940	Nov. 29, 1940	40,000,000	0.641
Feb. 15, 1939	May 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.680	Sept. 13, 1940	Dec. 13, 1940	40,000,000	0.647
Mar. 1, 1939	June 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.669	Oct. 1, 1940	Dec. 31, 1940	35,000,000	0.648
Mar. 15, 1939	June 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.655	Oct. 16, 1940	Jan. 16, 1941	40,000,000	0.652
Mar. 31, 1939	June 30, 1939	25,000,000	0.643	Nov. 1, 1940	Jan. 31, 1941	35,000,000	0.635
Apr. 14, 1939	July 14, 1939	30,000,000	0.636	Nov. 15, 1940	Feb. 14, 1941	40,000,000	0.636
May 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.631	Nov. 29, 1940	Feb. 28, 1941	40,000,000	0.656
May 15, 1939	Aug. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.631	Dec. 13, 1940	Mar. 14, 1941	40,000,000	0.630
June 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.622	Dec. 31, 1940	Apr. 2, 1941	35,000,000	0.643
June 15, 1939	Sept. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.614	Jan. 16, 1941	Apr. 18, 1941	40,000,000	0.631
June 30, 1939	Sept. 29, 1939	25,000,000	0.604	Jan. 31, 1941	May 2, 1941	35,000,000	0.626
July 14, 1939	Oct. 13, 1939	30,000,000	0.584	Feb. 14, 1941	May 16, 1941	40,000,000	0.624
Aug. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.569	Feb. 28, 1941	May 30, 1941	40,000,000	0.623
Aug. 15, 1939	Nov. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.553	Mar. 14, 1941	June 13, 1941	40,000,000	0.609
Sept. 1, 1939	Dec. 1, 1939	25,000,000	0.683	Apr. 2, 1941	July 4, 1941	35,000,000	0.600
Sept. 15, 1939	Dec. 15, 1939	25,000,000	0.846				

38.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, as at Mar. 31, 1940

NOTE.—Certain qualifications as to redemption govern most of these issues; they are explained fully in the "Public Accounts" at pp. 70-71.

Date of Maturity	Name of Loan	Rate	Where Payable	Amount of Loan Outstanding		Annual Interest Charges	
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1940—June 1	Loan of 1936.....	1½	Canada.....	80,000,000	00	1,200,000	00
July 1	Debentures—School Lands.....	4	Canada.....	33,293,470	85	1,331,738	83
Sept. 1	Refunding Loan, 1925.....	4½	Canada.....	75,000,000	00	3,375,000	00
1941—Mar. 15	Four and One-half Year Notes...	1	Canada.....	45,000,000	00	450,000	00
May 1	Twenty-seven Months Notes....	1½	New York....	20,000,000	00	250,000	00
Oct. 16	Two Year Notes.....	2	Canada.....	200,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Nov. 15	National Service Loan.....	5	Canada.....	141,663,000	00	7,083,150	00
1942—May 15	Loan of 1939.....	1½	Canada.....	95,500,000	00	1,432,500	00
June 1	Conversion Loan, 1937.....	2	Canada.....	60,000,000	00	1,200,000	00
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—Jan. 15	Loan of 1937.....	2½	New York....	30,000,000	00	675,000	00
June 1	Loan of 1938.....	2	Canada.....	90,625,000	00	1,812,500	00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1924.....	4½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	2,250,000	00
Nov. 15	Refunding Loan, 1937.....	2½	Canada.....	20,000,000	00	500,000	00
1945—Mar. 1	Loan of 1940.....	2	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	800,000	00
Aug. 15	Loan of 1935.....	2½	New York....	76,000,000	00	1,900,000	00
Oct. 15	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
1948—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940.....	3½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,625,000	00
1949—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940.....	3½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,625,000	00
June 1	Conversion Loan, 1937.....	3½	Canada.....	33,500,000	00	1,088,750	00
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1934.....	3½	Canada.....	138,322,000	00	4,841,270	00
1950—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940.....	3½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,625,000	00
July 1	Loan of 1930-50— £10,841,740-3-3.....	3½	London.....	52,763,135	43	1,846,709	74
1951—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940.....	3½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,625,000	00
Nov. 15	Refunding Loan, 1937.....	3½	Canada.....	60,000,000	00	1,950,000	00
1952—Feb. 1	First War Loan, 1940.....	3½	Canada.....	50,000,000	00	1,625,000	00
May 1	Loan of 1922.....	5	New York....	100,000,000	00	5,000,000	00
Oct. 15	Loan of 1932.....	4	Canada.....	56,191,000	00	2,247,640	00
1955—May 1	Loan of 1934— £10,000,000-0-0.....	3½	London.....	48,666,666	67	1,581,666	67
June 1	Loan of 1935, dated June 1.....	3	Canada.....	40,000,000	00	1,200,000	00
June 1	Loan of 1935, dated Nov. 15.....	3	Canada.....	55,000,000	00	1,650,000	00
1956—Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	43,125,700	00	1,940,656	50
1957—Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	37,523,200	00	1,688,544	00
1958—June 1	Loan of 1938-39.....	3	Canada.....	88,200,000	00	2,646,000	00
Sept. 1	Loan of 1933— £15,000,000-0-0.....	4	London.....	73,000,000	00	2,920,000	00
Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	276,687,600	00	12,450,942	00
1959—Nov. 1	Conversion Loan, 1931.....	4½	Canada.....	289,693,300	00	13,036,198	50
1960—Oct. 1	Loan of 1940-60— £19,300,000-0-0.....	4	London.....	93,926,666	66	3,757,066	66
Oct. 1	Loan of 1930.....	4	New York....	100,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
1961—Jan. 15	Loan of 1936.....	3½	New York....	48,000,000	00	1,560,000	00
1963—July 1	Loan of 1958-63— £10,000,000-0-0.....	3½	London.....	48,666,666	66	1,581,666	66
1966—June 1	Loan of 1936.....	3½	Canada.....	54,703,000	00	1,777,847	50
1967—Jan. 15	Loan of 1937.....	3	New York....	55,000,000	00	1,650,000	00
1968—Nov. 15	Loan of 1938.....	3	New York....	40,000,000	00	1,200,000	00
Perpetual.....	Loan of 1936.....	3	Canada.....	55,000,000	00	1,650,000	00
1940—Apr. 1	Treasury Bills.....	0-788	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	197,000	00
Apr. 15	Treasury Bills.....	0-784	Canada.....	30,000,000	00	235,200	00
May 1	Treasury Bills.....	0-752	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	188,000	00
May 15	Treasury Bills.....	0-746	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	186,500	00
May 31	Treasury Bills.....	0-751	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	187,750	00
June 14	Treasury Bills.....	0-747	Canada.....	25,000,000	00	186,750	00
				3,695,685,191	91	125,574,026	72
Recapitulation—							
Payable in Canada.....				2,904,773,870	85	97,529,712	33
Payable in New York.....				469,000,000	00	16,235,000	00
Payable in London.....				321,911,321	06	11,809,314	39
				3,695,685,191	91	125,574,026	72
Less bonds and stocks of the above held as sinking funds....				67,196,067	16		
Net Funded Debt and Treasury Bills.....				3,628,489,124	75		

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 1940, the interest charges on the total interest-bearing debt amounted to about 28 p.c. of the total receipts from taxation and nearly 23 p.c. of the receipts from all sources.

Before the War of 1914-18, 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 3.421 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1940.

39.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, Annual Interest Charges Thereon, and Average Rates of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-40

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	91,910,510	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...	893,208,877	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...	2,858,024,524	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 ²	128,598,908	3.938	196,197,897 ²	7,679,285	3,461,512,729	136,278,193	3.937
1937...	3,337,358,832	125,093,381	3.748	224,157,683	8,798,557	3,561,516,514	133,891,938	3.759
1938...	3,314,558,032	117,062,907	3.532	248,176,039	9,771,812	3,562,734,071	126,834,719	3.560
1939...	3,385,722,462	119,198,476	3.521	272,692,286	9,879,428	3,658,414,748	129,077,904	3.528
1940...	3,695,705,919	125,575,106	3.398	288,066,211	10,726,716	3,983,772,130	136,301,822	3.421

¹ 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 that 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 Sect. 27 (6) of the Bank of Canada Act] of the deposit required to be maintained in the Bank of Canada by every chartered bank, 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". Under the terms of the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, the Government guarantees chartered banks and other approved lending institutions against losses up to 15 p.c. of the aggregate value of loans made by each such institution for the financing of repairs, alterations, and improvements to rural and urban dwellings. The Act provides that the amount of guarantees shall not exceed \$50,000,000 and therefore the limit of the Government's guarantee is \$7,500,000 as from Oct. 31, 1940, at which time approximately the full \$50,000,000 authorized had been guaranteed, the Government has accepted no further loans for guarantee under the Home Improvement Plan.

Under the terms of the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, the Dominion Government guaranteed the principal and interest of loans made by chartered banks to farmers for seed grain assistance in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the spring of 1937. The loans in each province were primarily guaranteed by the provincial government and the Dominion's liability was only to the amount of the guarantee that the province was unable to meet. The amount of such loans outstanding at Jan. 31, 1940, was \$6,891,858.

Under the Act of 1938, such guarantees during the spring of 1938 were extended only to Alberta and Saskatchewan and the liability of the Dominion Government was not to exceed \$1,900,000 for Alberta and \$14,500,000 for Saskatchewan. In the case of Alberta, the principal amount guaranteed as at Jan. 31, 1940, was \$932,189. The principal amount guaranteed in the case of Saskatchewan has not yet been determined.

Under the authority of an amendment to the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935 (3 Geo. VI, c. 39), a price of 70 cents per bushel (basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William) was fixed as the basic price to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for all wheat of the 1939 crop delivered to the Board by producers. The Board's operations in respect of the 1939 crop were financed by loans obtained from a group of chartered banks under guarantee of the Dominion Government. The amount of the guaranteed bank loans outstanding at Mar. 31, 1940, was \$42,998,100, which related mainly to the crop year 1939.

The guarantee of the Dominion to the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association, Limited, arising out of transactions and trades made by the Canadian Wheat Board, continues. No liability in connection with this guarantee accrues from day to day, as daily margin deposits are made by the Board to the Association.

40.—Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-40

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that there were no guarantees of the type shown for the corresponding years.

Year	Railways, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest	Railways, Guaranteed as to Interest only	Canadian National Steamships	Harbour Commissions	Other Guarantees	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 ¹	-	-	-	-	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 ¹	-	-	618,002,144
1928.....	440,224,186	216,207,142	828,789 ¹	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 ²
1933.....	748,874,239	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,670,472	28,272,301 ^{1,2}	-	1,024,424,154 ²
1934.....	746,035,434	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,634,472	93,296,073 ²	-	1,086,573,121 ²
1935.....	740,117,976	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,601,481	104,525,860	149,028,902 ¹	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
1937.....	756,163,072	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,565,595	14,836,167	194,275,314	1,212,447,290
1938.....	803,740,048	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,260,595	18,399,635 ³	194,859,595	1,263,867,015 ³
1939.....	838,658,616	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,200,338	87,617,198 ³	205,641,646	1,378,724,940 ³
1940.....	837,708,753	216,207,141	9,400,000	21,163,338	68,430,115 ³	202,324,405	1,355,233,752 ³

¹ First year data recorded.

² Unstated advances *re* wheat marketing are not included.

³ Does not include indeterminate amounts and amounts not yet determined.

41.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1940

Security	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public	Where Payable
	\$	\$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0.....	9,359,997	9,359,997	London
Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9.....	7,896,590	7,896,542	¹
Canadian Northern Ontario Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0.....	35,770,000	34,229,997	London
Canadian Northern Alberta Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £647,260-5-6.....	3,150,000	3,149,998	London
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
Canadian Northern Alberta Rly. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1962, £733,561-12-10.....	3,570,000	-	London and Canada

¹ Part of this issue is payable in Canada, part in London, and the balance in London and Canada.

41.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1940—
continued

Security	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public	Where Payable
	\$	\$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—concluded			
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
Canadian Northern Rly. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds, due 1946.....	25,000,000	24,238,000	New York.
Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1954.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 1927, 2 p.c. guar. deb. stock, £7,176,801-0-0.....	34,927,098	21,401,371	London
Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1957.....	65,000,000	65,000,000	New York and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due July 1, 1969.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1969.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due 1970.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1955.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1956.....	70,000,000	70,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1951.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York, and Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1950	20,500,000	20,500,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1944	35,000,000	35,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 2 p.c. bonds, due 1943	55,000,000	55,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1953	25,000,000	25,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 2½ p.c. bonds, due 1944.....	15,500,000	15,500,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1952	20,000,000	20,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 2 p.c. bonds, due 1942	20,000,000	20,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1950	30,000,000	30,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 2½ p.c. bonds, due 1946.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	Canada
Canadian National Rly. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1959	35,000,000	35,000,000	Canada
Totals.....	897,654,485	837,708,753¹	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Interest Only—			
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	

¹ Additional railway securities guaranteed as to principal and interest to the value of \$45,657,952 were held by the Canadian National Securities Trust as at Mar. 31, 1940, but these are not outstanding in the same sense as those in the hands of the public.

41.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1940—
concluded

Security	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public	Where Payable
	\$	\$	
Other Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
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
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1955.....	10,000,000	9,400,000	London, New York, and Canada
Saint John Harbour Commission— Bonded indebtedness of the City of Saint John, assumed by the Commission.....	1,467,165	795,385	\$219,000 payable in London, New York, and Canada; balance in Canada
Debentures of the Commission issued to the City of Saint John, due 1952.....	667,953	667,953	Canada
New Westminster Harbour Commissioners 4½ p.c. debentures, due 1948.....	700,000	700,000	New York and Canada
Totals.....	32,335,118	30,563,338	
Other Guarantees—			
Bank advances, re Province of Manitoba Savings Office.....	12,442,400	6,399,822	Canada
Bank advances, re Government of Newfoundland.	625,000	625,000	Canada
Province of British Columbia treasury bills.....	626,534	626,534	Canada
Province of Manitoba treasury bills.....	5,894,127	4,809,206	Canada
Loans made by approved lending institutions under National Housing Act.....	Unstated	Indeterminate	Canada
Loans made by approved lending institutions under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act.....	7,500,000	6,079,595	Canada
Bank advances re The Canadian Wheat Board...	110,000,000	42,998,100	Canada
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association, Ltd. Day-to-day margins of the Canadian Wheat Board (closed out daily).....	Unstated	-	Canada
Bank loans guaranteed under the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1937.....	8,950,000	6,891,858 ¹	Canada
Bank loans guaranteed under the Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1938.....	16,400,000	Not determined	Canada
Bank of Canada—			
Deposits maintained by the chartered banks in Bank of Canada.....	Unstated	202,324,405	Canada

¹ Principal outstanding Jan. 31, 1940.

Section 2.—Provincial Public Finance*

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under Sect. 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 the years 1935 to 1940 at pp. 767-769. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals, and other natural resources, those provinces

* 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 that may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician. For a list of these publications, see Section 1 of Chapter XXVIII.

that, by the voluntary action of their previously existing governments, entered Confederation, raise considerable revenue through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water powers, etc. The Prairie Provinces, which have controlled their own natural resources since 1930, formerly received from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. Further, under Sect. 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. The total revenues received by Provincial Governments in 1937 are analysed by source at pp. 912-913 of the 1939 Year Book.

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. Upon its establishment in 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 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. The detailed figures for the years 1916 to 1920 are given at pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book, those for 1921 at pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book and those for 1922 to 1926 at 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. This new extended analysis, however, does not affect the comparability of the summary totals of Table 46.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures*

Sources of Provincial Revenues.—In earlier years Dominion subsidies and 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. However, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs, and nowadays the five main sources of provincial revenue are: taxation; Dominion subsidies and allowances; licences; profits from control of liquor traffic; and interest, revenue and exchange. The last-named item is made up largely of interest received from such revenue-producing assets as are held by hydro-electric commissions, agricultural loan boards and provincial government telephone systems.

The five sources mentioned accounted for over 87 p.c. of the total ordinary revenue of the Provincial Governments in their fiscal years ended in 1937; taxation accounting for 43.8 p.c., Dominion sources for 15.2 p.c., licences, etc., for 11.5 p.c., liquor control profits† for 9.6 p.c., and interest, etc., for 7.1 p.c.

* The figures given in this Subsection do not agree with those given for provincial revenues and expenditures in Section I of this Chapter. The latter, as explained at p. 731, are adjusted figures based on the work of the Special Committee on Dominion-Provincial Relations, whereas these are obtained from provincial returns, no attempt having been made to reduce them to a comparable basis as between provinces.

† For revenues from liquor control, see p. 531.

Growth of Provincial Taxation.—In 1916 the provincial revenue from taxation amounted to \$12,521,816 and by 1940 it had increased to \$142,682,913 or nearly 12-fold. In 1937, the latest year for which comparable statistics are available, three main sources provided 73.4 p.c. of the taxation revenue. These sources were: the gasoline tax, 30.1 p.c.; succession duties, 22.6p.c.; and corporation taxes, 20.7 p.c.

An analysis of these three sources of taxation revenue is made in Tables 42-45. Table 42 summarizes the proportion that the yields from these three taxes bear to the total taxation revenue in each province in 1937 and detailed historical tables of each tax follow. The standardized system of presenting statistics of provincial public finance was first applied to the 1932 figures and therefore it is not possible to make complete comparisons for periods prior to that year, but, in the case of succession duties, it has been possible to carry the figures back to 1921, and the gasoline tax is shown from the date of its inception in each province.

42.—Proportionate Yield of Gasoline Taxes, Succession Duties and Corporation Taxes to Total Taxation Revenue of Provincial Governments, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1937.

NOTE.—For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 731.

Province	Percentage of Taxation Revenue Received from—			Percentage of Three Taxes to Total Taxation
	Gasoline Taxes	Succession Duties	Corporation Taxes	
Prince Edward Island.....	42.6	6.1	0.2	48.9
Nova Scotia.....	45.7	13.8	23.1	82.6
New Brunswick.....	57.3	15.4	18.7	91.4
Quebec.....	28.8	33.5	32.2	94.5
Ontario.....	30.3	30.8	19.8	80.9
Manitoba.....	26.6	6.1	16.3	49.0
Saskatchewan.....	36.9	5.5	17.1	59.5
Alberta.....	33.3	4.6	14.6	52.5
British Columbia.....	18.6	5.6	11.9	36.1
Canada.....	30.1	22.6	20.7	73.4

43.—Provincial Government Receipts from Gasoline Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1923-40

NOTE.—For statistics of gallonage on which these taxes are levied, see p. 577. For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 731.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1923....	-	-	-	-	-	39,156 ²	-	241,248 ¹	-
1924....	4,641 ¹	-	-	66,398 ¹	-	142,877	-	294,166	51,462 ¹
1925....	3,902	-	-	652,577	1,974,434 ¹	102,371 ²	-	311,404	476,701
1926....	5,013	157,830 ¹	118,574 ¹	1,012,003	3,376,091	432,391	-	423,778	579,087
1927....	42,921	242,820	216,575	1,285,654	4,032,942	445,645	-	691,312	681,880
1928....	71,619	476,418	274,388	1,680,491	4,607,380	561,865	-	111,521 ³	783,752
1929....	123,909	680,074	538,692	3,253,040	8,497,594	657,585	1,299,665 ¹	1,306,627	905,394
1930....	141,059	810,508	650,808	3,972,039	10,756,836	763,834	981,907	1,793,252	1,086,347
1931....	151,128	870,073	693,587	4,405,160	10,950,645	1,184,753	1,918,833	1,931,603	1,753,285
1932....	156,480	925,983	767,769	5,107,380	12,341,238	1,227,947	1,210,537	1,501,197	1,748,742
1933....	189,050	947,955	809,160	4,919,522	12,629,057	1,483,368	1,394,544	1,517,094	2,041,730
1934....	202,596	1,160,600	854,288	4,822,401	12,961,344	1,610,395	1,420,963	1,724,453	2,055,235
1935....	211,249	1,794,133 ⁴	1,022,607	5,115,439	4,788,664 ⁵	1,834,584	1,498,843	1,945,261	2,264,197
1936....	231,410	1,735,965	1,175,332	5,790,624	15,021,994	1,854,906	1,749,059	2,220,907	2,530,156
1937....	315,970	2,006,489	1,477,645	6,565,051	15,761,877	2,015,129	2,097,792	2,455,397 ⁶	2,719,711
1938....	341,829	2,424,355	1,846,766	7,347,410	17,644,164	2,316,214	1,995,045	2,610,211	3,162,978
1939....	384,087	2,608,189	1,921,060	7,882,718	18,503,789	2,536,838	1,876,379	2,953,128	3,284,485
1940....	380,653	2,875,400	2,120,971	10,783,953	25,105,359	2,789,088	2,999,951	3,096,644	3,454,834

¹ First year gasoline tax was reported in this province.

² Eight months.

³ Three months.

⁴ Fourteen months.

⁵ Five months.

⁶ Includes tax on fuel oil.

44.—Provincial Government Receipts from Succession Duties, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1921-40

NOTE.—For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 731.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921.....	10,569	158,972	151,326	2,100,456	4,821,811 ¹	457,563	331,370 ²	172,598	342,259
1922.....	20,592	120,740	241,753	3,905,293	6,523,245 ¹	168,503	314,235 ²	123,745	563,573
1923.....	9,165	222,679	152,609	2,620,337	3,858,260	200,850 ³	280,985	164,087	682,919
1924.....	6,088	135,846	163,123	2,977,850	4,175,198	455,808	489,082	189,808	772,712
1925.....	15,289	258,408	290,530	2,423,149	5,786,893	592,257 ³	287,693	459,659	708,880
1926.....	18,788	536,635	293,775	2,257,277	8,761,863	422,199	337,354	253,611	565,017
1927.....	8,587	188,385	461,386	3,690,543	9,468,950	757,489	295,192	471,869	701,737
1928.....	17,122	221,637	413,797	3,744,721	4,667,958	606,576	368,800	115,095 ⁴	758,136
1929.....	29,325	290,457	319,600	4,213,883	6,610,382	732,697	410,626	333,102	735,990
1930.....	25,946	311,720	198,932	5,294,274	11,229,439	1,033,564	468,893	897,302	836,637
1931.....	11,640	256,415	293,941	6,697,262	9,504,814	452,023	323,007	552,767	558,790
1932.....	35,453	515,086	190,558	3,798,795	6,136,624	346,952	199,094	288,098	410,720
1933.....	30,713	262,925	208,536	3,070,138	8,081,322	267,078	177,376	470,741	535,808
1934.....	50,452	298,337	245,542	2,697,771	6,515,071	423,416	148,944	256,860	382,650
1935.....	19,839	462,733 ⁵	415,040	3,401,574	3,469,467 ⁶	340,214	223,211	292,701	979,401
1936.....	42,811	566,856	618,935	4,697,618	11,984,720	375,045	324,328	270,901	1,067,101
1937.....	45,380	606,367	398,103	7,636,875	15,991,351	463,963	311,019	342,841	825,047
1938.....	67,782	745,997	318,947	11,837,872	20,214,183	403,878	240,809	1,326,346	1,261,091
1939.....	75,312	547,221	177,276	12,277,427	15,314,854	605,426	375,585	372,169	703,780
1940.....	44,036	550,057	374,996	12,404,322	11,500,282	875,449	352,427	374,996	1,161,975

¹ Includes "Funds in lieu of Succession Duties". ² Includes "Succession Duties Act" fees.
³ Eight months. ⁴ Three months. ⁵ Fourteen months. ⁶ Five months.

45.—Provincial Government Receipts from Corporation Taxes, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1932-37

NOTE.—For periods covered by fiscal years, see footnote to p. 731.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932.....	115,678	830,090	541,064	3,488,071	6,732,651	1,375,367	711,149	992,434	1,785,269
1933.....	125,040	801,558	509,321	3,960,246	6,249,872	1,692,241	1,369,649	1,200,779	1,783,422
1934.....	132,963	962,739	488,374	3,966,266	6,511,269	1,601,861	1,109,046	1,036,715	1,733,904
1935.....	146,964	1,114,840 ¹	495,155	4,062,954	379,288 ²	1,262,342	588,032 ³	1,028,799	1,694,326
1936.....	160,920	987,272	498,291	6,182,182	7,708,288	1,334,277	1,422,939 ⁴	1,074,215	1,730,816
1937.....	164,081	1,015,010	481,412	7,337,456	10,294,085	1,233,610	975,066	1,074,162	1,740,549

¹ Fourteen months. ² Five months. ³ Payment of \$404,000 railway tax for 1935 was made in 1936.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—Revenues have grown very rapidly over the period covered in Table 46 and expenditures have more than kept pace. Since 1916, i.e., in the space of 25 years, while total revenues of all provinces have shown an increase of 505 p.c., ordinary expenditures have risen almost 470 p.c. Detailed ordinary revenues and expenditures for 1937 are shown at pp. 912-915 of the 1939 Year Book.

Fiscal Years of the Provinces.—See footnote to p. 731.

46.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for Their Respective Fiscal Years Ended in the Census Years 1871-1931 and in Each Year from 1932-40.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see the 1932 Year Book, pp. 734-736. Figures for intervening years between 1916 and 1931 are given at p. 875 of the 1938 Year Book. For dates on which the fiscal years of the provinces end, see footnote to p. 731.

Year	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	385,014	406,236 ¹	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881.....	275,380	261,276 ¹	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891.....	274,047	304,486 ¹	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
1906.....	258,235 ²	264,135 ^{1,2}	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,340,167	5,179,817
1911.....	374,798	398,490 ¹	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916.....	508,455	453,151 ¹	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1921.....	769,719	694,042 ¹	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1926.....	832,551	756,114 ¹	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1931.....	1,149,570	1,453,191 ¹	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 ¹	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,495,573	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933.....	1,263,063	1,392,276 ¹	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,691,138	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,668
1934.....	1,385,777	1,656,924 ¹	8,876,506	10,168,838	5,809,975	6,434,035	31,018,343	36,612,816
1935.....	1,535,709	1,912,006 ¹	13,642,410 ³	14,540,011 ³	6,486,481	7,189,598	35,195,579	40,134,814
1936.....	1,718,466	1,743,120 ¹	12,841,266	12,689,548	7,330,142	7,755,111	40,497,031	42,420,207
1937.....	1,830,260	1,951,034 ¹	14,101,342	14,038,953	9,630,144	9,601,052	47,924,840	43,956,275
1938.....	1,894,135	1,974,248	14,870,251	14,724,114	10,551,806 ¹²	10,492,396 ¹²	56,303,738	53,295,451
1939.....	2,042,050	2,196,717	15,039,476 ¹³	15,263,267 ¹³	10,529,634 ¹²	11,404,721 ¹²	64,287,576 ¹²	59,399,567 ¹²
1940.....	2,030,366	2,152,101	16,443,946 ¹³	15,497,608 ¹³	12,459,611 ¹²	11,921,467 ¹²	59,153,857 ¹²	66,441,201 ¹
	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	-	-		
1906.....	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258 ³	1,364,352 ³		
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		
1921.....	30,411,396 ⁴	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665		
1926.....	52,039,855 ⁴	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483		
1931.....	54,390,092 ⁵	54,846,994 ⁵	13,842,511	14,491,673	14,346,010	18,202,677		
1932.....	68,999,855 ⁶	71,060,654 ⁶	15,726,641	15,726,641	13,254,871	19,075,161		
1933.....	67,800,543	67,324,118	13,838,339	15,782,904	16,177,784	16,756,421		
1934.....	61,426,935	103,578,686	13,966,921	14,003,533	15,585,918	16,979,911		
1935.....	30,941,953 ⁷	41,382,625 ⁷	16,092,546	15,933,111	15,278,905	18,115,533		
1936.....	90,321,896	103,664,602	16,415,993	16,294,294	17,838,692	18,890,607		
1937.....	107,088,435	97,774,496	17,214,854	16,934,472	18,388,857	19,635,392		
1938.....	105,893,469	101,283,751	18,993,927	18,488,738	20,909,136	21,351,207		
1939.....	102,839,891	102,517,396	19,058,042	19,058,042	22,831,542	23,477,341		
1940.....	106,384,870	109,618,967	20,223,411	20,223,411	24,958,420	25,258,324		

46.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for Their Respective Fiscal Years Ended in the Census Years 1871-1931 and in Each Year from 1932-40—concluded.

Year	Alberta		British Columbia		Totals for All Provinces	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	-	-	191,820 ^a	97,692 ^a	5,518,946 ^a	4,935,008 ^a
1881.....	-	-	397,035	378,779	7,858,698 ^a	8,119,701 ^a
1891.....	-	-	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815 ^a	11,628,353 ^a
1901.....	-	-	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1906.....	1,425,059 ²	1,485,914 ²	3,044,442	2,328,126	23,027,122 ^a	21,169,868 ^a
1911.....	3,309,156 ¹⁰	3,437,088 ¹⁰	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948 ^a	38,144,511 ^a
1916.....	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795 ^a	53,826,219 ^a
1921.....	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458 ^a	102,569,515 ^a
1926.....	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522 ¹¹	146,450,904 ^a	144,183,178 ^a
1931.....	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866 ¹¹	179,143,480 ^a	190,754,202 ^a
1932.....	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	193,081,576 ^a	214,389,154 ^a
1933.....	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,868,470 ^a	200,527,219 ^a
1934.....	15,178,607	17,056,639	22,618,367	22,992,344	175,867,349 ^a	229,483,726 ^a
1935.....	15,790,170	17,528,221	25,603,942	24,439,767	160,567,695 ^a	181,175,686 ^a
1936.....	16,636,652	18,287,450	29,016,044	26,396,869	232,616,182 ^a	248,141,808 ^a
1937.....	20,743,046	20,665,193	31,575,892	28,836,870	268,497,670 ^a	253,443,737 ^a
1938.....	24,127,806	21,359,739	34,395,477	31,130,578	287,939,745 ^a	274,100,222 ^a
1939.....	24,269,817	21,242,625	35,908,899	34,907,898	296,836,927 ^a	289,467,574 ^a
1940.....	24,410,040	21,922,189	36,417,312	33,037,276	302,481,833 ^a	306,072,544 ^a

¹ Includes expenditure on capital account, which is not separable. ² Nine months. ³ Fourteen months. ⁴ Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated. ⁵ Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. ⁶ Taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario. ⁷ Five months. ⁸ Six months. ⁹ See footnotes to figures for individual provinces. ¹⁰ Includes small sums of capital revenue or expenditure that cannot be separated. ¹¹ Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). ¹² These totals are as nearly comparable with 1937 as it is possible to obtain at present. ¹³ Amount of grant by Dominion Government for direct relief not available.

47.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for Their Respective Fiscal Years Ended 1931-40

NOTE.—Calculations are based on the population figures given at p. 70. See also headnote to Table 46. Figures for the census years 1871-1931 are given at p. 911 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Average for All Provinces
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ORDINARY REVENUES										
1931...	13.06	15.80	14.66	14.48	15.85 ¹	19.77	15.56	21.46	34.56	17.27 ^a
1932...	13.55	17.10	15.73	13.52	19.86 ²	22.18	14.21	18.23	36.48	18.13 ^a
1933...	14.19	15.35	13.55	11.22	19.02	19.49	17.36	20.62	32.77	17.31
1934...	15.57	16.91	13.67	10.28	16.93	19.64	16.72	20.08	31.20	16.22
1935...	17.26	25.89 ⁴	15.12	11.49	8.42 ⁵	22.63	16.41	20.67	34.84	14.68 ^a
1936...	18.68	23.91	16.85	13.08	24.48	23.09	19.16	21.55	38.69	21.09
1937...	19.68	26.02	21.89	15.29	28.86	24.01	19.58	26.66	42.05	24.15
1938...	20.15	27.14	23.71 ⁶	17.75	28.38	26.38	22.22	30.81	45.20	25.69 ^a
1939...	21.50	27.20 ⁷	23.35 ⁶	20.03 ⁶	27.41	26.21	24.06	30.76	46.39	26.23 ^a
1940...	21.15	29.36 ⁷	27.26 ⁶	18.19 ⁸	28.17	27.58	26.08	30.67	46.81	26.48 ^a
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES										
1931...	16.51 ⁸	15.97	16.57	14.22	15.98 ¹	20.70	19.74	24.61	40.25 ⁹	18.38 ^a
1932...	14.35 ⁸	17.41	16.70	13.72	20.45 ²	22.18	20.44	25.20	46.50	19.77 ^a
1933...	15.64 ⁸	18.45	13.74	13.52	18.89	22.23	17.98	23.44	36.75	18.77 ^a
1934...	18.62 ⁹	19.37	15.14	12.13	28.54	19.70	18.22	22.56	31.71	20.11 ^a
1935...	21.48 ⁸	27.59 ⁴	16.76	13.11	11.27 ⁵	22.41	19.46	22.94	33.25	16.57 ^a
1936...	18.95 ⁸	23.63	17.83	13.70	28.09	22.92	20.29	23.69	35.20	22.50 ^a
1937...	20.98 ⁸	25.90	21.82	14.02	26.35	23.62	20.91	26.56	38.46	22.79 ^a
1938...	21.00	26.87	23.58 ⁶	16.80	27.15	25.68	22.69	27.28	40.91	24.45 ^a
1939...	23.12	27.55 ⁷	25.29 ⁶	18.51 ⁶	27.32	26.15	24.74	26.92	45.10	25.58 ^a
1940...	22.42	27.67 ⁷	26.09 ⁶	20.42 ⁵	29.02	27.58	26.39	27.54	42.46	26.80 ^a

¹ Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. ² See footnotes to figures for individual provinces. ³ Taken from Public Accounts of Ontario. ⁴ Fourteen months. ⁵ Five months. ⁶ As nearly comparable with 1937 as it is possible to obtain at present. ⁷ Amount of grant by Dominion Government for direct relief not available. ⁸ Includes expenditure on capital account which is not separable. ⁹ Including sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income).

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets

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 \$1,715,576,637 in 1940 as compared with only \$218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over 683 p.c. in the 24 years. In addition to this bonded debt there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to \$264,310,203 for 1940. The rapid rise in the bonded debt of the provinces 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 in all provinces (highway debentures in 1939, the latest year available, accounting for \$685,648,472 of the debt), and the requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public and social welfare. These demanded heavy expenditures that 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 that are necessary to develop the country.

48.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, for Their Respective Fiscal Years 1916, 1921, 1926, and 1931-40

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years, from 1917-30, are given at p. 877 of the 1938 Year Book. For dates on which the fiscal years of the provinces end, see footnote to p. 731.

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
1921.....	858,000	20,678,267	23,573,432	51,652,113	184,693,420
1926.....	1,873,000	35,986,324	35,325,909	78,004,926	280,559,094
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
1937.....	6,104,000	92,969,247	76,613,920	195,170,199	576,886,147
1938.....	6,690,000	102,666,380	89,801,573	257,576,099	585,557,531
1939.....	7,218,000	101,733,513	103,568,573	294,673,099	607,788,555
1940.....	8,518,000	105,122,647	101,412,573	383,846,099	630,690,211
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	30,396,274	24,292,044	29,000,200	21,153,146	218,875,927
1921.....	61,929,870	41,785,436	59,010,257	46,511,436	490,692,231
1926.....	64,433,595	54,114,176	86,894,666	71,485,736	708,677,426
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
1937.....	94,962,481	124,043,319	127,999,260	145,546,236	1,440,294,809
1938.....	93,997,481	123,949,693	127,999,260	145,286,236	1,533,524,253
1939.....	93,399,481	123,800,273	127,998,287	142,268,236	1,602,448,017
1940.....	93,177,481	123,677,353	127,974,537	141,157,736	1,715,576,637

Total Provincial Public Debt.—The statistics of Table 49 have been assembled on as comparable a basis as possible, but differences in provincial book-keeping are accountable for minor incomparabilities. New Brunswick, for instance, regards treasury bills as current debt, while Ontario does not consider as 'available' assets such items as Dominion Debt Account; Common School Fund; Quebec Turnpike; and Plant, Live Stock and Equipment. More complete details are given in the Bureau's bulletin "The Public Debt of Canada, Dominion and Provincial Governments, 1939, and Municipalities, 1938".

49.—Debts of Provincial Governments at the Ends of Their Respective Fiscal Years in 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—See text at p. 786 re minor variations in classification, and for dates on which the fiscal years of the provinces end, see footnote to p. 731. For details for 1935-36, see the 1937 Year Book, p. 853, and for 1937 and 1938 the 1940 Year Book, p. 869.

Year and Province	Direct Liabilities									
	Funded Debt					Other Direct Liabilities	Total Direct Liabilities (less sinking funds)	Assets Available or Realizable ¹ (deductible)	Total Net Direct Liabilities	Total Indirect Liabilities
	Bonded or Debenture Debt			Treasury Bills	Net Funded Debt					
	Gross	Sinking Funds (deductible)	Net							
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Totals, 1936.....	1,426,293,679	105,602,435²	1,320,691,244	232,928,298	1,553,619,542	180,160,165	1,733,719,707	649,612,505	1,084,107,202	224,549,202
Totals, 1937.....	1,446,294,899	113,846,980²	1,326,447,829	241,598,174	1,568,046,003	180,410,972	1,748,456,975	548,976,216	1,199,480,759	250,645,142
Totals, 1938.....	1,533,524,253	124,107,443²	1,409,416,810	229,361,796	1,638,778,606	146,841,756	1,785,620,362	525,363,741	1,260,256,621	275,728,633
1939										
Prince Edward Island..	7,218,000	1,498,462	5,719,538	Nil	5,719,538	4,078,698	9,798,236	963,715	8,834,521	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	101,733,513	7,789,708	93,943,805	3,184,000	97,127,805	4,891,737	102,019,542	26,300,019	75,719,523	4,197,987
New Brunswick.....	103,568,573	11,305,233 ³	92,263,340	Nil	92,263,340	3,871,382	96,134,722	10,760,569	85,368,153	2,500,922
Quebec.....	294,673,099	41,953,817 ⁴	252,719,282	25,000,000	277,719,282	20,786,218	298,505,500	41,377,314	257,128,186	39,198,956
Ontario.....	607,788,555	10,898,423	596,890,132	60,000,000	656,890,132	55,877,251	712,767,383	234,498,757 ⁵	478,268,626	143,838,874
Manitoba.....	93,399,481	12,655,303	80,744,178	35,607,944	116,352,122	14,639,677 ⁶	130,991,799	65,853,899 ⁷	65,137,900	6,737,041
Saskatchewan.....	123,800,273	13,835,547	109,964,726	82,637,576	192,602,302	9,382,598 ⁷	201,984,900	77,423,804 ⁷	124,561,096	32,488,486
Alberta.....	127,998,287	12,592,981	115,405,306	28,066,948	143,412,254	17,455,919	160,868,173	40,244,038 ⁸	120,624,135	9,125,131
British Columbia.....	142,268,236	32,634,974	109,633,262	40,223,117	149,856,379	24,593,090	174,449,469	28,057,131 ⁹	146,392,338	49,004,446
Totals, 1939.....	1,602,448,017	145,164,448	1,457,283,569	274,659,585	1,731,943,154	155,576,570	1,887,519,724	525,485,246	1,362,034,478	287,091,843
1940										
Prince Edward Island..	8,518,000	1,703,096	6,814,904	Nil	6,814,904	3,622,034	10,436,938	994,504	9,442,434	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	105,122,647	8,655,366	96,467,281	"	96,467,281	5,276,488	101,743,769	25,687,425	76,056,344	3,733,278
New Brunswick.....	101,412,573	11,375,829 ³	90,036,744	2,951,000	92,987,744	2,174,502	95,162,246	10,219,306	84,942,940	2,847,752
Quebec.....	383,846,099	44,041,418 ⁴	339,804,681	Nil	339,804,681	28,359,120	368,163,801	58,853,838	309,309,963	14,915,900
Ontario.....	630,690,211	11,945,757	618,744,454	64,000,000	682,744,454	54,333,542	737,077,996	229,874,850 ⁵	507,203,146	134,651,516
Manitoba.....	93,177,481	13,944,278	79,233,203	36,993,831	116,227,084	17,056,260 ⁶	133,283,344	70,051,717 ⁶	63,231,627	3,554,702
Saskatchewan.....	123,677,353	15,688,580	107,988,773	88,076,903	196,065,676	7,677,558 ⁷	203,743,234	82,225,070 ⁷	121,518,164	31,760,708
Alberta.....	127,974,537	13,217,100	114,757,437	28,168,750	142,926,187	10,833,710	153,759,897	34,717,029 ⁸	119,042,868	9,253,229
British Columbia.....	141,157,736	34,285,897	106,871,839	44,119,669	150,991,508	21,346,898	172,338,406	23,954,963 ⁹	148,383,443	50,474,696
Totals, 1940.....	1,715,576,637	154,857,321	1,560,719,316	264,310,203	1,825,029,519	150,680,112	1,975,709,631	536,578,702	1,439,130,929	251,191,781

In addition to the available assets shown, most of the provinces had partially secured loans and advances for railways, dyking districts, unemployment relief, and seed-grain relief, etc., a large portion of which will be realizable.

² Not including the outstanding amount of a secured loan to the Banque Canadienne Nationale (\$12,527,239 in 1938). This item is included here in "Assets available".

³ Includes balance at credit with the Dominion Government, \$529,299.

⁴ Includes \$15,000,000 for bonds issued to the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

⁵ In classifying available assets, "Ontario does not include Dominion Debt Account, Common School Fund, Quebec Turnpike, and Plant, Live Stock and Equipment".

⁶ Other Capital Funds in Trust are not considered as "Liabilities" nor School Lands and certain Trust Accounts as "Assets".

⁷ Sinking fund reserves and Trust Accounts, including School Lands, are not considered as "Liabilities" or "Assets".

⁸ School Lands Fund, cash and investments are not included under "Assets".

⁹ In addition to the available assets there were partially secured projects, loans and advances of which, it is expected, a certain portion will be realized.

Section 4.—Municipal Public Finance*

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and this has been especially true 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 19 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 there exist local improvement districts (areas that have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities) 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. Their statistics are, therefore, included in Table 50.

50.—Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, 1938

Province	Cities	Towns	Villages	Counties	Other Rural Municipalities	Local Improvement Districts	Suburban Municipalities	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	1	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Nova Scotia.....	2	43	"	1	24	"	"	69
New Brunswick...	3	20	2	15	Nil	"	"	40
Quebec.....	26	107	303	76	1,048	"	"	1,560
Ontario.....	27	148	156	38 ²	571 ³	"	"	940
Manitoba.....	4	31 ⁴	22	Nil	112	"	5	174
Saskatchewan.....	8	82	382	"	302	82	Nil	856
Alberta.....	7	53	146	"	151	240	"	597
British Columbia..	33	Nil	19	"	28	Nil	"	80
Totals.....	111	491	1,030	129	2,236	322	5	4,324

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 Flin Flon Municipal District.

Municipal Revenue from Taxation. ‡—As a result of accumulated borrowings to meet relief and other charges during the depression, the 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. Of all forms of taxation, the imposition of

* 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 XXVIII, Section 1, under "Finance".

† For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see the 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

‡ See the bulletin "Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts, by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

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.

Table 51 gives figures of tax receipts so far as they are available. Unfortunately, there are certain inconsistencies and omissions as between provinces which cannot be overcome owing to the lack of uniformity in the collection of municipal data.

51.—Tax Receipts of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces, 1913-38

Year	P.E.I. ¹	N.S.	N.B. ²	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913....									
1914....									
1915....				33,288,115					
1916....				32,131,489					
1917....				33,222,593					9,382,099
1918....		3,462,587		36,628,407					10,630,355
1919....		3,443,681		47,001,911					14,096,799
1920....		4,099,780		53,929,349					15,519,092
1921....		4,727,730		60,400,650			22,278,621		14,664,292
1922....		5,229,302		57,311,990			27,314,503		14,627,777
1923....		6,367,966		58,857,190			26,079,908		14,506,982
1924....		6,184,398		64,236,251	94,526,271		26,009,764	10,706,183	13,856,416
1925....		6,012,030		65,654,871	94,559,210		27,245,639	9,694,632	14,748,216
1926....		6,397,612		67,779,258	96,703,171		26,300,069	12,433,696	14,858,435
1927....		6,576,609		71,044,091	103,426,618		26,241,928	10,572,853	15,208,181
1928....		6,801,365		62,619,679	107,449,970		27,369,597	9,583,254	16,153,676
1929....		6,813,918		69,450,228	116,693,006		26,612,226	11,005,241	17,345,523
1930....		6,642,094		73,337,620	120,627,896		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 ⁴	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 ²	59,729,973 ⁵	117,892,884	18,187,714	16,624,783	12,218,328	18,002,475
1935....	168,262	7,273,053	2,353,811	59,253,714	122,108,912	16,622,464	16,769,993	10,900,409	17,185,917
1936....	186,152	7,403,541	5,033,039 ²	65,445,212	121,825,930	18,342,869	16,672,335	11,325,644	17,070,680
1937....	198,127	4,804,779	5,090,231	65,354,034	120,502,561	19,127,157	11,376,192	11,405,962	18,006,961
1938....	202,132	4,803,802	4,911,501	65,729,798	118,929,645	18,463,821	14,704,495	11,327,595	18,900,372

¹ Statistics are for Charlottetown only. ² Cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton only, for 1931-33; for Saint John and Moncton only for 1934 and 1935; all municipalities, 1936-38. ³ Figures not available. ⁴ The figure shown is for all municipalities except cities. ⁵ Statistics are not comparable with those for previous years owing to modification of provincial reports.

Municipal Assessments.—The chief source 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 13 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, and in Alberta, where they are about 26 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table 52.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, owing to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment in the various classes of municipalities throughout Canada.* Lands in the West, valuations for 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.

* This subject is dealt with more fully in the special report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

52.—Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1933 and 1935-1938

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1927 and 1928 are given at p. 824 of the 1930 Year Book, for 1929-32 at p. 874 of the 1936 Year Book and for 1934 at p. 857 of the 1937 Year Book. Data for earlier years are given in previous editions.

Province	Taxable Real Property		Personal Property	Income	Total Taxable Valuations ¹	Exempted Property	
	Land	Total, Land and Buildings					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
P.E.I. 1933	2	33,731,795	6,307,809	3	40,220,965	5,183,790	
1935		34,065,474	6,322,012		40,388,851	8,225,030	
1936		34,131,877	6,427,925		40,561,202	8,259,050	
1937		34,305,065	6,421,647		40,728,099	8,146,550	
1938		34,665,548	6,612,100		41,279,009	8,196,650	
N.S. 1933	2	139,323,274	22,616,603 ⁴	1,198,436 ⁴	174,180,858	45,513,267	
1935		137,172,626	22,298,294 ⁴	1,133,393 ⁴	171,345,143	47,309,476	
1936		137,076,180	22,796,404 ⁴	725,348 ⁴	171,109,587	45,940,264	
1937		186,324,890	21,157,256 ⁴	1,068,215 ⁴	219,257,116	47,866,312	
1938		184,420,027	22,014,547	1,336,570	171,154,983	49,246,021	
N.B. 1933	2	129,634,462	19,580,954	2	149,215,416	2	
1935		123,570,899	18,227,865		141,798,764		
1936		117,976,386	13,072,457		168,456,159		
1937		123,329,347	14,584,307		28,024,270		
1938		117,508,276	14,691,075		28,622,121		
Que. 1933	2	2,192,446,982	3	2	2,240,825,176	741,701,310 ⁶	
1935		2,173,591,643			2,224,039,302	734,498,153 ⁶	
1936		2,146,101,583			2,199,369,834	738,067,746 ⁶	
1937		2,130,452,112			2,180,743,058	748,078,891 ⁶	
1938		2,144,048,879			2,195,380,151	745,740,987 ⁶	
Ont. 1933	1,298,794,571	2,817,352,141	3	105,838,712 ⁶	3,163,733,491	578,130,065	
1935	2	2,685,249,332		71,500,340	3,000,835,872	380,845,652 ⁷	
1936	1,263,202,479	2,679,132,724		10,930,854 ⁶	3,002,146,474	386,428,507 ⁷	
1937	1,312,183,104	2,677,749,749		8,633,910 ⁶	3,003,425,657	391,910,347 ⁷	
1938	1,299,729,102	2,682,900,814		8,087,699 ⁶	3,018,414,721	400,812,189 ⁷	
Man. 1933	2	502,767,941	5,769,755	2	517,628,197	162,430,924	
1935		471,645,195	5,479,320		487,829,469	159,039,314	
1936		461,402,958	5,329,075		477,221,364	159,619,526	
1937		455,012,254	5,398,365		471,012,168	160,179,240	
1938		446,106,710	5,418,988		462,289,323	160,328,995	
Sask. 1933	959,838,291	1,076,520,081	3	2	1,115,773,324	2	
1935	941,489,766	1,058,009,449			1,096,061,102		
1936	932,992,544	1,049,145,800			1,087,413,856		
1937	913,548,145	1,030,218,868			1,068,558,074		
1938	903,244,199	1,018,761,092			1,056,585,068		
Alta. 1933	445,610,003	567,605,428	-	2	586,965,175	2	
1935	383,233,937	501,630,807			518,180,058		
1936	384,883,284	501,092,352			519,710,605		
1937	454,250,660	570,663,047			588,072,856 ⁸		1,381,988 ⁹
1938	454,037,982	570,844,491			587,382,464 ⁸		1,320,044 ⁹
B.C. 1933	277,291,181	640,461,800	2	2	640,461,800	145,988,409	
1935	243,225,090	583,756,323			583,756,323	146,685,827	
1936	242,488,675	452,684,537			452,684,537	146,925,242	
1937	230,845,861	440,372,156			440,372,156	150,939,644	
1938	225,366,996	448,523,783			448,523,783	169,073,104	
Totals. 1933	2	8,099,843,904	2	2	8,629,004,402	2	
1935		7,768,691,748			8,264,234,884		
1936		7,578,744,397			8,118,673,618		
1937		7,648,427,488			8,185,875,159 ⁸		
1938		7,647,779,620			8,151,434,607 ⁸		

¹ Include certain taxable valuations not specified. ² Not available. ³ No assessment in this province. ⁴ In Nova Scotia personal property and income assessments for cities are for Sydney only. ⁵ Includes property temporarily exempted. ⁶ Corporation income only. ⁷ Cities only. ⁸ Includes statutory exemptions for municipal districts not separable. ⁹ Municipal districts only.

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.

53.—Bonded Indebtedness of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-38

Note.—Figures are for gross debenture debt unless otherwise indicated.

Year	Prince Edward Island ¹	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick ¹	Quebec	Ontario
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	970,100	17,863,881	11,188,467	199,705,568	243,226,877
1920.....	1,086,500	19,192,462	10,841,466	224,269,714	269,727,271
1921.....	1,202,200	22,451,743	7,578,567	230,955,538	317,613,283
1922.....	1,254,900	23,541,759	10,025,633	246,920,376	349,276,606
1923.....	1,290,800	24,248,762	7,974,362	260,907,356	376,512,002
1924.....	1,143,550	25,348,664	17,350,225	276,834,787	430,010,501
1925.....	1,163,050	25,722,635	10,660,863	281,213,213	405,178,853
1926.....	1,247,545	26,281,152	17,091,550	296,746,090	413,474,813
1927.....	1,452,425	28,381,616	15,707,699	313,416,960	434,464,056
1928.....	1,515,125	29,049,412	19,584,335	335,784,811	435,912,807
1929.....	1,598,624	29,029,119	21,343,890	352,291,456	451,936,592
1930.....	1,863,211	30,182,264	20,942,988 ¹	384,763,515	485,280,182
1931.....	1,959,672	31,386,025	22,165,501	427,815,926	499,002,074
1932.....	2,129,350	31,606,140	24,752,873	463,613,696	504,755,977
1933.....	2,147,650 ¹	32,772,717	24,667,909	479,608,472	494,433,956
1934.....	2,348,275	33,318,115	26,495,037	493,867,826	483,952,700
1935.....	2,479,550	33,866,913	27,538,898	500,788,727	461,653,182
1936.....	2,510,675	34,211,220	26,796,910	513,113,001	431,546,483
1937.....	2,901,175	34,695,716	26,591,813	513,533,544	425,744,206
1938.....	2,924,650	35,107,542	26,351,143	513,137,878	404,290,461
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan ²	Alberta	British Columbia	Total ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	55,562,788	39,585,388 ⁴	66,870,464 ⁴	94,741,615	729,715,148
1920.....	57,820,588	40,611,271	57,205,275 ⁴	96,107,911	776,862,458
1921.....	65,463,239	41,180,255	53,429,558 ⁴	97,495,984	837,370,367
1922.....	68,811,040	59,719,165	60,832,650 ⁴	98,761,630	919,143,759
1923.....	73,908,963	59,011,174	70,999,611 ⁴	96,273,987	971,127,037
1924.....	73,944,105	57,763,699	65,414,317 ⁴	96,106,151	1,043,915,999
1925.....	79,211,867	55,835,505	57,908,593 ⁴	99,055,201	1,015,949,780
1926.....	80,716,272	54,844,759	56,950,712 ⁴	102,853,228	1,050,206,121
1927.....	83,017,302	54,361,158	62,414,660 ⁴	107,376,118	1,100,591,994
1928.....	85,651,906	53,092,330	63,428,853 ⁴	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	1,341,684,446
1932.....	92,471,256	59,238,281	76,892,413	129,332,791	1,384,792,777
1933.....	96,076,856 ⁵	57,288,400	69,455,181	128,094,159	1,384,545,300
1934.....	90,767,215	55,692,110	67,886,011	127,172,942	1,381,500,231
1935.....	95,557,149 ⁶	55,519,672	67,251,233	127,370,560	1,372,025,884
1936.....	95,883,699 ⁶	55,582,491	67,641,130	125,838,619	1,353,124,228
1937.....	94,487,659 ⁶	55,507,932	60,964,770	122,780,368	1,337,207,183
1938.....	91,867,809 ⁶	54,440,737	52,910,982	121,170,198	1,302,201,400

¹ Statistics above the rule are not strictly comparable, owing to the varying number of municipalities reporting. ² Statistics of school debt for villages and rural municipalities are not included.

³ Footnotes on constituent items should be noted in interpreting these totals.

⁴ Net debenture debt.

⁵ Includes deferred liabilities, not separable.

⁶ Includes schools.

54.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1938

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.....	810	15,500	9,336,281	347,807	317,465	3,228,672	3,228,672
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax.....	4,400	66,425	59,608,600	2,655,279	2,631,470	13,240,694 ¹	23,413,664
Sydney.....	3,730	26,000	12,209,474	1,082,155	1,078,682	2,064,297 ¹	4,010,583
Glace Bay.....	6,400	25,000	5,275,850	510,805	530,652	821,108	1,936,598
New Brunswick—							
Saint John.....	13,440	50,306	46,792,050	2,670,420	2,668,359	17,055,373	9,920,349
Moncton.....	2,093	24,152	23,496,879	1,216,677	1,259,574	8,219,901	5,315,193
Quebec—							
Montreal.....	32,254	897,000	947,630,491	45,274,450	45,948,159	437,316,292	429,373,757
Quebec.....	5,754	153,719	121,962,691	6,171,369	6,434,750	58,103,210	55,667,222
Verdun.....	1,426	63,944	41,862,740	2,388,858	2,421,194	18,800,017	18,338,132
Three Rivers.....	3,000	44,000	28,423,400	2,028,857	2,047,883	15,930,742	18,099,956
Sherbrooke.....	3,104	33,069	29,079,830	1,672,725	1,606,651	14,488,732	9,580,150
Hull.....	4,000	30,667	20,058,204	1,574,612	1,580,167	7,617,584	7,787,971
Outremont.....	975	29,950	37,647,706	1,408,209	1,402,739	11,085,986	10,538,279
Westmount.....	976	26,000	67,445,062	2,232,448	2,071,237	16,861,583	15,462,058
Lachine.....	2,996	19,581	19,806,815	916,988	913,925	10,988,077	10,113,015
Shawinigan Falls...	1,610	17,706	27,248,589	838,397	846,595	7,807,067	7,360,425
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,170	16,703	14,933,048	522,771	516,851	3,786,978	2,231,656
Chicoutimi.....	1,570	14,330	7,021,754	320,701	324,976	4,131,874	2,999,300
St. Jean.....	1,331	13,198	11,921,820	335,877	366,998	3,060,520	2,402,726
Valleyfield.....	600	13,091	6,795,158	333,362	313,044	2,150,954	1,944,926
Granby.....	960	12,700	7,454,786	241,847	270,674	1,849,423	1,295,922
Joliette.....	1,288	12,510	5,964,670	305,806	307,660	2,915,255	1,763,169
Lévis.....	2,222	11,873	5,993,393	270,518	279,437	2,393,693	2,361,040
Jonquière.....	1,800	11,800	4,476,310	301,080	276,730	2,709,848	2,527,108
Thetford Mines....	2,080	11,483	6,142,225	216,312	231,963	1,589,679	571,144
Sorel.....	2,000	11,200	5,605,630	259,449	265,917	2,231,048	2,456,274
Cap de la Madeleine.....	4,275	10,831	5,692,122	204,619	224,682	2,006,426	1,921,183
St. Jérôme.....	9,404	10,323	4,851,290	235,204	238,896	2,035,823	1,165,840
Drummondville....	1,360	10,278	6,108,570	313,771	303,769	2,273,910	2,148,195
La Tuque.....	4,580	10,142	7,077,988	210,404	220,546	2,139,776	1,751,680
Ontario—							
Toronto.....	12,921	647,803	970,686,055	36,211,542 ²			
Hamilton.....	9,694	154,751	165,386,816	6,721,493 ²			
Ottawa.....	2,893	144,202	155,893,595	6,669,763 ²			
Windsor.....	4,135	103,813	93,521,270	4,294,955 ²			
London.....	7,231	73,846	82,139,245	3,602,698 ²			
Kitchener.....	3,270	33,080	26,704,434	1,279,772 ²			
Brantford.....	1,709	31,369	26,922,145	1,329,036 ²			
St. Catharines....	1,860	27,647	24,913,639	1,222,959 ²			
Sudbury.....	1,479	26,463	14,440,426	920,882 ²			
Timmins.....	1,619	25,119	13,385,228	687,409 ²			
Oshawa.....	2,589	24,756	26,177,355	908,599 ²			
Fort William.....	8,634	24,301	28,380,461	1,296,541 ²			
Peterborough.....	2,313	23,984	24,501,146	915,703 ²			
Sault Ste. Marie...	3,216	23,853	19,179,658	784,335 ²			
Kingston.....	2,641	23,355	19,179,907	872,058 ²			
Guelph.....	2,164	21,514	13,959,332	829,487 ²			
Port Arthur.....	3,888	20,872	25,968,266	1,044,275 ²			
Niagara Falls.....	1,278	18,928	18,406,903	799,527 ²			
Sarnia.....	1,316	18,269	18,514,699	764,260 ²			
Stratford.....	1,877	17,159	13,755,125	680,353 ²			
Chatham.....	1,000	16,517	14,391,887	518,542 ²			
St. Thomas.....	1,898	16,352	15,134,208	614,376 ²			
North Bay.....	960	15,358	9,430,910	644,568 ²			
Belleville.....	1,800	14,589	10,402,558	565,301 ²			
Galt.....	1,330	14,219	11,101,210	495,605 ²			
Owen Sound.....	2,148	13,411	8,592,515	422,135 ²			
Cornwall.....	709	13,347	10,149,585	331,115 ²			
Woodstock.....	1,525	11,418	7,465,645	320,135 ²			
Welland.....	743	11,072	9,869,788	429,904 ²			
Pembroke.....	1,323	10,412	4,958,393	246,706 ²			

¹ In addition there were capital assets amounting to over \$13,000,000 for Halifax and over \$3,000,000 for Sydney.

² Total receipts are not available; this figure of total tax collections represents by far the major portion of receipts.

³ Owing to a revision of the system of reporting municipal statistics, incomplete returns only are available for receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities.

54.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 or Over, 1938—concluded

Province and City	Area	Popu- lation as Furnished by Muni- cipality	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property	Grand Total Receipts	Grand Total Ex- penditures	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
	acres	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	15,287	215,814 ¹	197,931,453	2	2	40,967,588 ²	78,752,080
Brandon.....	5,427	16,461 ¹	10,032,183	2	2	3,325,294 ²	4,394,271
St. Boniface.....	11,642	16,275 ¹	9,197,085	2	2	524,816 ²	4,423,441
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	8,936	55,000	41,251,877	6,160,016	5,770,653	27,469,794	18,443,017
Saskatoon.....	8,000	41,750	32,392,144	4,814,315	4,696,907	21,162,052	17,440,252
Moose Jaw.....	9,760	19,500	15,064,615	1,260,680	1,208,415	12,008,403	7,280,611
Prince Albert.....	9,713	11,500	6,667,350	575,819	624,952	4,983,374	3,907,336
Alberta—							
Edmonton.....	27,200	88,887	53,407,195	9,400,986	7,477,442	2	32,337,674
Calgary.....	25,920	85,726	59,197,129	5,074,930	4,985,826	2	16,367,416
Lethbridge.....	6,944	13,520	9,508,595	859,974	778,123	2	4,112,697
Medicine Hat.....	10,880	10,000	6,961,205	675,990	653,527	2	2,692,094
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	27,965	270,000	214,081,251	14,039,306	14,384,206	86,829,572	78,284,427
Victoria.....	4,637	39,000	38,526,916	4,444,157	4,501,322	19,067,908	14,149,308
New Westminster..	3,481	20,500	16,619,837	2,266,063	2,309,787	7,971,735	7,218,153

¹ Census of 1936 figure. included.

² Not available.

³ Real property and public utility assets not included.

Section 5.—National Wealth and Income

Subsection 1.—National Wealth

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. However, in view of the numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature, the statistics must be regarded as indicative rather than as 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 estimates of Canada's wealth presented in various editions of the Year Book were 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 invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings, etc. It does not include the value of undeveloped natural resources but only national wealth that has been appropriated.

* An explanation of method and of the background of early estimates of national wealth as applied to Canada are given 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.

The first official estimate of national wealth issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was for 1921, being based on the census data of that year and is given at pp. 778-781 of the 1924 Year Book. The national wealth was then placed at \$22,195,000,000. Later estimates are \$25,673,000,000 for 1925, given at pp. 849-852 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and \$27,668,000,000 for 1927 at pp. 827-831 of the 1930 Year Book. The estimates for 1921, 1925 and 1927 are not exactly comparable with those for 1929 and 1933 given at pp. 876-878 of the 1940 Year Book, but are sufficiently so for most purposes. The 1929 estimate of \$31,276,000,000 presents a picture at the peak of prosperity, whereas that of 1933 at \$25,768,000,000 reflects the writing down of values resulting from the depression.

The actual wealth consists of the goods on hand together with the facilities in use, i.e., the dwellings, plant and machinery, railways, roads, equipment and improvements of every description, but the value of all these things must be expressed in the common denominator of the national currency which has been subject to considerable variation in purchasing power. It is most probable that in 1933 the Canadian people had more houses, more machinery and more roads—in short, more goods and facilities than they possessed in 1929—but, owing to marked changes in price levels and earning power, their value in 1933 was placed at a lower level than in 1929.

The disturbed economic conditions prevailing during the 1930's affected the useful comparability of estimates of national wealth during the period. Furthermore, recent more detailed studies made of the national income may suggest new aspects of the companion subject of national wealth and result in revisions of the methods of estimation. Under these circumstances details of the former estimates are omitted. The 1933 estimate is the latest that has been published.

Subsection 2.—National Income

The subject of national income is dealt with in several earlier editions of the Year Book, the latest treatment being that at pp. 889-896 of the 1938 edition, which outlines the method of double approach to the question. The 1937 edition, at pp. 864-866, gives statistics for 1933 and 1934; this was the last year for which figures were computed on the basis of the survey of production. This system was discontinued because it was felt to be based on too restricted a foundation. The statistics given here are the result of an extensive survey and are based upon much more comprehensive data than were available when the former estimates of national income were made.

An estimate of Canada's national income has many important uses. As the best measure of economic activity, it is valuable as illustrating long-term progress and cyclical fluctuations. By adjusting for price changes, the volume of goods and services provided by the economic system is recorded from year to year. National income also provides a gauge for the study of public debt, taxation, external and

internal trade, comparative standards of living, and other factors. The distribution of the national income by industrial and service groups, by income classes and by provincial origin presents interesting sidelights on the functioning of the economic system. An accurate measure of the national income is not only desirable but is fundamental to the study of most national economic problems.

Definition of National Income.—The national income is defined as the net value of goods produced and services rendered during a given period. An alternate definition is the sum of the positive or negative savings of enterprises and the income payments to individuals resident in Canada, including salaries and wages, workmen's compensation, pensions, dividends, interest, rentals and withdrawals of working proprietors. Still another, though much broader, definition will be found at p. 889 of the 1938 Year Book.

National Income during the Inter-War Period.—In the study of national income that has been in progress in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the whole period since the end of the War of 1914-18 has been reviewed and a more complete statistical record of economic activity has resulted. The results of this study are summarized in Table 55.

Money incomes are affected by price levels, which have undergone wide changes in the period covered. When the influence of price fluctuations is eliminated by expressing the income for each year on the basis of 1926 prices, it appears that the income of 1937 and 1938 was able to command more in goods and services than that of any other year, with the exceptions of 1928 and 1929. The real income of Canada showed an upward trend in the inter-war period. Despite the handicap of industrial inactivity during the depression and the persistence of adverse weather conditions in western grain areas, the real income averaged \$4,240,000,000 in the last decade, against \$4,138,000,000 in the first, a gain of about 2·5 p.c.

The income at the end of the period was spread over a greater population and the trends per capita and per gainfully occupied person are shown in the last two columns of Table 55. Owing to the long period that has elapsed since the Census of 1931, the estimates of population and of gainfully occupied during later years will necessarily be subject to some revision when the results of another census become available. The proportion of the population gainfully occupied was considerably less during the latter part of the 20-year period than in the years immediately following the War of 1914-18. Even from 1919 to 1929 the proportion receded from 38·6 p.c. to 37·3 p.c. but the important drop came in the later decade and the estimated proportion in 1938 was only 32·9 p.c.

Owing mainly to the accelerating influence of war activity, the national income, according to preliminary estimates, rose further in 1939 and 1940. The real income, measured on the basis of prices prevailing in 1926, was greater in 1940 than in any other year. In the first quarter of 1941, it is estimated that the national income rose

to \$1,248,000,000 as compared with \$1,133,000,000 in the same period of 1940. The real income was at the rate of \$5,111,000,000 for the year, indicating a gain over 1928, when the maximum of the latest prosperity cycle was reached.

55.—National Income in Relation to the Population and Number of Gainfully Occupied on a Full-Time Basis, 1919-40

Year	Money National Income	Real Income	Population	Gainfully Occupied on Full-Time Basis	Real Income	
					Per Capita	Per Gainfully Occupied
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	'000	'000	\$	\$
1919.....	4,087	3,834	8,311	3,208	461	1,195
1920.....	4,614	3,791	8,556	3,353	443	1,131
1921.....	3,735	3,527	8,788	3,107	401	1,135
1922.....	3,762	3,891	8,919	3,132	436	1,242
1923.....	3,945	4,067	9,010	3,194	451	1,273
1924.....	3,854	3,937	9,143	3,167	431	1,243
1925.....	4,161	4,194	9,294	3,212	451	1,306
1926.....	4,494	4,494	9,451	3,326	475	1,351
1927.....	4,682	4,622	9,637	3,469	480	1,332
1928.....	5,138	5,022	9,835	3,641	511	1,379
1929.....	5,149	4,913	10,029	3,742	490	1,313
1930.....	4,326	4,378	10,208	3,703	429	1,182
1931.....	3,498	3,975	10,376	3,454	383	1,151
1932.....	2,893	3,608	10,506	3,286	343	1,098
1933.....	2,795	3,511	10,681	3,243	329	1,083
1934.....	3,171	3,890	10,824	3,364	359	1,156
1935.....	3,381	4,074	10,935	3,455	373	1,179
1936.....	3,829	4,547	11,028	3,551	412	1,281
1937.....	4,342	4,835	11,120	3,703	435	1,306
1938.....	4,246	4,672	11,209	3,691	417	1,266
1939.....	1	-	-	-	-	-
1940.....	1	-	-	-	-	-

¹ According to the tentative monthly compilation, the national income in 1939 was \$4,409,000,000 and in 1940, \$4,784,000,000.

Income Payments as Distinct from National Income.—Income payments to individuals resident in Canada include salaries and wages, workmen's compensation, pensions, dividends, interest, rentals, and withdrawals of working proprietors, which include farmers incomes in kind. The difference, therefore, between income payments and total national income, is the positive or negative savings of enterprises. It has consequently been thought advisable in the present instance to present the distribution by provinces upon an income payment basis.

Provincial Distribution of Income Payments.—Variations in the distribution of the national income among the provinces are due to: (1) long-term factors, such as the proximity of resources, markets and transportation facilities, and the advantages gained by priority of settlement and development; and (2) short-term influences bound up with the diversity and adaptability of economic activity. Fluctuations tend to be extensive in an area dominated by a very few industrial groups. During the twenty years under review, nearly 63 p.c. of the total income payments was received by the residents of Ontario and Quebec, which together had 60.8 p.c. of the population in 1931. Owing to the diversity of economic activities in these provinces, fluctuations in income were less extreme than elsewhere, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.

Despite the severe economic depression of the '30's, income receipts in Quebec and Ontario averaged slightly greater in the decade from 1929 to 1938 than in the period from 1919 to 1928, inclusive. The decline in the Prairie Provinces, especially in Saskatchewan, was of considerable proportions. Minor recessions ranging from 1.6 p.c. to 5.2 p.c. each, were recorded in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia.

56.—Income Payments by Provinces, 1937 and 1938, with Averages 1919-28 and 1929-38

Province	1937	1938	Average, 1919-28	Average, 1929-38	Percentage Change
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	22.5	23.1	23.1	22.4	- 2.9
Nova Scotia.....	159.7	163.1	157.8	149.5	- 5.2
New Brunswick.....	121.2	121.4	114.6	112.2	- 2.0
Quebec.....	1,052.5	1,053.2	917.7	961.1	+ 4.7
Ontario.....	1,721.8	1,733.4	1,564.3	1,591.8	+ 1.8
Manitoba.....	257.1	261.3	299.3	253.9	-15.2
Saskatchewan.....	240.1	248.1	339.7	250.3	-26.3
Alberta.....	257.3	268.3	303.3	258.9	-14.6
British Columbia.....	368.0	372.7	344.2	338.7	- 1.6

Subsection 3.—British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Abroad*

Very marked changes have taken place in Canada's international indebtedness during the present century. The industrial expansion in Canada in the years preceding the War of 1914-18 was related closely to the heavy inflow of capital from Great Britain. In 1914 the value of United Kingdom investments in Canada was not much different from the value shown for recent years, although slightly higher than in 1926. The rapid growth of United States investments in Canada took place after 1914. Part of this increase in the investments of the United States in Canada came after 1926 and there was a change in these investments between 1926 and 1930 of from \$3,161,200,000 to \$4,298,400,000. This influx of capital followed two contrasting channels. A large part of the capital was raised through the sale of new issues at New York but the capital coming to Canada through the channel of direct investment was also especially heavy and this capital invested directly in Canada has given to such United States investments a particular character. Since 1930 there has been a reduction in the value of United States investments in Canada, as a result of the redemption of Canadian securities owned in the United States, changes in the values of equity investments in Canada, and other factors. In 1937, the latest year for which an estimate was made, British and foreign capital invested in Canada amounted to \$6,765,000,000 of which \$3,932,400,000 was invested by residents of the United States, \$2,684,800,000 by residents of the United Kingdom and \$147,800,000 by residents of other countries.

In appraising Canada's international indebtedness, consideration must also be given to Canadian investments abroad. These have grown from \$1,352,800,000 in 1926 to \$1,757,900,000 in 1937. The principal growth was in Canadian portfolio holdings of United States securities although considerable amounts of the securities

* Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This subject is treated more fully in the bulletins "British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Abroad, 1926-36", "Canadian Balance of International Payments—A Study of Methods and Results" and recent reports on direct investments, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXVIII.

of Latin American and European governments were also acquired in the earlier part of the period. The increase in the holdings of these miscellaneous investments in other countries has been greater than the increase in total Canadian investments abroad, as there has been a very marked reduction in the net assets of the Canadian banks in other countries during this period. For 1937, Canadian capital in other countries is estimated at \$1,757,900,000. The largest part of this, about \$1,097,600,000, was invested in the United States, \$40,900,000 in the United Kingdom, and \$619,400,000 in other countries.

Of further interest, in considering the relative importance of Canada's international indebtedness in the nation's economic life, is the place Canadian capital occupies in the total amount of capital invested in Canada. It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Canada is about \$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 about 62 p.c. is owned in Canada; 22 p.c. in the United States; 15 p.c. in the United Kingdom; and less than 1 p.c. in other countries.

Estimates of British and foreign investments in Canada and of Canadian investments abroad for the years 1926 and 1929 to 1937 are given at p. 930 of the 1939 Year Book and statistics of international investments as at Dec. 31, 1937, at p. 881 of the 1940 edition.

Investments of Canadian Insurance Companies Operating Abroad.—Insurance investments, so-called, are not investments of quite the same character as the other items. The large assets held by Canadian insurance company branches in other countries have against them, besides ordinary liabilities, the fiduciary interest of the policyholders. In fact, when the prospective claims of policyholders are considered, it appears that, on balance, there is a small net investment of these branches in Canada rather than a Canadian investment abroad. This is possible because the assets underlying the reserve funds need not all be held abroad. On the other hand, the fact that assets can be transferred between countries gives an importance to them as a factor in capital movements. Again, British and foreign securities held by Canadian companies in Canada have already been included as Canadian investments abroad.

With regard to British and foreign insurance investments in Canada, since there exist net assets in Canada over all liabilities including reserves against future claims of Canadian policyholders, the residual amount is shown as a bona fide investment in Canada.

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

CONSPECTUS

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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.

PART I.—CURRENCY AND BANKING

Section 1.—Historical Sketch

. At pp. 900-905, inclusive, of the 1938 Year Book there appears a historical sketch of currency and banking in Canada, tracing certain features of the central banking system that finally led up to the establishment of the Bank of Canada. In chronological order 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. *Rediscount 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 Amendments

C. 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 could 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 was 50 shares. 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 were designated Class "A".

The Bank of Canada Act was further amended in 1938 (c. 42 of the Statutes of 1938). By this legislation the capital of the Bank was reduced from \$10,100,000 to \$5,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each to be exchanged for the Class "B" shares held by the Minister of Finance which were to be cancelled by the Bank of Canada. All "A" shares, held by the public, were purchased for the sum of \$59.20 each plus accrued dividends, and these certificates were also cancelled. This legislation, therefore, brought the Bank of Canada under complete government ownership. Owing to changes in constitution and ownership, adjustments were made in the method of appointing directors as well as in other directions.

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 and the provinces without restriction if of a maturity not exceeding two years, and in limited amounts if of longer maturity: short-term securities of the Dominion or provinces may be rediscounted. It may also buy and sell short-term securities of British Dominions, the United States or France without restriction, if maturing within six months, and such securities having a maturity exceeding six months in limited amounts. The Bank may buy and sell certain classes of commercial paper of limited currency, and, if endorsed by a chartered bank, may rediscount 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 accept from the Dominion or Provincial Governments, or from any chartered bank or any bank incorporated under the Quebec Savings Banks' Act, deposits that shall not bear interest. 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 at pp. 808-809.

The Bank of Canada Act provides that the Bank shall maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada; under the terms of the Exchange Fund Order, 1940, authorizing the transfer of the Bank's gold holdings to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the minimum gold reserve requirement has been temporarily suspended. 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 or 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. In accordance with the terms of the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, the Bank of Canada sold foreign exchange with a Canadian dollar value of \$27,734,444 to the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

The chartered banks are required to maintain a reserve of not less than 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities payable in Canadian dollars 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 without charge and may, by agreement, act as banker or fiscal agent of any province. The Bank does 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 by the shareholders 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). Directors are now appointed by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council for terms of three years. There are now eleven directors. Former directors continued in office when the Government took over the management of the Bank. In the transaction of the business of the Bank each director has one vote.

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 alone, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, 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

An article under this title is given at pp. 881-885 of the 1937 edition of the Year Book. It deals with such subjects as the functions of the Bank, its control and regulation of credit and currency, the mechanism by which such control is exercised, the expansion and contraction of credit, the mitigation of general economic fluctuations, the control of exchange operations, the advisory function of the Bank and its duties as the Government's banker.

THE WAR-TIME FUNCTIONS OF A CENTRAL BANK

Broadly speaking, a central bank has one main function, namely, to regulate currency and credit. Associated with the performance of this function there are usually others, such as the protection of the external value of the currency and the influence of skilled and impartial banking advice. For a description of the normal functions and operations of a central bank, see the article given at pp. 881-885 of the 1937 Year Book.

Normally, the level of economic activity is the result of many forces, both external and internal. Monetary policy is one of the internal factors: its aim is to stimulate as high a level of economic activity as is feasible by providing suitable monetary conditions. The central bank cannot achieve this result directly for it is neither an important producer or consumer of goods and services, nor is it equipped to initiate great productive enterprises. It can, however, provide financial conditions favourable to economic activity on a sound basis.

War introduces into the economy an all-powerful driving force in the demand for war's necessities. The pressure of these requirements soon makes it unnecessary for monetary policy—or any other factor—to stimulate the level of production which tends to rise to capacity as quickly as labour, equipment and material resources can be brought effectively into the desired channels of production. Monetary policy, however, is a very important factor in easing the transition of the economy from a peace-time basis to a war footing and in determining the equity with which the economic sacrifices of war are distributed between various groups in the country.

In the period preceding the attainment of full activity, the problems of internal monetary policy are very much the same as in any other period of economic expansion. As the scale of operations increases, industry needs larger cash working balances and plants expanding or changing their equipment to meet war demands may require additional credit facilities. In the face of the uncertainties produced by war conditions, certain sections of the population may desire to increase their holdings of liquid assets or, in other words, to keep some of their savings in the form of money. For all these reasons a certain amount of monetary expansion may be appropriate during this period.

When the point of effective capacity has been reached and any additional demands on labour and material resources would tend to produce inflation, a situation is created that normally might be expected to favour a restrictive monetary policy. This policy would raise interest rates and curb the amount of credit available for speculation and encouragement of additional activities. In war time, however, the only borrower and initiator of new enterprises of major importance is the government and, therefore, the chief effect of restrictive monetary policy would be felt by the government in the form of increased financing costs and the lessening of credit available to industries for war production. War creates a situation for the monetary authorities that is very similar in many ways to a peace-time "boom" period, both in its immediate outward appearance and its results, if uncontrolled. At the same time it renders inappropriate a policy that might be used in peace time.

In controlling this situation, the basic problem is not so much the amount of money in the country as the level of incomes in relation to the volume of goods and services available for consumption since a large proportion of the incomes have been derived from the production of war goods and services rather than from the output of goods and services designed and available for ordinary consumption. The amount of money people have in their possession is one of the factors that may influence them to spend more but the most important influence on inflationary tendencies is the amount of income that they retain to spend on goods and services. No degree of monetary restriction can equate the total income arising from production of both war and consumption needs with the value of only the consumption goods and services produced. To keep the demand for these in line with available supply, the government, by taxes and savings, must be able to divert a large part of people's incomes from spending. If savings did not withhold from spending, an amount equal to the excess of the government's expenditures over its current revenues, the government might have to finance its requirements to the extent of the discrepancy, through an inflationary increase in the volume of money. Such monetary expansion would produce sharply rising prices with consumers' incomes rising less abruptly and so reduce the real purchasing power of money incomes over goods and services to the point where the available supply would satisfy the public's demands. For various reasons the rise in cash incomes of various groups within the country would vary considerably from one group to another, and therefore, the decline in real income would be unevenly distributed. The only alternative to imposing the inequitable burden of inflation would be for the Government to set up a system of rationing the available supply of commodities among the population in relation to their real requirements. Since this would be a huge task employing many thousands of workers, it would correspondingly reduce the amount of labour available for war and other purposes.

Successful execution of a war program with the least possible unnecessary economic sacrifice requires not only a domestic monetary policy flexible enough to supply all the legitimate needs for currency and credit, but also taxation and savings adequate to divert the necessary portion of the national income out of the usual spending channels. The central bank should not create unnecessary friction in the economy by being over-cautious in its monetary policy. At the same time,

however, it should use all its influence to stress the vital importance of adequate fiscal measures, so that it will not find itself called upon to supplement fiscal policy by exercising its function of regulating currency and credit to create an inflationary price spiral and finance the war program in that inefficient and costly manner.

The responsibility associated with protecting the external value of the currency may be, in peace time, one of the factors influencing a central bank to restrict its domestic monetary policy during a 'boom' period. War creates external currency problems because its uncertainties tend to induce outward capital movements and because the accompanying high level of activity may increase imports of materials and equipment beyond the available supply of foreign exchange. Monetary policy alone is inadequate to deal with this situation and the necessity of conserving exchange for war requirements generally impels the government to set up a control, charged specifically with control over foreign-exchange transactions. The central bank may be closely associated with the operation of the exchange control but the establishment of this direct control over the external value of the currency reduces the usual close relationship with domestic monetary policy.

The extent to which price changes are attributable to monetary policy and susceptible to the control of such policy is often misunderstood. Other things being equal, domestic monetary expansion tends to raise the general price level and contraction to lower it. If foreign trade is relatively important, these movements usually cannot be very large without a change in the external value of the currency vis-à-vis other currencies. Monetary policy, however, is only one of many factors affecting prices. Individual commodity prices are affected by all the conditions relating to their supply and demand and may change greatly in comparison with other prices, although no change in monetary factors is taking place. War tends to increase the number of and degree of variation in the non-monetary factors affecting prices. Certain commodities become scarce because of war demands, others are over-abundant through the loss of their usual markets. Goods imported from abroad tend to rise in price owing to higher marine freight and insurance. In order to bring into use the economy's marginal resources, it may be necessary to have higher prices to cover the higher costs of less efficient units of production. Not only can monetary policy not prevent such factors from changing the relationships between various groups of prices, but it may be inappropriate to try to keep the general level of prices from changing in such circumstances, because of the pressure such a policy would bring to bear on the more stable prices.

The value of a central bank as a source of skilled and impartial advice should increase very much in war time. As the scale of government financing expands with the growth in war expenditures, the function of fiscal adviser to the government becomes correspondingly more important. In meeting many of the special problems that arise in time of war and that the customary methods of monetary policy are not flexible enough to reach, the central bank may put to good use such moral influence as it may possess.

Subsection 3.—Bank of Canada Operations

The chart at p. 806, showing Bank of Canada liabilities and assets covering the period since April, 1938, illustrates the relationship between the central bank's balance sheet and chartered banks' cash reserves. The expansion of Bank of Canada liabilities and assets has provided for increased Bank of Canada notes in active circulation, as the chartered bank-note issue is limited and is gradually being retired under Bank Act regulations, and has enlarged the cash reserves of the chartered banks. The principal change in Bank of Canada assets since April, 1938, has been the rise in investments, partly to replace the gold and foreign-exchange holdings transferred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board under the terms of the Exchange Fund Order and Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, dated Apr. 30, 1940. Variations in security holdings have been due, in part, to seasonal variation in cash reserves and active note circulation.

1.—Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Canada, Mar. 13, 1935, and Dec. 31, 1938-40

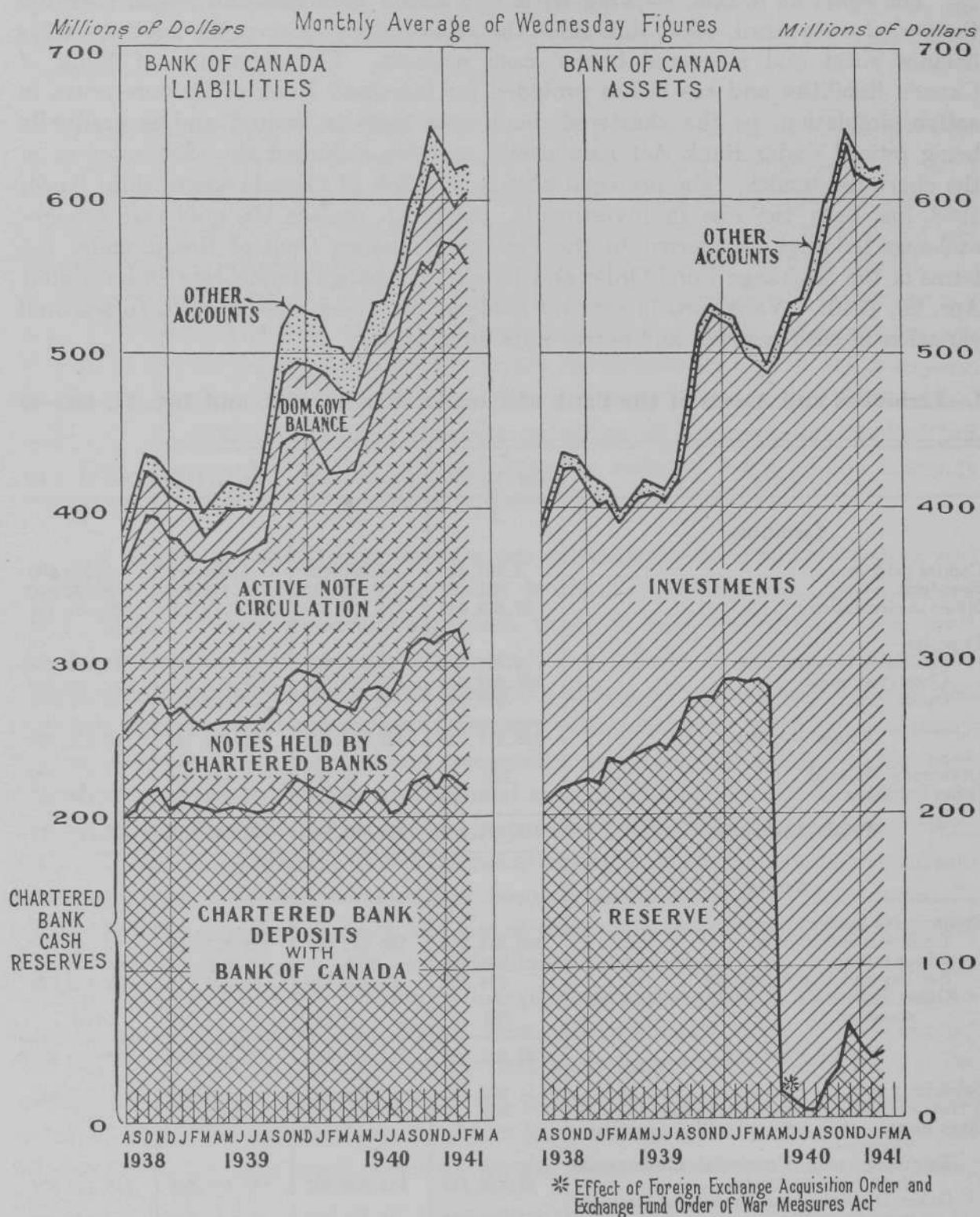
Item	Mar. 13, 1935	Dec. 31, 1938 ¹	Dec. 31, 1939 ¹	Dec. 31, 1940 ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities				
Capital paid up.....	4,991,640	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reserve fund.....	Nil	1,903,515	2,449,757	3,722,910
Notes in circulation.....	97,805,665	175,259,573	232,779,327	359,949,121
Deposits—				
Dominion Government.....	4,212,200	17,783,800	47,362,964	13,426,258
Chartered banks.....	151,927,628	200,645,326	216,996,201	217,738,289
Other.....	277,922	3,086,373	17,851,578	9,514,892
Totals, Deposits.....	156,417,750	221,515,499	282,210,743	240,679,439
Dividends declared.....	Nil	85,000	112,500	112,500
Other liabilities.....	99,702	1,172,015	4,678,505	17,114,757
Totals, Liabilities.....	259,314,757	404,935,602	527,230,832	626,578,727
Assets				
Reserves (at market values)—				
Gold coin and bullion.....	106,584,356	185,912,017	225,677,320	2
Silver bullion.....	986,363	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sterling and U.S.A. dollars.....	394,875	28,354,420	64,324,718	38,429,278
Other currencies, of countries on a gold standard.....	Nil	2,005	47	Nil
Totals, Reserves.....	107,965,594	214,268,442	290,002,085	38,429,278 ²
Subsidiary coin.....	297,335	220,152	90,273	598,312
Advances to Dominion Government.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Investments (at not exceeding market values)—				
Dominion and Provincial Government short-term securities.....	34,846,294	144,620,866	181,896,820	448,439,973
Other Dominion and Provincial Government securities.....	115,013,637	40,894,976	49,875,738	127,323,189
Other securities.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Investments.....	149,859,931	185,515,842	231,772,558	575,763,162
Bank premises.....	Nil	1,647,580	1,635,158	1,703,272
All other assets.....	1,191,897	3,283,586	3,730,758	10,084,703
Totals, Assets.....	259,314,757	404,935,602	527,230,832	626,578,727

¹ From the Bank's Annual Statement.

² The Exchange Fund Order, 1940, authorized the transfer of the Bank's gold holdings to the Foreign Exchange Control Board and temporarily suspended the requirement for a minimum gold reserve.

BANK OF CANADA

SOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION OF CASH



Section 3.—Currency

Subsection 1.—Canadian Coinage*

The present standard of Canada is gold of 900 millesimal fineness (23.22 grains of pure gold equal to one gold dollar). Under the Uniform Currency Act of 1871, 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

* Revised under the direction of H. E. Ewart, M.E.I.C., Master, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.

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.

2.—Particulars of Canadian Coinages Current in 1941

Coin	Thick-ness of Blank	Diameter of Coin		Fineness	Legal Weight			Legal Remedy—			Amount for which Legal Tender
								of Weight		of Fine-ness	
	in.	in.	mm.	1,000 ths	grns.	oz.	grams	grns.	grams	1,000 ths	\$
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	
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
10c.....	.035	.705	17.91	800	36	.075	2.33	per 10 pieces		6	10.00
								3.00	.194		
Nickel--						lb. av.					
5c.....	.055 to .057	.835	21.21	1,000	70	.01	4.54	per lb. of 100 pieces		15	5.00
								100.00	6.480		
Bronze—											
1c.....	.0495	.750	19.05	Cu. 955 Sn. 30 Zn. 15	50	.007	3.24	per lb. of 140 pieces		-	0.25
								140.00	9.072		

3.—Circulation of Canadian Coin as at Dec. 31, 1926-40

NOTE.—The figures are of net issues of coin from 1858 to the years given. Figures for years 1901-25 appear at p. 858 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year	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	2,904,289	33,997,253	3.08
1937.....	29,387,857	2,999,361	3,003,286	35,390,504	3.17
1938.....	30,482,924	3,051,594	3,091,872	36,626,391	3.27
1939.....	32,236,145	3,355,906	3,276,771	38,868,822	3.44
1940.....	36,944,040	4,015,232	4,092,234	45,051,506	3.94

¹ Nickel coins were first issued in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Mint.—The Ottawa Mint was established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened on Jan. 2, 1908. By 21-22 Geo. V, c. 48, it was constituted a branch of the Department of Finance, and by the Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1931, issued under Sect. 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

* 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 nickel 5-cent piece.

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 of 1914-18 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 (since Mar. 11, 1935, the Bank of Canada has acted as agent for the Government) 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.

An account of the organization and operational methods of the Royal Canadian Mint is given at pp. 888-892 of the 1940 Year Book.

4.—Annual Receipts of Gold Bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint, and Bullion and Coinage Issued, 1926-40

NOTE.—Although not presented in exactly the same form, figures for 1901-16 are given at pp. 857-858 of the 1927-28 Year Book and for 1917-25 at p. 894 of the 1936 Year Book.

Year	Gold Received	Gold 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.....	1,448,190	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.....	862,975	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.....	3,159,790	3,177,401	601,020	194,000	75,100
1936.....	3,603,335	3,625,549	809,200	202,600	87,200
1937.....	3,933,453	3,937,910	1,322,200	251,100	105,400
1938.....	4,398,258	4,308,067	1,376,000	153,500	184,300
1939.....	4,869,239	4,834,214	2,794,032	321,000	214,600
1940.....	4,990,847	5,026,793	4,845,000	660,500	822,800

Subsection 2.—Dominion and Bank of Canada Notes

Dominion Notes.—In the historical outline referred to at the beginning of this chapter it is stated that Dominion notes became established in 1868. The legislation by which the issue was expanded with the growth of the country is given in an explanatory footnote at p. 952 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Previous editions of the Year Book, down to that of 1940, carry a summary of the main features of the former Dominion note issue.

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 are required under the Bank Act of 1934 to reduce the issue of their own bank notes gradually during the years 1935-45 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.

There has been little change in the circulation of denominations of notes under \$5. 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 1938-40

NOTE.—Annual averages of month-end figures. The totals outstanding are not always multiples of the denominations of notes because of adjustments made according to scale when parts of mutilated notes are turned in for cancellation.

Denomination	1926	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provincial.....	27,624	27,621	27,594	27,578	27,576	27,576
Fractional.....	1,330,663	1,380,710	1,287,544	1,123,738	1,112,857	1,105,776
\$1.....	17,732,100	20,032,308	18,957,935	23,716,228	24,675,157	27,304,106
\$2.....	12,925,212	14,609,088	13,346,323	15,900,985	16,292,040	18,373,006
\$4.....	33,397	32,138	31,004	29,334	29,204	29,076
Totals....	32,048,996	36,081,865	33,650,400	40,797,863	42,136,834	46,839,540
\$5.....	626,179	730,101	5,137,627	24,005,936	27,651,343	42,516,130
\$10.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	45,738,944	57,562,141	99,364,158
\$20.....	"	"	"	19,849,718	24,325,035	40,399,748
\$25.....	"	"	"	63,390	57,654	51,921
\$50.....	650	650	650	5,591,283	6,991,237	11,736,987
\$100.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,056,675	10,518,633	18,739,487
\$500.....	1,875,917	1,811,875	2,530,833	1,411,500	967,292	779,667
\$1,000.....	3,799,250	4,168,917	6,437,583	15,610,750	14,683,750	16,656,667
Totals....	6,301,996	6,711,543	14,106,693	120,328,196	142,757,085	230,244,765
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	10,000	10,000	10,000
\$50,000.....	134,675,000	153,970,834	110,054,167	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, Specials..	151,653,833	161,588,084	118,121,417	11,000	11,000	11,000
Grand Totals..	190,004,825	204,381,492	165,878,510	161,137,059	184,904,919	277,095,305

Subsection 3.—Chartered Bank Notes

The developments by which bank notes became the chief circulating medium in Canada in the period preceding the establishment of the Bank of Canada are described in the historical outline referred to at the beginning of this chapter. 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 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 for both seasonal expansion and 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 at pp. 808-809. 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 on this basis are shown in Table 6.

6.—Annual Averages of Note Circulation in the Hands of the Public, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures of circulating media in the hands of the general public for the years 1900-35 appear at p. 900 of the 1936 Year Book.

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 ⁴
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	153,931,898	26,314,706	180,246,604	195,000,000	20.63
1927.....	156,254,231	27,793,500	184,047,731	198,000,000	20.55
1928.....	160,209,051	28,803,340	189,012,391	204,000,000	20.74
1929.....	161,483,696	30,003,870	191,487,566	205,000,000	20.44
1930.....	144,178,819	28,812,059	172,990,878	185,000,000	18.12
1931.....	128,881,241	28,572,011	157,453,252	167,000,000	16.09
1932.....	120,918,577	28,483,686	149,402,263	158,000,000	15.04
1933.....	120,624,661	29,066,051	149,690,712	157,000,000	14.70
1934.....	125,119,382	30,547,720	155,667,102	163,000,000	15.06
1935.....	118,512,334	47,288,651	165,800,985	169,000,000	15.45
1936.....	112,914,641	66,934,958	179,849,599	182,000,000	16.50
1937.....	104,211,037	94,876,384	199,087,421	200,000,000	17.99
1938.....	93,978,355	109,748,030	203,726,385	205,000,000	18.29
1939.....	88,820,636	129,261,655	218,082,291	216,000,000	19.09
1940.....	87,194,399	206,916,964	294,111,363	287,000,000	25.13

¹ Gross note circulation of chartered banks less notes of other chartered banks. ² Total issue less notes held by chartered banks and notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserves up to March, 1935.

³ Figures, to nearest million, supplied by the Bank of Canada.

⁴ Figures based on estimates of population as given at p. 70.

Section 4.—Monetary Reserves

Subsection 1.—Bank of Canada Reserves

The composition of Canadian Gold Reserves held by the Government is presented in the 1936 edition of the Year Book, at p. 895, for the years 1905 to 1934. Since March, 1935, the gold reserves have been held by the Bank of Canada. By authority of the Exchange Fund Act (c. 60, 1935), effective in July, 1935, they are valued at the prevailing current market price of gold. The effect of the revaluation as from the above date is shown in the chart at p. 886 of the 1937 Year Book. The new data are now to be found under the item "Reserves" on the "Assets" section of Table 1, p. 805. As explained in footnote 2 of that table, under the Exchange Fund Order of Apr. 30, 1940, the gold reserves of the Bank of Canada were transferred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the requirement that the Bank should maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada was temporarily suspended.

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 p. 808); 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. In so far 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 except as affected by the Exchange Fund Order, 1940, as explained under Bank of Canada reserves in Subsection 1, above.

7.—Annual Averages of Cash Reserves of the Chartered Banks in Canada, 1926-40

NOTE.—Figures, to nearest million, supplied by the Bank of Canada. Cash reserves prior to Mar. 11, 1935, include gold and coin and Dominion notes held by the banks in Canada and deposits in the central gold reserves not earmarked; since that date, they include notes and deposits with 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
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1926.....	192,000,000	197,000,000	1934.....	201,000,000	203,000,000
1927.....	187,000,000	194,000,000			
1928.....	193,000,000	205,000,000	1935 ¹	213,000,000	216,000,000
1929.....	191,000,000	212,000,000	1936.....	225,000,000	225,000,000
1930.....	176,000,000	197,000,000	1937.....	240,000,000	240,000,000
1931.....	169,000,000	182,000,000	1938.....	254,000,000	252,000,000
1932.....	172,000,000	186,000,000	1939.....	269,000,000	268,000,000
1933.....	189,000,000	195,000,000	1940.....	289,000,000	287,000,000

¹ See text immediately preceding this table.
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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 is given at pp. 901-905 of the 1938 Year Book. 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. Among these is the mechanism of bills of exchange by means of which foreign trade is financed. The normal peace-time mechanism of this function has been affected, since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, by the establishment of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, whose operations are described in a special article at pp. 833-835 of this edition. 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 that 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 and based on sound principles.

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 partly centralized system—centralized as to banks, of which there are now ten, rather than as to districts as in the partly 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. A list of the banks at Confederation appears at p. 897 of the 1940 Year Book. A table at pp. 894-895 of the 1937 Year Book shows the insolvencies since Confederation; there have been no further changes reported.

8.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867

Purchasing Bank	Bank Absorbed	Date ¹
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.....	Apr. 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molson's Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925

¹Dates later than 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.

8.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867—concluded

Purchasing Bank	Bank Absorbed	Date ¹
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.....	Apr. 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 ²	Banque Nationale.....	Apr. 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick ³	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada ³	Merchants' Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax ³	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank ³	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada ³	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada ³	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	Apr. 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada ³	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924

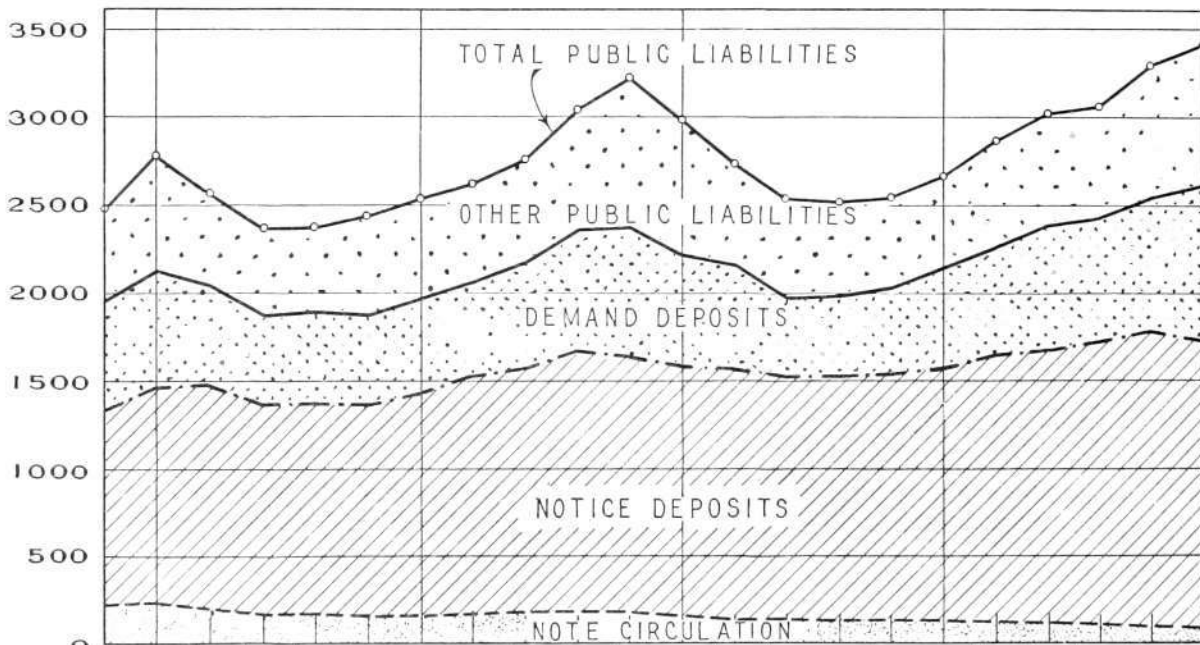
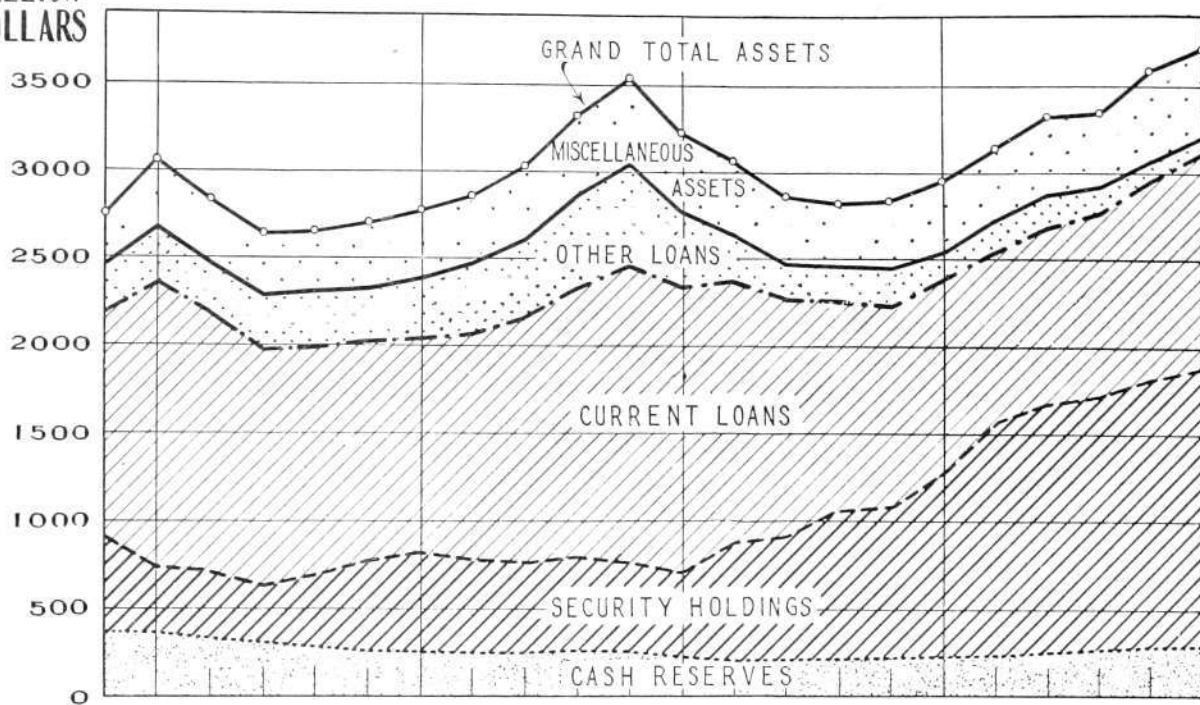
¹ Dates later than 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions. ² The Banque d'Hochelaga, after absorbing the Banque Nationale, adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale. ³ No longer in business.

Subsection 2.—Combined Statistics of Chartered Banks

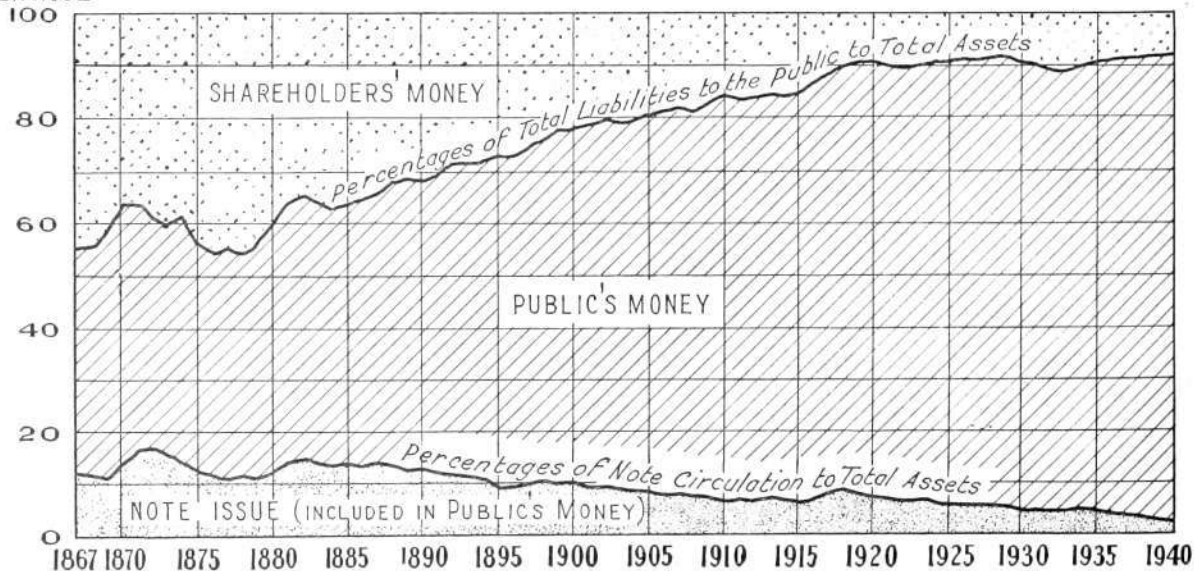
In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada bank liabilities have been classified in Table 9 in two main groups: liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public. Only the latter group is ordinarily considered when determining the financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, 'other assets' being included in the total. 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 chart at p. 814 showing the division of ownership of 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 War of 1914-18.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CHARTERED BANKS

MILLION DOLLARS



PERCENTAGE



9.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1867-1940

NOTE.—These statistics are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns. Dashes indicate that no information is available under the corresponding column heads for years so indicated. Figures for intermediate years not shown between 1867 and 1880 will be found at pp. 918-919 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	LIABILITIES						
	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.....	30,926,470 ³	-	9,346,081 ³	-	-	31,375,316 ³	43,273,969 ³
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 ⁴	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 ⁴	221,624,664 ⁴	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	133,116,550	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	882,593,547
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	260,232,399	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	658,615,373	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
1937.....	145,500,000	133,750,000	110,269,134	691,319,545	1,573,654,555	2,775,530,413	3,025,721,653
1938.....	145,500,000	133,750,000	99,870,493	690,485,877	1,630,481,857	2,823,686,934	3,056,684,905
1939.....	145,500,000	133,750,000	94,064,907	741,733,241	1,699,224,304	3,060,859,111	3,298,351,099
1940.....	145,500,000	133,750,000	91,134,378	875,059,476	1,646,891,010	3,179,523,062	3,411,104,825

¹ Include the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments and also, since 1901, deposits elsewhere than in Canada. ² Include other liabilities to the public. ³ Six-month average. ⁴ First year reported.

9.—Development of Chartered Banking Business in Canada, 1867-1940—concluded

Year	ASSETS						P.C. of Public Liabilities to Total Assets
	Specie and Dominion or Bank of Canada Notes ¹	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities Elsewhere	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1867...	-	-	-	-	53,889,703 ²	78,294,670 ²	55.27 ²
1880...	-	-	-	-	102,166,115	184,276,190	60.69
1881...	-	-	-	-	116,953,497	200,613,379	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	63.18
1890...	-	-	-	-	153,301,335	254,546,329	68.05
1891...	-	-	-	-	171,082,677	269,307,032	69.56
1892...	17,794,201 ³	-	-	-	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	370,533,991	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 ³	13,031,176 ³	-	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...	141,872,894 ⁴	9,995,237	23,183,162	-	1,109,493,263	1,530,093,671	84.14
1914...	165,845,957 ⁴	11,697,603	22,707,738	-	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84.20
1915...	208,438,854 ⁴	12,514,898	31,553,091	-	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84.75
1916...	230,113,831 ⁴	29,717,007	117,902,686	-	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86.82
1917...	265,389,567 ⁴	131,078,854	138,341,125	-	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88.38
1918...	351,762,841 ⁴	162,821,026	252,936,568	-	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89.81
1919...	370,775,723 ⁴	214,621,625	256,270,715	-	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90.60
1920...	367,165,054 ⁴	120,356,255	210,826,991	-	1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90.86
1921...	335,081,032 ⁴	166,638,146	156,552,503	-	1,781,184,781	2,841,782,079	89.96
1922...	305,522,425 ⁴	198,826,031	90,131,491	-	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89.62
1923...	291,999,879 ⁴	242,292,315	112,642,627	401,792,206 ³	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92.16
1924...	266,961,330 ⁴	314,099,097	135,597,860	502,561,847	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90.28
1925...	259,714,043 ⁴	358,344,887	147,563,292	565,505,647	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90.80
1926...	252,754,268 ⁴	343,595,936	127,765,375	532,817,056	1,682,379,658	2,864,019,213	90.94
1927...	252,188,447 ⁴	324,530,796	133,314,843	520,971,402	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91.04
1928...	264,804,251 ⁴	333,837,004	124,996,823	522,628,208	2,072,403,628	3,323,163,195	91.62
1929...	261,625,173 ⁴	341,744,572	104,309,034	499,015,138	2,279,247,504	3,528,468,027	91.13
1930...	232,016,616 ⁴	316,196,343	101,585,131	471,637,542	2,064,597,746	3,237,073,853	89.88
1931...	207,933,857 ⁴	454,336,965	154,829,056	674,357,232	1,764,088,477	3,066,018,472	89.42
1932...	206,925,103 ⁴	489,709,241	150,891,599	695,758,801	1,582,667,313	2,869,429,779	88.73
1933...	209,550,285 ⁴	626,881,709	163,834,318	841,151,958	1,409,067,110	2,831,393,641	88.93
1934...	214,419,280 ⁴	683,498,403	139,850,099	866,725,958	1,373,683,071	2,837,919,961	89.81
1935...	227,692,952 ⁵	860,942,292	137,764,626	1,044,351,653	1,276,430,825	2,956,577,704	90.24
1936...	240,596,447 ⁵	1,074,795,141	161,879,725	1,330,808,991	1,140,557,800	3,144,506,755	90.81
1937...	249,372,724 ⁵	1,118,893,938	181,972,016	1,426,371,394	1,200,574,223	3,317,087,132	91.22
1938...	262,354,597 ⁵	1,143,040,485	170,487,703	1,439,666,822	1,200,692,605	3,348,708,580	91.28
1939...	279,161,539 ⁵	1,234,066,994	179,924,335	1,540,330,246	1,243,616,409	3,591,564,586	91.84
1940...	296,877,855 ⁵	1,311,641,053	157,361,535	1,579,467,048	1,324,021,841	3,707,316,459	92.01

¹ Include other assets.² Six-month average.³ First year reported.⁴ Includes

deposits in Central Gold Reserves.

⁵ Notes of, and deposits in, the Bank of Canada and specie.⁶ Ten-month average.

10.—Assets of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1938-40

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year. As the first two items have been worked out only to the nearest million for the years prior to 1937 the totals for 1929 and 1932 are not the exact sums of the individual items.

Item	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash reserves against Canadian deposits (as per Table 7).....	212,000,000	186,000,000	252,144,266	268,255,213	287,245,925
Secured bank-note issue.....	25,000,000	2,000,000	1	1	1
Subsidiary coin.....	2	2	5,338,991	5,372,204	5,513,133
Notes of other Canadian banks.	16,807,334	11,247,365	5,892,138	5,244,271	3,939,979
Cheques of other banks.....	149,545,199	82,948,867	111,586,831	115,190,028	121,502,954
Deposits at other Canadian banks.....	4,698,323	3,461,775	4,189,163	4,112,564	4,017,087
Gold and coin abroad.....	24,797,260	19,089,489	4,871,340	5,534,122	4,118,747
Foreign currencies.....	19,468,671	16,022,766	27,223,767	31,683,643	30,023,562
Deposits at United Kingdom banks.....	4,826,444	9,383,994	31,383,908	25,050,301	35,792,886
Deposits at foreign banks.....	86,178,585	97,999,358	102,293,489	190,186,300	147,398,043
Securities—					
Dominion and Provincial Government securities.....	341,744,572	489,709,241	1,143,040,485	1,234,066,994	1,311,641,053
Other Canadian and foreign public securities.....	104,309,024	150,891,599	170,487,703	179,924,335	157,361,535
Other bonds, debentures, and stocks.....	52,961,542	55,157,961	126,138,634	126,338,917	110,464,460
Call and Short Loans—					
In Canada.....	267,271,438	117,224,745	66,722,525	54,508,836	44,116,756
Elsewhere.....	301,091,053	84,227,574	51,427,577	47,693,574	44,366,837
Current Loans—					
Canada—					
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	19,002,655	34,386,119	19,821,221	18,762,323	15,292,421
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, and school districts.....	93,325,211	130,567,792	109,145,741	114,548,420	106,471,792
Other current loans and discounts.....	1,342,666,883	1,032,081,481	786,145,073	854,511,568	968,547,904
Elsewhere than in Canada...	248,367,887	171,861,621	157,672,674	144,759,685	137,620,051
Non-current loans.....	7,522,377	12,317,980	9,757,794	8,832,002	7,606,080
Other Assets—					
Real estate, other than bank premises.....	5,618,820	7,141,708	8,305,205	7,870,483	7,521,763
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks.....	7,221,774	6,244,908	4,323,494	4,150,701	3,874,720
Bank premises.....	75,536,822	79,714,603	73,349,685	72,323,493	71,601,056
Bank circulation redemption fund.....	6,246,861	6,721,355	5,744,888	5,288,771	4,964,540
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	100,473,805	48,671,585	58,269,394	53,772,575	62,914,040
All other assets.....	11,957,574	14,520,279	13,432,594	13,583,263	13,399,085
Totals, Assets.....	3,528,468,027	2,869,429,779	3,348,708,580	3,591,564,586	3,707,316,459

¹ System changed owing to establishment of the Bank of Canada.

² Included in cash reserves.

11.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1929, 1932 and 1938-40

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC					
Notes in circulation.....	178,291,030	132,165,942	99,870,493	94,064,907	91,134,378
Deposit Liabilities—					
Government Deposits—					
Dominion.....	77,815,312	55,598,660	49,436,735	92,261,070	163,406,469
Provincial.....	24,536,732	26,151,681	44,952,800	53,494,539	63,625,723
Advances from Bank of Canada secured.....	Nil	Nil	416,666	Nil	Nil
Public Deposits—					
Demand.....	696,387,381	486,270,764	690,485,877	741,733,241	875,059,476
Time.....	1,479,870,058	1,376,325,128	1,630,481,857	1,699,224,304	1,646,891,010
Foreign.....	418,138,374	312,293,297	408,329,665	474,145,957	430,540,384
Inter-Bank Deposits—					
Canadian.....	14,528,474	10,694,683	15,609,409	14,800,678	10,830,490
United Kingdom.....	25,693,879	5,131,001	11,455,218	24,620,341	29,419,905
Other.....	100,254,711	49,732,341	41,236,295	43,716,370	30,291,565
Totals, Deposit Liabilities ¹	2,837,224,921	2,322,197,555	2,892,404,522	3,143,996,500	3,250,065,022
Canadian currency (estimated)	2,298,000,000	1,955,000,000	2,449,000,000	2,630,000,000	2,753,000,000
Foreign currency (estimated)...	544,000,000	367,000,000	443,000,000	514,000,000	497,000,000
Totals, Note and Deposit Liabilities.....	3,015,515,951	2,454,363,497	2,992,275,015	3,238,061,407	3,341,199,400
Advances under the Finance Act.....	82,916,667	37,352,667	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Liabilities to the Public—					
Bills payable.....	10,842,329	1,579,945	411,131	266,334	148,740
Letters of credit outstanding.....	100,473,804	48,671,585	58,269,394	53,772,575	62,914,040
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....	5,754,347	4,182,095	5,729,365	6,250,783	6,842,645
TOTALS, LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.....	3,215,503,098	2,546,149,789	3,056,684,905	3,298,351,099	3,411,104,825
LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS					
Capital.....	137,269,085	144,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000
Rest or reserve fund.....	150,636,682	162,000,000	133,750,000	133,750,000	133,750,000
Grand Totals, Liabilities...	3,563,408,865	2,852,649,789	3,335,934,905	3,577,601,099	3,690,354,825

¹ The totals of deposit liabilities do not correspond with those shown in Table 9 because of the inclusion here of inter-bank deposits.

12.—Ratio Comparisons of Certain Assets and Liabilities of Chartered Banks, 1926-40

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
1937.....	10.2	10.1	48.4	40.7
1938.....	10.5	10.3	48.1	40.1
1939.....	10.4	10.2	47.5	38.4
1940.....	10.6	10.4	47.3	39.6

¹ 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 each year according to size of the deposit, or purpose of the loan. The following figures cover deposits and loans in Canada only.

13.—Deposits, According to Size, in Chartered Banks in Canada, as at Oct. 31, 1938-40

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class and Amount of Deposit	1938		1939		1940	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Deposits Payable on Demand—						
\$1,000 or less.....	604,490	88,127,361	614,045	89,018,025	616,663	96,502,324
\$1,000 to \$5,000.....	50,094	102,443,022	53,088	109,226,479	57,754	120,491,274
\$5,000 to \$25,000.....	11,991	121,542,883	13,020	132,366,292	14,428	145,723,452
\$25,000 to \$100,000.....	2,708	125,413,101	3,019	142,043,879	3,234	152,420,231
Over \$100,000.....	861	306,077,873	947	341,237,352	1,084	427,755,840
Adjustment items ¹	-	5,752,550	-	7,825,055	-	-1,614,371
Totals.....	670,144	749,356,790	684,119	821,717,082	693,163	941,278,750
Deposits Payable After Notice—						
\$1,000 or less.....	3,797,481	452,808,233	3,828,291	454,885,624	3,846,137	461,183,415
\$1,000 to \$5,000.....	284,243	571,677,424	290,222	588,216,921	268,806	537,276,550
\$5,000 to \$25,000.....	38,077	330,974,095	40,001	348,860,597	34,672	299,135,942
\$25,000 to \$100,000.....	2,541	111,882,640	2,757	123,329,760	2,433	105,740,135
Over \$100,000.....	621	185,235,546	626	190,117,190	585	190,679,009
Adjustment items ¹	-	3,204,167	-	3,746,682	-	5,448,460
Totals.....	4,122,963	1,655,782,105	4,161,897	1,709,156,774	4,152,633	1,599,463,511

¹ Representing certified cheques, interest accrued on interest-bearing accounts, items in transit, etc.

14.—Loans, According to Class, Made by Chartered Banks in Canada and Outstanding as at Oct. 31, 1938-40

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table of previous editions of the Year Book.

Class of Loan	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$
Provincial government.....	22,847,911	18,454,687	14,582,247
Municipal government and school district.....	114,507,761	112,165,925	99,582,464
Agricultural—			
Loans to farmers, cattlemen, and fruit growers.....	56,802,780	56,980,203	53,164,246
Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters, and seed merchants.....	91,651,082	211,387,522	235,931,252
Totals, Agricultural.....	148,453,862	268,367,725	289,095,498
Financial—			
Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers.....	62,401,107	51,749,848	39,865,634
Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies, and other financial institutions.....	66,906,329	58,817,649	65,264,177
Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified.....	120,450,926	109,409,126	102,154,182
Totals, Financial.....	249,758,362	219,976,623	207,283,993
Merchandising, wholesale and retail.....	133,652,188	133,977,633	139,079,850
Manufacturing—dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof.....	75,176,990	56,947,765	45,689,853
Other manufacturing of all descriptions.....	138,380,018	135,656,465	197,978,242
Mining.....	8,904,144	6,419,591	5,686,135
Fishing, including packers and curers of fish.....	8,683,300	7,017,102	7,296,896
Public utility, including transportation companies.....	24,923,530	36,322,931	22,482,165
Building—contractors and others for building purposes.....	39,248,172	45,772,468	52,125,610
Charitable and religious institutions—churches, parishes, hospitals, etc.....	19,359,989	19,034,041	17,544,150
Other.....	74,691,584	83,338,328	86,335,166
Grand Totals.....	1,058,587,811	1,143,451,284	1,184,762,269

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. It has been estimated that about 6 p.c. of the business transactions of the Continent of North America are financed by the use of money and the remaining 94 p.c. by the use of cheques. Accordingly, if the aggregate amount of the cheques paid through the banks and charged to accounts is known, there is 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); 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 at Ottawa, a balance (in excess of whatever deposit 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 by telephone or telegraph, to the Bank of Canada at Ottawa. On the same day the account of the respective bank maintained with the Bank of Canada is debited or credited as the case may be. By this means practically all the banking transactions of the country are adjusted daily at Ottawa in the accounts maintained by the banks with the Bank of Canada.

The figures of Table 15, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches in each district.

15.—Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada, 1936-40

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing House	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	16,404,775	16,950,884	17,582,200	16,972,436	18,197,284
Brantford.....	45,356,164	50,506,997	46,424,869	44,722,995	48,584,907
Calgary.....	305,417,532	306,818,675	300,161,170	279,663,913	289,115,103
Chatham.....	25,865,402	31,781,621	30,160,322	30,139,377	32,335,738
Edmonton.....	197,022,175	206,183,407	201,035,055	201,977,802	217,964,792
Fort William.....	37,944,014	40,556,659	37,527,993	34,157,614	41,175,118
Halifax.....	119,545,816	134,094,626	128,130,093	130,899,207	162,177,604
Hamilton.....	236,482,873	285,024,414	254,838,784	267,959,422	301,380,568

15.—Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada, 1936-40—
concluded

Clearing House	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kingston.....	28,025,967	29,466,619	29,132,380	29,484,373	32,927,159
Kitchener.....	54,834,963	56,542,066	56,352,022	53,778,980	58,598,321
Lethbridge.....	24,105,821	25,229,839	26,331,675	26,996,736	26,425,880
London.....	145,222,921	146,861,077	133,836,073	127,963,282	137,393,049
Medicine Hat.....	12,367,706	12,092,715	12,080,166	12,903,438	14,104,394
Moncton.....	37,250,494	41,278,230	38,511,645	38,648,686	44,330,340
Montreal.....	5,386,188,857	5,871,146,518	5,382,362,315	5,306,897,388	5,227,824,609
Moose Jaw.....	31,587,919	30,976,707	29,487,745	31,805,492	31,483,325
New Westminster...	32,166,195	35,055,324	32,687,614	33,076,133	36,559,100
Ottawa.....	1,132,979,446	1,091,883,251	998,823,343	1,041,873,213	1,646,954,059
Peterborough.....	32,347,673	32,660,582	30,946,954	30,242,390	31,278,818
Prince Albert.....	17,814,604	18,048,670	15,742,684	16,795,057	18,793,731
Quebec.....	222,901,251	264,680,505	250,085,177	245,139,004	260,549,649
Regina.....	218,683,823	186,954,514	207,704,393	236,430,344	236,194,332
Saint John.....	90,730,398	99,326,689	91,306,823	92,751,127	110,414,986
Sarnia.....	23,754,497	24,842,473	24,564,744	23,514,866	22,990,528
Saskatoon.....	77,033,722	70,019,704	64,577,460	69,199,123	74,327,851
Sherbrooke.....	29,959,127	35,528,449	36,194,610	36,637,764	42,683,523
Sudbury.....	46,340,527	50,746,395	51,778,260	51,126,380	53,155,916
Toronto.....	6,465,263,740	6,397,987,564	5,835,980,087	5,735,792,413	5,680,786,868
Vancouver.....	953,566,363	975,233,058	837,619,815	888,885,944	908,569,780
Victoria.....	87,484,888	89,962,678	85,997,667	89,366,862	93,191,417
Windsor.....	142,249,058	161,779,776	145,037,711	137,314,911	154,023,628
Winnipeg.....	2,925,627,890	2,030,163,981	1,800,572,038	2,379,667,846	2,451,458,922
Totals.....	19,203,526,691	18,850,384,667	17,263,573,887	17,742,784,518	18,505,951,299

Bank Debits.—As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations (see pp. 812-813), there being only 10 in December, 1940,* 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 have secured 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; 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 in January, 1935, the aggregate of transactions outside the clearing-house cities was 12½ p.c. of the grand total in the clearing-house cities. The corresponding figures in the five economic areas are as follows: Maritime Provinces, 104.2 p.c.; Quebec, 6.9 p.c.; Ontario, 13.5 p.c.; Prairie Provinces, 8.4 p.c.; and British Columbia, 16.7 p.c. Only in the Maritime Provinces did the total of bank debits in clearing-house cities appear to represent inadequately the grand total of business transactions.

* Barclays Bank, established in 1929, was the latest addition to the commercial chartered banks in Canada; the number has remained at 10 since 1931.

16.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, 1936-40

NOTE.—Figures for earlier years will be found in the corresponding table in previous Year Books.

Clearing-House Centre	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax.....	341,775,552	406,591,857	339,640,504	381,824,396	466,407,830
Moncton.....	98,641,301	112,550,923	108,145,304	108,891,549	131,876,159
Saint John.....	189,985,161	214,216,666	191,897,145	189,232,027	226,205,847
Totals, Maritime Provinces.	630,402,014	733,359,446	639,682,953	679,947,972	824,489,836
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	10,150,016,770	10,596,261,705	9,005,746,968	8,759,472,109	8,714,457,293
Quebec.....	717,146,205	888,524,702	875,695,644	977,211,370	1,160,797,219
Sherbrooke.....	71,484,756	83,635,135	83,739,779	83,715,973	97,806,095
Totals, Quebec.....	10,938,647,731	11,568,421,542	9,965,182,391	9,820,399,452	9,973,060,607
Ontario—					
Brantford.....	103,221,469	120,088,991	109,468,693	107,113,483	133,916,143
Chatham.....	100,652,126	111,553,991	103,272,854	102,259,833	114,928,963
Fort William.....	63,348,734	68,085,229	68,129,478	67,033,183	81,267,814
Hamilton.....	601,358,570	691,483,173	625,033,425	644,434,304	837,849,771
Kingston.....	67,867,438	76,687,282	71,213,576	72,712,646	92,306,524
Kitchener.....	128,018,389	143,265,155	141,030,659	145,302,026	174,497,496
London.....	420,889,625	413,075,352	389,223,524	385,768,062	441,622,178
Ottawa.....	1,469,292,434	1,348,844,155	1,203,891,077	1,266,268,210	2,191,382,511
Peterborough.....	68,620,664	75,770,408	70,269,426	70,496,391	90,582,623
Sarnia.....	74,160,267	81,347,420	75,489,832	76,489,776	79,516,191
Sudbury.....	72,735,265	88,780,681	84,715,014	85,812,435	90,337,448
Toronto.....	12,168,836,487	12,226,885,028	10,428,035,428	10,173,866,946	10,510,504,381
Windsor.....	439,678,369	493,282,632	440,290,022	420,933,103	545,391,437
Totals, Ontario.....	15,778,679,837	15,939,149,497	13,810,063,008	13,618,490,448	15,384,403,480
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon.....	28,313,991	31,358,553	32,845,981	33,810,275	41,906,493
Calgary.....	636,145,594	658,768,183	650,666,363	661,675,521	764,328,600
Edmonton.....	387,386,725	417,969,669	430,271,739	470,279,314	553,324,680
Lethbridge.....	45,780,043	51,787,553	57,226,409	56,702,076	56,707,586
Medicine Hat.....	26,842,729	26,611,236	28,155,429	27,707,009	32,705,936
Moose Jaw.....	77,376,584	73,307,647	68,605,328	83,327,283	89,420,019
Prince Albert.....	25,976,662	28,790,736	25,789,444	27,796,295	33,392,384
Regina.....	495,621,447	428,357,691	507,534,686	555,513,335	558,939,062
Saskatoon.....	121,553,190	121,374,564	114,863,759	121,853,807	140,267,276
Winnipeg.....	4,660,521,712	2,988,695,575	2,656,424,383	3,439,564,964	3,847,415,165
Totals, Prairie Provinces.	6,505,518,677	4,827,021,407	4,572,383,521	5,478,229,879	6,118,407,201
British Columbia—					
New Westminster.....	70,089,850	74,751,206	73,972,517	78,647,117	92,380,530
Vancouver.....	1,682,786,803	1,692,513,585	1,546,113,353	1,587,410,731	1,673,281,545
Victoria.....	322,481,831	330,844,455	316,964,989	354,226,232	371,451,280
Totals, British Columbia...	2,075,358,484	2,098,109,246	1,937,050,859	2,020,284,080	2,137,113,355
Grand Totals.....	35,928,606,743	35,166,061,138	30,924,362,732	31,617,351,831	34,437,474,479

Long-Term Trend.—A study of the long-term trend, covering the period 1924-40, is included in the "Annual Report of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts and Equation of Exchange, 1940". Using the period 1935-39 as a base, the Dominion total without adjustment recorded a declining trend but, when price adjustments are made by dividing by the index of the general price level, a definitely rising trend was recorded. Local declines were chiefly associated with districts in the Prairie Provinces most seriously affected by drought and the general difficulties of the grain trade. Analyses showing the standard deviation from the base period and the city and regional coefficients of correlation with the Dominion total are given in the report, which is obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

Subsection 3.—Statistics of Individual Chartered Banks

Assets and Liabilities.—The statistics in column 2 of Table 17 represent, for the years 1935 (when the Bank of Canada was established) and 1938 to 1940, the total of Bank of Canada notes in the possession of the chartered banks together with their deposits at the Bank of Canada. For 1929 (before the establishment of the Bank of Canada) they represent the totals of the banks' holdings of gold and coin in Canada, Dominion notes, and that part of their deposits in the Central Gold Reserves not required against their note issues.

17.—Principal and Total Assets of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935 and 1938-40

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Bank	Year	Cash Reserve Against Canadian Deposits ¹	Total Securities	Total Loans	Total Assets
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	1929	86,400,000	130,941,236	581,302,970	913,759,043
	1935	65,400,000	349,672,401	266,878,000	766,144,449
	1938	71,600,000	440,267,982	245,738,502	851,843,235
	1939	78,300,000	468,060,688	280,693,738	925,992,713
	1940	82,105,000	474,602,100	291,336,380	965,842,660
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1929	18,400,000	44,107,378	172,881,551	275,257,022
	1935	23,400,000	103,828,021	110,217,442	277,368,870
	1938	23,000,000	123,262,557	113,745,078	305,196,111
	1939	22,700,000	128,464,101	117,409,315	322,729,150
	1940	23,386,000	132,449,893	119,550,289	330,375,354
Bank of Toronto.....	1929	8,700,000	17,633,621	89,012,432	134,485,442
	1935	11,000,000	43,941,167	51,748,891	121,582,723
	1938	14,600,000	69,015,109	46,781,406	145,714,429
	1939	14,600,000	72,630,780	49,577,778	157,932,947
	1940	19,032,000	84,309,161	53,296,684	172,928,217
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	1929	1,200,000	10,203,136	33,956,608	54,648,363
	1935	2,400,000	20,044,145	18,463,790	48,383,082
	1938	5,100,000	27,176,678	19,717,569	58,545,562
	1939	4,900,000	30,766,756	19,936,634	61,891,607
	1940	7,571,000	24,208,543	19,545,892	57,533,566
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	1929	40,000,000	86,446,466	498,345,544	737,542,966
	1935	46,500,000	206,399,787	253,387,099	585,971,609
	1938	49,900,000	279,967,984	231,775,730	646,960,476
	1939	50,200,000	287,270,300	251,199,518	680,265,958
	1940	51,901,000	284,121,670	273,606,233	703,694,975
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1929	38,300,000	126,757,074	614,062,764	949,919,252
	1935	42,000,000	192,962,019	379,979,253	750,717,195
	1938	53,700,000	321,915,852	342,317,904	864,199,597
	1939	58,600,000	356,990,782	339,970,347	935,002,482
	1940	63,308,000	382,989,792	350,346,607	955,834,189
Dominion Bank.....	1929	7,700,000	20,378,753	99,205,694	150,976,550
	1935	8,300,000	36,766,116	62,975,908	126,554,150
	1938	11,800,000	55,808,860	56,527,867	142,288,383
	1939	13,700,000	56,882,370	58,999,340	148,898,691
	1940	12,903,000	48,271,820	71,468,658	153,426,156
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	1929	4,400,000	39,444,192	90,376,497	155,406,098
	1935	8,300,000	49,179,738	54,918,167	128,034,699
	1938	11,100,000	54,319,008	67,474,078	150,073,389
	1939	11,300,000	56,858,195	69,747,306	155,671,248
	1940	13,322,000	60,857,393	65,599,247	157,490,674
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1929	7,300,000	21,818,113	96,859,437	148,644,987
	1935	7,700,000	36,690,525	75,599,203	137,764,752
	1938	10,300,000	57,871,212	74,455,372	162,228,588
	1939	12,200,000	69,870,089	73,819,560	175,969,083
	1940	12,034,000	76,167,351	76,235,567	185,644,339
Weyburn Security Bank ²	1929	200,000	1,165,832	3,178,206	6,349,160
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1929 ³	100,000	358,012	197,405	4,437,434
	1935	600,000	4,867,734	2,263,072	14,056,175
	1938	1,000,000	10,061,580	2,159,099	21,649,810
	1939	1,700,000	12,527,185	2,212,873	27,210,707
	1940	1,684,000	11,489,325	3,036,284	24,546,329
Totals	1929	212,000,000	499,015,138	2,279,247,504	3,528,468,027
	1935	215,600,000	1,044,351,653	1,276,430,825	2,956,577,704
	1938	252,100,000	1,439,666,822	1,200,692,605	3,348,708,580
	1939	268,200,000	1,540,330,246	1,243,616,409	3,591,564,586
	1940	287,246,000	1,579,467,048	1,324,021,841	3,707,316,459

¹ Excluding minor amounts of gold carried in such reserves. See also text immediately preceding this table.

² Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931.

³ Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

18.—Principal and Total Liabilities of Individual Chartered Banks, 1929, 1935 and 1938-40

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Bank	Year	Notes in Circulation	Deposit Liabilities			Liabilities to Shareholders	Total Liabilities
			Government	Public	Inter-Bank		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Bank of Montreal...	1929	44,588,405	53,303,709	680,631,822	30,303,442	70,446,677	908,926,178
	1935	29,849,273	23,491,810	617,001,769	9,486,070	74,000,000	764,351,694
	1938	22,457,550	36,021,636	692,210,561	12,892,138	75,000,000	850,271,288
	1939	21,346,573	44,796,211	750,843,149	20,597,881	75,000,000	924,521,059
	1940	20,389,707	68,241,510	761,941,966	23,303,662	75,000,000	963,090,442
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1929	15,956,549	3,061,797	202,312,043	6,968,960	30,000,000	272,704,813
	1935	10,771,142	2,957,607	215,204,121	4,105,639	36,000,000	276,534,562
	1938	9,337,665	4,096,324	243,885,881	4,818,185	36,000,000	304,153,257
	1939	8,473,645	9,280,712	255,696,020	5,825,746	36,000,000	321,557,115
	1940	8,637,008	15,550,777	255,082,462	5,873,485	36,000,000	328,798,600
Bank of Toronto...	1929	8,334,322	1,058,293	100,825,532	4,301,318	14,127,164	132,734,214
	1935	5,260,483	1,914,259	94,232,159	2,500,251	15,000,000	120,647,696
	1938	3,961,319	2,803,875	116,212,605	4,408,036	15,000,000	143,752,583
	1939	3,715,337	6,033,716	124,955,879	4,277,255	15,000,000	155,644,457
	1940	3,503,757	11,491,628	136,409,387	1,904,866	15,000,000	170,182,840
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	1929	4,464,714	425,790	42,296,216	121,181	5,500,000	54,146,698
	1935	3,602,388	245,491	38,919,770	45,940	5,000,000	48,052,045
	1938	2,965,134	2,417,226	47,135,326	144,861	5,000,000	58,236,725
	1939	2,757,853	3,192,000	47,741,664	2,824,619	5,000,000	61,570,884
	1940	2,690,065	2,995,882	46,461,146	29,384	5,000,000	57,229,901
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	1929	33,352,567	11,530,442	529,141,722	53,207,388	55,343,749	731,593,634
	1935	25,348,088	14,619,635	466,714,142	10,233,069	50,000,000	584,120,623
	1938	18,250,316	17,078,129	526,457,708	14,683,516	50,000,000	644,930,263
	1939	16,437,765	26,470,370	553,561,604	16,210,772	50,000,000	677,765,630
	1940	16,778,199	43,195,784	558,310,816	12,085,056	50,000,000	700,062,652
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1929	41,105,812	23,341,461	700,120,040	33,889,308	68,142,960	944,796,101
	1935	30,894,509	14,668,783	614,911,650	10,559,813	55,000,000	748,444,778
	1938	27,126,023	18,691,618	725,013,715	14,624,668	55,000,000	861,061,632
	1939	25,845,811	31,466,558	782,428,491	18,055,054	55,000,000	931,464,933
	1940	24,686,996	45,768,512	794,352,366	13,921,078	55,000,000	952,692,873
Dominion Bank...	1929	7,994,871	1,890,531	107,612,958	6,009,296	15,638,582	150,041,996
	1935	6,264,324	1,343,678	97,065,461	3,234,575	14,000,000	125,952,174
	1938	5,273,824	2,065,475	112,502,498	4,182,107	14,000,000	141,459,442
	1939	5,122,320	4,674,175	117,171,195	3,411,827	14,000,000	148,019,960
	1940	4,563,144	8,918,454	118,346,660	2,491,150	14,000,000	152,468,805
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	1929	11,796,049	3,117,266	115,948,289	1,079,893	12,598,742	153,806,492
	1935	6,660,373	1,653,758	104,903,295	1,051,327	12,000,000	127,372,211
	1938	4,714,484	1,358,935	127,909,329	2,313,814	12,000,000	149,203,346
	1939	4,852,045	3,947,263	131,068,530	1,962,173	12,000,000	154,834,376
	1940	4,696,633	6,533,416	130,347,640	2,324,589	12,000,000	156,764,363
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1929	10,150,422	4,484,691	110,927,178	3,602,427	15,000,000	146,916,789
	1935	6,704,185	3,757,551	106,821,368	2,803,772	15,000,000	136,675,412
	1938	5,438,889	9,682,274	125,321,823	4,814,740	15,000,000	161,225,972
	1939	5,141,100	15,243,191	134,540,528	3,724,812	15,000,000	175,024,696
	1940	4,734,261	21,967,249	137,663,557	3,130,221	15,000,000	184,533,567
Weyburn Security Bank ¹ Barclays Bank (Canada).....	1929	511,116	138,064	4,415,648	45,729	774,560	6,258,719
	1929 ²	108,607	Nil	493,097	2,844,367	1,000,000	4,449,695
	1935	289,337	138,598	6,196,018	5,078,168	2,250,000	14,049,157
	1938	345,289	174,043	12,647,953	5,418,857	2,250,000	21,640,397
	1939	372,458	651,413	17,096,442	6,247,250	2,250,000	27,197,989
1940	404,608	2,368,980	13,574,870	5,477,569	2,250,000	24,530,782	
Totals.....	1929	178,291,030	102,352,044	2,594,395,813	140,477,064	287,905,767	3,503,408,865
	1935	125,644,102	64,791,170	2,361,969,753	49,698,624	278,250,000	2,946,200,352
	1938	99,870,493	94,389,535	2,729,297,399	68,300,922	279,250,000	3,335,934,905
	1939	94,064,907	145,755,609	2,915,103,502	83,137,389	279,250,000	3,577,601,099
	1940	91,134,378	227,032,192	2,952,490,870	70,541,960	279,250,000	3,690,354,825

¹ Absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931.

² Four-month averages; bank commenced business in September, 1929. The grand totals for 1929 are, however, twelve-month averages for all banks.

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 accuracy the fluctuations of general business.

19.—Net Profits of Canadian Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for Their Business Years Ended 1935-40

NOTE.—These figures are not strictly comparable owing to variations from year to year in the practices of individual banks and between banks. With the exception of La Banque Provinciale du Canada, the profits for 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 are shown after deducting Dominion and provincial government taxes.

Bank	1935		1936		1937	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,005,212	8	3,181,501	8	3,408,328	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,834,174	12	1,926,686	12	1,982,140	12
Bank of Toronto.....	806,391	10	1,141,810	10	1,156,372	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	400,843	6	402,678	6	444,410	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	3,389,031	8	2,909,124	8	2,934,117	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	4,340,522	8	3,504,241	8	3,711,379	8
Dominion Bank.....	901,556	10	951,277	10	976,838	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	915,790	8	727,935	8	774,228	8
Imperial Bank of Canada....	1,208,079	10	962,813	10	967,977	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	¹	—	¹	—	¹	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	16,801,598	—	15,708,065	—	16,355,789	—
	1938		1939		1940	
	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate	Net Profits	Dividend Rate
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal.....	3,398,390	8	3,462,446	8	3,435,941	8
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,980,769	12	2,033,333	12	1,941,330	12
Bank of Toronto.....	1,163,716	10	1,324,229	10	1,294,549	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	450,427	6	457,173	6	436,684	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,648,975	8	2,938,105	8	3,009,035	8
Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,696,233	8	3,724,842	8	3,526,894	8
Dominion Bank.....	960,121	10	802,296	10	958,788	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	780,240	8	783,184	8	812,588	8
Imperial Bank of Canada....	961,342	10	966,258	10	961,017	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)....	¹	—	¹	—	¹	—
Totals, Net Profits.....	16,040,213	—	16,491,866	—	16,373,826	—

¹ Not reported.

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 9, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table 20, 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 some unprofitable branches have been closed and the total has declined to 3,311, exclusive of 134 branches and agencies in other countries, as at Dec. 31, 1940.

20.—Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930 and 1937-40

Province	1868	1902	1905	1920 ¹	1926 ¹	1930 ¹	1937 ¹	1938 ¹	1939 ¹	1940 ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island.....	Nil	9	10	41	28	28	27	27	26	25
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	169	134	138	134	134	134	134
New Brunswick..	4	35	49	121	101	102	97	98	97	97
Quebec.....	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,074	1,078	1,079	1,083
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,209	1,210	1,208	1,208
Manitoba.....	Nil	52	95	349	224	239	169	164	164	162
Saskatchewan....	"	30	87	591	427	447	248	246	241	233
Alberta.....	"			424	269	304	186	180	174	172
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	188	190	191	192
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	Nil	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
Totals.....	123	747	1,145	4,676	3,770	4,083	3,336	3,332	3,319	3,311

¹ Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

21.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in Each Province and Outside Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1940

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 599 in 1940, including 2 outside Canada.

Bank	P.E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	13	13	110	189	27
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	8	36	34	21	120	7
Bank of Toronto.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	107	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3	"	13	108	15	Nil
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	6	18	6	60	231	35
Royal Bank of Canada.....	6	63	22	77	220	56
Dominion Bank.....	Nil	Nil	1	8	98	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	"	"	Nil	203	12	4
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	"	"	"	3	124	8
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	"	"	"	1	1	Nil
Totals.....	24	130	89	606	1,117	160
	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia	Yukon and N.W.T.	Outside Canada	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	34	43	46	2	10	488
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	15	9	6	Nil	37	293
Bank of Toronto.....	23	7	9	"	Nil	172
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	139
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	50	38	62	3	12	521
Royal Bank of Canada.....	76	45	47	Nil	70	682
Dominion Bank.....	4	3	4	"	2	132
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	2	Nil	Nil	"	1	222
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	27	21	12	"	Nil	195
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	2
Totals.....	231	166	186	5	132	2,846

The number of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside Canada increased rapidly during the War of 1914-18 and early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then the number has gradually declined to 134 branches and sub-agencies in 1940.

22.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks Outside Canada, with Their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1939 and 1940

Bank and Location	1939	1940	Bank and Location	1939	1940
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			Royal Bank of Canada—		
Newfoundland.....	5 ¹	5 ¹	Newfoundland.....	5	5
England.....	2	2	England.....	2	2
United States.....	3	3	British West Indies.....	11	11
Bank of Nova Scotia—			United States.....	1	1
Newfoundland.....	12	12	Cuba.....	22	22
England.....	1	1	Puerto Rico, etc.....	11	8
British West Indies.....	11 ¹	11 ¹	France (auxiliary).....	1	Nil
United States.....	3	2	Spain.....	1	"
Cuba.....	8	8	Central and South America.....	21	21
Puerto Rico, etc.....	3	3	Dominion Bank—		
Canadian Bank of Commerce—			England.....	1	1
Newfoundland.....	2	2	United States.....	1	1
England.....	1	1	Banque Canadienne		
British West Indies.....	3	3	Nationale—		
United States.....	5	5	France.....	1	1
Cuba.....	1	1	Totals.....	138²	132²

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 natural that the banks that 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 in Table 9 of this chapter, the 1940 average being \$1,646,891,010. 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 1939 aggregating \$205,015,060. 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 bank 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, in which the deposits 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 at certain designated centres in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. From deposits of \$1,483,219 at June 30, 1868, increases were registered until 1887, \$21,334,525 being shown at the credit of depositors at June 30 of that year. Commencing about 50 years ago, the individual banks were gradually amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank, and at Mar. 31, 1928, deposits had fallen to \$7,640,566. The remaining banks finally were amalgamated with those of the Post Office in March, 1929.

23.—Deposits with Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, Fiscal Years 1918-40

NOTE.—Figures for Provincial Government savings banks are not included. Figures for 1868-1917 will be found at pp. 833-834 of the 1926 Year Book. The Dominion Government Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank in 1929.

Year	Post Office Savings Bank	Dominion Government Savings Bank	Year	Post Office Savings Bank
	\$	\$		\$
1918.....	41,283,479	12,177,283	1930.....	26,086,036
1919.....	41,654,960	11,402,098	1931.....	24,750,227
1920.....	31,605,594	10,729,218	1932.....	23,919,677
1921.....	29,010,619	10,150,189	1933.....	23,920,915
1922.....	24,837,181	9,829,653	1934.....	23,158,919
1923.....	22,357,268	9,433,839	1935.....	22,547,006
1924.....	25,156,449	9,055,091	1936.....	22,047,287
1925.....	24,662,060	8,949,073	1937.....	21,879,593
1926.....	24,035,669	8,794,870	1938.....	22,587,233
1927.....	23,402,337	8,519,706	1939.....	23,045,576
1928.....	23,463,210	7,640,566	1940.....	23,100,118
1929.....	28,375,770	-		

24.—Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, as at Mar. 31, 1935-40

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits during year.....	2,223,907	2,292,326	2,830,193	3,671,298	3,812,974	4,305,638
Interest on deposits.....	510,592	435,558	426,535	432,436	445,886	450,559
Totals, cash and interest.....	2,734,499	2,727,884	3,256,728	4,103,734	4,258,861	4,756,197
Withdrawals.....	3,346,412	3,227,602	3,424,422	3,396,094	3,800,518	4,701,655
At credit of depositors.....	22,547,006	22,047,287	21,879,593	22,587,233	23,045,576	23,100,118

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. Interest at the rate of 1 and 1½ p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on accounts. The deposits are repayable on demand. Total deposits on Jan. 31, 1941, were \$35,350,000, and the number of depositors at that date was approximately 110,000. Twenty-three 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, 1940, was \$5,001,655, made up of \$3,174,821 in demand certificates and \$1,826,834 in term certificates.

Penny Banks.—Provision is made by the Penny Bank Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 13) for the institution of banks designed to encourage small savings by school children, although their facilities are not confined to children. Such banks are not deemed to be banks within the meaning of the Bank Act, but are savings banks within the meaning of the Winding-Up Act and their powers are strictly limited. The only bank operating under this Statute is the Penny Bank of Ontario.

25.—Assets and Liabilities of the Penny Bank of Ontario, Years Ended June 30, 1937-40

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Securities.....	991,988	816,190	894,136	903,610
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	384,299	596,874	565,330	431,761
Totals, Assets¹.....	1,377,511	1,414,027	1,460,562	1,336,278
Liabilities				
Deposits and accrued interest.....	1,350,793	1,384,612	1,428,225	1,299,359
Surplus (guarantee fund and interest earned).....	26,718	29,415	32,337	36,919
Totals, Liabilities.....	1,377,511	1,414,027	1,460,562	1,336,278

¹ Totals include minor unspecified items.

As at June 30, 1940, the Penny Bank of Ontario served a school population of 208,000 children in 531 schools. R.S.O., c. 357, Sect. 89-Y, the Public Schools Act, and c. 360, Sect. 25-B, the High Schools Act, state that the Board of Trustees may provide books, stationery and other materials necessary in connection with the establishment and maintenance of a penny savings bank or any system introduced for the encouragement of thrift and the habit of saving.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Mar. 31, 1941, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$5,000,000, savings deposits of \$63,713,069, and total liabilities of \$66,119,447. Total assets amounted to \$72,448,960 including nearly \$56,000,000 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 Vict., c. 7, had on Mar. 31, 1941, savings deposits of \$12,678,706, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$2,750,000, and total assets of \$16,245,247.

Les Caisses Populaires or People's Banks of Quebec (400 reported to the Provincial Government in 1939) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that Province although they are in reality co-operative agencies for extending credit and not banks. On Dec. 31, 1939, savings deposits in these

agencies amounted to \$13,442,408, while the amount on loan was \$14,588,056. Loans granted in 1939 numbered 27,484 amounting to \$5,918,189. Profits realized amounted to \$704,628. Further information regarding them will be found at pp. 515-516 of this volume.

26.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, Representative Fiscal Years 1868-1900 and 1905-41

NOTE.—Figures for intermediate years will be found at p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

Year	Deposits	Year	Deposits	Year	Deposits
	\$		\$		\$
1868.....	3,369,799	1912.....	34,770,386	1927.....	69,940,351
1870.....	5,369,103	1913.....	39,526,755	1928.....	72,695,422
1875.....	6,611,416	1914.....	40,133,351	1929.....	70,809,603
1880.....	6,681,025	1915.....	39,110,439	1930.....	68,846,366
1885.....	9,191,895	1916.....	37,817,474	1931.....	69,820,422
1890.....	10,908,987	1917.....	40,405,037	1932.....	68,683,324
1895.....	13,128,483	1918.....	44,139,978	1933.....	68,113,501
1900.....	17,425,472	1919.....	42,000,543	1934.....	66,673,219
1905.....	25,050,966	1920.....	46,799,877	1935.....	66,496,595
1906.....	27,399,194	1921.....	53,118,053	1936.....	69,665,415
1907 ¹	28,359,618	1922.....	58,576,775	1937.....	73,450,133
1908.....	28,927,248	1923.....	59,327,961	1938.....	77,260,433
1909.....	29,867,973	1924.....	64,245,811	1939.....	81,566,754
1910.....	32,239,620	1925.....	65,837,254	1940.....	79,838,963
1911.....	32,239,620	1926.....	67,241,344	1941.....	76,391,775

¹ For 1907 and subsequent years the fiscal year ended Mar. 31; previous to 1907 the year ended June 30.

Section 7.—Foreign Exchange

Subsection 1.—Exchange Rates*

The Canadian dollar, adopted as Canada's 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 War of 1914-18. 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 War of 1914-18, both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar were removed from the gold standard and fell to a discount in New York. However, this discount was 'pegged' or kept at a moderate percentage by sales of United States securities previously held in the United Kingdom, by borrowing in the United States, and, after the United States entered the War, by arrangement with the United States Government. After the War, when the exchanges were 'unpegged'

* Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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 returned practically to par, and the United Kingdom resumed gold payments in April, 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 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.

Recent Movements in Canadian Exchange.—In September, 1931, the equilibrium of the 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, and fluctuated broadly with sterling until the United States dollar dropped from the ranks of gold-standard currencies on Apr. 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 $\frac{7}{8}$ grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ 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. Evidence of instability from 1937-39 was provided by the establishment of lower levels for sterling, the French franc, the Spanish peseta and the Brazilian milreis.

Outstanding in foreign-exchange developments during 1940 was the placing of more extensive restrictions on currency transfers, thereby causing a further sharp drop in the volume of foreign-exchange transactions, and the disappearance from trading of a substantial number of continental European currency quotations. During 1940 the United States dollar was the only leading currency traded without restriction, consequently this unit was in great demand during most of the year. There was no change for sterling and United States funds in terms of the Canadian dollar during 1940. These remained at 'pegged' levels of \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11, respectively, rates which were set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board on Sept. 16, 1939. British Empire units have been linked to sterling since the War's commencement, and rates for these units were unchanged at Montreal during the year. Currencies linked to the United States dollar were steady, the only units showing any substantial difference on the year being Chinese currencies which evinced further weakness.

27.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—The noon rates in Canadian funds upon which these averages are based have been supplied by the Bank of Canada.

Month	Australia Pound		Belgium Belga		Denmark Krone		Finland Markka		France Franc	
	Old par value		-1390		-2680		-0252		-0392	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	3.765	3.576	.170	.187	.210	.214	.021	.020	.027	.025
February.....	3.767	3.576	.169	.187	.210	.214	.021	.019	.027	.025
March.....	3.764	3.576	.169	.189	.210	.214	.021	.017	.027	.024
April.....	3.763	3.576	.169	.188	.210	.214	.021	.020	.027	.022
May.....	3.759	3.576	.171	.186	.210	1	.021	.021	.027	.021
June.....	3.754	3.576	.170	1	.209	1	.021	.022	.027	.023
July.....	3.751	3.576	.170	1	.209	1	.021	.022	.027	1
August.....	3.706	3.576	.170	1	.208	1	.021	.022	.026	1
September.....	3.529	3.576	.187	1	.212	1	.021	.022	.025	1
October.....	3.576	3.576	.186	1	.214	1	.021	.022	.025	1
November.....	3.576	3.576	.183	1	.214	1	.020	.022	.025	1
December.....	3.576	3.576	.184	1	.214	1	.019	.022	.025	1

Month	Germany Reichsmark		Netherlands Florin		Italy Lira		Norway Krone		Spain Peseta	
	Old par value		-4020		-0526		-2680		-1930	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	.404	1	.546	.591	.053	.056	.236	.252	.047	.110
February.....	.403	1	.539	.590	.053	.056	.237	.252	1	.110
March.....	.403	1	.533	.590	.053	.056	.236	.252	1	.109
April.....	.403	1	.534	.589	.053	.056	.236	.252	1	.102
May.....	.403	1	.538	.589	.053	.056	.236	1	.111	.101
June.....	.402	1	.533	1	.053	.056	.236	1	.110	.101
July.....	.402	1	.534	1	.053	1	.236	1	.110	.101
August.....	.401	1	.537	1	.053	1	.234	1	.111	.101
September.....	1	1	.585	1	.057	1	.249	1	.115	.101
October.....	1	1	.590	1	.056	1	.252	1	.113	.101
November.....	1	1	.589	1	.056	1	.252	1	.111	.101
December.....	1	1	.590	1	.056	1	.252	1	.110	.101

Month	Sweden Krona		Switzerland Franc		Argentina Peso ² (paper)		Brazil Milreis ²		Mexico Peso		Hong Kong Dollar	
	Old par value		-1930		-4244		-1196		-4985		-3000	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	.242	.264	.228	.249	.231	.252	.059	.056	.196	.185	.293	.274
February.....	.243	.264	.228	.249	.231	.257	.059	.056	.201	.185	.292	.273
March.....	.242	.264	.227	.249	.232	.260	.059	.056	.201	.185	.292	.259
April.....	.242	.263	.225	.249	.232	.255	.059	.056	.201	.185	.288	.243
May.....	.242	.264	.226	.247	.232	.251	.057	.056	.201	.185	.290	.226
June.....	.242	.264	.226	.249	.233	.244	.051	.056	.201	.204	.290	.249
July.....	.242	.265	.226	.252	.233	.240	.051	.056	.172	.221	.288	.262
August.....	.241	.264	.227	.253	.232	.249	.050	.056	.169	.222	.288	.251
September.....	.261	.264	.248	.253	.257	.258	.055	.056	.212	.221	.274	.252
October.....	.264	.264	.249	.257	.260	.260	.056	.056	.224	.226	.278	.257
November.....	.264	.264	.249	.258	.257	.261	.056	.056	.223	.226	.272	.260
December.....	.264	.264	.249	.258	.253	.261	.056	.056	.202	.227	.272	.262

¹ No quotations received.² Free market rates.

27.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1939 and 1940—
concluded

Month	India Rupee		Japan Yen		Shanghai Dollar		London Sterling		New York Dollar	
	Old par value		-4985		-4167		4.8666		1.00	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	.351	.336	.274	.260	.164	.087	4.706	4.450	1.008	1.105
February.....	.352	.336	.274	.260	.160	.078	4.709	4.450	1.005	1.105
March.....	.352	.336	.274	.260	.161	.072	4.704	4.450	1.004	1.105
April.....	.351	.336	.274	.260	.161	.067	4.704	4.450	1.005	1.105
May.....	.351	.336	.274	.260	.161	.057	4.898	4.450	1.004	1.105
June.....	.350	.336	.274	.260	.135	.064	4.692	4.450	1.002	1.105
July.....	.350	.336	.273	.260	.107	.067	4.689	4.450	1.002	1.105
August.....	.335	.336	.270	.260	.072	.061	4.633	4.450	1.005	1.105
September.....	.328	.336	.258	.260	.075	.058	4.409	4.450	1.095	1.105
October.....	.336	.336	.261	.260	.086	.063	4.450 ¹	4.450 ¹	1.105 ¹	1.105
November.....	.335	.336	.260	.260	.093	.065	4.450	4.450	1.105	1.105
December.....	.336	.336	.260	.260	.083	.064	4.450	4.450	1.105	1.105

¹ Average of daily buying and selling rates set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Since Sept. 16, 1939, buying and selling rates have been: sterling, \$4.43-\$4.47 and United States funds \$1.10-\$1.11.

Subsection 2.—War-Time Control Under The Foreign Exchange Control Board

Reasons for Control.—The outbreak of war in September, 1939, created new and urgent problems in connection with Canada's financial relations with other countries. These could be foreseen, to a large extent, as the inevitable results of 'all-out' participation in modern war, and plans to meet such an emergency had been worked out in broad outline in advance. Control of foreign exchange and of all financial transactions between residents of Canada and residents of other countries was brought into operation six days after Canada declared war on Germany.

The chief reasons for the adoption of foreign-exchange control in Canada were:—

(1) To assist in the conservation of United States funds so that purchases of munitions and of essential supplies could be increased as much and as rapidly as the war program might require, and so that Canada should also be able to maintain payments on foreign-currency debt;

(2) To stabilize exchange rates and so remove one of the unnecessary hazards of business and finance in time of war when, in the absence of control, unusual demands for foreign exchange and the operations of speculators might seriously affect the international value of the Canadian dollar;

(3) To mobilize all of Canada's foreign assets, held by private individuals as well as banks, commercial companies and other institutions, and so form a common pool available as a reserve of international purchasing power in case of need;

(4) To prevent unnecessary exports of capital and prevent the dissipation of such reserve for speculative private investment abroad or other non-essential purpose;

(5) To co-operate with the exchange control bodies in other British and Allied countries and, in particular, to facilitate the financial assistance that Canada is providing to the United Kingdom;

(6) To safeguard Canada's securities markets and Canadian investment values, generally, from the possibility of a flight of capital, and thus to lend stability to economic conditions and facilitate the orderly carrying out of necessary war financing.

Organization and Administration.—The Foreign Exchange Control Order* was passed by the Governor in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act, and came into effect on Sept. 16, 1939. The Order set forth the basic law on the subject, and established the Foreign Exchange Control Board as an administrative body to exercise continuous control over transactions that require licences or permits. The Board is empowered to make Regulations† for administration of the Order, and in the exercise of its authority is subject to instructions of the Minister of Finance.

The Board's principal offices are at Ottawa; a general office has also been established at Vancouver and offices with certain limited functions are situated at Montreal, Toronto and Windsor.

Every branch in Canada of the Canadian chartered banks is an authorized dealer and agent of the Board and has the right to buy and sell foreign exchange for the Board's account and to exercise such powers and duties with respect to the granting of permits and licences as the Board prescribes. Postmasters are also agents of the Board with limited authority to sell foreign exchange. Under instructions from the Board, postmasters and collectors of customs and excise are agents for issuing export and import licences.

The Board has authority to appoint other agents, and limited authority to purchase and sell foreign exchange on behalf of the Board has been granted to Montreal City and District Savings Bank, La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Québec, Province of Ontario Savings Offices, Province of Alberta Treasury Branches, Canadian Pacific Express Company, Canadian National Railways Express Department, American Express Company and Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.

The Exchange Fund; Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange.—Under the Exchange Fund Act of 1935, a special fund was established consisting of the profit resulting from the revaluation at that time of the gold reserve of the Bank of Canada. Sect. 6 of the Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, authorized the Minister of Finance to make use of this fund directly or through such agencies as he might designate "for the purpose of endeavouring to control the external value of the Canadian monetary unit or of checking undue fluctuations in its exchange value". The exercise of this authority had not been found necessary prior to the War. Concurrently with the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Control Order, however, Sect. 6 of the Exchange Fund Act was brought into force by proclamation. Under the Foreign Exchange Control Order, the powers conferred on the Minister in the Exchange Fund Act may, subject to the direction of the Minister, be exercised by the Board and the Exchange Fund was placed at the disposal of the Board as its initial resources.

All foreign exchange received by residents of Canada must be sold to an authorized dealer or other agent of the Board and all foreign exchange required by residents of Canada must be purchased from an authorized dealer or other agent. All such purchases and sales are made for the account of the Board at the official rates of

* The original Order (P.C. 2716 of Sept. 15, 1939) and subsequent amendments were consolidated in Order in Council P.C. 7378 of Dec. 13, 1940, which came into effect on Dec. 16, 1940. Still further amendments have been made by Orders in Council P.C. 1672 dated Mar. 7, 1941; P.C. 2786 dated Apr. 22, 1941; and P.C. 3081 dated May 1, 1941 published in extra editions of the *Canada Gazette* of about the same dates.

† The Regulations of the Board (at the time of going to press—Mar. 1, 1941) are contained in special issues of the *Canada Gazette* dated May 2, May 28, July 8 and Dec. 16, 1940. Amendments to these regulations were made on Mar. 1, 1941 and are published in an extra edition of the *Canada Gazette* dated Apr. 23, 1941.

exchange which the Board may, subject to the instructions by the Minister, prescribe. The Board's rates for United States dollars and pounds sterling have been unchanged from Sept. 16, 1939, to the date of going to press (Mar. 1, 1941), as follows: United States dollars, buying rate 10 p.c. premium, selling rate 11 p.c. premium; pounds sterling, buying rate \$4.43, selling rate \$4.47.

On Apr. 30, 1940, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, (P.C. 1735) was passed requiring all Canadian residents to sell to the Board all foreign exchange in their possession, ownership or control on that date. At the same time all gold held in unrestricted ownership by the Bank of Canada was sold to the Board in addition to the Bank of Canada's foreign-exchange holdings, thereby centralizing, in the hands of the Board, all of Canada's immediately available foreign-exchange resources. To enable the Board to finance these purchases, the Exchange Fund was enlarged by \$325,000,000 derived from the sale of treasury bills and short-term notes by the Minister of Finance to the Bank of Canada.

General Policies.—Under the Foreign Exchange Control Order all financial transactions between residents of Canada and residents of other countries are subject to the Board's control. Transfers of Canadian dollars by residents to non-residents may be made only under permits from the Board; all exports and imports of goods, currency, securities and other property may be made only under licence from the Board; and sales of securities in Canada by or on behalf of non-residents are subject to permit from the Board. The Board, by regulation, has exempted a number of normal small transactions from these licence and permit requirements.

The broad lines of policy laid down in the Foreign Exchange Control Order and the Regulations of the Board may be summarized as follows:—

(1) All exports from Canada to countries outside the sterling area must produce United States dollars or foreign currencies readily convertible into United States dollars. Exports to countries of the sterling area may be made for sterling or for Canadian dollars derived through authorized channels.

(2) Residents of Canada are required to obtain payment in United States dollars (or currencies freely convertible into United States dollars) for services performed for non-residents, other than residents of the sterling area, with the exception of ordinary services rendered to tourists.

(3) Foreign exchange is provided and payment in Canadian dollars is permitted for any normal imports (not prohibited under any other law), for normal services rendered by non-residents and current income accruing in Canada to non-residents. Sterling or the local currency of a sterling country is the only foreign exchange that may, however, be paid to residents of the sterling area for goods of sterling-area origin or for other purposes.

(4) Exports of capital from Canada by either residents or non-residents are generally prohibited, except payments, as and when they fall due, of legitimate debts of Canadian residents.

(5) The sale of securities in Canada by non-residents is generally permitted only where the securities were purchased in Canada for cash, since the commencement of exchange control, or where the proceeds are being reinvested in Canadian domestic securities.

(6) In July, 1940, the Government announced the policy of restricting the use of Canada's resources of United States dollars for pleasure travel abroad and the Board accordingly does not sell United States dollars for that purpose. Residents of Canada are required to obtain travel permits from the Board before leaving Canada (except when travelling direct to sterling-area countries) whether or not they are carrying any Canadian or foreign funds with them.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

Section 1.—Loan and Trust Companies*

The Canada Year Book, 1934-35, presents at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to loan and trust 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. However, certain summary statistics of provincial companies have been supplied for 1939 by courtesy of those companies and are included in Table 1 in order to complete the picture for loan and trust companies throughout Canada. It is estimated that more than 90 p.c. of the business of provincial companies is represented in the figures, so that they may be accepted as fairly inclusive and representative of the volume of business transacted as compared with Dominion registered companies. 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 in Table 3 as well as those for trust companies in New Brunswick since 1934 and in Manitoba for 1938. These historical series start with the year 1920, at which time the Dominion Department of Insurance took over the administration of the legislation concerning Dominion loan and trust companies—the Department of Finance had previously exercised supervision of their activities.

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 increased from \$188,637,298 in 1922 to \$213,649,794, or by 13.3 p.c., in 1931, but declined from 1931 to 1939 by 8.8 p.c. The assets of trust companies (not including estates, trust and agency funds, which cannot be regarded as assets in the same sense as company and guaranteed funds) increased from \$154,202,165 in 1928 to \$232,076,742, or 50.5 p.c., in 1939. In the former year, the total of estates, trust and agency funds administered amounted to \$1,077,953,643 and in the latter year to \$2,664,589,751. (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.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance.

Statistics of Loan and Trust Companies.—The figures of Table 1 are of particular interest in the case of trust companies. On account of the nature of their functions, they are mainly provincial institutions, their chief duties being intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

1.—Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939

Item	Provincial Companies	Dominion Companies	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Loan Companies—			
Assets (book values).....	58,526,904	136,358,786	194,885,690
Liabilities to the public.....	29,613,405	100,831,760	130,495,165
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	36,595,775	59,150,000	95,745,775
Subscribed.....	19,810,193	26,031,300	45,841,493
Paid-up.....	18,005,126	19,284,714	37,289,840
Reserve and contingency funds.....	9,909,452	14,766,473	24,675,925
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	1,005,688	1,418,655	2,424,343
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	28,920,266	35,469,842	64,390,108
Net profits realized during year.....	1,044,499	1,118,290	2,162,789
Trust Companies—			
Assets (book values)—			
Company funds.....	61,292,364	20,176,418	81,468,782
Guaranteed funds.....	114,606,960	36,001,000	150,607,960
Totals, Company Funds and Guaranteed Funds...	175,899,324	56,177,418	232,076,742
Estates, trust, and agency funds.....	2,422,219,901	242,869,850	2,664,589,751
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	53,602,600	25,300,000	78,902,600
Subscribed.....	26,801,200	13,283,570	40,084,770
Paid-up.....	25,236,113	11,789,264	37,025,377
Reserve and contingency funds.....	16,083,213	6,002,488	22,085,701
Unappropriated surpluses.....	4,006,045	827,330	4,833,375
Net profits realized during year.....	2,721,830	592,367	3,314,197

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-39

NOTE.—For the years 1914-24, see p. 913 of the 1937 Year Book. The figures since 1924 appearing here include loan companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia, but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance. Figures given in this table do not include small-loans companies (see Section 2 of this chapter, pp. 840.

Year	ASSETS						Total ²
	Real Estate ¹	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	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	3,982,921	79,106,407	1,532,366	20,210,387	3,442,928	2,180,700	110,638,667
1926.....	4,150,307	89,873,578	1,161,886	18,426,169	4,284,648	2,274,535	120,321,095
1927.....	3,999,808	102,501,193	1,585,891	18,884,434	5,672,479	2,020,087	134,669,734
1928.....	4,172,704	105,106,365	2,472,312	17,874,808	3,255,166	1,746,138	134,634,288
1929.....	6,156,227	103,774,850	2,266,288	17,654,463	3,186,180	1,833,545	134,877,701
1930.....	7,069,914	105,477,328	2,420,927	20,834,907	4,291,855	2,558,238	142,657,134
1931.....	8,104,521	106,607,563	1,020,076	23,430,382	3,282,016	3,529,451	147,094,183
1932.....	8,263,875	102,661,879	491,387	21,521,472	4,527,610	4,366,369	142,886,473
1933.....	8,860,817	98,357,741	240,069	18,767,937	4,311,894	5,437,535	136,990,422
1934.....	9,112,878	97,169,985	233,458	21,693,414	4,384,592	6,532,256	140,147,053
1935.....	9,527,647	96,008,289	306,183	20,572,693	3,670,060	6,926,558	137,994,145
1936.....	9,770,965	97,622,787	271,660	21,175,454	3,496,046	3,928,038	137,210,511
1937.....	10,593,241	97,050,041	134,333	20,371,285	3,303,863	3,891,070	136,262,516
1938.....	10,436,985	97,104,591	112,270	20,204,905	3,714,627	3,669,841	136,139,642
1939.....	10,310,781	96,342,441	103,298	19,955,311	5,184,020	3,604,690	136,358,786

For footnotes see end of table, p. 838.

2.—Assets and Liabilities of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-39—concluded

Year	LIABILITIES							
	Liabilities to Shareholders			Liabilities to the Public				
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds	Total ³	Debentures and Debenture Stock		Deposits	Interest Due and Accrued	Total ⁴
				Canada	Elsewhere and Sundries			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1925.....	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926.....	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480
1927.....	20,699,710	14,867,432	38,596,121	47,818,386	19,965,321	27,019,323	868,694	95,895,897
1928.....	20,038,831	14,112,114	36,067,816	51,269,133	15,292,362	30,671,257	940,528	98,408,186
1929.....	20,192,840	14,427,948	35,694,166	52,857,277	14,813,287	29,602,789	941,795	98,482,375
1930.....	20,333,966	14,615,844	35,634,733	58,058,682	15,063,313	31,581,913	978,602	105,896,436
1931.....	20,407,157	14,717,152	35,765,429	63,158,214	14,837,565	30,823,662	1,027,388	110,280,658
1932.....	19,174,463	14,724,620	35,455,456	61,959,437	14,858,798	29,418,924	989,303	107,431,181
1933.....	19,253,370	15,182,125	35,855,209	60,483,299	15,161,505	24,287,270	996,132	101,120,948
1934.....	19,373,841	15,800,582	36,599,186	61,157,372	16,222,139	24,908,363	1,004,063	103,536,768
1935.....	19,393,907	15,618,715	36,404,095	59,386,546	14,530,516	26,556,302	898,830	101,578,778
1936.....	19,361,368	15,262,697	36,005,271	58,918,941	14,939,518	26,250,954	860,115	101,194,543
1937.....	19,352,276	15,048,254	35,771,946	57,506,233	14,977,437	26,966,644	765,435	100,478,054
1938.....	19,340,738	14,757,224	35,478,233	57,073,555	14,959,522	27,668,490	705,622	100,655,486
1939.....	19,284,714	14,766,473	35,469,842	57,418,689	13,390,796	29,132,700	693,353	100,881,760

¹ Book value of real estate for companies' use and other real estate.

² Includes other assets.

³ Includes other liabilities to shareholders.

⁴ Includes other liabilities to the public.

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1914-24 appear at pp. 914-915 of the 1937 Year Book. The figures of this table include statistics of trust companies chartered by the following Provincial Governments but brought in the stated years under the inspection of the Dominion Department of Insurance: Nova Scotia, 1925; New Brunswick, 1934; and Manitoba, 1938.

Year	COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS							
	Loans		Real Estate	Government, Municipal, School and Other Securities Owned	Stocks	Cash on Hand and in Banks	All Other Assets Belonging to the Companies	Total Assets of the Companies
	On Real Estate	On Stocks and Securities						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	5,143,123	618,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926.....	5,450,907	580,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	1,571,595	13,195,277
1927.....	5,668,574	977,514	2,140,344	1,993,823	494,083	804,469	1,603,906	13,682,713
1928.....	5,651,201	1,156,698	2,148,354	2,808,630	495,094	917,019	1,589,288	14,766,284
1929.....	5,652,084	1,121,536	1,959,581	3,228,722	425,077	659,466	1,623,031	14,669,497
1930.....	5,573,596	1,183,298	2,049,285	3,176,348	458,392	732,025	1,779,338	14,952,282
1931.....	6,034,794	1,035,169	2,140,792	3,211,183	488,995	551,595	1,996,819	15,459,347
1932.....	6,057,336	628,536	2,306,950	3,105,079	447,940	773,537	2,042,228	15,361,656
1933.....	5,413,800	706,146	2,655,924	3,418,374	451,552	624,363	2,081,259	15,351,418
1934.....	5,034,509	973,532	3,008,327	3,681,872	454,975	667,932	2,080,072	15,901,219
1935.....	5,162,632	666,465	3,163,130	3,591,823	471,431	1,008,869	1,906,543	15,970,893
1936.....	5,105,167	884,014	3,304,918	3,960,552	461,014	914,439	1,744,454	16,374,558
1937.....	5,411,003	971,560	3,734,913	4,008,247	657,507	724,846	1,900,231	17,408,307
1938.....	6,116,342	901,935	4,518,886	4,423,228	1,103,090	1,020,266	2,163,727	20,247,474
1939.....	6,269,736	816,795	4,421,183	4,402,444	1,180,163	1,025,731	2,060,366	20,176,418

3.—Assets and Liabilities of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-39—concluded

Year	GUARANTEED FUNDS—ASSETS						
	Loans		Government, Municipal, School, and Other Securities Owned	Stocks	Cash on Hand and in Banks	All Other Assets	Total Assets Held Against Guaranteed Funds
	On Real Estate	On Stocks and Securities					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	12,897,930	490,528	1,463,920	85,062	636,526	323,373	15,897,339
1926.....	14,005,093	1,334,078	1,488,070	85,062	813,344	253,765	17,979,412
1927.....	16,596,737	2,407,158	1,978,136	85,062	1,067,790	329,870	22,464,753
1928.....	17,095,284	2,337,415	2,376,726	85,062	1,911,962	299,275	24,105,724
1929.....	18,447,949	1,804,750	2,689,069	3,288	1,132,633	387,574	24,465,263
1930.....	19,513,691	2,075,322	2,491,089	Nil	1,948,592	380,135	26,408,829
1931.....	20,812,176	887,015	2,598,587	18,300	919,932	482,159	25,718,219
1932.....	19,336,735	1,480,454	3,286,467	Nil	688,136	431,121	25,222,913
1933.....	19,141,920	2,551,966	4,072,131	23,400	1,034,150	523,140	27,396,707
1934.....	19,911,247	3,913,332	5,771,085	Nil	1,444,847	610,546	31,651,057
1935.....	20,123,641	4,004,017	8,542,061	"	1,345,204	742,469	34,757,392
1936.....	20,474,810	5,748,256	7,300,519	"	1,199,866	733,156	35,456,607
1937.....	21,926,852	3,172,609	8,525,407	"	1,486,606	673,202	35,784,676
1938.....	21,452,863	4,025,109	9,573,096	"	1,353,753	611,322	37,016,143
1939.....	21,235,726	2,277,963	10,731,590	"	1,219,212	536,509	36,001,000

Year	LIABILITIES							
	Company Funds					Guaranteed Funds		
	Liabilities to Shareholders				Liabilities to the Public	Total	Principal	Total
	Capital Paid Up	Reserve Funds	Other Liabilities	Total	Taxes, Borrowed Money, etc			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474	15,897,339	15,897,339
1926.....	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225	17,979,412	17,979,412
1927.....	9,824,031	2,653,673	443,377	12,921,081	571,279	13,492,360	22,464,753	22,464,753
1928.....	10,424,249	2,877,766	549,905	13,851,920	741,364	14,593,284	24,105,724	24,105,724
1929.....	10,512,879	3,325,020	257,288	14,095,187	325,914	14,421,101	24,465,263	24,465,263
1930.....	10,260,025	3,431,538	718,240	14,409,803	294,897	14,704,700	26,408,829	26,408,829
1931.....	10,493,608	3,478,889	629,215	14,601,712	464,719	15,066,431	25,718,221	25,718,221
1932.....	10,601,822	3,461,760	457,518	14,521,100	368,279	14,889,379	25,222,913	25,222,913
1933.....	10,630,336	3,555,585	444,302	14,630,223	206,372	14,836,595	27,396,708	27,396,708
1934.....	10,652,618	3,746,260	591,103	14,989,981	246,466	15,236,447	31,651,057	31,651,057
1935.....	10,590,333	3,744,068	679,078	15,013,479	302,667	15,316,146	34,757,391	34,757,391
1936.....	9,803,722	4,935,216	805,197	15,544,135	333,926	15,878,061	35,456,607	35,456,607
1937.....	10,357,757	5,311,158	542,708	16,211,623	359,026	16,570,649	35,784,676	35,784,676
1938.....	11,949,775	5,946,939	584,149	18,480,863	974,932	19,455,846	37,016,143	37,016,143
1939.....	11,789,264	6,002,488	951,071	18,742,823	609,016	19,351,839	36,001,000	36,001,000

4.—Amount of Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1925-39

Note.—For the years 1914-24, see p. 915 of the 1937 Year Book. Headnote to Table 3 also applies to the figures of this table.

Year	Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds	Year	Estates, Trust, and Agency Funds
	\$		\$
1925.....	131,420,502	1933.....	225,484,151
1926.....	139,777,235	1934.....	230,230,283
1927.....	161,040,061	1935.....	242,594,310
1928.....	202,655,185	1936.....	226,024,454
1929.....	210,005,726	1937.....	228,155,009
1930.....	205,282,593	1938.....	236,467,735
1931.....	215,698,469	1939.....	242,369,850
1932.....	215,702,235		

Section 2.—Small-Loans Companies

There has been incorporated in recent years, by the Parliament of Canada, a number of companies that make small loans, usually not exceeding five hundred dollars each, on the promissory notes of the borrowers and additionally secured in most cases by endorsements or chattel mortgages. While small-loans companies may, under their charter powers, make loans on the security of real estate, actually they have made but very few of such loans.

On Jan. 1, 1940, The Small Loans Act, 1939 (3 George VI, c. 23), passed by the Parliament of Canada, came into force under which licensed money-lenders making personal loans of \$500 or less are limited to a rate of cost of 2 p.c. per month on outstanding balances and unlicensed lenders to a rate of 12 p.c. per annum, including interest and charges of every description. As at Apr. 5, 1941, licences had been issued to 72 money-lenders. Figures covering their operations are not yet available.

The small-loans companies dealt within this report, three in number, became licensees, as small-loans companies, under The Small Loans Act, 1939, as from Jan. 1, 1940.

5.—Assets and Liabilities of Small-Loans Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1928-39

Year	ASSETS			
	Loans Receivable	Cash on Hand and in Banks	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1928.....	138,635	3,597	17,007	159,239
1929.....	434,432	9,621	36,341	480,394
1930.....	598,275	21,814	31,551	651,640
1931.....	777,414	13,020	36,939	827,373
1932.....	644,339	22,125	13,449	679,913
1933.....	1,228,180	327,760	14,019	1,569,959
1934.....	2,353,862	284,761	22,111	2,660,734
1935.....	2,962,580	194,406	30,403	3,187,389
1936.....	4,145,066	214,363	32,961	4,392,390
1937.....	4,875,596	261,864	37,092	5,174,552
1938.....	4,764,032	412,594	32,182	5,208,808
1939.....	5,081,320	342,578	42,781	5,466,679

Year	LIABILITIES									
	Liabilities to Shareholders					Liabilities to the Public				Total Liabilities
	General Reserve	Reserve for Losses	Capital Paid Up	Other Liabilities	Total	Borrowed Money	Un-earned Income	Other Liabilities ¹	Total	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1928.....	Nil	1,757	101,000	2,650	105,407	45,000	6,549	397	51,946	157,353
1929.....	"	10,075	101,000	1,399	112,474	346,924	16,656	1,571	365,151	477,625
1930.....	"	16,284	141,150	7,418	164,852	450,659	22,211	9,349	482,219	647,071
1931.....	"	36,028	273,150	3,992	313,170	474,659	24,532	10,759	509,950	823,120
1932.....	"	14,722	331,600	1,775	348,097	295,930	18,596	12,375	326,901	674,998
1933.....	"	22,945	976,750	10,871	1,010,566	445,382	96,248	4,075	545,705	1,556,271
1934.....	"	65,559	976,750	76,518	1,118,827	1,330,797	171,817	17,181	1,519,795	2,638,622
1935.....	"	91,061	976,750	163,923	1,231,734	1,681,062	222,643	21,742	1,925,447	3,157,181
1936.....	300,000	146,658	976,750	2,771	1,426,179	2,581,710	315,673	37,559	2,934,947	4,361,126
1937.....	300,000	220,308	1,001,750	237,643	1,759,701	2,920,840	361,315	95,904	3,378,059	5,137,760
1938.....	318,000	295,361	1,001,750	441,718	2,056,829	2,653,334	348,355	118,108	3,119,797	5,176,626
1939.....	318,000	351,850	1,234,250	749,666	2,653,766	2,265,834	369,723	134,724	2,770,281	5,424,047

¹ Includes taxes.

Section 3.—Sales of Canadian Bonds*

The total sales of Canadian bonds naturally reached a very high mark toward the close of the War of 1914-18, owing to the Dominion Government financing required to cover war expenditures. The 1919 total of over \$900,000,000 was not exceeded until 1931 when a large amount of war bonds was refunded at lower rates of interest. In 1940, the first complete year of the present war, total sales were far greater than in any previous year, and owing to the concentration on Dominion Government loans, the proportion of all other types of financing to the total sales was the lowest since 1918.

Dominion Government bond financing since 1907 may be divided into four periods: from 1907 to 1914, the period of the Great War from 1914 to 1918, from 1919 to 1939, and from 1939 to date. In the first period the money was required largely for internal development, public works and railways; in the second, war expenditures required very large borrowings. The third is divided into two phases by the year 1929; up to that year the annual borrowings of the Dominion tended to decline, although the borrowings on account of the Canadian National Railways were considerable. After 1929 the sales of new Dominion Government bond issues rose steadily, comprising borrowings to pay for unemployment relief, refundings at lower rates of interest, and various public works. Since the outbreak of the War in 1939, the Dominion has been forced to borrow on an unprecedented scale in order to meet the tremendous expenditures that have had to be borne.

Provincial bond issues have been on a much larger scale since the War of 1914-18 than formerly, probably because of 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, in spite of the increased urbanization of the population, there has not been the same marked increase in the average annual sales of municipal bonds that is noticeable in the case of provincial bonds for the period since the War of 1914-18, as compared with the period before the War. During 1940 the bulk of the financing done by the provinces and municipalities has been to refund outstanding issues.

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 due to the unfavorable industrial outlook. Since then the amount of new money borrowed by corporations has been relatively small since the trend has been toward the refunding and retirement of bonded debt. The War did not create any new volume of corporate borrowings since the costs of plant expansion for war production were borne mainly by the Dominion. Railway bonds also showed a precipitate decline to \$12,500,000 in 1932 and fell to \$1,000,000 in 1933. In 1940

* Revised by H. J. Darling, Assistant Editor, the *Monetary Times*.

there was no direct financing by the railways for the first time on record, owing to a change in methods of financing. Since 1936, through a change in accounting procedure, much of the borrowing for the Canadian National Railways has been done directly by the Dominion, while, since the War, the Dominion has advanced money to both major systems for the purchase of equipment.

A striking change has taken place during the present century in the markets in which Canadian bond issues are principally sold. Prior to the War of 1914-18, the United Kingdom lent most of the capital used to develop natural resources, industries, public works and railways. But, on the outbreak of the Great War the British market was temporarily cut off from the Canadian borrower and since that time both public and private borrowers have tended to look to the United States market for foreign loans. As financial needs became more pressing, the Dominion Government was forced to turn to the local market and the Victory Loans of 1917 and 1918 were the first large-scale bond financings ever attempted in Canada. Instability in the exchange rates since 1931 penalized Canadian borrowers in the United States and there was a reduction in the proportion of sales made in that country although, with the growth of the local financial markets, this imposed no hardship on borrowers. With the formation of the Foreign Exchange Control Board in 1939, borrowing outside the country became practically an impossibility and in 1940, for the first time in history, all bond sales were made in the local market. In addition, the Dominion Government repatriated a number of its outstanding securities held in the United Kingdom.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-40

(From the *Monetary Times Annual*)

NOTE.—Figures for 1904-25, inclusive, are given at p. 921 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year	CLASS OF BOND					
	Dominion ¹	Provincial	Municipal	Railway	Corporation	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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.....	²	92,992,500	27,120,588	48,396,000	285,083,000	453,592,088
1929.....	²	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	219,983,224	1,299,074,311
1937.....	919,000,000	174,362,000	52,137,475	30,380,000	89,566,800	1,265,446,275
1938.....	903,491,667	118,792,000	35,154,344	19,480,000	55,962,500	1,132,880,511
1939.....	1,024,585,000	154,059,900	26,897,689	6,500,000	236,208,600	1,448,251,189
1940.....	2,079,946,200	156,820,000	25,211,593	Nil	25,077,000	2,287,054,793

¹ Includes treasury bill financing from 1934.

² Not reported for this year.

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1928-40—
concluded

Year	DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES			
	Sold in Canada	Sold in United States	Sold in United Kingdom	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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.....	1,211,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,299,074,311
1937.....	1,177,196,275	88,250,000	Nil	1,265,446,275
1938.....	1,044,038,844	40,175,000	48,666,667	1,132,880,511
1939.....	1,316,651,189	127,500,000	100,000	1,448,251,189 ¹
1940.....	2,287,054,793	Nil	Nil	2,287,054,793

¹ Includes \$4,000,000 distributed elsewhere.

Section 4.—Corporation Dividends

The 1940 estimate of total dividends paid by Canadian companies was slightly higher than that of the previous year, and over 93 p.c. of the total paid in 1938, the highest year recorded. During the so-called prosperity period of 1926-30, dividends paid reached a peak of nearly \$285,000,000 in 1930. The higher level attained since then is due in no small measure to the expansion of the gold-mining industry in the 1930's. Mining companies accounted for \$104,000,000 or 34.0 p.c. of the total disbursements in 1940.

7.—Dividend Payments of Canadian Companies, by Months, 1933-40

(From the *Financial Post Business Year Book*)

Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
January.....	13,855	14,417	14,785	16,032	22,442	23,078	20,671	22,938
February.....	3,336	3,783	3,496	4,311	5,722	5,018	7,003	6,779
March.....	16,754	17,267	9,440	19,176	21,500	23,731	26,233	28,740
April.....	11,602	12,266	14,621	16,161	20,917	22,535	20,896	23,488
May.....	2,931	4,793	4,025	3,332	6,847	5,711	6,893	7,927
June.....	17,497	41,939	55,804	61,333	71,562	69,178	64,924	58,509
July.....	12,672	16,423	18,679	23,408	31,212	27,404	23,543	27,658
August.....	3,260	4,464	4,362	3,580	4,585	5,926	6,516	6,920
September.....	14,271	9,732	12,315	14,610	19,226	19,845	24,299	25,784
October.....	11,807	13,849	14,801	16,018	19,489	19,506	21,019	23,943
November.....	3,656	4,188	3,601	4,680	9,046	9,887	6,557	7,689
December.....	23,038	42,639	66,700	78,000	91,176	94,112	73,467	64,381
Totals.....	134,679	185,760	222,629	260,641	323,724	325,931	302,021	304,756

CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE*

CONSPECTUS

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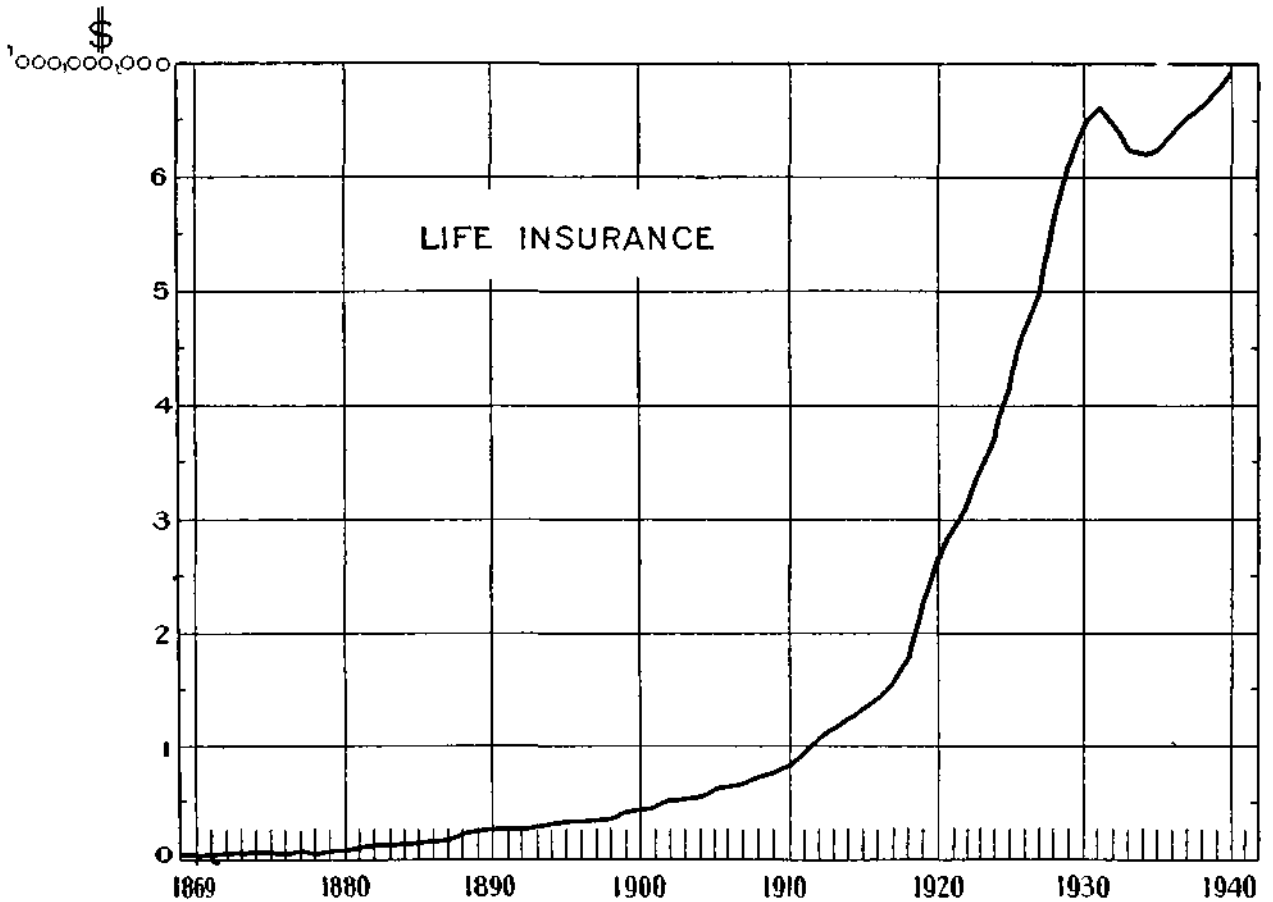
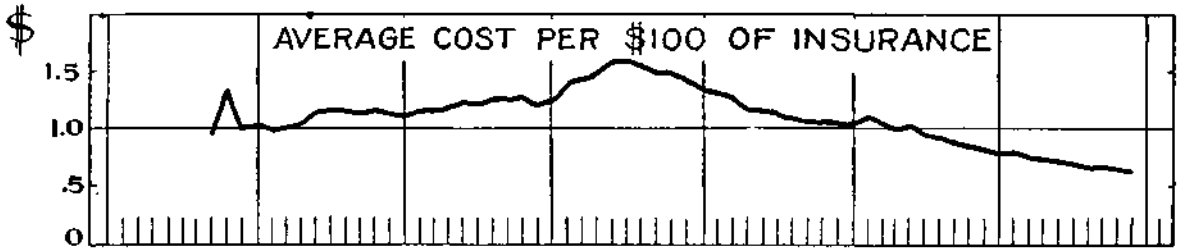
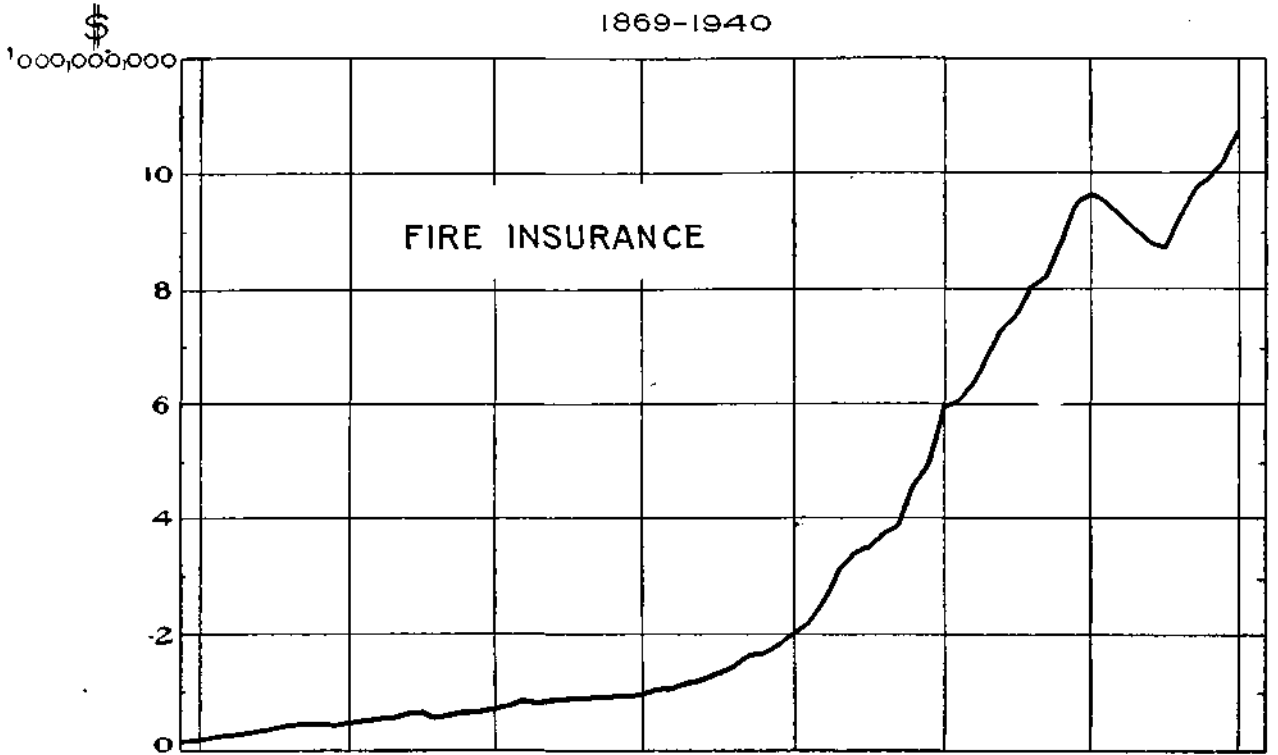
Insurance business is transacted in Canada by companies of the following classes: (1) companies incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the former "Province of Canada", (2) companies incorporated under the laws of the provinces of Canada, and (3) companies incorporated or formed under the laws of British and foreign countries. The word "companies", as here used, includes fraternal benefit societies and exchanges that 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) 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. These companies may be required to make returns,

* The statistics of Fire, Life, and Miscellaneous Insurance have been revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, and those pertaining to Government Annuities (Sect. 5) under the direction of Bryce Stewart, Ph.D., Deputy Minister of Labour.

† Prior to 1932, the Dominion Insurance Acts provided for the "licensing" of companies; the Acts passed in 1932 provided for "registration". The change in terminology does not indicate any change in substance.

GROWTH OF INSURANCE IN CANADA
1869-1940



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 that 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 the newly created Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1910 the Insurance Branch was organized as a separate Department, the Department of Insurance, under the Minister of Finance.

Precedent to obtaining initial 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, falling aircraft, forgery, fraud, guarantee, hail, inland transportation, live-stock, machinery, personal property, plate glass, property, sickness, sprinkler leakage, 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 here for 1939), 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) formerly collected, for taxation purposes, under the Special War Revenue Act, are no longer required. The last figures are for the year 1933 and appear at p. 1016 of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 1.—Fire Insurance

In Canada, fire insurance began with the establishment of agencies, by British fire insurance companies. These were usually situated in the seaports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of such a company is that of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, now the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., which

* The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 46). The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 47).

commenced business at 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.

In its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies. However, 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 that 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.

Subsection 1.—Grand Total of Fire Insurance in Canada

Of the total amount of 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.

In the more detailed analyses of fire insurance in Canada dealt with in Table 2, the statistics cover only the operations of companies with Dominion registration, but, as shown in Table 1, such companies account for approximately 90 p.c. of the insurance in force.

1.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1939, with Totals for 1938

Item	Gross Insurance Written	Net in Force at End of Year	Net Premiums Received	Net Losses Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dominion Licensees.....	11,117,212,274	10,200,346,551	40,984,276	15,738,902
Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	687,448,376	1,177,060,372	4,983,708	2,763,440
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	116,419,451	107,938,082	766,594	407,157
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	803,867,827	1,284,998,454	5,750,302	3,170,597
Grand Totals, 1939.....	11,921,080,101	11,485,345,005	46,734,578	18,909,499
Grand Totals, 1938.....	11,226,128,429	11,168,279,973	47,750,140	20,487,396

Subsection 2.—Historical and Operational Statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies

Historical Statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance.—The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, shows that at that date there were 279 fire insurance companies under Dominion registration; of these 56 were Canadian, 70 were British, and 153 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 80 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.

In Table 2 it is shown that the average cost per \$100 of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921 and 1924 when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost of fire insurance has decreased by 59.4 p.c. since 1905.

2.—Fire Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1901-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1869-1900 are given at p. 973 of the 1939 Year Book.

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.	\$	\$	\$
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
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 ²	58.28	6,139,531,168	68,161,786	1.11
1922.....	6,348,637,436	48,168,310 ¹	32,848,020 ²	68.19	6,471,133,294	68,347,294	1.06
1923.....	6,806,937,041	51,169,250 ¹	32,142,494 ²	62.82	7,311,835,110	73,037,471	1.00
1924.....	7,224,475,267	49,833,718 ¹	29,186,904 ²	58.57	6,987,536,461	71,146,802	1.02
1925.....	7,583,297,899	51,040,075 ¹	26,943,089 ²	52.79	7,646,026,535	74,679,130	0.98
1926.....	8,051,444,136	52,595,923 ¹	25,705,975 ²	48.87	8,716,166,834	81,104,612	0.93
1927.....	8,287,732,966	51,375,637 ¹	20,831,931 ²	40.55	8,531,139,424	76,423,855	0.90
1928.....	8,761,579,512	54,826,851 ¹	25,544,664 ²	46.57	9,187,224,958	80,413,215	0.88
1929.....	9,431,169,594	56,112,457 ¹	30,209,839 ²	53.84	10,791,096,165	87,317,411	0.81
1930.....	9,672,996,973	52,646,520 ¹	30,427,968 ²	57.71	10,311,193,608	82,700,147	0.80
1931.....	9,544,641,293	50,342,669 ¹	29,938,409 ²	59.47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0.80
1932.....	9,301,747,991	46,911,929 ¹	30,068,923 ²	64.10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0.79
1933.....	9,008,262,736	41,573,986 ¹	21,655,460 ²	52.09	10,644,787,101	78,980,010	0.74
1934.....	8,804,840,676	41,468,119 ¹	16,968,030 ²	40.92	9,506,703,020	68,793,705	0.72
1935.....	8,782,698,099	40,834,876 ¹	14,821,465 ²	36.25	9,641,773,674	67,596,146	0.70
1936.....	9,248,273,260	40,218,296 ¹	14,072,237 ²	34.99	9,642,269,141	66,831,039	0.69
1937.....	9,773,324,476	42,498,127 ¹	14,821,536 ²	34.88	10,432,290,081	71,913,161	0.69
1938.....	9,953,905,417	42,439,688 ¹	17,363,670 ²	40.91	10,422,793,265	70,735,709	0.68
1939.....	10,200,346,551	40,984,276 ¹	15,738,902 ²	38.40	11,117,212,274	70,897,461	0.64
1940 ³	10,759,934,401	41,947,268 ¹	15,409,613 ²	36.74	12,103,679,434	70,977,179	0.59

¹Premiums written.

² Losses incurred.

³ Subject to revision.

Premiums Written and Losses Incurred.—The relationship of losses incurred to premiums written is shown for Dominion registered companies by provinces in Table 3.

3.—Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939.

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Year and Province	Canadian		British		Foreign	
	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses	Premiums	Losses
1938	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	39,185	11,886	152,217	45,924	65,507	18,499
Nova Scotia.....	396,822	179,935	850,109	356,948	757,509	343,923
New Brunswick.....	251,181	97,157	719,204	301,530	554,817	195,201
Quebec.....	1,983,836	986,343	4,232,180	1,782,282	5,194,612	2,750,411
Ontario.....	4,297,231	1,518,939	5,843,530	2,257,766	5,541,750	2,513,936
Manitoba.....	952,795	301,515	940,029	305,456	958,001	304,314
Saskatchewan.....	973,135	253,575	759,246	153,163	895,708	104,188
Alberta.....	813,361	233,583	974,292	381,944	1,132,227	403,284
British Columbia.....	681,561	183,731	1,667,182	1,155,533	1,685,613	626,186
Yukon.....	13,681	186	45,969	4,562	18,766	146
Canada, 1938.....	10,402,788	3,766,850	16,183,967	6,745,108	16,804,510	7,260,088
1939						
Prince Edward Island.....	39,088	10,079	144,884	40,304	55,331	13,115
Nova Scotia.....	384,529	223,468	740,227	376,261	696,346	408,570
New Brunswick.....	300,032	142,690	785,714	321,111	601,424	316,279
Quebec.....	2,056,315	1,018,700	4,081,067	2,263,881	4,845,619	2,930,284
Ontario.....	4,308,396	1,530,454	5,497,571	1,692,353	5,536,307	1,825,221
Manitoba.....	946,617	307,312	856,110	204,779	909,766	164,263
Saskatchewan.....	1,026,712	201,355	666,685	138,649	867,893	217,852
Alberta.....	814,743	219,975	860,923	237,998	1,064,177	307,855
British Columbia.....	681,853	214,384	1,551,658	475,519	1,632,133	371,372
Yukon.....	13,219	526	103,544	6,800	18,912	6,869
Canada, 1939.....	10,571,504	3,868,943	15,288,383	5,757,655	16,227,908	6,561,680

For some years the Department of Insurance has compiled, from information supplied by the fire insurance companies registered to transact business in Canada, tables of experience as to premiums and losses by 27 classes of risks agreed upon. This experience for the five latest years available is given in Table 4.

4.—Percentages of Net Losses Incurred to Net Premiums Written in Canada by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, by Classes of Risks, 1935-39, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

(Registered reinsurance deducted)

Class	1935				1936			
	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
Dwellings—protected.....	31.98	35.83	39.67	36.18	32.13	36.07	39.51	36.25
Dwellings—unprotected....	45.47	56.84	58.64	54.56	43.27	48.75	46.05	46.54
All other dwellings and farm property.....	42.00	54.86	57.14	48.85	45.21	56.08	49.52	49.45
All other two- or three-year risks.....	30.49	32.15	26.54	29.91	36.92	41.14	40.17	39.83
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents.....	31.31	36.59	44.14	39.23	30.33	20.68	33.51	28.41
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents.....	33.67	33.12	40.83	36.69	30.87	32.78	32.29	32.21
All other mercantile risks.	29.26	18.67	28.20	23.60	18.57	9.56	18.82	14.24
Breweries and malt-houses.	1	3.43	11.18	6.81	1.72	1.69	2.56	2.11
Boot and shoe factories....	3.18	24.05	4.03	12.63	61.54	74.76	29.43	52.86
Canning factories.....	23.97	44.39	33.84	37.37	18.91	8.99	24.17	17.72
Confectionery and biscuit factories.....	16.44	56.37	75.53	55.10	7.12	37.64	40.70	33.30
Flour and oatmeal mills...	25.44	44.36	20.83	31.25	24.00	29.16	33.04	29.55
Grain elevators.....	17.20	44.35	19.59	25.03	22.38	92.26	46.91	43.35
Laundries.....	40.09	40.45	16.05	31.28	25.33	12.52	26.77	20.04
Sawmills.....	29.01	27.54	30.21	29.38	39.21	13.91	34.28	27.15
Lumber yards.....	39.87	20.62	37.18	32.59	29.83	39.69	32.17	34.11
Machine shops and metal workers.....	36.68	16.64	61.94	41.30	27.38	25.22	30.16	23.07
Mining risks.....	33.70	75.55	41.59	59.70	25.05	38.94	39.31	37.96
Pork-packing and -curing houses.....	38.80	43.72	55.21	49.12	8.18	24.54	15.69	17.54
Pulp- and paper-mills.....	0.18	8.96	11.37	9.11	39.31	42.11	34.99	38.84
Street-car barns.....	53.26	31.84	24.26	31.14	4.26	7.71	15.84	9.14
Tanneries.....	274.08	145.04	172.28	172.12	84.94	10.32	106.49	66.92
Wood-working factories....	50.82	33.86	50.08	44.71	47.12	63.18	44.70	51.36
Woolen and knitting mills.	121.67	1.67	44.20	37.84	37.54	75.71	57.39	61.82
All other manufacturing risks.....	40.87	37.74	35.96	37.47	39.67	43.12	38.36	40.43
All other one-year and short-term risks.....	31.42	27.26	36.20	31.65	25.77	27.75	33.25	29.55
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy.	22.12	22.41	21.68	22.07	26.50	24.57	33.36	29.15
Totals.....	33.78	35.83	38.13	36.25	33.20	35.41	35.73	35.05
	1937				1938			
	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
Dwellings—protected.....	25.75	29.40	36.54	30.74	27.74	31.71	36.35	32.09
Dwellings—unprotected....	39.26	47.44	47.69	45.07	49.91	31.06	40.02	40.51
All other dwellings and farm property.....	42.70	62.05	56.32	50.40	41.84	51.59	47.87	45.54
All other two- or three-year risks.....	37.55	27.99	27.91	30.23	42.26	50.82	57.10	51.04
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents.....	24.97	30.38	33.05	30.54	32.61	38.91	65.42	50.00
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents.....	33.01	27.54	35.03	32.06	32.58	35.62	41.65	37.68
All other mercantile risks.	22.14	30.46	26.41	26.91	24.03	22.23	20.79	22.30
Breweries and malt-houses.	1.40	1.04	2.92	1.85	5.04	1.28	2.31	2.32
Boot and shoe factories....	147.86	44.13	46.08	67.00	23.81	27.14	34.07	29.79
Canning factories.....	56.01	62.47	46.57	52.80	50.04	82.42	182.04	136.31
Confectionery and biscuit factories.....	13.40	36.44	15.29	21.24	61.13	81.84	9.39	51.67
Flour and oatmeal mills...	55.39	27.50	21.31	33.65	82.42	172.35	58.68	103.57
Grain elevators.....	18.92	20.43	27.46	20.91	35.51	53.78	88.65	50.21
Laundries.....	17.29	20.31	18.70	19.14	45.50	22.54	9.14	22.22
Sawmills.....	57.37	51.80	28.44	40.27	31.91	46.14	31.13	37.01

¹ None reported.

4.—Percentages of Net Losses Incurred to Net Premiums Written in Canada by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration, by Classes of Risks, 1935-39, with Five-Year Averages, 1935-39—concluded.

Class	1937—concluded				1938—concluded			
	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
Lumber yards.....	19.91	27.33	18.05	20.88	29.68	16.24	23.54	22.15
Machine shops and metal workers.....	14.05	61.26	44.23	43.91	41.29	30.17	24.13	28.85
Mining risks.....	44.70	40.41	127.11	79.52	15.03	15.06	26.15	20.13
Pork-packing and -curing houses.....	37.11	25.45	34.97	32.46	17.21	8.54	15.64	14.11
Pulp- and paper-mills.....	30.12	33.79	18.41	26.52	171.35	174.90	87.15	129.10
Street-car barns.....	54.03	50.27	52.30	50.93	22.93	29.10	13.49	23.23
Tanneries.....	103.55	100.73	114.39	108.12	56.81	59.47	4.47	30.40
Wood-working factories.....	28.85	25.48	35.02	30.93	66.51	51.03	73.35	65.14
Woollen and knitting mills.....	86.21	22.53	19.49	27.67	16.73	39.50	10.18	21.92
All other manufacturing risks.....	29.62	27.13	35.20	31.17	48.39	32.79	54.97	45.55
All other one-year and short-term risks.....	31.93	28.92	36.99	32.79	37.18	64.94	42.17	49.60
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy.....	25.22	35.59	35.16	34.50	37.38	42.47	38.04	39.67
Totals.....	32.25	33.19	38.24	34.90	36.22	41.68	43.15	40.94
	1939				Five-Year Averages, 1935-39			
	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
Dwellings—protected.....	30.87	34.54	40.33	35.40	29.45	33.46	38.15	34.05
Dwellings—unprotected....	40.57	45.05	51.90	45.59	42.64	48.10	50.28	47.16
All other dwellings and farm property.....	43.34	47.38	49.44	45.32	42.99	54.60	52.12	47.95
All other two- or three-year risks.....	43.87	48.07	63.51	52.60	38.41	39.54	43.02	40.52
Mercantile risks, wholesale stores, and warehouses and contents.....	32.80	31.40	34.40	33.02	30.29	31.61	42.13	36.25
Mercantile risks, retail stores and contents.....	39.23	36.35	37.63	37.60	34.05	33.00	37.50	35.24
All other mercantile risks..	28.12	15.40	22.01	20.48	24.39	18.90	23.29	21.53
Breweries and malt-houses..	26.41	128.47	52.09	77.49	7.15	24.93	14.09	17.40
Boot and shoe factories....	8.12	48.44	49.67	40.07	50.09	43.81	33.42	40.60
Canning factories.....	37.48	67.71	Nil	13.58	37.21	51.27	60.89	54.64
Confectionery and biscuit factories.....	4.72	10.66	70.25	31.92	25.82	44.81	41.90	38.08
Flour and oatmeal mills....	91.13	18.52	20.88	35.97	55.44	56.84	31.30	46.38
Grain elevators.....	12.93	6.14	7.61	10.42	20.78	45.61	35.15	29.64
Laundries.....	50.67	29.09	58.47	44.93	36.37	25.04	25.36	27.37
Sawmills.....	126.41	154.42	110.36	129.28	60.84	61.53	45.37	52.66
Lumber yards.....	18.77	26.69	25.37	25.00	26.10	25.56	26.42	26.15
Machine shops and metal workers.....	39.15	34.07	53.00	44.24	30.97	33.47	41.40	37.02
Mining risks.....	36.30	25.07	26.21	26.62	31.22	38.69	54.37	44.82
Pork-packing and -curing houses.....	67.24	94.28	49.26	64.44	33.26	37.68	34.26	35.16
Pulp- and paper-mills.....	35.62	40.41	88.99	64.15	49.92	59.45	50.83	54.30
Street-car barns.....	6.19	22.82	23.05	20.75	25.47	28.46	24.34	27.11
Tanneries.....	Nil	0.04	13.53	7.81	99.52	70.20	82.56	80.65
Wood-working factories....	37.89	58.63	35.28	42.75	45.78	46.04	47.48	46.73
Woollen and knitting mills.....	70.97	95.12	130.03	107.20	67.58	44.65	45.73	48.74
All other manufacturing risks.....	49.01	39.21	45.19	43.98	42.08	36.01	41.78	39.69
All other one-year and short-term risks.....	35.08	41.91	45.19	41.68	32.42	37.75	38.82	37.06
Sprinklered risks of whatever nature or occupancy.....	23.83	23.41	29.00	26.39	27.26	29.66	33.05	30.62
Totals.....	36.66	37.66	40.43	38.46	34.47	36.70	39.19	37.15

Fire Losses.—Closely allied to the subject of fire insurance is the subject of fire losses. The Dominion Fire Prevention Association publishes, under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Insurance and with the co-operation of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, a report of the loss of life and property caused by

fire, from which the information shown in Tables 5 and 6 has been summarized. In addition to the data here shown, the report gives such information as: per capita losses by provinces and by type of building, numbers of fires reported, origins of fires, and criminal investigations arising from fires.

In 1940, the per capita loss was greatest in Nova Scotia, being \$2.75 as against the Dominion average of \$2.01. The uninsured losses amounted to \$4,476,354, or 19.7 p.c. of the total. Of the 46,629 fires reported in 1940, 1,332 were the subject of official inquiry, 147 prosecutions were instituted, and 119 convictions were registered.

5.—Fire Losses in Canada, 1926-40

NOTE.—For fire losses from 1923-25, see *Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1926*, published by the Dominion Department of Insurance. An estimate of losses from 1898-1922 is published in *Statistical Bulletin No. 27 (1922)*, issued by the same Department.

Year	Property Loss	Loss per Capita	Deaths by Fire	Year	Property Loss	Loss per Capita	Deaths by Fire
	\$	\$	No.		\$	\$	No.
1926.....	38,295,096	4.15	288	1934.....	25,437,840	2.44	268
1927.....	32,254,084	3.29	465	1935.....	23,221,521	2.12	293
1928.....	36,402,018	3.79	314	1936.....	21,549,484	1.95	347
1929.....	47,499,746	4.85	233	1937.....	22,746,058	2.04	246
1930.....	46,109,875	4.70	311	1938.....	25,899,180	2.31	263
1931.....	47,117,334	4.54	251	1939.....	24,632,500	2.18	263
1932.....	42,193,815	4.06	285	1940.....	22,735,264	2.01	243
1933.....	32,676,314	3.15	254				

6.—Fire Losses and Percentages of Losses Covered by Insurance, by Provinces, 1931-40

Province	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
P. E. Island.....	821	44.3	615	62.8	273	52.9	191	56.3	167	77.8
Nova Scotia.....	1,735	79.8	1,687	81.3	1,780	74.8	1,219	69.3	1,156	67.7
New Brunswick...	4,222	40.5	1,508	67.2	2,188	74.8	824	69.4	1,059	64.9
Quebec.....	12,085	76.0	13,912	80.8	10,862	77.2	7,568	83.0	7,405	75.7
Ontario.....	15,959	82.9	15,466	88.6	11,250	88.2	10,040	84.5	8,164	83.8
Manitoba.....	2,517	86.6	1,586	74.6	1,146	90.4	1,195	82.1	1,040	79.4
Saskatchewan....	3,565	88.4	1,674	92.6	1,870	69.2	1,233	80.5	1,189	70.9
Alberta.....	2,983	82.2	2,377	86.0	1,436	93.2	1,177	90.1	1,088	89.2
British Columbia	3,162	82.5	3,299	84.0	1,852	72.8	1,989	73.6	1,942	72.1
Totals.....	47,049	77.0	42,124	83.7	32,657	81.0	25,436	81.7	23,210	78.0
	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured	Loss	P.C. Insured
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
P. E. Island.....	164	62.9	223	62.6	200	56.9	137	60.6	186	54.3
Nova Scotia.....	1,247	72.9	1,409	70.0	1,442	68.3	1,658	65.8	1,509	67.6
New Brunswick...	886	68.0	866	63.6	836	74.7	1,210	74.0	925	71.0
Quebec.....	6,645	80.8	6,499	76.4	8,552	79.1	9,334	79.7	7,095	83.2
Ontario.....	7,867	86.2	8,135	79.5	9,397	85.5	7,922	82.8	8,100	84.8
Manitoba.....	846	87.8	893	89.6	1,053	90.9	800	90.1	1,029	91.0
Saskatchewan....	1,081	77.2	1,056	64.4	502 ¹	100.0 ¹	717	77.8	658	96.9
Alberta.....	1,099	75.7	1,503	87.4	1,387	79.0	1,148	66.7	1,266	84.5
British Columbia	1,690	66.4	2,144	85.6	2,530	78.4	1,706	62.2	1,967	54.2
Totals.....	21,525	80.5	22,728	78.1	25,899	81.3	24,633	77.9	22,735	80.3

¹ This amount was given as the total loss, no uninsured losses being reported for Saskatchewan in 1938.

Subsection 3.—Finances of Fire Insurance Companies

The following tables show for recent years the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of registered companies transacting fire insurance in Canada. The majority of fire insurance companies also transact miscellaneous forms of insurance (casualty insurance) dealt with in Section 3 of this chapter. Owing to the fact that it is impossible for such companies to allocate their assets and liabilities and their general income and expenditure among the various types of business transacted, totals only are given here. Table 25 under Section 3 gives similar information for a few registered Canadian companies whose transactions are confined to forms of insurance other than fire or life.

7.—Assets of Canadian Companies and Assets in Canada of British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, 1935-39.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Canadian Companies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	1,989,144	1,833,914	1,835,280	1,881,384	1,860,229
Loans on real estate.....	1,801,885	1,938,969	2,500,869	2,692,587	2,560,179
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	50,515,906	56,674,057	61,819,268	64,012,380	66,072,110
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,179,405	3,259,316	3,798,305	3,848,582	4,175,000
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	5,857,871	5,587,889	6,111,766	6,332,151	8,438,004
Interest and rents.....	530,024	524,483	607,413	611,540	600,285
Other assets.....	3,448,895	3,064,360	3,213,985	2,767,451	3,024,145
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	67,323,130	72,882,988	79,886,886	82,146,075	86,729,952
British Companies					
Real estate.....	3,020,175	2,290,810	2,256,975	2,240,275	1,862,684
Loans on real estate.....	2,535,040	1,999,665	1,904,856	1,884,562	1,299,362
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	50,353,298	49,196,988	46,219,454	44,304,812	40,222,840
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,807,444	3,872,727	3,921,247	3,940,107	3,988,259
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,579,638	4,462,608	4,599,708	4,919,277	6,143,985
Interest and rents.....	284,484	266,540	242,987	241,930	225,367
Other assets in Canada.....	922,161	804,109	1,025,148	1,047,995	941,725
Totals, British Companies².....	65,502,240	62,893,447	60,170,375	58,578,958	54,684,222
Foreign Companies					
Real estate.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans on real estate.....	13,000	13,000	12,875	12,625	12,325
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	33,969,892	35,387,700	33,804,847	35,857,190	37,315,283
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	2,682,621	2,892,533	3,046,224	2,981,469	3,204,910
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	7,137,333	6,740,761	6,911,974	8,152,561	10,484,794
Interest and rents.....	245,152	272,387	227,344	237,207	228,526
Other assets in Canada.....	170,809	95,450	132,913	139,831	181,290
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	44,218,807	45,401,831	44,136,177	47,380,883	51,427,128
All Companies					
Real estate.....	5,009,319	4,124,724	4,092,255	4,121,659	3,722,913
Loans on real estate.....	4,349,925	3,951,634	4,418,600	4,589,774	3,871,866
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	134,839,096	141,258,745	141,843,569	144,174,382	143,610,233
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	9,669,470	10,024,576	10,765,776	10,770,158	11,368,169
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	17,574,842	16,791,258	17,623,448	19,403,989	25,066,783
Interest and rents.....	1,059,660	1,063,410	1,077,744	1,090,677	1,054,178
Other assets in Canada.....	4,541,865	3,963,919	4,372,046	3,955,277	4,147,160
Totals, All Companies.....	177,044,177	181,178,266	184,193,438	188,105,916	192,841,302

¹ Or deposited with the Government.² Assets in Canada only.

8.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies and Liabilities in Canada of British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, 1935-39.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	4,970,058	4,644,185	5,393,839	5,205,698	5,378,968
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	12,589,143	13,033,448	15,275,117	15,714,087	16,128,186
Sundry items.....	6,640,900	8,055,097	7,880,190	8,062,815	9,699,390
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	24,200,101	25,732,730	28,549,146	28,982,600	31,206,544
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	43,123,029	47,150,259	51,337,740	53,163,475	55,523,408
Capital stock paid up.....	17,201,092	17,412,854	18,394,690	18,475,575	18,721,890
British Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	3,190,800	3,188,672	3,625,504	3,920,496	3,345,869
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	15,828,479	15,568,239	16,052,912	16,336,321	16,159,609
Sundry items.....	1,996,588	1,751,518	1,918,415	1,843,674	2,107,305
Totals, British Companies².....	21,015,867	20,508,429	21,596,831	22,100,491	21,612,783
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	44,486,373	42,385,018	38,573,544	36,478,467	33,071,439
Foreign Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	1,254,840	1,100,262	1,494,564	1,997,718	1,503,464
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	10,720,926	12,322,459	13,206,175	13,491,624	13,601,751
Sundry items.....	1,162,783	1,247,252	1,227,574	1,252,026	1,534,505
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	13,138,549	14,669,973	15,928,313	16,741,368	16,639,720
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	31,080,258	30,731,858	28,207,864	30,639,515	34,787,407
All Companies					
Reserves for unsettled losses.....	9,415,698	8,933,119	10,513,907	11,123,912	10,228,301
Reserves of unearned premiums.....	39,138,548	40,924,146	44,534,204	45,542,032	45,889,546
Sundry items.....	9,800,271	11,053,867	11,026,179	11,158,515	13,341,200
Totals, All Companies¹.....	58,354,517	60,911,132	66,074,290	67,824,459	69,459,047
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	118,689,660	120,267,135	118,119,148	120,281,457	123,382,254
Capital stock paid up ³	17,201,092	17,412,854	18,394,690	18,475,575	18,721,890

¹ Not including capital.

² Liabilities in Canada only.

³ Canadian companies only.

9.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, 1935-39.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME					
Canadian Companies					
Net premiums written, fire and other insurance.....	22,082,758	22,911,717	27,164,951	27,565,605	28,300,085
Interest and dividends earned.....	2,369,553	2,500,051	2,929,554	2,897,289	2,937,748
Sundry items.....	4,071,625	4,770,420	1,374,879	16,932	10,827
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	28,523,936	30,182,188	31,469,384	30,479,826	31,248,660
British Companies					
Net cash for premiums.....	25,474,312	25,210,739	26,709,676	27,169,022	26,668,954
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,108,045	907,527	926,068	879,140	776,613
Sundry items.....	1,878	84,338	1,179	476	1,330
Totals, British Companies¹.....	26,584,235	26,202,604	27,636,923	28,048,638	27,446,897

¹ Income in Canada only.

9.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration Transacting Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and Other Classes of Insurance, 1935-39—concluded.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Companies					
Net premiums written.....	18,605,796	19,260,146	20,943,128	21,925,770	21,936,077
Interest and dividends earned, etc.....	1,165,140	1,114,610	1,076,579	1,092,830	1,134,404
Sundry items.....	145	2,222	993	831	12,329
Totals, Foreign Companies¹.....	19,771,081	20,376,978	22,020,700	23,019,431	23,082,810
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	4,271,020	4,179,480	4,408,141	4,884,296	5,030,115
General expenses (fire).....	6,969,212	6,837,687	8,388,119	6,254,822	6,343,168
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	11,629,827	11,207,478	14,915,314	13,607,265	13,443,049
Dividends or bonuses to shareholders....	1,257,937	2,044,148	1,694,073	1,829,525	1,663,349
Taxes.....	1,018,258	1,259,924	1,265,219	1,323,617	1,577,651
Totals, Canadian Companies.....	25,146,254	25,528,717	30,670,866	27,945,652²	28,104,853³
Excess of income over expenditure.....	3,377,682	4,653,471	798,518	2,534,174	3,143,807
British Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	6,251,193	5,839,751	5,545,301	6,745,108	5,757,649
General expenses (fire).....	8,074,949	7,755,018	7,714,303	7,618,842	7,267,682
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	8,033,050	8,721,614	9,811,510	10,648,364	10,159,656
Taxes.....	1,297,532	1,267,445	1,320,171	1,183,618	1,366,984
Totals, British Companies³.....	23,656,724	23,583,828	24,391,285	26,195,932	24,551,971
Excess of income over expenditure.....	2,927,511	2,618,776	3,245,638	1,852,706	2,894,926
Foreign Companies					
Incurred for losses (fire).....	5,942,698	5,629,986	6,338,724	7,260,092	6,561,678
General expenses (fire) ⁴	7,093,073	7,105,345	7,499,756	7,584,659	7,473,142
On account of branches other than fire or life.....	2,636,652	2,951,588	4,101,968	4,990,420	4,256,791
Taxes.....	1,003,448	1,107,679	1,091,998	1,041,277	1,273,731
Totals, Foreign Companies^{3,4}.....	16,675,871	16,794,598	19,032,446	20,876,448	19,565,342
Excess of income over expenditure.....	3,095,210	3,582,380	2,988,254	2,142,983	3,517,468

¹ Income in Canada only.
dividends to policyholders in 1939.
returned to policyholders (fire and other).

² Includes \$46,127 dividends to policyholders in 1938 and \$47,521
³ Expenditure in Canada only.

⁴ Include dividends

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, is given at pp. 937-944 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

Subsection 1.—Grand Total of Life Insurance in Canada

Total Life Insurance in Canada.—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 10 summarizes the volume of business transacted by Canadian British, and foreign life companies and fraternal societies, whether registered by the Dominion or licensed by the provinces.

The historical statistics of Table 11 and the detailed analyses of Tables 12 to 18 cover the operations of life insurance companies registered by the Dominion only. However, the figures of Table 10 indicate that such companies account for about 95 p.c. of the net insurance in force in Canada.

10.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, by Class of Licensee and by Type of Company, 1939.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force, Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS OF LICENSEE				
Dominion Licensees—				
Life companies.....	588,576,140	6,776,262,587	198,042,144	73,936,661
Fraternal.....	16,921,305	177,476,211	3,481,514	3,909,695
Totals, Dominion Licensees.....	605,497,445	6,953,738,798	201,523,658	77,846,356
Provincial Licensees—				
Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated—				
Life companies.....	9,288,558	46,462,362	1,617,098	560,843
Fraternal.....	3,637,306	35,624,084	789,794	954,470
Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incor- porated—				
Life companies.....	2,492,704	18,330,153	498,231	348,595
Fraternal.....	3,441,549	34,137,835	586,279	1,314,696
Totals, Provincial Licensees.....	18,860,117	134,554,434	3,491,402	3,178,604
Grand Totals.....	624,357,562	7,088,293,232	205,015,060	81,024,960
TYPE OF COMPANY				
Canadian Life—				
Dominion.....	388,024,424	4,469,776,480	125,413,895	45,133,071
Provincial.....	11,781,262	64,792,515	2,115,329	909,438
Canadian Fraternal—				
Dominion.....	9,982,175	109,063,645	1,933,470	2,845,342
Provincial.....	7,078,855	69,761,919	1,376,073	2,269,166
British life.....	15,105,474	145,373,802	4,371,584	2,629,304
Foreign life.....	185,446,242	2,161,112,305	68,256,665	26,174,286
Foreign fraternal.....	6,939,130	68,412,566	1,548,044	1,064,353

Subsection 2.—Historical and Operational Statistics of Dominion Life Insurance Companies

Historical Statistics of Life Insurance.—The net life insurance of all companies registered by the Dominion in 1869 was only \$35,680,082, while in 1939 it was \$6,776,262,587.* The amount per head of the estimated population of Canada has 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 is the fact that in this field British companies, the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies.

* This total does not include \$177,476,211 of fraternal insurance.

11.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada by Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration (Fraternal Insurance Excluded),¹ 1901-40

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1869-1900 are given at p. 958 of the 1938 Year Book.

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		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	104,719,535
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	183,487,447	685,523,485	106.93	88,734,250
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.....	4,256,850,150	129,940,311	2,016,247,016	6,403,037,477	580.62	618,264,819
1937.....	4,304,631,608	137,862,702	2,099,130,736	6,541,625,046 ³	588.28	671,957,904
1938.....	4,363,517,357	140,838,697	2,125,827,540	6,630,183,594 ³	591.54	626,989,339
1939.....	4,469,776,480	145,373,802	2,161,112,305	6,776,262,587	598.87	588,576,140
1940 ⁴	4,609,213,977	145,599,185	2,220,505,184	6,975,318,346	610.69	590,205,536

¹ For statistics of fraternal insurance, see pp. 863-865.

² For estimates of populations upon which these figures are based, see p. 70.

³ During 1937 approximately \$35,000,000, and during 1938 approximately \$60,000,000 were transferred from insurance in force in Canada. These amounts represent mainly transfers to business out of Canada of certain reinsurances previously classed as Canadian business. They also include transfers to annuities of contracts providing for combined insurance and annuity benefits or options.

⁴ Subject to revision.

Life insurance business was transacted in Canada during 1939 by 41 companies registered by the Dominion, including 28 Canadian, 4 British, and 9 foreign companies; one of these foreign companies was registered only for the acceptance of reinsurance. There were also 8 British and 5 foreign companies registered to write insurance, that had practically ceased to write new insurance, while 1 other British and 3 other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business

in connection only with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. Another foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1931, but has not yet written any life insurance business in Canada, except by way of reinsurance. Another foreign company was registered during 1938 for the acceptance of reinsurance only. Because of the surrender in 1938 of its last remaining Canadian policy, one of the British companies that ceased to issue new Canadian business in 1878 withdrew from Canada.

The operations analysed in the following tables of this subsection, with the exception of Table 15, cover only those companies under Dominion registration and are exclusive of fraternal organizations and provincial licensees. However, as explained in Subsection 1, their operations cover about 95 p.c. of the insurance in force in Canada.

12.—Life Insurance, by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1937-39

Year and Nationality of Company	Policies Effected		Policies in Force		Net Premium Income	Net Claims Paid ¹
	No.	Net Amount	No.	Net Amount		
1937		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canadian.....	276,576	418,796,687	2,210,957	4,304,631,608	125,956,518	39,799,509 ²
British.....	24,244	18,609,592	154,627	137,862,702	4,281,570	1,852,762 ²
Foreign.....	511,105	234,551,625	4,119,300	2,099,130,736	68,857,439	20,971,421 ²
Totals, 1937.....	811,925	671,957,904	6,484,884	6,541,625,046	199,095,527	62,623,692²
1938						
Canadian.....	250,499	408,990,281	2,250,696	4,363,517,357	125,824,719	42,417,007
British.....	19,404	15,645,335	155,859	140,838,697	4,236,091	2,598,014
Foreign.....	449,974	202,353,723	4,064,402	2,125,827,540	68,567,269	22,104,002
Totals, 1938.....	719,877	626,989,339	6,470,957	6,630,183,594	198,628,079	67,119,023
1939						
Canadian.....	213,022	388,024,424	2,273,531	4,469,776,480	125,413,895	45,133,071
British.....	19,246	15,105,474	158,624	145,373,802	4,371,584	2,629,304
Foreign.....	366,961	185,446,242	3,987,549	2,161,112,305	68,256,665	26,174,286
Totals, 1939.....	599,229	588,576,140	6,419,704	6,776,262,587	198,042,144	73,936,661

¹ Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

² Revised since publication of the 1940 Year Book.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, 1935-39

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Canadian Companies—¹					
Policies effected.....No.	241,514	262,200	276,576	250,499	213,022
Policies in force at end of each year “	2,100,310	2,156,693	2,210,957	2,250,696	2,273,531
Policies become claims..... “	20,284	20,818	22,095	22,457	24,031
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	365,542,246	389,909,385	418,796,687	408,990,281	388,024,424
Net amounts of policies in force... \$	4,164,893,298	4,256,850,150	4,304,631,608	4,363,517,357	4,469,776,480
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	34,395,990	37,337,200	38,661,918	39,791,863	42,892,625
Amounts of premiums..... \$	128,714,106	129,258,259	125,956,518	125,824,719	125,413,895
Claims paid ² \$	36,114,865	38,207,604	39,799,509	42,417,007	45,133,071
Outstanding claims..... \$	4,884,373	5,569,363	6,159,083	5,586,049	5,692,119
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	25,690	23,050	24,244	19,404	19,246
Policies in force at end of each year.. “	145,111	148,612	154,627	155,859	158,624
Policies become claims..... “	1,954	2,244	2,632	2,628	2,533
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	17,961,436	18,623,741	18,609,592	15,645,335	15,105,474
Net amounts of policies in force... \$	123,148,855	129,940,311	137,862,702	140,838,697	145,373,802
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	1,560,289	1,894,351	2,073,469	2,525,556	2,568,878
Amounts of premiums..... \$	4,733,100	3,975,367	4,281,570	4,236,091	4,371,584
Claims paid ² \$	1,432,254	1,910,261	1,852,762	2,598,014	2,629,304
Outstanding claims..... \$	466,822	453,075	654,708	521,733	433,421

¹ Canadian business only.

² Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

13.—Progress of Life Insurance Effected under Dominion Registration, 1935-39—concluded

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	510,090	513,696	511,105	449,974	366,961
Policies in force at end of each year “	4,106,278	4,107,888	4,119,300	4,064,402	3,987,549
Policies become claims..... “	47,394	49,772	54,068	60,350	62,992
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	204,849,595	209,731,693	234,551,625	202,353,723	185,446,242
Net amounts of policies in force... \$	1,971,116,251	2,016,247,016	2,099,130,736	2,125,827,540	2,161,112,305
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	17,842,159	18,855,083	19,644,098	21,400,849	23,888,966
Amounts of premiums..... \$	66,710,361	67,307,639	68,857,439	68,567,269	68,256,665
Claims paid ² \$	19,281,966	20,315,814	20,971,421	22,104,002	26,174,286
Outstanding claims..... \$	1,523,459	1,700,718	2,020,583	2,885,545	1,833,575
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	777,294	798,946	811,925	719,877	599,229
Policies in force at end of each year “	6,351,699	6,413,193	6,484,884	6,470,957	6,419,704
Policies become claims..... “	69,632	72,834	78,795	85,435	89,556
Net amounts of policies effected... \$	588,353,277	618,264,819	671,957,904	626,989,339	588,576,140
Net amounts of policies in force... \$	6,259,158,404	6,403,037,477	6,541,625,046 ¹	6,630,133,594 ¹	6,776,262,587
Net amounts of policies become claims..... \$	53,798,438	58,086,634	60,379,485	63,718,268	69,350,469
Amounts of premiums..... \$	200,157,567	200,541,265	199,095,527 ¹	198,628,079 ¹	198,042,144
Claims paid ² \$	56,829,085	60,433,679	62,623,692	67,119,023	73,936,661
Outstanding claims..... \$	6,874,654	7,723,156	8,834,374	8,993,327	7,959,115

¹ During 1937 approximately \$85,000,000, and during 1938 approximately \$60,000,000, were transferred from insurance in force in Canada. These amounts represent mainly transfers to annuities of contracts providing for combined insurance and annuity benefits or options. They also include transfers to business out of Canada of certain reinsurances previously classed as Canadian business. ² Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

14.—Ordinary, Industrial and Group Life Insurance Policies in Force and Issued in Canada by Companies Operating under Dominion Registration, 1939

Type of Policy and Nationality of Company	New Policies Effected			Policies in Force		
	No.	Total Amount	Average Amount of a Policy	No.	Total Amount	Average Amount of a Policy
Ordinary Policies						
Canadian.....	167,927	346,555,953	2,064	1,754,457	3,832,038,101	2,184
British.....	6,208	12,397,979	1,997	50,887	126,390,899	2,484
Foreign.....	86,789	110,340,642	1,271	767,788	1,233,684,549	1,607
Totals, Ordinary Policies	260,924	469,294,574	1,799	2,573,132	5,192,113,549	2,018
Industrial Policies						
Canadian.....	44,927	19,687,225	438	516,805	194,914,124	377
British.....	13,038	2,707,495	208	107,733	17,942,403	167
Foreign.....	280,148	68,305,075	244	3,219,354	684,305,386	213
Totals, Industrial Policies	338,113	90,699,795	268	3,843,892	897,161,913	233
Group Policies						
Canadian.....	168	21,781,246	129,650	2,269	442,824,255	195,163
British.....	Nil	—	—	4	1,040,500	260,125
Foreign.....	24	6,800,525	283,355	407	243,122,370	597,352
Totals, Group Policies	192	28,581,771	148,863	2,680	686,987,125	256,338

15.—Insurance Death Rates in Canada, 1936-39

Type of Insurer	Policies Exposed to Risk	Policies Terminated by Death	Death Rate per 1,000	Policies Exposed to Risk	Policies Terminated by Death	Death Rate per 1,000
	1936			1937		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,433,360	15,106	6.2	2,459,433	15,688	6.4
All companies, industrial....	3,976,250	27,103	6.8	4,009,140	28,198	7.0
Fraternal benefit societies...	202,181	3,284	16.2	209,516	3,362	16.0
Totals.....	6,611,791	45,493	6.9	6,678,089	47,248	7.1
	1938			1939		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,491,871	15,271	6.1	2,543,492	15,657	6.2
All companies, industrial....	4,004,485	26,426	6.6	3,920,037	25,995	6.6
Fraternal benefit societies...	218,361	3,391	15.7	218,743	3,437	15.7
Totals.....	6,712,717	45,088	6.7	6,682,272	45,089	6.7

Subsection 3.—Finances of Life Insurance Companies

The financial statistics of the following tables cover only life insurance companies with Dominion registration and do not include fraternal organizations and provincial licensees. In the cases of British and foreign companies, the figures apply only to their assets, liabilities and operations in Canada but, in the case of Canadian companies, assets and liabilities while effective in Canada, and income received and expenditure made in Canada may arise in part from business abroad.

16.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Assets in Canada of Life Companies Other Than Canadian Companies, 1935-39

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 7, p. 853.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies¹					
Real estate.....	75,503,841	80,495,129	77,041,766	78,103,230	77,656,623
Real estate held under agreements of sale..	15,134,489	17,658,063	20,220,895	21,542,612	23,056,780
Loans on real estate.....	300,707,103	297,992,429	298,146,148	300,715,173	304,879,724
Loans on collaterals.....	809,128	223,113	745,124	154,386	152,490
Policy loans.....	272,158,603	261,172,955	259,578,690	255,627,400	246,946,020
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	1,100,025,515	1,250,954,257	1,366,540,901	1,477,298,236	1,561,818,800
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	31,115,498	29,413,033	30,044,101	30,060,944	30,011,849
Cash on hand and in banks.....	40,240,011	31,289,540	39,860,753	42,424,853	58,965,045
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	41,464,884	40,878,240	42,490,962	42,612,312	43,586,734
Other assets.....	3,585,954	3,127,374	2,327,975	2,471,133	2,916,765
Totals, Canadian Companies².....	1,880,745,026	2,013,204,133	2,136,997,315	2,251,010,279	2,349,990,830
British Companies					
Real estate.....	933,158	1,049,529	1,065,402	1,081,187	1,134,520
Real estate held under agreements of sale..	31,364	24,610	15,818	15,563	4,153
Loans on real estate.....	10,867,000	10,151,601	9,628,225	8,925,688	8,244,862
Loans on collaterals.....	38,510	13,510	13,510	13,510	13,510
Policy loans.....	4,307,469	4,041,957	3,962,924	3,847,118	3,680,827
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	51,161,817	53,896,211	52,562,569	55,214,868	52,784,845
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	594,190	575,502	536,607	523,901	522,689
Cash on hand and in banks.....	987,736	832,282	853,305	921,823	1,254,737
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	451,784	476,225	485,057	516,587	492,036
Other assets.....	26,264	17,215	10,264	31,046	9,041
Totals, British Companies³.....	69,399,292	71,078,642	69,136,681	71,091,291	68,141,220

For footnotes see end of this table, page 861.

16.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Assets in Canada of Life Companies Other Than Canadian Companies, 1935-39—concluded

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Companies					
Real estate.....	5,269,627	5,696,573	6,618,667	5,731,165	5,483,514
Real estate held under agreements of sale.....	4	4	4	4	4
Loans on real estate.....	26,619,081	24,981,149	22,079,857	21,732,063	17,544,094
Loans on collaterals.....	4	4	4	4	4
Policy loans.....	60,695,186	60,296,544	60,452,038	60,158,174	58,618,293
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	376,622,542	391,066,447	383,669,030	399,703,037	416,541,141
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	6,196,987	6,203,412	6,125,310	6,111,599	6,368,509
Cash on hand and in banks.....	8,396,188	9,918,566	9,918,311	10,040,932	15,798,161
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	8,510,123	8,320,073	8,236,123	8,210,940	8,542,687
Other assets.....	10,119	11,549	12,020	11,514	16,056
Totals, Foreign Companies³.....	492,319,853	506,494,313	497,111,356	511,699,424	528,912,455

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 1938 and 1939 will be found at p. xx of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Vol. II, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939. ² Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets are: \$1,868,987,065 in 1935, \$2,012,215,355 in 1936, \$2,135,373,567 in 1937, \$2,249,795,908 in 1938 and \$2,648,857,928 in 1939. ³ Assets in Canada only. ⁴ None reported.

17.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies with Dominion Registration, and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies Other Than Canadian Companies, 1935-39

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	13,050,445	14,181,886	15,541,724	14,989,024	16,257,607
Net reinsurance reserve.....	1,588,098,044	1,687,181,483	1,793,814,530	1,885,390,870	1,962,766,788
Sundry liabilities.....	219,453,533	246,686,777	259,033,682	278,073,251	295,126,197
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	1,820,602,022	1,948,050,146	2,068,389,936	2,178,453,145	2,274,150,592
Surpluses of assets excluding capital.....	48,385,043	64,165,209	66,983,631	71,342,763	74,707,336
Capital stock paid up.....	10,714,596	11,091,148	11,141,228	11,281,228	11,430,590
British Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	466,822	453,075	654,709	521,733	433,422
Net reinsurance reserve.....	34,195,194	35,044,871	37,116,823	38,270,148	39,338,423
Sundry liabilities.....	553,201	715,504	738,851	796,774	794,008
Totals, British Companies².....	35,215,217	36,213,450	38,510,383	39,588,655	40,565,853
Surpluses of assets in Canada ³	34,190,390	34,872,208	30,633,314	31,509,652	27,583,097
Foreign Companies					
Outstanding claims.....	1,523,458	1,700,718	2,020,585	2,885,545	1,833,575
Net reinsurance reserve.....	391,152,923	404,775,317	419,263,754	431,878,508	443,523,521
Sundry liabilities.....	19,161,479	21,518,345	21,805,227	23,060,267	24,744,500
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	411,837,860	427,994,380	443,089,566	457,824,320	470,101,596
Surpluses of assets in Canada.....	80,481,993	78,499,933	54,021,790	53,875,104	58,810,859

¹ Not including capital. ² Liabilities in Canada excluding capital. ³ Excluding one company which has not made a separation of its assets as between fire and life branches.

18.—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, 1935-39.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
INCOME					
Canadian Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds).....	242,592,120	241,855,580	242,767,374	245,417,469	246,908,554
Consideration for annuities.....	24,682,052	25,508,449	30,170,769	32,784,213	31,560,105
Interest, dividends, and rents.....	79,205,749	84,402,395	88,672,914	89,714,320	94,139,373
Sundry items.....	37,823,442	53,954,295	44,258,474	46,966,418	53,370,051
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	384,303,363	405,720,719	405,869,531	414,882,420	425,978,083
British Companies					
Net premium income (including sinking funds).....	4,735,989	3,978,180	4,284,383	4,238,904	4,374,397
Consideration for annuities.....	236,353	416,589	335,966	562,653	290,520
Interest, dividends, and rents.....	2,627,766	2,461,065	2,399,259	2,380,545	2,357,487
Sundry items.....	93,109	200,745	206,969	205,492	192,938
Totals, British Companies².....	7,693,217	7,056,579	7,226,577	7,387,594	7,215,342
Foreign Companies					
Net premium income.....	66,710,361	67,307,639	68,857,439	68,567,269	68,256,665
Consideration for annuities.....	1,272,025	1,609,131	1,630,831	1,581,682	1,452,454
Interest, dividends, and rents.....	24,569,493	21,456,301	21,140,106	20,838,629	20,526,737
Sundry items.....	2,706,000	3,238,487	3,353,590	3,464,789	4,573,310
Totals, Foreign Companies².....	95,257,879	93,611,558	94,981,966	94,452,369	94,800,166
EXPENDITURE					
Canadian Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	194,269,254	190,307,438	186,189,872	201,844,569	219,405,927
General expenses.....	54,788,898	56,678,411	57,434,391	58,166,254	57,955,496
Dividends to stockholders.....	1,042,022	1,123,781	1,355,104	1,480,345	1,483,472
Other disbursements.....	21,170,341	23,463,163	24,727,370	24,506,579	28,199,691
Totals, Canadian Companies¹.....	271,270,515	271,572,793	269,706,737	285,997,747	307,044,586
Excess of income over expenditure.....	113,032,848	134,147,926	136,162,794	128,884,673	118,933,497
British Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	3,791,435	3,373,878	3,040,135	3,950,186	3,943,305
General expenses.....	1,149,283	1,267,760	1,282,760	1,240,536	1,263,608
Other disbursements.....	122,985	86,687	83,438	106,944	104,580
Totals, British Companies¹.....	5,063,703	4,728,325	4,406,333	5,297,666	5,311,493
Excess of income over expenditure.....	2,629,514	2,328,254	2,820,244	2,089,928	1,903,849
Foreign Companies					
Payments to policyholders.....	53,897,929	53,586,710	53,802,628	54,446,857	58,776,173
General expenses.....	13,617,539	13,494,715	13,902,443	14,151,371	14,299,588
Other disbursements.....	1,790,883	1,914,591	2,469,658	2,316,784	2,499,343
Totals, Foreign Companies³.....	69,306,351	68,996,016	70,174,729	70,915,012	75,575,104
Excess of income over expenditure.....	25,951,528	24,615,542	24,807,237	23,537,357	19,234,062

¹ Includes income or expenditure on business outside of Canada.

² Income in Canada.

³ Expenditure in Canada.

Subsection 4.—Other Statistics of Life Insurance

The features of life insurance dealt with briefly in this Subsection are: the transactions in Canada of fraternal benefit organizations; the operations of Canadian life companies outside of Canada; and a summation of all life insurance in Canada together with that of Canadian organizations outside of 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 19 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. The benefit funds of each 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 11 Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, only one of which does not grant life insurance benefits.

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. However, 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 insurance already in force. Most of these societies have since obtained Dominion authority to transact business, also some foreign societies that had not previously been licensed by the provinces. Of both classes of society, 28 transacted business in Canada during 1939.

19.—Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1935-39

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADIAN SOCIETIES (Life Insurance in Canada)					
Certificates effected.....	11,382	9,356	13,857	17,216	12,459
Certificates become claims.....	2,907	2,946	3,113	3,100	3,326
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts paid by members.....	1,882,790	1,802,479	1,810,873	1,931,515	1,933,470
Amounts of certificates effected.....	9,335,867	7,343,950	10,858,832	14,445,147	9,982,175
Net amounts in force.....	106,882,394	103,673,283	108,743,852	112,698,333	109,063,645
Amounts of certificates become claims...	2,569,401	2,582,490	2,649,682	2,649,795	2,901,633
Benefits paid.....	3,381,297	3,505,486	3,183,242	3,234,829	3,574,316
Outstanding claims.....	199,672	232,166	258,419	233,624	270,295
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death.....	1,944,665	1,998,792	1,940,583	1,898,776	2,013,588
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	14,290,452	11,386,571	10,650,996	12,490,938	13,729,773
Totals, Terminated.....	16,235,117	13,385,363	12,591,579	14,389,714	15,743,361

19.—Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1935-39—continued

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
CANADIAN SOCIETIES—concluded (Life Insurance in Canada)—concluded	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets¹					
Real estate.....	10,397,022	11,193,596	11,155,559	11,328,650	10,599,975
Loans on real estate.....	15,554,444	14,204,277	13,052,672	11,742,512	10,751,459
Policy loans.....	9,694,277	9,075,256	8,685,975	8,535,744	8,050,651
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	41,510,089	43,744,256	47,674,717	49,548,912	51,238,379
Cash on hand and in banks.....	1,597,591	1,398,799	1,160,077	1,042,243	1,537,897
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	875,755	872,229	876,312	669,913	640,449
Dues from members.....	266,475	229,175	275,563	309,561	282,997
Other assets.....	1,387,957	1,227,336	1,161,418	1,068,204	887,000
Totals, Assets².....	81,283,610	81,944,924	84,042,293	84,245,739	83,988,807
Liabilities¹					
Outstanding claims.....	262,719	310,891	346,968	329,959	360,183
Reserves.....	64,959,678	64,861,647	66,189,870	68,242,149	68,150,028
Other liabilities.....	4,386,740	5,339,604	5,379,673	4,523,400	5,301,752
Totals, Liabilities.....	69,609,137	70,512,142	71,916,511	73,095,508	73,811,963
Income¹					
Assessments.....	4,003,059	3,913,675	3,769,475	3,892,824	3,970,824
Fees and dues.....	1,227,896	1,290,622	1,437,808	1,397,527	1,227,507
Interest and rents.....	3,532,887	3,430,954	3,589,554	3,810,516	3,590,229
Other receipts.....	213,156	373,074	126,150	141,142	256,482
Totals, Income.....	8,976,498	9,008,325	8,922,987	9,242,009	9,045,042
Expenditures¹					
Paid to members.....	6,619,470	6,589,420	6,302,558	6,229,003	6,655,686
General expenses.....	1,338,747	1,415,766	1,603,334	1,563,248	1,396,664
Other expenditures.....	198,249	160,567	224,416	48,111	60,761
Totals, Expenditures.....	8,156,466	8,165,753	8,130,308	7,840,362	8,113,111
Excess of income over expenditure.....	820,032	842,572	792,679	1,401,647	931,931
FOREIGN SOCIETIES (Life Insurance in Canada)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Certificates effected.....	4,060	6,023	6,501	6,581	6,820
Certificates become claims.....	937	1,018	1,057	1,071	980
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amounts paid by members.....	979,666	1,438,081	1,446,716	1,483,104	1,548,044
Amounts of certificates effected.....	3,836,683	5,350,134	5,943,093	6,567,445	6,939,130
Net amounts in force.....	50,642,333	64,912,851	65,607,329	66,892,644	68,412,566
Amounts of certificates become claims...	926,068	1,114,864	1,155,782	1,124,021	1,064,344
Benefits paid.....	1,015,819	1,164,726	1,290,020	1,270,704	1,398,150
Outstanding claims.....	68,877	144,723	141,575	119,480	121,780
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death.....	782,952	872,797	919,072	958,825	898,890
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	4,887,648	5,297,111	5,249,921	5,395,821	5,828,457
Totals, Terminated.....	5,670,600	6,169,908	6,168,993	6,354,646	6,727,347

¹ Whole business. ² Book values. The market (or authorized) values of these assets were: \$79,520,428 in 1935, \$80,619,538 in 1936, \$81,728,539 in 1937, \$82,797,534 in 1938 and \$82,305,985 in 1939.

19.—Insurance of Fraternal Benefit Societies Reporting to the Dominion Insurance Department, 1935-39—concluded

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOREIGN SOCIETIES—concluded (Life Insurance in Canada)—concluded					
Assets¹					
Real estate.....	Nil	Nil	1,200	3,722	3,722
Loans on real estate.....	6,275	20,250	121,107	163,550	161,732
Policy loans.....	515,440	617,839	726,576	813,346	885,844
Stocks, bonds, and debentures.....	4,341,378	5,589,268	6,444,230	7,345,430	7,768,304
Cash on hand and in banks.....	386,155	359,497	330,755	545,035	927,210
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	58,400	70,349	84,065	89,918	98,143
Dues from members.....	108,166	106,625	111,550	108,827	115,247
Other assets.....	179	16	1,614	2,756	4,694
Totals, Assets.....	5,415,993	6,763,844	7,821,097	9,070,584	9,964,896
Liabilities¹					
Outstanding claims.....	94,816	189,947	171,689	147,393	158,266
Reserves.....	9,786,781	10,646,026	10,938,525	11,456,464	12,015,077
Other liabilities.....	81,137	221,596	327,264	447,015	561,857
Totals, Liabilities.....	9,962,734	11,057,569	11,437,478	12,050,872	12,735,200
Income¹					
Assessments.....	1,126,971	1,593,970	1,620,408	1,672,125	1,773,780
Fees and dues.....	179,500	304,217	343,801	371,789	363,040
Interest and rents.....	154,376	190,179	221,296	246,603	256,591
Other receipts.....	12,769	40,159	72,618	78,130	71,154
Totals, Income.....	1,473,616	2,128,525	2,258,123	2,368,647	2,464,565
Expenditures¹					
Paid to members.....	1,140,766	1,304,327	1,443,439	1,424,105	1,564,340
General expenses.....	179,042	218,171	221,125	217,949	245,758
Other expenditures.....	6,379	13,877	18,831	25,004	20,493
Totals, Expenditures.....	1,326,187	1,536,375	1,683,395	1,667,058	1,830,591
Excess of income over expenditure.....	147,429	592,150	574,728	701,589	624,974

¹ Canadian business.

Subsection 5.—Life Insurance in Force Out of Canada by Canadian Companies Registered by the Dominion Government

Tables 20 and 21 give summary statistics of insurance in force as at Dec. 31, 1939, in currencies other than Canadian, classified by companies and by the currencies in which business was written. The data given here are in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange for the countries concerned, but there are several exceptions where, for purposes of account, certain companies have converted foreign currencies at rates other than par, particularly where the current rate differs substantially from the par rate. More than 63 p.c. of all such business in force was written in United States currency and over 23 p.c. in sterling. From another standpoint, over 32 p.c. was written in currency of British countries outside Canada and over 67 p.c. in currencies of foreign countries.

Canadian life companies operating under Dominion registration had, at Dec. 31, 1939, life insurance in force in countries outside Canada amounting to \$3,190,177,901. As shown in Table 20, insurance in force in currencies other than Canadian amounted to \$3,089,351,411. The difference between these figures is presumably the net amount of non-Canadian business transacted in Canadian currency. As against the total non-Canadian business, including annuity business, the British and foreign investments of Canadian life insurance companies as at Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$841,152,116. Since the business in force in Canada of these companies at Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$4,469,776,480, the total business on their books, Canadian and non-Canadian, amounted to \$7,659,954,381. Thus over 41 p.c. of the total business in force was out of Canada.

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force, and Reserves, by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1939, with Totals for 1938

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Company	Insurance Effected			Insurance in Force		
	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total	British Currencies	Foreign Currencies	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	6,146,905	10,379,665	16,526,570	141,751,770	194,970,566	336,722,336
Commercial.....	Nil	24,000	24,000	Nil	38,000	38,000
Confederation.....	6,759,237	8,727,686	15,486,923	75,894,440	66,477,190	142,371,630
Continental.....	10,951	79,104	90,055	13,241	171,750	184,991
Crown.....	4,505,276	8,740,838	13,246,114	24,509,235	39,827,488	64,336,723
Dominion.....	461,227	3,120,843	3,582,070	2,762,572	10,243,535	13,006,107
Dominion of Canada....	272,781	8,000	280,781	1,330,105	19,433	1,349,538
T. Eaton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	18,000	24,000	42,000
Equitable of Canada....	"	4,802	4,802	Nil	620,076	620,076
Great-West.....	"	12,794,627	12,794,627	"	124,378,891	124,378,891
Imperial.....	3,121,112	1,532,063	4,653,175	19,505,550	25,552,517	45,058,067
London.....	Nil	128,359	128,359	Nil	2,277,907	2,277,907
Manufacturers.....	13,702,467	18,213,128	31,915,595	125,865,580	144,766,748 ¹	270,632,328 ¹
Maritime.....	60,978	7,150	68,128	2,022,241	36,582	2,058,823
Monarch.....	Nil	51,312	51,312	Nil	55,812	55,812
Montreal.....	54,602	85,773	140,375	748,471	442,989	1,191,460
Mutual of Canada.....	77,599	864,400	941,999	1,036,753	13,389,160	14,425,913
National Life.....	342,298	62,100	404,398	1,201,326	435,518	1,636,844
North American.....	137,586	2,356,729	2,494,315	664,980	13,628,617	14,293,597
Northern.....	Nil	883,686	883,686	23,133	1,528,934	1,552,067
Sun.....	39,922,985	105,615,685	145,538,670	604,296,604	1,448,710,444	2,053,007,048
Western.....	Nil	48,253	48,253	Nil	111,253	111,253
Totals, 1939.....	75,576,004	173,728,203	249,304,207	1,001,641,001	2,087,707,410¹	3,089,351,411¹
Totals, 1938.....	81,739,360	168,810,535	250,549,895	988,711,519	2,044,421,373¹	3,033,132,892¹

¹ Includes miscellaneous currencies.

20.—Life Insurance Effected and in Force, and Reserves, by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Companies, 1939, with Totals for 1938—concluded

Company	Reserves		
	British	Foreign	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	52,232,224	45,688,485	97,920,709
Commercial.....	Nil	10,214	10,214
Confederation.....	23,079,949	12,695,591	35,775,540
Continental.....	1,483	23,646	25,129
Crown.....	3,086,534	4,108,973	7,195,507
Dominion.....	519,608	1,080,435	1,600,043
Dominion of Canada.....	96,693	5,210	101,903
T. Eaton.....	7,856	5,055	12,911
Equitable of Canada.....	Nil	95,677	95,677
Great-West.....	"	16,997,022	16,997,022
Imperial.....	4,085,916	6,076,341	10,162,257
London.....	Nil	420,000	420,000
Manufacturers.....	29,383,056	31,780,250 ¹	61,163,306 ¹
Maritime.....	545,745	5,072	550,817
Monarch.....	Nil	6,703	6,703
Montreal.....	2,519	87,300	89,819
Mutual of Canada.....	177,031	2,226,494	2,403,525
National Life.....	154,303	51,856	206,159
North American.....	128,154	2,830,973	2,959,127
Northern.....	4,488	52,961	57,449
Sun.....	203,371,080	261,452,102	464,823,182
Western.....	Nil	19,163	19,163
Totals, 1939.....	316,876,639	385,719,523^{1,2}	702,596,162^{1,2}
Totals, 1938.....	310,207,382	370,430,912^{1,2}	680,638,294^{1,2}

¹ Includes miscellaneous currencies. ² Includes reserves for vested and deferred annuities with annual payments aggregating \$623,953 in 1938 and \$796,712 in 1939.

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1939, with Totals for 1938

NOTE.—Figures are given in Canadian dollars, mainly at par rates of exchange.

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Reserve
	\$	\$	\$
British			
Pounds—			
Sterling.....	49,635,008	718,463,561	235,096,391
British West Indies.....	1,677,882	13,173,465	4,101,611
Palestine.....	291,826	560,092	23,856
South Africa.....	11,475,306	89,753,176	18,178,704
Southern Rhodesia.....	142,895	1,358,399	290,915
Dollars—			
British Guiana.....	292,250	1,395,325	172,463
British West Indies.....	2,083,627	17,167,680	4,287,127
Hong Kong.....	833,319	10,124,113	2,086,474
Straits Settlements.....	548,486	7,950,699	2,090,527
Rupees—			
British India.....	8,595,405	141,697,491	50,548,571
Totals, British.....	75,576,004	1,001,644,001	316,876,639

21.—Life Insurance in Force by Canadian Companies (Excluding Fraternal Societies) Operating Under Dominion Registration, in Currencies Other Than Canadian, by Currencies, 1939, with Totals for 1938—concluded

Currency	Insurance Effected	Insurance in Force	Reserve
	\$	\$	\$
Foreign			
Cordobas (Nicaragua).....	Nil	238,070	61,738
Dollars (China).....	801,456	4,480,840	1,021,671
Dollars (Shanghai).....	777,068	7,292,189	1,142,671
Dollars (United States).....	160,520,767	1,953,590,785	349,973,071
Florins (Netherlands).....	319,654	1,717,155	262,581
Francs (Belgium).....	1,390	1,390	35
Francs (France).....	27,605	409,113	139,869
Francs (Switzerland).....	Nil	16,124	2,191
Guilders (Netherlands).....	2,411,934	13,854,300	3,108,254
Pesos (Argentina).....	3,003,721	30,166,882	6,026,058
Pesos (Chile).....	Nil	3,979,884	1,711,011
Pesos (Colombia).....	6	505,785	191,280
Pesos (Cuba).....	247,874	1,569,060	25,002
Pesos (Mexico).....	1,427,582	7,718,008	1,298,324
Pesos (Philippines).....	2,172,513	15,469,162	4,323,296
Pounds (Egypt).....	1,419,590	15,944,684	3,145,108
Soles Oro (Peru).....	Nil	2,328,576	914,547
Taels (Shanghai).....	"	112,350	22,486
Ticals (Thailand).....	585,178	2,701,649	600,869
Yen (Japan).....	11,865	25,544,487	11,739,633
Miscellaneous.....	Nil	66,917	9,828
Totals, Foreign	173,728,203	2,087,707,410	385,719,523
Grand Totals, 1939	249,304,207	3,089,351,411	702,596,162
Grand Totals, 1938	250,549,895	3,033,132,892	680,638,294¹

¹ Includes reserves for vested and deferred annuities with annual payments aggregating \$623,953 in 1938 and \$796,712 in 1939.

Grand Total of All Life Insurance in Canada and the Business of Canadian Organizations Abroad.—The first part of Table 22 summarizes the business outside of Canada of Canadian life companies and fraternal benefit societies. If to these figures is added the business in Canada of these organizations, as shown in Table 10, the total business, internal and external, of all Canadian life insurance companies and fraternal societies may be obtained as in the second part of Table 22. Again, adding the business in Canada of British and foreign companies and fraternal societies, a grand total is obtained of all life insurance in Canada and of the life insurance business abroad of Canadian organizations.

22.—Business Abroad of Canadian Life Companies and Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad, 1939

NOTE.—Figures for business in Canada will be found in Table 11, p. 857.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
Canadian Companies Outside Canada	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Life Companies— Dominion.....	256,272,594	3,190,177,901	121,320,733	54,577,088
Provincial.....	¹	¹	¹	¹

¹ None reported.

22.—Business Abroad of Canadian Life Companies and Grand Total of All Life Insurance Business in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad, 1939—concluded

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
Canadian Companies Outside Canada— concluded	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion.....	5,566,892	92,201,564	1,677,097	2,403,047
Provincial.....	1	1	1	1
British life companies.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Foreign life companies.....	"	"	"	"
Foreign fraternal companies.....	"	"	"	"
Totals.....	261,839,486	3,282,379,465	122,997,830	56,980,135
All Life Insurance in Canada and Canadian Business Abroad				
Canadian Life Companies—				
Dominion.....	644,297,018	7,659,954,381	246,734,628	99,710,159
Provincial.....	11,781,262 ¹	64,792,515	2,115,329	909,438
Canadian Fraternal Companies—				
Dominion.....	15,549,067	201,265,209	3,610,567	5,248,389
Provincial.....	7,078,855	69,761,919	1,376,073	2,269,166
British life companies.....	15,105,474	145,373,802	4,371,584	2,629,304
Foreign life companies.....	185,446,242	2,161,112,305	68,256,665	26,174,286
Foreign fraternal companies.....	6,939,130	68,412,566	1,548,044	1,064,353
Grand Totals.....	886,197,048	10,370,672,697	328,012,890	133,005,095

¹ None reported.

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 1939 shows that miscellaneous insurance in Canada now includes various forms of accident and 24 other classes of insurance transacted by Dominion companies. In 1880, 10 companies transacted business of the miscellaneous kind, but in 1939 such insurance was issued by 250 companies, of which 54 were Canadian, 66 British, and 130 foreign; 189 of these 250 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 18 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.

Table 23, which shows the division of business in this field between Dominion and provincial licensees, indicates that, as in the cases of fire and life insurance, the bulk of the business (about 85 p.c. in this case) is transacted by companies with Dominion registration.

Since, as indicated above, most of the companies carrying on miscellaneous insurance in Canada also transact fire insurance, their assets, liabilities, income and expenditures for all operations are included in the financial statistics of fire insurance companies given in Section 1, Subsection 3, of this chapter. Table 25 gives similar figures for the 10 Canadian companies whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. Similarly, in 1939, there were 4 British and 44 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

23.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, Other Than Fire and Life, 1939

Class of Business	Provincial Licensees				Grand Total
	Dominion Licensees	Within Provinces by Which They Are Incorp.	In Provinces Other Than Those by Which They Are Incorp.	Total, Provincial Licensees	
		\$	\$	\$	
NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN					
Accident—					
Personal.....	3,228,608	120,934	Nil	120,934	3,349,542
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	763,724	169,037	693	169,730	933,454
Other.....	2,191,872	294,342	971	295,313	2,487,185
Accident and sickness combined.....	3,091,018	124,090	63,759	187,849	3,278,867
Automobile.....	18,859,873	4,558,551	83,760	4,642,311	23,502,184
Aviation.....	285,197	27,737	Nil	27,737	312,934
Burglary.....	1,575,403	74,119	38	74,157	1,649,560
Credit.....	206,575	Nil	Nil	Nil	206,575
Earthquake.....	3,064	"	"	"	3,064
Explosion.....	109,417	"	"	"	109,417
Falling aircraft.....	387	"	"	"	387
Forgery.....	58,711	"	"	"	58,711
Fraud.....	9,638	"	"	"	9,638
Guarantee (fidelity).....	1,229,628	213,287	826	214,113	1,443,741
Guarantee (surety).....	754,359	Nil	Nil	Nil	754,359
Hail.....	1,757,593	208,324	"	208,324	1,965,917
Inland transportation.....	913,173	55,592	"	55,592	968,765
Live stock.....	26,231	18,733	"	18,733	44,964
Machinery.....	233,172	Nil	"	Nil	233,172
Personal property.....	1,616,595	16,249	"	16,249	1,632,844
Plate glass.....	513,690	67,020	375	67,395	581,085
Property.....	222,310	119,658	Nil	119,658	341,968
Sickness.....	1,573,771	2,505	"	2,505	1,576,276
Sprinkler ¹	3,741	Nil	"	Nil	3,741
Steam boiler.....	481,225	59,977	"	59,977	541,202
Tornado.....	133,639	Nil	"	Nil	133,639
Weather.....	7,373	69,169	"	69,169	76,542
Totals.....	39,849,987	6,199,324	150,422	6,349,746²	46,199,733²
NET LOSSES INCURRED					
Accident—					
Personal.....	1,256,477	45,557	Nil	45,557	1,302,034
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation.....	292,058	90,014	598	90,612	382,670
Other.....	641,841	208,634	460	209,094	850,935
Accident and sickness combined.....	1,848,076	63,333	19,792	83,125	1,931,201
Automobile.....	8,949,542	2,715,457	36,454	2,751,911	11,701,453
Aviation.....	131,519	38,114	Nil	38,114	169,633
Burglary.....	636,705	55,936	"	55,936	692,641
Credit.....	32,722	Nil	"	Nil	32,722
Earthquake.....	189	"	"	"	189
Explosion.....	39	"	"	"	39
Falling aircraft.....	Nil	"	"	"	Nil
Forgery.....	-3,859	"	"	"	-3,859
Fraud.....	2,213	"	"	"	2,213
Guarantee (fidelity).....	289,348	149,751	"	149,751	439,099
Guarantee (surety).....	-97,397	Nil	"	Nil	-97,397
Hail.....	321,878	31,140	"	31,140	353,018
Inland transportation.....	276,814	23,002	"	23,002	299,816
Live stock.....	20,928	9,000	"	9,000	29,928
Machinery.....	75,754	Nil	"	Nil	75,754
Personal property.....	570,159	2,862	"	2,862	573,021
Plate glass.....	237,759	28,860	144	29,004	266,763
Property.....	44,494	48,127	Nil	48,127	92,621
Sickness.....	978,396	1,316	"	1,316	979,712
Sprinkler ¹	-429	Nil	"	Nil	-429
Steam boiler.....	24,746	7,571	"	7,571	32,317
Tornado.....	57,777	Nil	"	Nil	57,777
Weather.....	5,017	31,442	"	31,442	36,459
Totals.....	16,592,766	3,550,116	57,448	3,607,564³	20,200,330³

¹ This business was transacted by a company not holding a certificate of registry to transact fire insurance. ² Excluding \$1,385,910, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business. ³ Excluding \$892,216, losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

24.—Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada (Registered Re-insurance Deducted), by Companies Registered by the Dominion to Transact Insurance Other Than Fire and Life, by Class of Business, 1937-39

Class of Business	1937		1938		1939	
	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Net Premiums	Net Losses
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident—						
Personal.....	3,199,319	1,356,466	3,246,458	1,272,422	3,228,608	1,256,477
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	623,713	215,606	761,013	441,397	763,724	292,058
Other.....	1,894,090	575,915	2,119,726	840,951	2,191,872	641,841
Accident and sickness combined.....	2,319,214	1,293,069	2,696,848	1,535,805	3,091,018	1,848,076
Automobile.....	16,810,675	9,659,005	18,015,202	9,930,504	18,859,873	8,949,542
Aviation.....	82,828	72,307	187,157	85,924	285,197	131,519
Burglary.....	1,522,799	586,549	1,515,603	693,630	1,575,403	636,705
Credit.....	197,112	13,510	212,015	29,883	206,575	32,722
Earthquake.....	9,006	9	5,561	8	3,064	189
Explosion.....	48,053	418	33,391	6,331	109,417	39
Falling aircraft.....	25	1	137	Nil	387	Nil
Forgery.....	40,383	8,117	45,850	22,085	58,711	-3,859
Fraud.....	10,641	2,786	10,324	1,927	9,638	2,213
Guarantee—						
Fidelity.....	1,240,064	291,098	1,260,160	359,793	1,229,628	289,348
Surety.....	928,040	299,597	759,488	131,109	754,359	-97,397
Hail.....	567,833	408,949	1,444,039	1,098,981	1,757,593	321,878
Inland transportation.....	918,778	356,671	826,729	331,026	913,173	276,814
Live stock.....	28,511	11,455	27,083	14,339	26,231	20,928
Machinery.....	286,401	66,378	218,725	52,875	233,172	75,754
Personal property.....	1,058,017	390,648	1,154,108	398,829	1,616,595	570,159
Plate glass.....	549,105	238,544	539,208	253,236	513,690	237,759
Property.....	53,719	7,386	129,839	22,466	222,310	44,494
Sickness.....	1,501,763	913,810	1,558,883	959,724	1,573,771	978,396
Sprinkler ¹	4,650	396	4,343	2,133	3,741	-429
Steam boiler.....	552,557	22,362	640,537	37,311	481,225	24,746
Tornado.....	132,147	86,609	140,421	46,101	133,639	57,777
Weather.....	6,284	3,771	7,448	2,793	7,373	5,017
Totals.....	34,585,727	16,881,732	37,560,296	18,571,583	39,849,987	16,592,766

¹ Transacted by a company not holding a certificate of registry to transact fire insurance.

25.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies Operating Under Dominion Registration Doing Insurance Business Other Than Fire and Life, 1939

Company	Income	Expenditure	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities ¹	Excess of Assets over Liabilities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	397,091	386,792	10,299	1,193,826	526,600	667,226
Chartered Trust.....	489,091	447,199	41,892	5,446,228 ²	4,133,689	1,312,539
Confederation Life.....	158,318	134,016	24,302	196,871	44,455	152,415
T. Eaton General.....	7,754	77,620	-69,866	86,000	Nil	86,000
Fidelity Insurance.....	273,928	244,914	29,014	554,332	222,658	331,674
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	580,766	450,923	129,843	4,614,515	1,011,120	3,603,395
London Life.....	478,343	428,748	49,595	484,084	273,649	210,435
North American Accident..	113,477	87,091	26,386	666,843	34,290	632,553
Protective Association.....	352,236	368,458	-16,222	317,555	167,398	150,157
Royal Guardians.....	2,265	2,763	-498	16,219	13,036	3,183
Totals.....	2,853,269	2,628,524	224,745	13,576,473	6,426,894	7,149,579

¹ Not including capital stock.

² Including \$699,727 loans on collateral, and \$2,199 deposits with trust companies for investment.

Section 4.—Insurance as it Affects the Balance of International Payments*

A brief explanation of the effects of insurance company operations upon international payments, summarized from the publication mentioned in the footnote below, appears at pp. 952-953 of the 1940 Year Book.

It has already been indicated in the preceding sections of this Chapter that there are a large number of British and foreign companies registered to transact the business of fire, life or miscellaneous insurance in Canada. The volume of their transactions is shown in the respective tables. Similarly, Canadian life insurance companies do a large volume of business outside of Canada, as shown at pp. 865-868. There are also some Canadian fire and casualty insurance companies that carry on foreign business.

In the cases of both the non-Canadian companies in Canada and Canadian companies abroad, the business is carried on by branches within the respective countries, these branches having many of the characteristics of domestic corporations in such matters as holding assets and control of receipts and expenditures. Under these circumstances, their operations do not give rise to so great an international movement of funds as the volume of their business would suggest. However, there is some movement both of funds and securities between external branches and head offices.

The movements of funds between Canada and other countries, by groups of companies and the movements of such funds by classes of companies are shown in the tables below. Movements of funds in connection with international purchases or sales of securities that have been executed through the medium of brokers, investment dealers, or other agencies resident in Canada are not included, since they are taken account of in the record of international trade in securities.

The figures shown demonstrate how unpredictable, in the main, these transactions are. There has been no consistent trend or total net movement that may be considered typical, although in the case of Canadian companies in Table 26 the net inward movement is emphasized as compared with the net outward movement for foreign companies.

*A much more detailed treatment of this subject will be found in Chapter XX of the publication "The Canadian Balance of International Payments—A Study of Methods and Results", by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Price, \$1. The subject of international balance of payments as a whole is dealt with at pp. 471-474 in the External Trade Chapter.

26.—Movement of Funds Between Canada and All Other Countries, by Groups of Companies, 1927-38

(In millions of dollars)

Group	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
CANADIAN COMPANIES—												
Inward.....	3.7	3.5	18.4	8.9	28.3	9.6	17.7	20.0	13.1	14.6	20.1	13.2
Outward.....	9.8	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	4.2	5.1	11.1	17.5	12.5	21.6
Net Inward.....	—	—	16.7	7.2	27.0	8.4	13.5	14.9	2.0	—	7.6	—
Net Outward.....	6.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—	8.4
BRITISH, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COM- PANIES—												
Inward.....	6.3	4.5	11.6	12.1	12.7	4.4	2.3	7.0	6.9	4.4	3.9	3.9
Outward.....	15.2	13.4	9.3	10.3	5.7	13.8	16.8	18.9	26.9	27.5	21.5	17.9
Net Inward.....	—	—	2.3	1.8	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Outward.....	8.9	8.9	—	—	—	9.4	14.5	11.9	20.0	23.1	17.6	14.0
ALL COMPANIES—												
Inward.....	10.0	8.0	30.0	21.0	41.0	14.0	20.0	27.0	20.0	19.0	24.0	17.1
Outward.....	25.0	20.0	11.0	12.0	7.0	15.0	21.0	24.0	38.0	45.0	34.0	39.5
Net Inward.....	—	—	19.0	9.0	34.0	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—
Net Outward.....	15.0	12.0	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	18.0	26.0	10.0	22.4

Although there have been some abrupt changes in direction from one year to another, it appears that a definite movement in one direction is usually maintained for several years. This suggests that the basic factors underlying the movements of funds may be subject to changes that require some time to develop.

Table 27 shows that in 1938 operations between Canada and the United States accounted for more than half the total movement of funds, and for more than the total net outward movement because of the influence of United States on foreign life companies.

27.—Movements of Funds Between Canada and Other Countries, by Class of Company, 1938

(In millions of dollars)

Between Canada and—	All Companies	Canadian Life	Canadian Fire and Other	British Life	British Fire and Other	United States and Foreign Life	United States and Foreign Fire and Other
United Kingdom—							
Inward from.....	3.6	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	¹	¹
Outward to.....	18.4	14.5	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.1	¹
United States—							
Inward from.....	10.6	6.9	0.6	1.2	¹	0.1	1.8
Outward to.....	19.5	5.1	0.3	0.2	¹	11.1	2.7
Other Countries—							
Inward from.....	2.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	¹	-	0.1
Outward to.....	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
All Countries—							
Inward from.....	17.1	12.4	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.9
Outward to.....	39.5	20.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	11.2	2.9
Net Inward.....	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-
Net Outward.....	22.4	8.4	-	0.3	1.6	11.1	1.0

¹ Less than 0.1.

Section 5.—Government Annuities

For more than thirty years the Dominion Government has carried on a service that permits and encourages Canadians, during the earning period of their lives, to make provision for their old age. The necessary legislation was passed in 1908 as the Government Annuities Act (c. 7, R.S.C., 1927, amended by c. 33, 1931). This Act is now administered by the Minister of Labour, and provides that any person resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase an annuity from the Government of Canada.

A Canadian Government annuity is a fixed yearly income purchased from and paid by the Government of Canada. The annuity is payable in quarterly instalments (unless otherwise expressly provided) for life, and may be guaranteed for ten, fifteen, or twenty years in any event. The minimum amount of annuity obtainable on the life of one person or on the lives of two persons jointly is \$10 a year and the maximum amount of annuity payable to any annuitant or to joint annuitants is \$1,200 a year.

Annuity contracts are of two classes, deferred and immediate, under each of which there are various plans available. Deferred annuity contracts are for purchase by younger persons desiring to provide for their old age, purchase being made by monthly, quarterly, or yearly premiums, or by single premium. Immediate annuity contracts are for purchase by older persons who wish to obtain immediate regular incomes through their accumulated savings.

The property and interest of the annuitant in a contract for a Government annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. In the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid is refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c. per annum, compounded annually.

Although in the vast majority of cases annuities issued on the lives of individuals are purchased by the individuals themselves, provision is made in the Act whereby employers may contract for the purchase of annuities on behalf of their employees, or associations on behalf of their members. In the latter case the purchase money required may be derived partly from the wages of employees and partly from employers' contributions.

From Sept. 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Government annuities system, up to and inclusive of Mar. 31, 1940, the total number of annuity contracts and certificates issued was 60,155. Of these, 4,855 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1940, 55,300 contracts and certificates. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$153,300,030.

On Mar. 31, 1940, about 50 firms and institutions had entered into agreements with the Government to purchase annuities covering 7,700 employees or members. The agreements followed different group-annuity plans, drawn up according to specific requirements in each case. An increasing interest in this type of annuity was evident in the year 1939-40. The number of annuities for that year included 1,240 deferred annuity certificates issued to employees under a new system whereby one group contract is issued to the employer, the employee receiving a certificate. The growth of retirement annuity plans in recent years is indicative of the co-operative trend of labour and capital in the industrial organization.

28.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, Fiscal Years 1909-40

Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received	Year	Contracts and Certificates	Purchase Money Received
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1909 ¹	66	50,391	1926.....	668	1,938,921
1910.....	566	434,491	1927.....	593	1,894,885
1911.....	1,069	393,441	1928.....	1,223	3,843,088
1912.....	1,032	441,601	1929.....	1,328	4,272,419
1913.....	373	417,136	1930.....	1,257	3,156,475
1914.....	318	390,887	1931.....	1,772	3,612,234
1915.....	264	314,765	1932.....	1,726	4,194,384
1916.....	325	441,696	1933.....	1,375	3,547,345
1917.....	285	432,272	1934.....	2,412	7,071,439
1918.....	187	332,792	1935.....	3,930	13,376,400
1919.....	147	322,154	1936.....	6,357	21,281,981
1920.....	204	408,719	1937.....	7,806	23,614,824
1921.....	195	531,800	1938.....	5,724	13,550,483
1922.....	277	748,160	1939.....	8,518	18,189,319
1923.....	339	1,028,353	1940.....	9,014	20,001,533
1924.....	409	1,458,819	Totals.....	60,155	153,300,030
1925.....	486	1,606,822			

¹ Seven months.

On Mar. 31, 1940, 20,416 immediate annuities and 34,884 deferred annuities were in force, making a total of 55,300. The total value on that date was \$140,420,970 and the amount of vested annuity in force on that date was \$8,363,114.

29.—Government Annuities Fund Statements, Fiscal Years 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fund at beginning of year.....	46,906,192	66,441,822	87,984,936	107,644,200	123,066,398
Receipts during the year, less payments..	19,535,630	21,543,114	19,659,264	15,422,198	17,354,572
Fund at end of year.....	66,441,822	87,984,936	107,644,200	123,066,398	140,420,970
Liabilities					
Value of outstanding contracts.....	66,982,654	88,224,794	107,644,200	122,764,923	140,420,970
Receipts					
Immediate annuities.....	14,881,398	14,833,153	6,740,308	9,859,844	9,998,410
Deferred annuities.....	6,458,204	8,841,716	6,854,850	8,412,712	10,064,294
Interest on funds.....	2,111,374	3,039,106	3,615,612	4,437,942	5,103,477
Refunds.....	737	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Amount transferred to maintain reserves..	271,827	540,832	8,941,196	"	379,007
Total Receipts.....	23,723,540	27,304,807	26,151,966	22,710,498	25,545,188
Payments					
Payments under vested annuity contracts.	4,097,230	5,556,153	6,369,494	7,057,224	7,928,711
Return of premiums with interest.....	33,059	95,496	78,533	147,839	200,735
Return of premiums without interest.....	57,621	110,044	44,675	83,237	61,170
Total Payments.....	4,187,910	5,761,693	6,492,702	7,288,300	8,190,616

30.—Valuation of Annuities Contracted for, as at Mar. 31, 1939 and 1940

Classification	1939			1940		
	Annuities	Amount of Annuity	Value, at Mar. 31, of Annuities in Force	Annuities	Amount of Annuity	Value, at Mar. 31, of Annuities in Force
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Immediate	9,107	3,563,907	35,405,948	9,696	3,799,775	37,574,099
Immediate guaranteed.....	6,472	2,691,550	34,545,259	7,749	3,242,174	41,342,212
Immediate last survivor....	2,717	1,207,194	16,922,774	2,971	1,321,165	18,446,443
Deferred.....	28,674	¹	35,830,942	34,884	¹	43,058,216
Totals.....	46,970	7,462,651²	122,764,923	55,300	8,363,114²	140,420,970

¹ Undetermined.

² Amount of immediate annuities.

CHAPTER XXIV.—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH*

CONSPECTUS

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RECENT ADVANCES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN CANADA

The present war has brought to a climax a conflict between democratic and totalitarian systems of political control. It is the responsibility of democracy to meet that challenge and to provide a system of education that will give to the individual a concept of his responsibility as a citizen, in the successful functioning of representative government. Canadian educational authorities and teachers have already combined forces to meet this challenge. For the past several years, leaders in educational development in Canada have made constructive efforts to revise and revitalize Canadian educational policies.

Previous to the twentieth century there were only two organizations, of Dominion-wide scope, for educationists; in the two decades since the War of 1914-18, more than a dozen have come into existence, each, in its own way, assisting in bringing about a broader national outlook in matters of education. A description at p. 983 of the 1938 Year Book, lists some of the larger organizations that have collaborated in an effort to establish such a point of view and have provided media for exchange of aims and purposes and discussion of ways and means. The Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, established in November, 1940, has as its objective a joint effort on the part of provincial educational authorities and teachers to formulate a program of activities and studies for use within Canadian schools, that will teach the true significance of democratic citizenship to Canadian youth.

The following pages contain a brief description of recent changes in Canadian educational policies. Although these changes were inaugurated by separate authorities, their similarity of design and purpose is unmistakable.

Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education

Decentralization of Administrative Control.—The constitution of Canada provides that the Provincial Governments shall have autonomous control over formal education. The Dominion has certain responsibilities in the protection of the rights of minority groups and provides for: separate schools for the preservation of their religious and cultural traditions, the general education of the native Indians, and the education of the population outside of provincial boundaries.

* Prefaced or revised, except for those parts otherwise indicated, 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 XXVIII, Section 1, under 'Education'.

Further, it has collaborated with the provinces in the establishment of technical schools and has contributed generously to more recent movements for the education of adults.

There are in effect ten systems of education functioning under provincial control—Quebec Province has two distinct systems under one administration to serve the English- and French-speaking sections of the Province. Within the framework of provincial administration there is still further delegation of financial administration to municipal or local school-district authorities. This policy has necessarily retarded the tempo of educational development on a national basis. In many cases advancement has been restricted by local economic and social conditions; moreover, anomalous situations of unequal opportunity within neighbouring areas have occurred.

On the other hand, the system of separate provincial and local control has many advantages. It has resulted in a high standard of literacy for the country—the Census of 1931 showed over 96 p.c. of the population literate—and has promoted the process of racial assimilation by safeguarding the interests of minority groups. Under this system urban and progressive rural districts have been permitted to implement local programs of school medical services and cultural and applied arts. The result has been that, while it has not lent itself entirely to the development of a nationally conscious people with broad political concepts, it has developed civic consciousness and community pride.

The western provinces have undertaken recently an experiment in larger administrative areas. Alberta has amalgamated some 3,000 school districts into about 50 school divisions and the results of three years experience are very promising. Under this system more equitable distribution of taxation has made possible the provision of: consolidated schools for rural areas, teachers with better qualifications, equipment for instruction in technical subjects and free transportation to and from school. In addition, it has been possible to supply regular preventive medical services and physical-fitness training which could not be maintained in the smaller districts.

Co-incident with Alberta's experiment, the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba have made a beginning by the establishment, in some areas, of township administration similar to the system adopted by Quebec Province. British Columbia and Saskatchewan have organized larger units on an experimental basis and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are following the results closely with a view to adopting similar systems.

Kindergarten and Elementary Education.—The new approach to democratic education in Canada emphasizes social relationships in each stage of educational development. Kindergartens have, for many years, trained young Canadian children in group activities, games and skills but it is only in recent years that similar methods of co-operative activities have been projected into the grades of formal schooling.

Habits of mental concentration formed through absorbing interest in constructive enterprise undertaken by the group is the objective of modern teaching methods. Instruction is integrated and the natural instincts and curiosity of children are directed under trained supervision into natural channels of expression.

Many Canadian children do not receive formal education beyond elementary-school level. For this reason, every effort is made during this period of school attendance to emphasize the importance of health; to teach discipline in social

relations; respect for the rights of others; and the necessity for mutual assistance. Teachers of elementary grades are selected for personality traits conducive to happy relations within the school-room, and special courses in health education and project teaching are included.

Medical inspection, supplemental diets and toxoid services are available for children of elementary grades in all urban centres and in a substantial proportion of rural districts. Provincial authorities encourage the formation of junior societies and clubs sponsored by national philanthropic and social agencies. Music and drama festivals, as well as sports competitions, have now become a feature of inter-school and community relationships.

In most provinces, examinations set by departmental authorities have been replaced largely by a system of advancement on recommendation by the teacher. It is now possible for a child to advance to university matriculation without submitting to formal departmental examination. This system of advancement is calculated to permit more flexibility in choice of subject-matter for lessons and to increase the adaptability of the students.

Secondary Education.—At this stage of educational development when civic consciousness receives its first formal expression, the grades of instruction have been remodelled to include a transitional degree of 'social studies' by which adolescent youth passes to more formal and detailed study of history, governmental function and elementary science. Discussion groups have been organized to train youth in democratic methods of procedure. First-hand knowledge of the mechanics of representative government is obtained through student councils and student self-government; 'junior' public welfare, political and social organizations provide opportunity for participation in community and public affairs.

The number of pupils continuing their education beyond elementary schooling to develop individual talents and aptitudes has increased rapidly. Physical training and health education—including home economics, nutrition studies, a general course of safety ethics and first aid—receive a higher percentage of time allotment.

Rural high schools and continuation schools have developed a technique of instruction that, it is hoped, will restore the balance between rural and urban educational and occupational opportunities. The courses are based on practical education in agriculture, farm mechanics, household economics and marketing problems. For this reason the secondary school has become a larger factor in rural social and civic life. The school and its equipment are made available for community activities; music, drama, household science and moving-picture programs related to current affairs have become regular features of this work. These activities have promoted more interest in and discussion of public affairs, and in the relationship of legislative action to the social and economic life of the community. Recent experiments in farm forums conducted by means of radio and listening groups have proved a success. The influence of rural high schools on the agricultural population has had an effect in this direction.

Higher Education.—The National Conference of Canadian Universities was established in 1911 for discussion and study of problems relating to higher education in Canada. Its membership now consists of representatives from about 30 Canadian institutions of higher learning and from the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Canadian universities and colleges derive 32 p.c. of their revenue from student fees, 42 p.c. from Government grants, 13 p.c. from private endowment, and the balance from miscellaneous sources. Under this system of financial support the schools provide the type of education demanded by the community and, as a result intensive scholarship in many instances has been subordinated to professional specialization. The adoption of a system of combined Arts and professional training (with the dual purpose of scholarship and professional versatility), has given the university in Canada a unique rating internationally. This system has been successful in producing graduates who have made noteworthy contributions to scientific and humanitarian development.

The social problems that were an aftermath of the War of 1914-18 promoted a policy in Canada of securing more representative enrolment in the universities based on intellectual-potential and academic standards rather than economic status. During this period teacher-training was added to the activities of several universities for the first time, and degrees in educational science were conferred by all provinces with the object of improving secondary and elementary standards of education. A decade of economic depression made it apparent that assistance must be given on a larger scale, if it were to be effective and if the universities were to provide the maximum of influence over the development of the country under democratic leadership. Learned societies, university alumni, social organizations and wealthy individuals established scholarships and systems of student aid which helped materially.

The declaration of war in September, 1939, has, however, again relegated to the background many questions of policy in advanced education. In collaboration with the Government, administrative policies and procedure have been altered. Courses in applied science and medicine have been condensed in order to speed-up the output of graduates. Military training, required by the Government of all men of undergraduate age, has been substituted for peace-time campus activities and intensive research in scientific development and social problems has been undertaken. Not the least contribution to the war effort by the institutions of higher learning has been effective work in sustaining the morale of the civilian population. Through press and radio the college faculties have interpreted developments, clarified issues and proclaimed their faith in democratic principles. This service is a projection of the extension activities of the universities that are included in the section on post-school education (see p. 880).

Vocational and Technical Education

For many years criticism was levelled at Canadian secondary education for its 'bookishness' and lack of contact with industry. This system resulted in a psychological 'gap' between executive and vocational classes which made conciliation and mutual concession between these occupational classes difficult. To provide education beyond the elementary level for those whose talents are of a technical rather than an academic nature, commercial subjects and applied arts and sciences are now included in the secondary-school program. The course follows that of academic schools in social studies, elementary economics and basic English (or French) but diverges, at a point, into practical arts and commerce. The Dominion Government assisted the provinces in the establishment of these schools by substantial grants and, to obtain the maximum return for the investment in equipment and buildings, night courses for the benefit of adults and employed youth became a major feature of the system.

Changes in national economy, the urgencies of the unemployment situation and the outbreak of war have made necessary certain adjustments to the original scheme of Dominion collaboration. On the recommendations of the Royal Commission on employment, the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Project was inaugurated in 1937. Each province entered into an agreement with the Dominion Government on an equal-cost basis, to train unemployed and necessitous youth in certain occupational trades and vocations. Regional projects for practical experience were established and arrangements made with local industrial organizations for apprenticeship training. The success of this system has made possible an expansion to include industrial training for war exigencies. These recent developments are described in detail under the heading "Youth-Training and the Wartime Industrial Training Program, 1940-41", at pp. 673-679 of the chapter on Labour and Wages.

Vocational Guidance.—No feature of modern educational development has more direct influence on preparation for democratic citizenship than the work performed by trained youth-counsellors and -psychologists.

Scientific research into social problems and the unemployment situation undertaken during the past decade have revealed in some measure the waste of money, energy and talents caused by vocational and professional mis-fits in the occupational world. In an effort to overcome this social waste, progressive educational authorities in collaboration with public-health authorities now include psychologists and counsellors on the school staffs. Problems of behaviour and retardation are studied sympathetically and adjustments made at the earliest possible stage of educational development; exceptionally brilliant children are given opportunities for progressive advancement and children with special talents are directed to the proper courses of instruction.

One of the chief duties of the counsellor staff is to assist the older student in the selection of a vocation or profession in line with his natural aptitudes and interests. Study of current opportunities and trends in occupations, costs of training, and discussion of personal relationships and economic background forms the basis of intelligent selection of training for future citizenship.

Post-School Education.—*University Extension Work.*—Canadian universities have made a distinctive contribution to the education of adults through extra-mural courses and summer or part-time sessional attendance. Twelve of the nineteen degree-conferring institutions have regular summer courses that give credits in various subjects toward a Bachelor of Arts degree and, in one or two cases, a Master degree. In the majority of schools the students write the same examination as do the students of the winter session but there is considerable variety in the requirements of intra-mural attendance, although in no case does this exceed two years.

The summer school was established primarily to allow teachers in elementary and secondary schools to improve their academic standing; enrolment of such students has increased steadily in the past two decades.

In addition to the degree courses, short courses are offered by most of the universities in subjects of special interest to the area served by the university. As an example, St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia has re-established large groups of the local population, dependent for support upon one primary industry, where that industry has suffered reverses. Adult study groups and projects in

co-operative activity have been undertaken and carried through with much success. Adaptations of this system have spread to other provinces of Canada and sections of the United States with economic and social conditions similar to those in which it originated.

Western universities, in consideration of the geographic isolation of sections of the country and the diverse racial origin of the population, have undertaken the task of blending the cultural contributions of the West into a versatile, balanced whole. By means of radio, correspondence courses and itinerant instructors, programs in art, music, literature, handicrafts, health education and citizenship are sent to remote districts through the university extension departments.

Short summer sessions from a week to ten days duration provide a holiday as well as an education for men and women who, for long periods of the year, are shut off from personal contact with social and cultural influences or for those whose occupations provide little leisure for study.

Repercussions of recent events upon the agricultural industry of Canada have given impetus to organization among the primary food producers. This movement is closely associated with the extension activities of Canadian agricultural colleges and includes a program of practical instruction, radio forums, seasonal lectures and conferences sponsored by the provincial departments of agriculture and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Workers' Educational Association.—Organized labour within the Province of Ontario in 1918 adopted a plan modelled upon that existing in the United Kingdom for the education of vocational workers in non-vocational subjects.

The University of Toronto undertook to establish evening classes, week-end conferences and seasonal schools conducted by university teachers or instructors with university standing. Study courses include economics, public speaking and administrative labour problems, international affairs and cultural arts. Subsequent years have seen the establishment of similar extension schools in co-operation with Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Western Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Universities with prospective courses from the Universities of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1919 there were 33 classes with a membership approaching 1,000; in 1937-38 there were 59 classes and a net enrolment of 2,635.

The activities of this Association are financed by grants from the Provincial Governments or universities, student fees and substantial grants from the Carnegie Corporation.

Canadian Association for Adult Education.—Establishment of a national organization in 1935 for the co-ordination of existing agencies engaged in the education of adults has resulted in a marked advance in public interest and enrolment in courses. By means of substantial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation, a full-time staff was secured and this Association launched upon a program of systematized progressive study courses and elimination of duplication of effort within district organization and regional agencies. Particular attention is given by the Association to the arrangement of programs of activity and study for rural and outpost sections of the population as it is considered that this field has a definite need for improved educational status.

Unofficial Agencies.—To prevent exploitation of the unlimited opportunities for educational propaganda made available by radio, the channels through which 'condensed' educational material is broadcast have been subjected to national regulation. Subject-matter for broadcast must conform to recognized standards and radio discussion groups must comply with the rules of debate and recognized parliamentary methods.

National organizations collaborate with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in planning programs of education in international affairs, public welfare, cultural arts, science and economics.

Educational Service for National Defence Forces.—At the outbreak of war in 1939 the Canadian Legion requested, from the Department of National Defence, authority to provide educational and recreational services for the Defence Forces. The specific objectives were threefold, viz.: to provide the men of the Forces with the higher academic and technical qualifications required for modern mechanized warfare; to maintain the morale of the members of the Forces during periods of inactivity by providing constructive study and recreational activities; to provide long-range preparation for demobilization and re-establishment in civilian life.

A precise mandate was given the Legion to provide such educational services, in co-operation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education; the Canadian Legion Educational Services became the official channel through which additional educational groundwork was provided for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

Administrative headquarters were established at Ottawa in close relationship with Defence authorities, and activities were grouped under five headings: administration, field services, correspondence courses, library services, and other instructional and experimental projects.

Provincial educational authorities were approached with a view to obtaining their endorsement of the projected scheme; they were asked to design a course of studies that would incorporate the educational standards of the nine provinces and Newfoundland and be accepted by all, on the basis of formal school credit. After due consideration of the scheme and evaluation of the curricula, the provinces gave their approval, offered full co-operation and assistance and granted formal credit to the proposed courses.

Field Services.—Educational organizers were appointed for each military district in Canada and provision made for overseas services. These organizers have university education, or its equivalent, with high-school-teacher training and experience, where possible. The Department of National Defence has co-operated by providing educational officers from commissioned officers of units in both Canada and Great Britain to assist in the organization of field services. The activities of these officers include registration of students, individual tests and appraisal of the student's educational status, organization of classes and actual instruction.

Correspondence Courses.—A service man must register for correspondence courses through the officer commanding his district who may grant permission to undertake the courses if, in his opinion, the man will continue them. Approved applications are forwarded to headquarters and the student is mailed instructions, textbooks and the name of his correspondence instructor. Regardless of his location, the student mails his completed courses direct to his assigned correspondence instructor. Term tests supervised by the field educational officer are likewise mailed to the correspondence instructor. On satisfactory completion of a year's credit in the subject, a certified record is entered in the student's permanent military record at National Defence Headquarters.

Enrolment in these courses for the men stationed in Canada now exceeds 18,000. About 53 p.c. of the enrolled students have registered for technical courses. Automotive engineering and principles of radio have the largest enrolment in technical subjects; mathematics leads in academic courses. This distribution is an indication of the higher educational standards required by the Defence Forces.

Library Services.—To supplement the work of the educational services and provide reference-library material, a modern library system has been established with headquarters at Ottawa. Approved works on technical and cultural subjects have been selected by professional librarians and authorities in Navy, Army and Air Force training for distribution to the various military districts. These libraries function under recognized library science systems and receive the co-operation and assistance of the librarians' associations.

Other Instructional and Experimental Projects.—Close co-operation with the Army Trades Training scheme and the Royal Canadian Air Force refresher courses is maintained. Young men with high-school standing, except for the final year, may bring their academic standing up to junior matriculation level—the minimum requirement for air-crew training—by the Legion courses in English, mathematics and physics. Extension of courses to include first-year university subjects and general courses without credit rating are now under consideration.

Overseas Activities.—The overseas director of education has the responsibility of co-ordinating the services for the Canadian Active Forces on duty in Great Britain. A system of procedure similar to that functioning in Canada is followed and local classes are established at the various billets.

Mathematics, diesel engineering, automotive engineering, English and book-keeping are the most popular classes. A commercial art school, a school for training military clerks and classes for practical instruction in building and metal trades have been established. Lectures from eminent writers, war-correspondents and educationists are a regular feature of the services and conversational classes in English and other languages with the added attraction of linguaphone records are popular.

Gradually the scope of the courses has been extended to include first-year university subjects, music, journalism and agriculture. In connection with the latter, weekly excursions have been arranged to Reading University where ambitious young farmers receive lectures and demonstrations in English agricultural methods.

Opportunity is presented for every member of the armed forces to attain, gratis, university matriculation standard, preparatory to training for his chosen profession or trade. This most recent attempt at post-school or adult education promises far-reaching effects on Canadian democratic society during the period of reconstruction that must follow cessation of war.

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 private schools in all provinces (i.e., schools that are not conducted by publicly elected or publicly appointed boards and that 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 each have a provincially supported university, and the remaining three each have one or more colleges supported out of provincial funds.

Table 1 gives statistics of enrolment in four different categories of educational institutions including Dominion Indian schools. Indian schools are treated more fully in Chapter XXVII, Miscellaneous Administration, along with other information on Indian affairs.

1.—Enrolment in Educational Institutions, by Provinces, School Year, 1938-39

Type of School	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools....	18,308	116,958	94,243	595,060 ¹	679,345
Evening schools.....	Nil	3,807	2,050	18,643 ¹	39,050
Correspondence schools.....	"	681	Nil	Nil	2,800
Special schools ²	"	452	"	1,242	2,346
Normal schools.....	"	312	280	2,893	990
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools.....	612	2,671	2,633	55,484	12,498
Business training schools.....	178	834	325	5,209	7,692
Dominion Indian schools.....	13	431	326	1,708	4,829
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses.....	505	339	512	14,451	3,024
Courses of university standard.....	116	2,546	1,245	12,403	19,161
Other courses at university ⁴	64	22,435	571	11,514	15,537
Totals.....	19,796	151,466	102,185	718,607	787,272
Populations, 1939⁵.....	95,000	554,000	451,000	3,210,000	3,752,000
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Provincially Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary and technical day schools....	137,220	206,603	163,241	120,934	2,132,087 ⁶
Evening schools.....	930	1,412	1,400	34,285	101,577
Correspondence schools.....	2,502	8,299	2,815	3,103	20,200
Special schools ²	608	107	210	97	5,062
Normal schools.....	148	840	472	200	6,135
Privately Controlled Schools—					
Ordinary day schools.....	4,764	2,026	3,834	5,138	89,660
Business training schools.....	3,192	913	1,644	1,634	21,621
Dominion Indian schools.....	2,433	2,478	2,010	4,086	18,752⁷
Universities and Colleges—					
Preparatory courses.....	465	518	371	Nil	20,185
Courses of university standard.....	3,194	3,811	2,342	3,387	48,205
Other courses at university ⁴	1,977	1,997	418	1,117	55,630
Totals.....	157,433	229,004	178,757	173,981	2,519,114⁷
Populations, 1939⁵.....	727,000	949,000	789,000	774,000	11,315,000⁸

¹ Figure for 1937-38. ² Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from provinces other than the one in which they are at school. ³ Included with "Universities and Colleges—Preparatory courses". ⁴ Include also those in the Departmental summer schools for teachers in Ontario and British Columbia, not held at universities or colleges. ⁵ Official estimates as at June 1, see p. 70. ⁶ Includes 175 in ordinary day schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. ⁷ Includes 438 in Dominion Indian schools for Yukon and the Northwest Territories. ⁸ Includes 14,000 estimated population for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 1.—Provincially Controlled Schools

An outline of the provincial systems of school administration is given at pp. 960-962 of the 1937 Year Book. Enrolment in provincially controlled schools along with enrolment in privately controlled schools, Dominion schools, and universities and colleges is given in Table 1. A table at p. 963 of the 1937 Year Book includes the record of annual enrolment by provinces from 1911 to 1935, together with the record of average daily attendance as shown in Table 2. The record of average daily attendance is the more comparable one, as between provinces, and probably the more significant for most purposes. Both figures have been practically at a

standstill, or declining, in all provinces, for several years, because of the annually decreasing number of younger children entering the schools. The decrease would be much more pronounced were it not for the tendency of older children to remain in school longer. The extent of this latter trend is indicated at pp. 956-957 of the 1937 Year Book.

2.—Average Daily Attendance in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1926-39

NOTE.—Figures for years previous to 1911 will be found at pp. 839-840 of the 1932 Year Book, and those from 1911 to 1925 at p. 963 of the 1937 edition.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
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	614,357	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,853,180
1934.....	13,399	93,294	72,109	542,355	611,000 ¹	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,870,491 ¹
1935.....	13,496	90,565	70,757	539,441	609,269	117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	1,857,256
1936.....	13,140	92,279	71,132	539,675	601,758	115,671	164,104	132,725	101,873	1,832,357
1937.....	13,313	92,713	72,691	541,681	605,778	117,244	165,465	133,109	104,044	1,846,038
1938.....	13,498	93,231	73,041	549,398	607,851	116,650	173,205	135,163	106,515	1,868,552
1939.....	13,439	93,291	73,248	²	605,501	116,255	163,356	138,392	107,660	-

¹ Approximate.

² Not available.

A record of the age distribution of pupils in the provincially controlled schools of all provinces is presented in Table 3. The ages of boys and girls are not shown separately, and it should be mentioned that there is a definite tendency for boys to leave school at earlier ages than girls. A table at p. 964 of the 1937 Year Book shows, for the years 1911 to 1935, the comparative numbers of boys and girls in the secondary grades of seven provinces.

3.—Age Distribution of Pupils in Provincially Controlled Schools, by Provinces, 1939

Age	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
5 years or under..	193	1,411	7,577	65,238	12,576	589	1,184	141	92
6 "	1,090	6,723			42,928	7,912	9,691	5,826	4,577
7 "	1,652	10,442	9,240	481,324	60,000	11,844	17,650	14,155	9,419
8 "	1,819	11,281	9,444		63,438	12,398	19,384	15,757	10,405
9 "	1,815	11,043	9,311	72,112	65,593	12,862	19,632	15,871	10,741
10 "	1,807	11,013	9,358		65,843	12,793	19,712	15,594	10,610
11 "	1,757	11,024	9,267	23,857	63,879	13,192	19,440	15,015	10,437
12 "	1,856	10,688	9,437		62,245	13,290	19,681	15,288	10,738
13 "	1,785	10,902	8,694	3,858	64,554	13,248	19,188	15,176	11,014
14 "	1,638	10,367	7,490		58,224	12,803	18,941	14,832	11,218
15 "	1,368	8,749	5,498	914	47,679	10,366	15,369	12,893	10,580
16 "	753	6,294	3,732		31,287	7,906	10,296	9,068	8,544
17 "	355	3,942	2,232	249	20,214	4,905	7,269	6,535	6,455
18 "	123	1,999	1,244		12,208	2,184	4,527	3,999	3,560
19 "	34	778	442	836	5,407	679	2,157	2,032	1,267
20 "	3	200	131		1,813	733	648	411	153
21 years or over..	8	102	81	914					
Totals, Classified	18,056	116,958	93,148	646,339	678,802	137,220	205,690	163,241	120,059
Unclassified.....	252	Nil	1,095	Nil	Nil	Nil	913	Nil	875

Teaching Staffs.—The teaching staffs of day schools under provincial control in Canada consisted, in 1939, of 74,549 teachers: 19,554 males and 54,995 females. The total increase of teachers (4,700) since 1930 has been in the male class. Table 4 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, except for Quebec where comparable data are not available. A separate report, "Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1938-40" deals in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and their teaching experience.

4.—Teachers in All Provincially Controlled Schools, Classified According to Salary Received, for Eight Provinces, 1939

NOTE.—Comparable figures for Quebec are not available.

Salary	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Less than \$325.....	25	Nil	19	5	6	31	Nil	Nil
\$ 325-\$ 424.....	50	194	574	86	44	611	"	"
425- 524.....	382	921	721	404	854	2,663	"	"
525- 624.....	83	685	303	1,530	838	1,582	47	"
625- 724.....	35	300	181	3,338	363	703	732	"
725- 824.....	32	256	176	2,285	291	370	1,052	468
825- 924.....	33	177	116	1,908	181	271	1,987	430
925- 1,024.....	8	173	84	1,407	226	261	463	352
1,025- 1,124.....	2	135	47	1,062	123	115	209	277
1,125- 1,224.....	3	171	101	966	113	87	198	322
1,225- 1,324.....	Nil	115	84	665	108	110	138	256
1,325- 1,424.....	"	66	132	671	76	93	105	220
1,425- 1,524.....	5	33	38	833	76	149	150	201
1,525- 1,624.....	1	21	30	637	237	47	98	163
1,625- 1,724.....	Nil	25	17	457	88	37	192	478
1,725- 1,824.....	2	20	15	594	66	41	111	89
1,825- 1,924.....	Nil	22	23	467	119	46	58	75
1,925- 2,024.....	"	10	16	361	22	20	50	83
2,025- 2,124.....	"	15	16	296	29	18	59	61
2,125- 2,224.....	"	10	15	1,085	18	19	38	85
2,225- 2,324.....	"	16	24	313	38	15	21	69
2,325- 2,424.....	"	8	8	198	47	17	27	52
2,425- 2,524.....	"	12	3	189	22	13	36	55
2,525- 2,624.....	"	5	3	244	14	31	22	24
2,625- 2,724.....	"	3	2	198	6	4	59	64
2,725- 2,824.....	"	4	5	263	7	6	16	30
2,825- 2,924.....	"	2	Nil	258	34	8	18	31
2,925- 3,024.....	"	1	"	134	2	1	10	109
3,025- 3,524.....	"	8	1	613	20	8	54	54
3,525- 4,024.....	"	1	2	217	1	Nil	13	10
4,025 or over.....	"	Nil	Nil	36	4	"	Nil	6
Unspecified.....	6	"	11	1	27	38	"	12
Totals.....	667	3,409	2,767	21,721	4,100	7,415	5,963	4,076

Technical Education.—Since the War of 1914-18 there has been a tendency toward diversity of instruction at the secondary level. Enrolment in day technical schools has increased during the past five years and extensions to building and equipment have been made possible by Dominion-Provincial co-operation. Information concerning the use of technical schools in the youth-training and the war-time industrial training program is given at pp. 674-678. Over a ten-year period technical students have increased proportionately more than academic students. They have approximately doubled while the others have increased by less than one-half.

Among the 35 cities in Canada with populations of more than 20,000, there are 26 with day technical schools. Three of those without such schools—Verdun, Outremont and Westmount—are within reach of the Montreal Technical School; the others in order of size are Winnipeg, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Glace Bay and Moncton, the last four being among the smaller cities of the group. Evening technical classes are held in practically the same number of larger cities, though not the same cities; those without them in this case are all in Ontario and Quebec.

Among the 103 cities with populations of between 5,000 and 20,000 about one-fourth have day technical schools and a similar number have evening technical classes. In smaller centres, day schools are extremely rare, considering that there are nearly 400 places with populations of between 1,000 and 5,000, with only half a dozen schools between them. A considerable number, however, provide evening instruction of a technical character.

As information is not available concerning the number of centres offering commercial instruction in Quebec, reference can be made to only eight provinces. The chief difference to be noted, in comparison with the coverage of other technical instruction, is that approximately twice as many towns and smaller cities include commercial courses in their high schools. There are privately owned business schools in quite a number of others, although they, too, are unusual in places with populations of less than 5,000.

*Technical Education Act.**—Under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, only the Province of Manitoba is now participating in grants, all other provinces having received their entire allotments. The ten-year period for which grants were made available by the Act of 1919 came to an end on Mar. 31, 1929. At that time the Province of Ontario alone had been paid the whole of its appropriation, and, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1929, the other eight provinces were granted a further period of five years to earn the remainder of their respective shares. At the expiration of this extension several provinces still had substantial sums to their credit and the Act was again extended at the 1934 session of Parliament for another five-year term. At the end of this term the Province of Manitoba alone had an unexpended balance and once again that Province has, by c. 8 of the Statutes of 1939, been given another five years in which to earn the remainder of its original apportionment, which, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1940-41, amounted to \$244,490.

Financial Statistics.—Table 5 presents records of the finances of the boards operating provincial schools, in a comparable way, so far as this can be done with existing records.

*Revised under the direction of Bryce M. Stewart, Ph.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour.

5.—Financial Support of Provincially Controlled Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1926, 1931, 1936 and Recent Fiscal Years

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. Figures for 1914 to 1925 will be found at pp. 985-987 of the 1936 Year Book and those for intervening years from 1926 in the corresponding table of the 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 editions.

Province and Year	Government Grants	Taxation within School Administrative Units	School Board Revenue from Counties	Total Current Revenue Recorded ¹	Debenture Indebtedness	Administrative Units Operating Schools
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
1926.....	242,336 ²	171,650	Nil	413,986		469
1931.....	258,905 ²	189,444	"	448,349		469
1936.....	265,723 ²	199,172	"	464,895		473
1938.....	271,934 ²	170,509	"	442,443		475
1939.....	274,323 ²	175,244	"	449,567		474
Nova Scotia—						
1926.....	365,219 ²	2,393,155	497,229	3,255,603		1,704
1931.....	509,462 ²	2,657,780	493,533	3,660,775		1,714
1936.....	650,606 ²	2,556,905	482,398	3,689,909		1,719
1938.....	688,073 ²	2,650,580	479,063	3,817,716		1,767
1939.....	718,546 ²	2,863,433	478,256	4,060,235		1,775
New Brunswick—						
1926.....	511,350 ²	2,263,082	213,066	2,987,498		1,459
1931.....	459,029 ²	2,467,510	210,500	3,137,039		1,483
1936.....	462,182 ²	1,964,287	223,493	2,649,962	4,961,800	1,518
1938.....	519,639 ²	"	225,244	"	4,747,500	1,547
1939.....	534,315 ²	2,410,130	227,690	3,172,135	"	1,553
Quebec—						
1926.....	993,509	15,647,512	Nil	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1931.....	1,429,033	18,697,183	"	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1936.....	1,316,019	18,575,530	"	20,548,403	79,556,117	1,860
1937.....	1,306,691	17,752,626	"	19,754,490	79,275,399	1,868
1938.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,883
Ontario—						
1926.....	4,775,853	30,903,925 ⁴	1,774,592	37,605,519	71,061,955	6,600 (approx.)
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376 ⁴	3,100,225	49,351,714	88,781,934	
1936.....	4,837,275	35,930,987 ⁴	2,173,659	42,941,921 ⁵	76,623,629	
1937.....	5,645,381	37,411,648 ⁴	2,003,486	45,060,515	67,521,000	
1938.....	6,721,576	38,958,906 ⁴	1,968,253	47,648,735	64,695,323	
Manitoba—						
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044 ⁶	Nil	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1931.....	1,310,587	7,675,879 ⁶	"	8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1936.....	988,434	5,635,473 ⁶	"	6,623,907	14,592,013	1,902
1938.....	1,128,656	7,890,471 ⁶	"	9,019,127	14,805,883	1,892
1939.....	1,172,783	6,850,783 ⁶	"	8,023,566	14,056,112	1,889
Saskatchewan—						
1926.....	2,265,481	10,696,154	Nil	13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1931.....	2,704,242	8,114,719	"	11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1936.....	1,638,417	6,307,000	"	8,106,904	13,999,736	4,938
1938.....	2,310,660	5,369,000	"	7,679,660	13,406,617	4,927
1939.....	2,305,375	7,254,500	"	9,559,875	12,936,569	—
Alberta—						
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715	Nil	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880	"	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1936.....	1,390,238	7,540,419	"	9,065,132	9,359,594	3,542
1938.....	1,635,503	8,060,275	"	9,841,294	8,006,090	3,592 ⁷
1939.....	1,809,392	8,387,514	"	10,325,334	7,653,468	3,596
British Columbia—						
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	Nil	7,476,088	12,101,417	811
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	"	9,083,037	15,936,753	773
1936.....	2,270,466	5,802,969	"	8,073,435	14,631,839	741
1938.....	2,613,981	6,668,404	"	9,282,385	14,440,995	721
1939.....	2,722,702	7,009,070	"	9,731,772	14,379,553	720
1940.....	2,635,680	6,935,916	"	9,571,596	"	720

¹ Include tuition fees where these are recorded.

² Includes contributions to teachers' salaries

in the Maritime Provinces, and, in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board.

³ Not available.

⁴ Includes the township grant towards the salaries of rural public

school teachers. ⁵ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ⁶ 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 Larger "school divisions" are being established to perform many of the administrative duties formerly confined to the rural school districts, though the districts retain their identity for certain purposes.

Subsection 2.—Private Schools

Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.—There are numerous schools in each province, except Quebec, doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially controlled schools, but they are not publicly financed or administered and hence are not included in Subsection 1. Except in Quebec, the private schools have from about 2 to 4 p.c. of the elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about 10 p.c., but most of these schools are subsidized by the Provincial Government and 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 6, however, shows their enrolment at intervals from 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 is included in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1936".

6.—Enrolment in Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1936-39

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years are given at p. 970 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1931.....	570	2,746	3,625	57,320	12,214	5,864	2,853	2,944	5,276	93,412
1936.....	547	3,044	2,784	55,775	12,097 ¹	5,131	2,003	3,083	4,530	88,994 ¹
1937.....	597	2,977	2,395	57,031	12,531 ¹	5,157	1,931	3,594	4,686	90,899 ¹
1938.....	552	2,723	2,954	60,993	12,782 ¹	5,011	1,897	3,222	4,968	95,102 ¹
1939.....	612	2,671	2,633	55,484	12,983	4,764	2,026	3,834	5,138	90,145

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in fields of education other than elementary and secondary, of which the most numerous work 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.

7.—Enrolment in Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada, by Provinces, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1936-39

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years are given at p. 971 of the 1937 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1921.....	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1926.....	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1931.....	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1936.....	175	585	366	3,218	6,790	2,773	873	1,527	1,197	17,504
1937.....	188	720	373	4,133	7,548	3,164	912	1,641	1,853	20,532
1938.....	173	775	336	5,367	9,085	3,814	870	1,742	1,781	23,943
1939.....	178	834	325	5,209	7,692	3,192	913	1,644	1,634	21,621

Subsection 3.—Higher Education

Editions of the Year Book previous to 1938 include considerable information concerning universities and colleges, such as enrolment, graduates, teaching staffs, and finances. Later detailed and historical statistics of this nature may be consulted in the report "Higher Education in Canada, 1938-40", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Trends in Current Revenue since 1921.—Recorded revenues rose from less than \$10,000,000 in 1921 and 1922 to almost \$14,000,000 in 1931, then after declining for four years, rose again to their present level of \$16,000,000. Since the decline of 1931, heavy deficits have been shown by many of the institutions. Evidence that these have been met to some extent by the use of capital funds is indicated in the final column of the Table 8 showing value of endowments and other revenue-yielding property.

Important changes have taken place in the sources of revenue. These are summarized by the following percentages:—

	P.C. of Total Revenue Contributed	
	1921	1940
Government grants.....	49.8	42.9
Student fees.....	20.1	32.3
Endowments.....	16.4	12.5
Miscellaneous (including religious bodies).....	13.7	12.3
All sources.....	100.0	100.0

Students have been called upon to provide a decidedly increased proportion of the money required to operate the universities, while other sources of revenue—provincial grants, interest, etc.—have declined, relatively, at approximately equal rates. This is a trend that, unaccompanied by any substantial increase in funds available for student aid, tends to make financial means, rather than intellectual ability, the basic qualification for a university education in Canada.

From the matriculation scholarships and bursaries at present available, only one student per hundred of each year's high school graduating class can receive financial assistance, i.e., only one in seven or eight of those who enter university. The others must rely on private means—with some exceptions, such as those at present benefiting from student aid under the Dominion-Provincial Youth-Training Program.

Even in provincially supported universities, in normal times, students have not been admitted without fees as is the practice in certain of the State universities in the United States and other countries. In the latest ten years the increase in tuition fees for a year in the Arts course at the provincial universities has ranged from 37 p.c. to 200 p.c., averaging about 80 p.c. for the 7,000 students concerned.

University and College Revenues in 1940.—The current revenue of the universities and colleges (about \$16,244,000 in 1940), recorded in Table 8, is exclusive of income from board and lodging. However, it does not all represent revenue for the purpose of higher education. Some of the colleges have preparatory departments, and most of the larger universities spend considerable parts of their incomes on extension services for the general public. Deduction of such sums, and addition of an estimate for the unreported institutions (with 20 p.c. of total enrolment) would indicate that the total amount available for operation of places of higher education in Canada was between \$17,000,000 and \$18,000,000 for the academic year ended in 1940.

A better appreciation of the significance of this amount may be gained by considering it in relation to support for some other educational or cultural institutions. It is equivalent to about one-half of the receipts of motion picture theatres, about one-third of the sum required to produce our newspapers and magazines, or one-eighth of the amount contributed to the support of elementary and secondary schools.

Capital Resources.—The value of university plants (sites, buildings and equipment) almost doubled between 1921 and 1932, with an average annual increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the institutions reported. From 1932 to 1939 there was little change, making the 8-year average less than \$2,500,000 per year. However, the increase in 1940 over 1939 amounted to \$3,300,000.

As might be expected, additions to endowment did not keep pace with additions to plant. A certain amount of construction continued into the depression years, but the market crash of 1929 was apparently decisive in stopping additions to endowment. The average annual increase in property other than plant was about \$1,500,000 over 20 years. The nominal value, in fact, doubled from the \$28,000,000 of 1921, but its earning power, in terms of interest and dividends, increased by only about one-third.

The increase in capital resources of all kinds, over the 20-year period, from 1921 to 1940, was \$4,000,000 per year—from \$76,000,000 to \$152,000,000.

8.—Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 1921-40

NOTE.—This table provides a record of the annual income since 1921 of the larger universities and many of the colleges in Canada. The institutions omitted are mainly those conducted by religious orders, where teachers receive little or no salary, and the financial returns consequently do not present a comparable record. Those included have enrolled approximately 80 p.c. of the full-time students of university grade throughout the period.

Year	Current Income					Deficits ²	Surpluses ²	Value of Capital Resources	
	From Endowment	Government Grants	Student Fees ¹	Miscellaneous	Total			Plant ³	Endowment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1921....	1,497	4,522	1,826	1,244	9,089	80	194	48,124	28,328
1922....	1,709	4,811	1,974	1,295	9,789	96	275	52,784	33,313
1923....	1,848	5,186	2,070	1,063	10,167	148	191	56,461	36,394
1924....	1,934	5,141	2,077	1,457	10,609	192	100	59,765	39,724
1925....	1,924	5,038	2,114	1,562	10,638	247	214	61,665	39,744
1926....	2,148	5,471	2,380	1,236	11,235	192	132	65,708	42,157
1927....	2,183	5,860	2,473	1,233	11,749	262	139	68,158	43,842
1928....	2,293	6,132	2,810	1,211	12,446	379	255	70,480	44,577
1929....	2,340	6,195	3,030	1,194	12,759	426	213	71,639	48,554
1930....	2,344	6,529	3,142	1,637	13,652	507	311	74,865	48,112
1931....	2,258	6,925	3,323	1,455	13,961	600	126	82,403	48,459
1932....	2,135	6,578	3,615	1,453	13,781	931	85	89,017	50,172
1933....	1,933	5,972	3,992	1,540	13,437	462	156	89,961	49,274
1934....	1,924	5,587	3,975	1,625	13,111	610	175	89,635	52,339
1935....	1,879	5,635	3,919	1,483	12,916	600	93	89,973	53,939
1936....	1,950	5,359	4,457	1,535	13,301	543	115	88,541	54,378
1937....	1,986	5,883	4,616	1,396	13,881	406	142	89,111	49,918
1938....	2,099	6,040	4,784	1,739	14,662	555	102	90,867	56,685
1939....	2,017	6,417	4,977	1,807	15,218	676	45	91,342	57,070
1940....	2,025	6,974	5,255	1,990	16,244	333	286	94,644	57,945

¹ Board and lodging not included.

² Combined deficits or surpluses of schools reporting.

³ Site, buildings and equipment.

Graduates from Schools of Higher Education.—The number of university graduates since 1923 or 1924, when the abnormalities of enrolment resulting from the War of 1914-18 had practically disappeared, has increased by about 50 p.c. Nearly 3 p.c. of the young people growing up in Canada to-day become university graduates—about 4 p.c. of the young men and 1.5 p.c. of the young women. The

proportion receiving degrees in Arts or Science is now nearly double that of fifteen years ago, but in several of the other faculties the proportion has not increased at all, and in some has definitely fallen.

It is of interest to recall that university education for women in Canada began only within the lifetime of the older generation still living. According to the archives of the Canadian Federation of University Women, it was not until about 1850 that women were first admitted to a university course in Canada, and only about 50 years ago that the practice became general.

There has been no tendency for women to increase their enrolment in such professional lines of study as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, theology or missionary courses. A few appear in the record of every branch of study into which enrolment can be divided, except forestry, but they have held in the main to Arts, including Science and Commerce, and to Education, Social Service and Public Health. Altogether they constitute about one-fourth of university graduates, but their proportion of the total has not tended to increase noticeably since the abnormal enrolment of returned soldiers came to an end in the early 1920's. Their proportion is highest in Ontario and the western provinces.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1930-39

NOTE.—For figures from 1920-29, see pp. 993-997 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	GRADUATES IN ARTS, PURE SCIENCE AND COMMERCE							
	Bachelors of Arts ¹		Bachelors of Science (in Arts)		Bachelors of Commerce ²		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1930.....	2,499	989	237	38	134	17	2,870	1,044
1931.....	2,474	981	252	45	169	17	2,895	1,043
1932.....	2,629	1,020	277	41	199	15	3,105	1,076
1933.....	2,881	1,143	259	35	244	32	3,384	1,210
1934.....	3,081	1,157	293	45	241	33	3,615	1,235
1935.....	3,034	1,162	288	39	200	26	3,522	1,227
1936.....	3,175	1,168	320	45	202	25	3,697	1,238
1937.....	3,342	1,163	280	28	211	23	3,833	1,219
1938.....	3,364	1,187	297	41	221	23	3,882	1,251
1939.....	3,354	1,119	356	55	242	29	3,952	1,203
Year	GRADUATES IN APPLIED SCIENCE							
	Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering		Bachelors of Architecture ³		Bachelors of Forestry		Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1930.....	384	1	25	Nil	44	Nil	453	1
1931.....	418	Nil	24	"	41	"	483	Nil
1932.....	439	1	22	1	32	"	493	2
1933.....	554	1	32	Nil	27	"	613	1
1934.....	624	2	31	"	32	"	687	2
1935.....	642	1	21	2	37	"	700	3
1936.....	564	2	53	Nil	21	"	638	2
1937.....	536	1	26	2	17	"	579	3
1938.....	604	Nil	37	6	18	"	659	6
1939.....	629	"	30	3	21	"	680	3

¹ Include Bachelors of Letters and of Social Science.
and of Secretarial Science.

² Include Bachelors of Accountancy and
³ Include diplomas in architecture from the Schools of Fine Arts of Montreal and Quebec.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1930-39—continued

Year	GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY SCIENCE AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE						
	Bachelors of Agricultural Science		Graduates in Veterinary Science		Bachelors of Household Science	Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1930.....	131	1	21	Nil	122	274	123
1931.....	160	2	28	"	112	300	114
1932.....	150	1	34	"	146	330	147
1933.....	198	2	37	"	137	372	139
1934.....	215	2	36	"	164	415	166
1935.....	243	10	52	"	128	423	138
1936.....	238	7	53	"	138	429	145
1937.....	216	3	40	"	162	418	165
1938.....	237 ¹	5	62	1	134	483 ¹	190
1939.....	258	3	77	1	194	529	198

Year	TEACHER DIPLOMAS AND GRADUATES IN EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE										
	Teachers' Diplomas	Degrees in Education or Pedagogy		Librarians' Degrees or Diplomas		Physical Training Diplomas		Social Service Diplomas		Totals	
	Total	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women ²
1930...	523	77	31	36	36	41	41	20	20	697	128
1931...	581	60	19	39	37	45	45	18	18	743	119
1932...	744	72	21	48	46	41	41	55	51	960	159
1933...	807	56	18	53	51	25	25	48	42	989	136
1934...	810	74	14	61	58	24	24	36	36	1,005	132
1935...	649	61	18	54	53	26	25	48	44	838	140
1936...	584	100	25	66	63	21	20	45	39	816	147
1937...	517	108	19	43	42	31	29	65	55	764	145
1938...	466 ¹	100 ¹	17	79	78	33	33	71	59	749 ¹	187
1939...	485	100	25	60	56	39	38	62	58	746	177

Year	GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND RELATED STUDIES									
	Medical Doctors		Dentists		Pharmacists		Post-Graduate Nurses' Diplomas ²	Diplomas in Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy	Totals	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Women	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1930.....	518	31	114	1	204	11	111	27	974	181
1931.....	535	26	90	Nil	208	10	122	20	975	178
1932.....	511	24	78	"	203	12	159	24	975	219
1933.....	483	25	70	1	162	10	174	25	914	235
1934.....	488	18	83	2	160	9	125	1	857	155
1935.....	472	20	80	1	150	13	150	6	858	190
1936.....	497	21	106	Nil	190	10	191	27	1,011	249
1937.....	511	22	113	"	164	14	166	31	985	233
1938.....	544	15	98	1	181 ¹	19	214 ¹	31	1,068 ¹	280 ¹
1939.....	565	27	111	2	190	23	204	34	1,104	290

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book.
² Include 12 to 24 dental nurses annually.

² Exclude teachers' diplomas.

9.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1930-39—concluded

Year	GRADUATES IN LAW AND THEOLOGY				
	From Law Schools		From Roman Catholic Theological Colleges	From Protestant Theological Colleges	
	Total	Women	Total	Total	Women
1930.....	211	8	269	161	16
1931.....	223	5	245	189	18
1932.....	235	8	265	173	15
1933.....	213	7	258	162	17
1934.....	209	8	288	202	20
1935.....	238	11	289	202	15
1936.....	209	7	310	174	16
1937.....	236	7	338	183	19
1938.....	258 ¹	7	343	165	18
1939.....	254	10	348	154	19

Year	POST-GRADUATE AND HONORARY DEGREES							
	Honorary Doctorates		Doctorates in Course		Masters of Arts ²		Masters of Science ³	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1930.....	127	1	61	7	238	78	68	4
1931.....	95	Nil	46	7	274	94	93	4
1932.....	78	2	80	11	239	80	124	5
1933.....	102	Nil	87	9	287	101	145	7
1934.....	96	"	89	11	254	87	134	4
1935.....	76	3	77	4	254	93	115	7
1936.....	100	2	68	5	252	73	133	3
1937.....	129	4	78	7	265	70	107	8
1938.....	94	5	84 ¹	11 ¹	281	80	117 ¹	5
1939.....	107	9	80	7	286	75	95	2

Year	Bachelors of Divinity	Licentiates (except in Theology)		Other Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas ⁴		Totals	
	Total	Total	Women	Total	Women	Both Sexes	Women
1930.....	41	94	1	107	Nil	736	91
1931.....	37	91	2	100	2	736	109
1932.....	33	130	2	107	2	791	102
1933.....	32	97	4	97	Nil	847	121
1934.....	46	129	16	108	5	856	123
1935.....	36	112	7	95	3	765	117
1936.....	43	100	7	90	Nil	786	90
1937.....	45	121	4	88	88	833	101
1938.....	35	121	3	90	11	822 ¹	115 ¹
1939.....	42	133	10	85	7	828	110

Year	ESTIMATES OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FIRST DEGREES								
	Grand Totals ⁵			Deductions for Duplication			Net Totals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1930....	5,185	3,839	1,346	467	453	14	4,718	3,386	1,332
1931....	5,290	3,952	1,338	449	437	12	4,841	3,515	1,326
1932....	5,552	4,109	1,443	459	447	12	5,093	3,662	1,431
1933....	5,891	4,307	1,584	440	428	12	5,451	3,879	1,572
1934....	6,272	4,687	1,585	479	467	12	5,793	4,220	1,573
1935....	6,226	4,648	1,578	460	449	11	5,766	4,199	1,567
1936....	6,441	4,834	1,607	455	444	11	5,986	4,390	1,596
1937....	6,541	4,926	1,615	505	493	12	6,036	4,433	1,603
1938....	6,756 ¹	4,918 ¹	1,838 ¹	528	516	12	6,228 ¹	4,402 ¹	1,826 ¹
1939....	6,882	5,193	1,889	567	554	13	6,315	4,639	1,676

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1940 Year Book. ² Include M. Com. and M. Ed. or M. Paed. ³ Include M.A. Sc., M.S.A., M.Sc.F., M. Arch., M.V.Sc., M.Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where conferred separately). ⁴ Except diplomas for teachers, and theologians. ⁵ Not including diplomas in Education and Social Service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate and honorary degrees.

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada

The field of scientific and industrial research in Canada is covered, so far as the Governments are concerned, by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mines, etc., together with such special research bodies as the National Research Council, the Ontario Research Foundation and the Research Council of Alberta. The field of private research is, of course, much broader; it covers all research work conducted at universities, that are sponsored by scientific societies and foundations, and also the vast field of technical and industrial research conducted by individual industries, which in many cases benefit from their affiliations with parent organizations in the United States or the United Kingdom. A complete survey of the work being carried on by all research organizations in Canada is given at pp. 979-1012 of the 1940 edition of the Canada Year Book.

Section 3.—Libraries

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes biennially a Survey of Libraries in Canada; the latest edition lists public, university, government and other special libraries, showing the location, size, etc., of each. The latest report issued is the Survey for 1938-40 from which the following information has been summarized.

Public Libraries.—Public libraries in Canada are primarily urban institutions. In cities of over 10,000 population about 92 p.c. of the people have some measure of library service and in smaller urban centres the proportion is 42 p.c. While only 5 p.c. of the rural population is at present provided with library service, the recent interest being shown in rural library service provided by regional and travelling libraries promises to alter this situation in the near future. In interpreting the provincial statistics of public libraries given in Table 10, it should be kept in mind that in the predominantly rural provinces like the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces urban libraries cannot serve more than one-third of the population, while in the more urban provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia it is possible for them to serve nearly double that number. Other types of library, figures for which are not included with those of public libraries, provide more of the public's reading material in some provinces than in others. For instance, parish libraries in Quebec numbered 332 in 1933 (the latest year for which figures are available) and served 869,037 parishioners. In other provinces there is no record of church or parish libraries, although they are known to be fairly numerous. Commercial lending libraries are also an important source of reading, especially of fiction, but no statistical information has been collected of these since the Census of 1931. Consideration should also be given to private libraries of the home and, since no record of them is possible, it is necessary to consider the statistics of public libraries as the record of a certain type of institution rather than as a complete record of the libraries to which the public has access.

10.—Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1939, with Totals for Representative Years 1931-37

Year and Province	Volumes	Circulation	Registered Borrowers	Expenditure on Books, Periodicals and Repairs	Total Expenditure
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Totals, 1931	4,516,206	21,135,354	1	509,322	1
Totals, 1933	4,770,981	22,376,340	1,114,201	421,142	1
Totals, 1935	4,848,793	21,106,742	1,097,247	448,251	1
Totals, 1937	5,070,132	19,560,375	1,062,187	502,509	2,041,486
Totals, 1939	5,175,811	20,728,151	1,045,521	494,776	2,131,199
1939					
PROVINCE					
Prince Edward Island.....	50,228	242,751	13,024	5,875	24,597
Nova Scotia.....	119,917	204,509	26,267	4,262	13,896
New Brunswick.....	105,066	268,659	18,116	4,476	20,357
Quebec.....	652,565	697,440	24,945	36,362	170,037
Ontario.....	3,277,452	13,999,414	679,384	309,620	1,384,555
Manitoba.....	145,818	877,104	43,436	20,923	78,580
Saskatchewan.....	242,154	1,052,557	56,546	26,830	102,881
Alberta.....	256,790	1,364,350	62,361	28,968	120,002
British Columbia.....	309,846	2,008,320	121,138	56,921	213,947
Yukon.....	15,975	13,047	304	539	2,347

¹ Not available.

In the larger centres the libraries are conducted as municipal institutions, usually by a board appointed by the city or town council. Almost 300 are in this category. The more numerous smaller libraries are conducted by voluntary associations. Small provincial grants are given to libraries of both types in most of the provinces, but not in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Manitoba. There is a provincial centre for the direction and encouragement of public library development in the Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education, and in the Public Library Commission of British Columbia. This seems to be one of the most effective means of assisting the library movement; public library service has been more complete in Ontario and British Columbia than in other provinces. Prince Edward Island now possesses a centre in the headquarters of its provincial library, and Nova Scotia in its recently founded Regional Libraries Commission.

Circulation.—The circulation of books in a year represents about two books per person in the Dominion, but since service is confined to about 40 p.c. of the population the average is about five books apiece per year. It is estimated that about one-quarter of the patrons of libraries are children, which is approximately the same proportion that school enrolment bears to the total population of the country.

In 1937 the circulation of about 80 p.c. of the public libraries was classified as to adult fiction, adult non-fiction, and juvenile; the results of this classification are shown in Table 11. Ontario libraries, representing about two-thirds of the circulation for the Dominion, show about 56 p.c. adult fiction, 18 p.c. adult non-fiction and 26 p.c. juvenile. In adult reading the proportion of non-fiction is highest in Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia libraries.

11.—Circulations of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1939

Province	Adult Fiction	Adult Non-Fiction	Juvenile	Not Classified	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	116,792	41,432	84,527	Nil	242,751
Nova Scotia.....	92,538	32,079	23,172	56,720	204,509
New Brunswick.....	154,592	38,437	33,617	42,013	268,659
Quebec.....	316,252	188,304	84,333	108,551	697,440
Ontario.....	7,023,120	2,528,444	4,206,088	241,762	13,999,414
Manitoba.....	363,546	207,644	217,282	88,632	877,104
Saskatchewan.....	558,992	172,120	291,856	29,589	1,052,557
Alberta.....	576,821	231,846	390,632	165,051	1,364,350
British Columbia.....	1,017,560	556,030	376,341	58,389	2,008,320
Yukon.....	5,600	1,000	100	6,347	13,047
Canada.....	10,225,813	3,997,336	5,767,948	797,054	20,728,151

An analysis of the circulation of non-fiction books indicates that among communities of different size, persons living in the larger communities read more philosophy, and those living in the smaller communities more religion. Sociology and the arts are studied to a greater extent in the larger communities (except where there are regional libraries), while the smaller centres are high in literature, history and travel. Biography is popular everywhere; next to travel books, it is on the whole the most popular class of non-fiction.

Regional Libraries.—In the early 1930's, with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, several experiments were undertaken with a view to providing more adequate library service to smaller communities and rural districts. These experiments were undertaken in the belief that the county or similar district, rather than the isolated city or town, is the proper unit of library work and administration. The Fraser Valley experiment, the first to be undertaken, has become a permanent regional library, and two other similar libraries have been established in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island the demonstration included the whole province and it has become a permanent provincial library system. Nova Scotia, in 1938, established the Regional Libraries Commission, which employed a full-time director to assist interested areas of the Province in organization. A small regional library was established in New Brunswick in 1937. In Ontario a number of county library schemes have been established in the southwestern part of the Province where co-operation on a county or township basis has been developing.

Travelling Libraries.—The object of travelling libraries is to supplement the book stock of small public and school libraries and to provide free library service in communities where there is no established public library. Such libraries operate in every province. 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 the Prairie Provinces the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library and by the Lady Tweedsmuir Libraries. The latter were established in the autumn of 1936 under the personal direction of Her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir.

University and College Libraries.—The statistics summarized below are for 175 institutions of higher education. They include classical colleges, preparatory schools and theological seminaries but are exclusive of normal schools which were included in the similar table of previous surveys.

Comparatively few of the college libraries keep records of circulation and as the larger university libraries are mainly centres of reference, a record of their circulation does not give a true indication of the use of the library for promotion of critical reading and individual research on the part of the student.

12.—College and University Libraries, 1939

Province	Libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets (Where Recorded)	Periodicals Received	Expenditure on Books and Periodicals
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2	11,432	Nil	81	437
Nova Scotia.....	16	327,205	97,545	866	20,286
New Brunswick.....	5	97,309	9,500	402	4,100
Quebec.....	81	2,065,720	268,601	7,726	83,260
Ontario.....	39	1,357,940	194,596	7,643	44,371
Manitoba.....	8	163,421	5,930	1,081	7,604
Saskatchewan.....	11	129,944	16,901	477	964
Alberta.....	9	120,290	5,600	757	8,336
British Columbia.....	4	144,398	106,321	557	14,750
Canada.....	175	4,417,659	704,994	19,590	184,168

Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.—The libraries represented by the group in Table 13 are classified according to type of ownership rather than classes of readers.

The Dominion Government libraries are located chiefly at Ottawa and 40 p.c. of the volumes are in the Library of Parliament. About six of these libraries are specialized departmental libraries containing more than 50,000 volumes.

Provincial government libraries are slightly over one-half as numerous as those of the Dominion and, aside from the legislative libraries, are especially for the use of provincial administrative departments.

Technical society libraries include those of the Academy of Medicine and the Royal Canadian Institute; business libraries are mostly intended for reference use by technical and executive employees although a few are educational libraries for the use of the general staff. The group "other libraries" includes libraries for the blind, local historical associations and similar organizations.

13.—Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries, 1939

Classification	Libraries	Volumes	Pamphlets (Where Recorded)	Periodicals and Newspapers Received	Employing Full-Time Librarians			Libraries Reporting Loans to Other Libraries
					Lib- raries	Staff	Librarians Having Attended a School of Libra- rianship ¹	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Libraries—								
Dominion.....	41	1,265,654	412,935	9,555	24	82	23	23
Provincial.....	25	820,888	276,246	2,335	16	58	11	5
Technical Society Libraries—								
Law Societies..	13	237,313	784	678	9	19	1	2
Other.....	21	118,789	23,813	2,429	3	4	3	4
Business Libraries....	35	112,746	64,260	4,167	19	47	13	8
Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.H.A.....	6	13,965	1,235	162	2	2	1	Nil
Other libraries..	15	61,139	12,259	374	3	11	2	1
Totals.....	156	2,630,494	791,532	19,700	76	223	54	43

¹ 14 members of the staffs of the 80 libraries not employing a full-time¹ librarian have attended a school of librarianship.

School Libraries.—The problem of providing individual schools with a satisfactory supply of books has become increasingly difficult during recent years. In the interests of economy and efficiency, school authorities are entering into co-operative arrangements with public libraries and regional- or county-library systems for the purchase and exchange of books. In Ontario and British Columbia some individual schools contribute to the upkeep of the library unit and, in return, receive equivalent book service several times a year. In other cases the school contributes directly to the local public library while in cities, where both the school and the public library are under the same municipal administration, free library service to the schools is frequently allowed.

In sections as in Alberta where larger units of school administration have been established, improved library facilities have been centralized and a system of rotation or selected circulation has been established by the school authorities.

The Maritime Provinces are giving increased attention to the provision of books for rural schools. The Province of Nova Scotia has trebled the number of books in school libraries in the past decade. In addition, thirteen counties maintain travelling libraries that bring some 25,000 selected volumes within the reach of rural schools.

This integration of school libraries with public-library service has precluded the possibility of obtaining accurate statistical data on school libraries separately.

Schools of Library Science.—Full-time courses in library science leading to a degree are available at the University of Toronto, McGill University of Montreal and Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax. Acadia University offers two optional courses in library science to students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

L'Ecole de Bibliothécaires at the University of Montreal was founded in 1937 and a part-time course in the regular session was provided; the University of Ottawa, in 1938, established a series of evening lectures in library science to be given twice a week, two courses the first year and others in succeeding years.

Diploma courses or specialized certificates are available at teacher-training colleges and faculties of education.

A summary of the graduates in library science for 1930-39 appears at p. 893 of this volume.

Section 4.—Museums and Art

At pp. 1025-1026 of the 1939 Year Book a list of the 37 museums (including art galleries) in Canada employing full-time staff is published, showing floor space and average daily attendance at each.

A complete directory of museums is available in a report, "Museums in Canada",* published in 1938 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D.Litt., is given 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.

* This publication may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, price 25 cents per copy.

CHAPTER XXV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS

CONSPECTUS

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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 that 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 the St. John Ambulance Association; Canadian Red Cross Society; Health League of Canada; Canadian Mental Hygiene Council.

The Dominion Council of Health was created in 1919 with the object of obtaining uniform legislation and procedure in the various provinces. 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, and urban and rural women's work, respectively; 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.

In general, the administration of local public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of institutions are in the hands of the Provincial Governments, under Sect. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies, and individuals 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 free to children, teachers, and parents. In many cases

dental inspection is provided for. This work is relatively new and has been carried forward on a considerable scale for only a short period, but great benefits have already resulted in the 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 municipalities, is derived from grants from the Provincial Governments, donations of individuals and societies, and fees paid by patients. Admission and treatment are free of charge to all deserving applicants whose resources are so limited as to prevent them from receiving proper medical attention otherwise; 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 well as hospitals for veterans and certain marine and immigrant hospitals.

There are numerous private hospitals in Canada; these do not receive public grants. There are also hospitals that are conducted by various religious orders, most common in the Province of Quebec; Red Cross hospitals and outposts; and special hospitals that 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 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 generally under provincial administration.

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 its functions. The Department is divided into two Branches as indicated by the title. The chief functions of the National Health Branch (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 charges 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; to carry out special studies in co-operation with Provincial Departments or Boards of Health; and to co-operate with the provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health. Following are the various Divisions of the National Health Branch with outlines of their functions.

Division of Quarantine, Leprosy, Immigration Medical, Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals.—*Quarantine*—Quarantine has for its object the prevention of the entry into the country by water, land, or air traffic of quarantinable diseases, especially plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and typhus. Quarantine stations are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Quebec, Que., and William Head, B.C. In accordance with the principles laid down in the Convention of Paris, 1926, supervision is exercised over all vessels, especially those coming from abroad, and any passengers or crews who are found to be suffering from quarantinable disease, together with contacts, are removed to the quarantine station. Necessary measures are also taken regarding vessels infested with rats or other vermin. *Leprosy*—The Leprosy Branch of this Division operates two hospitals for the treatment of all cases of leprosy found in Canada—one at Tracadie, N.B., and the other at Bentinck Island, B.C. *Immigration Medical*—Medical advice is given the Immigration Department with regard to the mental and physical suitability of prospective 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, who carefully examine all prospective emigrants to Canada prior to their embarkation. This arrangement obviates the expense, discomfort, disappointment, and hardship experienced hitherto when it was necessary to deport, on account of physical or mental disability, immigrants who had made the journey across the ocean to Canada. Medical officers, stationed at the principal ports of entry in Canada, make a final inspection of arriving immigrants and supply medical care for those who are ill. *Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals*—The sick mariners and marine hospitals provide 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 (c. 44, 1934).

Division of Public Health Engineering.—The activities normally included under public health engineering are: the administration of certain Dominion legislation including the Public Works Health Act, which is concerned with the health of persons on construction works, canals, railways and other forms of public works; by agreement with the United States Public Health Service, the investigation and reporting of sources of water supplies for use aboard common carriers in inter-provincial and international traffic; the making of special investigations and reports in conjunction with representatives of the United States Public Health Service, regarding pollution of the International Boundary waters; supervision of ice and water supplies intended to be used aboard vessels on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada, as well as on common carriers engaged in passenger traffic on inter-provincial and international routes; active co-operation with the Department of National Defence and all other Dominion Departments *re* matters of sanitation; co-operation *re* sanitation in National Parks and summer camps on Dominion lands, and allied matters; sanitary surveys of areas from which it is proposed to obtain shellfish for export as well as for marketing in Canada; co-operation with the American Railway Association regarding regulations on sanitation; co-operation with the Provincial

Health Departments and the United States Public Health Service for the certification of water-supply sources of common carriers engaged in interprovincial and international traffic.

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division.—This Division is organized to give the public a reasonably safe and truthfully labelled proprietary medicine supply. Registration of all secret-formula non-pharmacopoeial medicines for human use is required, and control is exercised over the potent drugs used in the manufacture of such medicines and the representations made regarding their use.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—The Laboratory of Hygiene is concerned mainly 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. The manufacture and sale of vitamins and hormones are controlled. 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 food and drugs. Samples taken from suspected stocks are examined in laboratories at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. 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 carried on effectively.

Narcotic Drug Division.—Since the introduction of opium smoking into 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 international Conventions agreed to at The Hague and Geneva. 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.

Division of Industrial Hygiene.—The Industrial Hygiene Division develops methods for the protection and improvement of the health and safety of industrial workers. Information is collected on health in industry and this is distributed to industry and to health and labour authorities. The activities of the Division include also: co-operation with all other Dominion Departments in respect to the health of civil servants, and co-operation with provincial health and labour authorities, Workmen's Compensation Boards, etc., directed to the solution of problems in industrial health.

Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene.—The main function of this Division is to evolve measures for the reduction of infant and maternal mortality and morbidity in Canada. This requires the collection of information of causative factors,

a study of up-to-date methods for the care of mothers and children, and the dissemination of knowledge regarding the best preventive measures to health authorities and welfare groups, as well as to the general public. The publication of a 230-page book on pre-natal and post-natal care, entitled, *The Canadian Mother and Child*, for free distribution to mothers throughout Canada, has been undertaken during the year.

Medical Investigation Division.—This Division is concerned with medical examination of civil servants, supervision of sick leave and superannuation of civil servants throughout Canada on behalf of the Civil Service Commission. Special studies on any medical subjects that may be in the interest of the Department are also undertaken. Statistical studies have been published on: Illness in the Civil Service of Canada; Deaths Among War Pensioners, etc. A standard morbidity code for Canada was constructed and brought into use and, at the outbreak of war, this was adopted by National Defence Medical Services as the official guide for recording illnesses, accidents and injury in the armed forces of Canada.

Publicity and Health Education Division.—As the name indicates, the efforts of this Division are directed towards the dissemination of information on all phases of public health. The work consists of the compilation and distribution of public health literature, of exhibits, lectures, etc. The Division has the co-operation of the press, of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation units and many private radio stations in its health education work. It edits the Departmental quarterly magazine, *The National Health Review*, with a circulation of 12,000, conducts a press clipping service for the National Health Branch, and acts as public relations division for both the Pensions and the National Health Branches.

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, headed by a Minister and a Deputy Minister. Two part-time physicians, five full-time public health nurses, and two food and sanitary 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 operates the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane and the Provincial Infirmary; it also subsidizes the Provincial Sanatorium, which has a total of 80 beds and has functioned 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 throughout the Province at regular intervals 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 examines material forwarded by physicians throughout the Province.

Two venereal-disease clinics are conducted by the Public Health Department, one in Charlottetown and the other in Summerside. All prisoners in the gaols of

* The material under this heading has been revised by the respective provincial authorities.

Queens and Prince Counties are examined and treatment given when required. Other patients unable to attend these clinics on account of distance are treated by their own local physicians who are supplied with the necessary medication.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the Department of Public Health directs its energies to communicable disease control; pre-natal, post-natal, and school hygiene; sewage disposal; safety of milk and water supplies; collection of vital statistics; mental hygiene; and health education. All of this has brought into being a comprehensive organization, presided over by a Minister. The Department acts in an advisory capacity to local boards of health; makes regulations respecting any matter relevant to the public health; maintains a field force that provides a consulting service in tuberculosis and other health activities; supports a public-health nursing service with specially trained nurses, who work both in the schools and in the homes; gives a free public-health laboratory service that extends throughout the Province; supervises the provincial hospitals, both general and special; provides inspection of public general hospitals and humane institutions; stocks and dispenses sera and vaccines; and distributes literature on all phases of health.

In the autumn of 1940 the Province was divided into five health districts or Units and a qualified medical health officer was placed in charge of each. Each Unit has its office with clerks, a staff of public-health nurses, portable X-ray equipment and a depot for the distribution of sera and vaccines. In addition a competent health officer has been engaged to administer the health activities of Halifax city. This represents a marked public health advance. With the existing organization, as outlined, it will be possible to more completely correlate and standardize health work throughout the Province.

New Brunswick.—The Department of Health, under the administration of a Minister of Health, was established in 1918. It provides the following services: general sanitation, including supervision of water supplies and sewage disposal; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; public health laboratory and the supply of biologicals; medical inspection of schools; collection of vital statistics; public-health nursing and child welfare; health education, and general supervision and co-ordination of the work of the sub-district boards of health. Under the Minister, the Department is directed by the Chief Medical Officer who is also Registrar General of Vital Statistics. The staff consists of a Director of Laboratories, 11 full-time medical health officers, a Director of Public Health Nursing Service and, in addition, a part-time Director of Venereal Disease Clinics.

There are ten health districts, each in charge of a District Medical Health Officer who also provides the tuberculosis diagnostic and medical inspection of schools services. Sixteen sub-health districts, each with its own board of health of which the District Medical Health Officer is the chairman, have been organized. The sub-district boards of health have their own individual staffs of sanitary, food, plumbing, and other inspectors, and registrars of vital statistics and public-health nurses, all operating under the Provincial Health Act and Regulations. The Department also maintains 26 depots for the distribution of biologicals and 14 venereal disease clinics. The twenty-third annual report of the Chief Medical Officer contains a review of the various services, the vital statistics for the Province, and the reports of staff members and of the sub-district boards of health.

Quebec.—The Department of Health, under the control of the Minister of Health, replaced the former Provincial Bureau of Health at the end of 1936.

In 1926, the Province of Quebec inaugurated 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 44 health units covering 54 counties have been organized, and new counties have asked for the same privilege. The former district health officers, reduced to 11, 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 clinics, travelling tuberculosis clinics, and investigations of all kinds on 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, Epidemiology, Health Units and Districts, Industrial Hygiene, Nutrition (includes maternal and child welfare), Venereal Diseases, and Tuberculosis.

The energies of the Ministry of Health are directed also toward the prevention of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end, the Ministry has established 21 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and 70 baby clinics, including those receiving government grants. During the year 1938-39, 35,544 people were examined in the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and the travelling tuberculosis clinics. The various county health units have provided for the immunization of 50,385 children against diphtheria, which, with those previously immunized, make a total of 322,304.

Ontario.—The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government. In the direction of the departmental program, he is assisted by a Deputy Minister and the Chief Medical Officer of Health. The activities of the Department are divided into the following Divisions: Hospitals, Tuberculosis Prevention, Venereal Disease Prevention, Preventable Diseases, Laboratories, Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Oral Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering, Industrial Hygiene, and Nurse Registration including Inspection of Training Schools for Nurses.

The local health work is carried on (1940-41) by a Board of Health and a Medical Officer of Health in each of the 900 municipalities. Fourteen municipalities have full-time health officers.

The added responsibilities of the Department as a result of the War have extended not only into the field of venereal-disease control but in respect to other communicable diseases as well. The legislation that extends to the Department and the local health departments, the authority necessary to cope with the problems of venereal-disease control and treatment, have been appropriately strengthened, and suitable measures designed to ensure rigid enforcement have been planned. Centralized reporting of both syphilis and gonorrhoea has more than justified its establishment.

The concentration of young adults in training camps, many of whom are susceptible to the majority of the commoner communicable diseases, brings with it a sharp increase in the incidence of these diseases. This is particularly true of scarlet fever. A substantial increase in the incidence of diphtheria might also be rightly expected. The Department has attempted, in every way possible, to assist the medical personnel of active service forces in coping with the problems occasioned by such outbreaks.

The demand for laboratory diagnostic service in both the Army and the Air Force has been assumed by the provincial laboratory staff.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene has materially extended its interest in the problems of occupational disease, as well as research in fatigue as the result of war-time expansion in the manufacture of essential military supplies.

The assumption by the Government of the maintenance charges of all those suffering from tuberculosis who are unable to pay for their own sanatorium care is already bearing fruit. The plan whereby municipalities reciprocate by supplying adequate after-care for those who, while not physically able to fend for themselves, have received the maximum of sanatorium care, makes beds available for those requiring them.

The activities of the other Divisions of the Department continue unabated owing to the continued demand for trained public-health personnel from the active service forces.

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 that 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, industrial hygiene, maternal and child hygiene, health education, and central tuberculosis registry); Provincial Laboratories; Vital Statistics; Hospitalization; Psychiatry (Selkirk and Brandon Hospitals for Mental Diseases, Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons at Portage la Prairie, Psychopathic Hospital at Winnipeg); Child Welfare; Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent Persons; Fiscal Supervision of Public Institutions; Social Assistance in Unorganized Territory; Supervision of Aged and Infirm Persons (being supported by public funds); and 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; the Child Welfare Board is both advisory and administrative, being responsible for the administration of the Child Welfare Act as it pertains to mothers' allowances.

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, co-ordinates the activities of the Department as a whole; directs the general policy in public health matters; and supervises finances, legislation, hospital grants, municipal boards of health, and medical relief in certain unorganized territories. The Division of Public Health Nursing supervises maternity grants; organizes health inspection of school children, 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 of the dead. Supervision of trachoma, venereal disease, 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 at 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, the cost being borne by the municipalities concerned.

Cancer Commission.—This Commission, created in 1940, 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 at Regina and Saskatoon, and 'radon' is manufactured at an emanation plant at 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 has authority to approve by-laws and agreements made by municipal councils for medical and hospital services and, in addition, may consider methods for more equitable distribution of the costs of illness and the needs of the people with respect to health services, generally.

Relief Medical Services Branch.—At the present time grants are paid to physicians, dentists and approved hospitals, to provide adequate relief services to residents of the drought area and for a group of people, known as 'northern settlers', who were transferred from the drought area in the south to municipalities in the northern section of the Province. The Medical Officer in charge of the Relief Medical Services Branch, besides administering these grants, also supervises medical and allied services that come under the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare. Single transients and transient families come under this category. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind administers the optical requirements of patients who are unable to pay for this service.

Alberta.—The Department of Public Health, established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1919, administers the following Acts: the Chiropractic Act, the Department of Public Health Act, the Hospitals Act, the Sexual Sterilization Act, the Solemnization of Marriage Act, the Mental Diseases Act, the Mental Defectives Act, the Registered Nurses Act, the Public Health Nurses Act, the

Public Health Act and Regulations, the Tuberculosis Act, the Optometry Act, the Chiropractic Act, the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, the Dental Association Act, the Municipal Hospitals Act, the Private Hospitals Act, the Medical Profession Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Act, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act, the Vital Statistics Act, the Cemeteries Act, the University of Alberta Hospital Act, the Cancer Remedy Act, and the Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act.

The Department includes the following Divisions: Communicable Diseases; Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation; Public Health Education; Laboratory; Public Health Nursing; Municipal Hospitals; Hospital Inspection; Social Hygiene; Vital Statistics; Mental Hygiene; and Dental Hygiene. The following institutions are administered by the Department: Central Alberta Sanatorium; the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka; the Provincial Training School, Red Deer; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm; the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Raymond; and the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the four 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.

Free treatment for infectious types of tuberculosis is provided for any bona fide resident, i.e., for any person who has resided in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding application for treatment in the sanatorium.

Under the authority of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, 1938, provision is made for the free treatment in special hospitals of patients suffering from this disease. Provision is also made for academic instruction, vocational training, and rehabilitation of those suffering from paralysis resulting from this disease.

The Department of Public Health has taken the first steps in connection with the inauguration of a cancer service in the Province. Diagnostic cancer clinics have been established at Edmonton and Calgary and are conducted weekly. Provision has been made whereby patients referred to the diagnostic clinic by their own physicians, who are examined by the clinic and found to require deep X-ray or radium therapy, will be treated free of charge. No financial responsibility will be assumed in connection with the cost of surgical operations or procedures, nor for the maintenance of any patient in hospital.

British Columbia.—The Provincial Health Officer, responsible to the Provincial Board of Health, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Six Divisions and two bureaux supply specialized services, namely: Tuberculosis Control, Venereal Disease Control, Laboratories, Public Health Engineering, Public Health Education and Vital Statistics; and the Bureaux of Administration and of Local Health Services. Government clinics for diagnosis and treatment are operated at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Trail, while consultative service and free drugs are supplied to the private practitioners throughout the Province. Reorganization of the Division of Vital Statistics took place on Apr. 1, 1939, under the supervision of a Director, bringing this phase of public-health work into line with the other services. The Division of Laboratories has extended its activities so that it supervises all branch laboratories throughout the Province, in addition to the central one at Vancouver. The Division of Tuberculosis Control has made further advances, and has extended diagnostic and treatment services to all parts of the Province. The Public Health Nursing Service is being constantly extended to include more rural areas of the Province, and particular attention is being given to public health education. A Director of Public Health Nursing has been added to the staff.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics*

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has, since that date, co-operated with the provincial authorities through the Census of Institutions, and now 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*—such as asylums for the insane, institutions for the feeble-minded, epileptic, etc., devoted to the treatment and care of mental ailments; (3) *Charitable and benevolent institutions*—caring for the poor and the destitute 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 criminals 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.

Historical.—A brief historical sketch of the origin and growth of the several classes of institutions in Canada is given at pp. 1006-1009 of the 1936 Year Book.

* The statistics of this section have been revised by J. C. Brady, Officer in Charge of the Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

1.—Institutions Operating in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Type of Institution	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Population (estimated, in thousands).....	95	554	451	3,210	3,752	727	949	789	774	14	11,315
Hospitals (excluding mental)—											
Public— ¹											
General.....	4	26	16	56	111	38	77	81	69	9	487
Women's.....	Nil	2	1	3	3	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	10
Pædiatric.....	"	1	Nil	3	2	1	1	1	1	"	10
Isolation.....	"	1	"	3	6	2	Nil	3	Nil	"	15
Convalescent.....	"	Nil	"	3	8	1	"	Nil	"	"	12
Red Cross.....	"	"	"	Nil	30	Nil	10	"	"	5	45
Incurable.....	"	"	1	4 ²	8	1	2	3	1	"	20
Other.....	"	"	Nil	7	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	"	10
Totals, Public.....	4	30	18	79	169	43	90	91	76	9	609
Private.....	Nil	7	7	38	53	10	84	40	37	Nil	276
Dominion—											
Department of Pensions and National Health—											
War veterans.....	Nil	1	1	1	2	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Quarantine and immigration.....	"	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	1	"	4
Leper.....	"	Nil	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	1	"	2
Marine.....	"	1	Nil	"	"	"	"	"	Nil	"	1
Department of Mines and Resources (Indians).....	"	Nil	"	"	1	3	1	4	"	"	9
Department of National Defence.....	5	14	8	25	43	14	10	18	12	"	149
Totals, Dominion...	5	17	11	27	46	18	11	23	16	Nil	173
Tuberculosis.....	1	3	3	11	13	4	3	1	1	Nil	40
Totals, Hospitals...	10	57	39	155	281	75	188	155	129	9	1,098

¹ Exclude mental and tuberculosis.² Includes one unit of 84 beds in a general hospital.

1.—Institutions Operating in Canada, by Provinces, 1939—concluded

Type of Institution	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mental Institutions—											
Public hospitals.....	1	1	1	6	12	2	2	4	3	Nil	32
Training schools.....	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	"	5
Psychiatric hospitals....	"	Nil	"	Nil	1	1	"	Nil	"	"	2
County and municipal institutions.....	"	14	"	"	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	14
Dominion hospitals.....	"	Nil	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	2
Private institutions.....	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	1	"	4
Totals, Mental.....	1	16	1	9	17	4	2	5	4	Nil	59
Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—¹											
Homes for adults.....	1	16	8	33	64	6	Nil	2	7	Nil	137
Homes for adults and children.....	1	7	10	48	15	3	1	1	2	"	88
Orphanages.....	2	10	7	39	28	14	4	6	8	"	118
Day nurseries.....	Nil	1	Nil	3	8	2	Nil	Nil	1	"	15
Children's aid societies..	2	14	3	2	58	5	5	3	3	"	95
Juvenile immigration societies.....	Nil	1	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	"	6
Totals, Charitable, etc.....	6	49	29	126	175	30	10	12	22	Nil	459
Penal and Reformative Institutions—¹											
Penitentiaries.....	Nil	Nil	1	1	2	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	7
Corrective and reformative institutions.....	"	4	3	4	10	3	2	2	2	"	30
Male juveniles.....	"	2	1	2	3	1	1	Nil	1	"	11
Female juveniles.....	"	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	"	4
Male adults.....	"	"	"	Nil	4	"	1	Nil	Nil	"	5
Female adults.....	"	"	1	"	1	"	Nil	"	"	"	2
Female adults and juveniles.....	"	2	1	1	1	2	"	1	"	"	8
Totals, Penal, etc.....	Nil	4	4	5	12	4	3	2	3	Nil	37
Grand Totals.....	12	111	64	272	443	95	189	165	143	9	1,503

¹ These institutions are reported at 5-year intervals only, the latest reports being for 1936.

Subsection 1.—Statistics of Hospitals, Other Than Mental*

From Table 1 it is seen that, in 1939, in addition to 609 public hospitals, there were 276 private hospitals, 40 tuberculosis sanatoria and 173 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government. The latter were made up of: 8 for war veterans, 4 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine, and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 149 military hospitals under the Department of National Defence; and 9 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Mines and Resources. The number of hospitals under the Department of National Defence increased from 9 in 1938 to 149 at the end of 1939. The outbreak of war in September, 1939, and the consequent expansion of the National Defence services provide the obvious explanation. Such hospitals, while described as military, include those for the naval and air services.

* A complete list of all hospitals in Canada, giving name, location, type, and bed accommodation for 1939, is obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

2.—Summary of Reporting Public and Private Hospitals in Canada, 1935-39

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion, mental or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Public Hospitals—					
Units reporting.....	572 ¹	573 ¹	584 ²	610	609
Bed capacities ³	52,428	52,442	54,176	56,327	57,385
Patients under treatment ⁴	746,597	804,970	852,624	888,875	885,819 ⁵
Total collective days' stay ⁴	12,221,506	12,688,606	12,803,441	13,117,881	11,054,989 ⁵
Private Hospitals—					
Units reporting.....	267	259	241	267	276
Bed capacities ³	3,409	3,386	3,389	3,217	3,915
Patients under treatment ⁴	32,363	35,707	36,425	31,487	36,766
Total collective days' stay ⁶	410,890	423,239	433,912	417,724	519,909

¹ Three public hospitals in Yukon and N.W.T. did not report. ² One hospital in N.W.T. did not report. ³ Include beds, cribs, and bassinets. ⁴ Include newborn. ⁵ Returns from 3 general hospitals in New Brunswick and 3 general hospitals in Quebec did not meet minimum requirements and are not included. ⁶ Include stay of newborn.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1939

NOTE.—Figures include hospitals and homes for incurables, but do not include Dominion, mental, or tuberculosis hospitals.

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other ¹		General	All Other ¹	
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			NOVA SCOTIA		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hospitals reporting.....	4	Nil	Nil	26	4	7
Approved schools of nursing.....	3	"	"	13	2	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	1	"	"	13	Nil	3
Interns.....	1	"	"	20	4	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	22	"	"	293	27	14
Student nurses.....	76	"	"	547	51	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	149	"	"	1,429	143	36
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	4	"	"	26	1	1
Clinical laboratories.....	3	"	"	19	Nil	Nil
Physio-therapy.....	1	"	"	13	1	"
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	5,171	"	"	41,396	2,787	433
Live births.....	485	"	"	3,963	1,078	106
Totals, Under Treatment.....	5,786	"	"	46,634	4,036	557
Discharges.....	5,467	"	"	43,979	3,772	529
Deaths.....	168	"	"	1,320	128	22
Total collective days' stay.....	55,907	"	"	488,585	52,622	5,346
	NEW BRUNSWICK			QUEBEC		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hospitals reporting.....	16	2	7	56	23	38
Approved schools of nursing.....	13	Nil	Nil	26	7	1
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	11	"	2	141	87	23
Interns.....	14	"	Nil	275	46	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	147	6	23	1,345	458	107
Student nurses.....	463	Nil	Nil	1,656	272	11
Totals, Personnel.....	1,034	20	48	7,929	1,926	310
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	15	Nil	4	52	8	21
Clinical laboratories.....	14	"	3	44	11	15
Physio-therapy.....	12	"	Nil	41	9	16
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	15,578	171	1,432	121,249	20,943	7,539
Live births.....	1,464	152	135	9,360	2,785	1,050
Totals, Under Treatment.....	17,490	376	1,598	135,303	26,642	8,874
Discharges.....	16,374	306	1,500	124,817	22,627	8,339
Deaths.....	632	11	48	5,640	946	174
Total collective day's stay.....	201,146	14,982	16,518	2,133,873	943,871	127,631

¹ These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1.

3.—Reporting Public and Private Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities, and Movement of Population, 1939—concluded

Item	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals	Public Hospitals		Private Hospitals
	General	All Other ¹		General	All Other ¹	
ONTARIO						
Hospitals reporting.....	No. 111	No. 58	No. 53	No. 38	No. 5	No. 10
Approved schools of nursing.....	58	4	Nil	15	3	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	131	24	27	48	12	3
Interns.....	231	33	Nil	63	8	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	1,990	424	152	359	74	15
Student nurses.....	3,243	207	Nil	819	71	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	10,780	2,010	470	2,250	550	41
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	107	18	17	22	3	3
Clinical laboratories.....	60	7	11	19	2	3
Physio-therapy.....	54	6	10	12	3	1
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	226,889	28,350	8,061	61,030	5,184	1,167
Live births.....	30,460	4,156	1,941	8,308	17	207
Totals, Under Treatment.....	266,993	34,783	10,351	71,423	5,747	1,399
Discharges.....	246,396	31,380	9,775	66,902	4,909	1,342
Deaths.....	11,079	1,222	229	2,203	113	19
Total collective days' stay.....	3,365,159	873,346	124,738	791,148	224,581	12,498
SASKATCHEWAN						
Hospitals reporting.....	77	13	84	81	10	40
Approved schools of nursing.....	10	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	17	1	"	33	4	9
Interns.....	24	Nil	"	39	Nil	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	541	28	66	653	30	31
Student nurses.....	651	Nil	Nil	767	Nil	Nil
Totals, Personnel.....	2,271	86	198	2,883	99	107
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	64	2	3	71	2	8
Clinical laboratories.....	34	Nil	3	34	1	2
Physio-therapy.....	24	"	1	19	1	3
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	66,610	1,868	3,876	80,503	1,152	1,812
Live births.....	8,491	408	1,422	10,853	418	469
Totals, Under Treatment.....	76,991	2,509	5,532	93,747	1,737	2,355
Discharges.....	72,858	2,190	5,187	89,281	1,496	2,251
Deaths.....	2,173	88	91	2,426	84	45
Total collective days' stay.....	844,839	89,131	92,700	1,006,137	88,827	33,327
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Hospitals reporting.....	69	7	37	487	122	276
Approved schools of nursing.....	7	Nil	Nil	155	16	1
Staff—						
Salaried doctors.....	74	1	9	472	129	76
Interns.....	57	Nil	Nil	724	91	Nil
Graduate nurses.....	956	22	103	6,327	1,069	511
Student nurses.....	831	Nil	Nil	9,053	601	11
Totals, Personnel.....	3,733	112	275	32,537	4,946	1,485
Hospital Facilities—						
X-ray.....	66	1	9	433	35	66
Clinical laboratories.....	34	1	7	264	22	44
Physio-therapy.....	21	1	6	197	21	37
Movement of Population—						
Admissions.....	81,274	635	4,920	701,103	61,090	29,240
Live births.....	9,722	39	724	83,197	9,053	6,054
Totals, Under Treatment.....	93,893	875	6,100	808,962	76,765	36,766
Discharges.....	87,661	603	5,209	755,193	67,283	34,132
Deaths.....	3,367	50	370	29,081	2,642	998
Total collective days' stay.....	1,179,092	80,551	185,257	10,107,272	2,367,911	598,015
CANADA²						

¹ These institutions are classified in detail in Table 1. ² Includes 9 general hospitals in Yukon and N.W.T. reporting 3 salaried doctors, 21 graduate nurses, 79 total personnel; 6 X-ray and 3 clinical laboratories; 1,403 admissions, 91 live births, a total of 1,602 under treatment, 1,428 discharges, 73 deaths and 41,386 collective days' stay.

Organized Services in Public General Hospitals.—Organized services, which are analysed in Table 4, may be defined as specialized hospital departments or services in charge of specialists with up-to-date equipment and a technical staff specially devoted to problems in the indicated fields. Facilities available in a hospital merely for the use of general practitioners are not considered as organized services. Only organized services in public general hospitals are considered here and not such organized services in public hospitals other than general (as shown in the first part of Table 1) nor those in private, Dominion, tuberculosis and mental hospitals. It is, however, in the larger public general hospitals that the majority of such organized special services are to be found. Many of the smaller public general hospitals have facilities for study and treatment in the fields indicated here, but since they are not organized services as defined above, such facilities are not included in the figures. Table 1 indicates that, in 1939, there were 487 public general hospitals. Only 221 of these had organized medical staffs with 7,871 staff doctors.

4.—Organized Services and Staffs in Public General Hospitals, by Provinces, 1939

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no organized service has been reported in the case so indicated.

Service and Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Service	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
General medicine.....	1	5	10	34	45	7	10	13	13	138
Pædiatrics.....	1	2	5	27	34	7	5	9	7	97
Cardiology.....	1	1	4	15	21	4	-	4	3	53
Dermatology.....	-	2	-	17	12	4	3	2	2	42
Neuro-psychiatry.....	-	1	-	7	7	3	1	1	1	21
Tuberculosis.....	-	3	-	8	9	1	4	4	4	33
Venerology.....	-	3	1	15	13	3	2	2	3	42
Contagious diseases.....	-	-	3	5	6	3	6	2	5	30
General surgery.....	1	5	10	35	45	8	9	13	12	138
Orthopædics.....	-	2	2	21	24	6	4	3	4	66
Neurology.....	-	-	-	9	11	3	1	1	3	28
Dentistry.....	1	4	1	16	14	3	1	3	2	45
Obstetrics.....	2	3	8	27	46	9	8	13	11	127
Gynaecology.....	1	2	4	32	37	7	4	7	6	100
Ophthalmology.....	1	4	4	28	29	6	5	3	4	84
Oto-laryngology.....	1	3	3	27	29	6	5	3	4	81
Urology.....	1	3	3	22	30	5	5	4	5	78
Pathology.....	1	3	5	19	29	7	4	5	6	79
Bacteriology.....	1	5	5	24	31	8	5	6	7	92
X-ray.....	2	9	11	34	53	10	8	14	12	153
Deep X-ray.....	1	4	3	16	18	3	5	4	6	60
Radium.....	-	2	1	8	13	2	1	4	3	34
Clinical laboratory.....	2	6	11	30	36	9	7	13	9	123
Physio-therapy.....	-	4	7	26	36	6	6	6	6	97
Staff										
Organized staffs.....	3	19	14	39	74	11	26	18	17	221
Staff doctors.....	37	404	270	1,689	3,134	548	462	703	624	7,871

Out-Patient Departments.—Out-patient departments are operated in connection with hospitals or other institutions, and treat patients who do not occupy beds in the hospital. 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.

The statistics of Table 5 are rendered more complicated than is desirable because of lack of uniformity in the method of reporting patients and treatments. The majority of hospitals report both patients and treatments, but a considerable number report either patients or treatments, but not both.

5.—Out-Patient Departments of Public Hospitals, by Provinces, 1939

NOTE.—Figures of tuberculosis sanatoria and government and municipal clinics held in hospitals are not included.

Province	Total Out-Patient Departments	Reporting Both Patients and Treatments			Reporting Patients Only		Reporting Treatments Only	
		No.	Patients	Treatments	No.	Patients	No.	Treatments
Prince Edward Island...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	1 ¹	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Brunswick.....	2 ¹	1	1,402	3,262	"	"	"	"
Quebec.....	22	14	144,977	503,735	2	21,365	6	385,446
Ontario.....	19 ¹	9	60,642	238,686	2	33,324	7	387,825
Manitoba.....	4	3	37,377	112,628	Nil	Nil	1	738
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	Nil	Nil
Alberta.....	2	2	4,591	22,519	"	"	"	"
British Columbia.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	"	1	56,645
Totals.....	51	29	248,989	880,830	4	54,689	15	830,654

¹ One hospital did not report.

Tuberculosis Institutions.—The statistics regarding institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis shown in Table 6, include special units for the treatment of tuberculosis in general hospitals as well as the specialized sanatoria shown separately in Table 1. The deaths in these institutions from tuberculosis as shown here for 1939 were only 33 p.c. of the total deaths from the disease in Canada as shown under Vital Statistics at pp. 91-94 of this edition. However, the death rate from this disease has shown an encouraging decline since 1926. More complete details regarding these institutions and the treatment of patients are given in the "Annual Report of Tuberculosis Institutions", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Tuberculosis Hospitals, by Provinces, Showing Staff, Facilities and Movement of Population, 1939

Item	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bed capacities.....	80	554	525	2,739	3,624	853	740	210	658	9,983
Staff—										
Salaried doctors.....	2	6	9	29	73	22	16	10	19	186
Graduate nurses.....	10	34	55	111	421	79	72	23	63	868
Totals, Personnel¹..	32	210	255	787	1,915	533	366	118	351	4,567
Hospital Facilities—										
X-ray.....	1	2	3	11	13	4	1	1	1	37
Clinical laboratories..	1	2	3	9	13	3	1	1	1	34
Physio-therapy.....	2	1	2	3	7	3	1	2	1	18
Movement of Population—										
Admissions.....	71	731	537	3,500	2,935	1,024	889	333	730	10,750
Totals, Under Treatment.....	135	1,199	987	5,525	6,105	1,733	1,655	718	1,368	19,425
Discharges.....	49	530	396	2,535	2,234	849	797	283	521	8,194
Deaths.....	19	142	78	664	559	143	90	57	208	1,960
Total collective days' stay.....	24,282	181,861	179,883	865,748	1,208,833	260,943	296,713	74,832	240,645	3,333,740

¹ Totals include other personnel.

² None reported.

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 numbers of patients in mental institutions per 100,000 of the general population were: 305.4 on June 1, 1931; 316.5 on Dec. 31, 1932; 324.9 on Dec. 31, 1933; 335.6 on Dec. 31, 1934; 348.2 on Dec. 31, 1935; 359.5 on Dec. 31, 1936; 373.5 on Dec. 31, 1937; and 378.7 on Dec. 31, 1938.

At Dec. 31, 1939, there were 43,275 patients in mental institutions in Canada, and 3,972 on parole, making a total of 47,247, whereas the normal bed capacity was only 39,277, showing a seriously overcrowded situation if the patient population on Jan. 1, 1939, and the admissions and separations during the year are considered. This overcrowded condition was specially marked in British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec. Of the 43,275 resident patients in 1939, 33,792 were insane, 8,659 were mentally deficient, 684 were epileptic and 140 mental cases were otherwise classified. The patients per 100,000 of population at the end of the year were 380.4.

Data are not available to indicate to what extent the increasing trend of patients per 100,000 population is due to more complete diagnosis and care than formerly, and to what extent there is an actual increase in the proportion of the population requiring mental treatment.

7.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1939

Item	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario
Institutions reporting.....No.	1	16	1	9	17
Normal capacities....."	275	2,275	1,150	11,916	13,711
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time....."	3	4	7	47	122
Doctors, part-time....."	Nil	17	4	21	39
Graduate nurses....."	14	35	20	196	724
Other nurses....."	4	70	Nil	272	431
Totals, Staff¹....."	68	361	180	2,200	3,276
Movement of Population—					
Admissions.....No.	92	644	431	2,742	7,097
Totals, Under Treatment....."	358	2,678	1,804	16,465	19,728
Separations....."	88	627	327	2,611	6,325
Resident patients, Dec. 31....."	270	2,167	1,104	12,587	14,325
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments.....\$	119,437	579,189	296,569	2,906,262	5,164,549
Fees from paying patients.....\$	4,240	25,309	41,117	434,954	948,965
Received from other sources.....\$	726	3,852	1,387	956,430	347,609
Totals, Receipts.....\$	124,403	608,350	339,073	4,297,646	6,461,123²
Expenditures—					
Salaries.....\$	37,053	226,765	139,273	1,346,714	3,207,144
Provisions.....\$	36,311	162,436	78,012	845,450	998,042
All other expenditures for maintenance.....\$	48,991	188,545	106,790	1,057,487	1,358,387
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.. \$	122,355	577,746	324,075	3,249,651	5,563,573
New buildings and improvements.....\$	2,048	30,295	14,998	788,674	889,211
Expenditures for other purposes.....\$	-	72	-	252,384	1,547
Totals, Expenditures.....\$	124,403	608,113	339,073	4,290,709	6,454,331²

¹ Includes other personnel.
are not included.

² Receipts and expenditures for the Ontario Hospital at Langstaff

7.—Capacity, Staff, Movement of Population, and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1939—concluded

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Institutions reporting..... No.	4	2	5	4	59
Normal capacities..... "	2,348	2,700	2,443	2,459	39,277
Staff—					
Doctors, full-time..... "	16	12	12	14	237
Doctors, part-time..... "	5	2	1	3	92
Graduate nurses..... "	53	14	50	29	1,140
Other nurses..... "	169	178	72	180	1,376
Totals, Staff¹..... "	656	649	506	700	8,590
Movement of Population—					
Admissions..... "	736	796	809	1,000	14,347
Totals, Under Treatment..... "	3,455	4,239	3,306	4,834	56,867
Separations..... "	711	649	696	882	13,416
Resident patients, Dec. 31..... "	2,782	3,594	2,724	3,722	43,275
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments..... \$	880,941	1,166,501	864,849	1,160,055	13,138,352
Fees from paying patients..... \$	90,376	102,888	80,182	258,490	1,986,521
Received from other sources..... \$	30,164	127,882	30,185	659	1,498,894
Totals, Receipts..... \$	1,001,481	1,397,271	975,216	1,419,204	16,623,767
Expenditures—					
Salaries..... \$	445,435	693,089	463,594	641,919	7,200,986
Provisions..... \$	233,913	291,845	177,589	305,940	3,129,538
All other expenditures for maintenance..... \$	294,277	411,001	235,943	449,028	4,150,449
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance.. \$	973,625	1,395,935	877,126	1,396,887	14,480,973
New buildings and improvements..... \$	10,225	1,336	98,090	19,556	1,854,433
Expenditures for other purposes..... \$	17,631	—	—	—	271,634
Totals, Expenditures..... \$	1,001,481	1,397,271	975,216	1,416,443	16,607,040

¹ Includes other personnel.

Subsection 3.—Charitable and Benevolent Institutions

Statistics of institutions having the care of orphans, dependent or neglected children, and the aged and infirm are collected quinquennially, the latest figures available being those for June 1, 1936. The survey covered the following institutions and agencies: homes for adults only; homes for adults and children; orphanages; provincial, county, and municipal houses of refuge; children's aid societies; juvenile immigration societies; and day nurseries. In recent years, there has been a decided trend from institutional to foster care for children, and, even where institutional care is given, the ultimate objective of observation and treatment is to train the children for life in the community.

Of the 459 institutions operating on June 1, 1936, 8 p.c. were under provincial control, 19 p.c. under county auspices, 5 p.c. under municipal or city control, 19 p.c. under lay corporations or private agencies, 3 p.c. under fraternal organizations, and 45 p.c. under religious organizations. On June 1, 1936, there were under care in all institutions 48,094 persons, of whom 14,681 were adults and 33,413 were children. Of the children under care, 17,058 or 51 p.c. were receiving care outside institutions under the control of public-welfare organizations. The latest general summary of statistics for such institutions, by provinces, is for 1936 and is given at pp. 1045-1046 of the 1939 Year Book.

Ages of Persons in Care.—An interesting analysis of the population in care of these institutions in 1936 is presented in Table 8. The figures of the table show that the services of these institutions are devoted almost entirely to minors and aged people. Of the total of 48,094 persons in care, only 5,453 or 11.3 p.c. were 20 to 59 years of age and of these 1,128 or 2.3 p.c. were 20 years old, while 1,607 or 3.3 p.c. were 50 to 59 years of age, most of them probably being in the higher years of this age group. The figures of proportion per 10,000 of the estimated general population show that minors in care are most numerous from 10 to 14 years. Females form a smaller proportion in the younger age groups but a larger proportion in the middle and highest age groups.

8.—Persons in Care in Charitable Institutions by Age Groups, with Proportions to the Population, 1936

Age Group	Estimated Population		Persons in Care		Persons in Care per 10,000 Population		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
0-4 years.....	524,401	508,112	3,857	2,960	73.5	58.2	66.2
5-9 years.....	521,492	513,557	4,471	3,685	85.7	71.7	78.8
10-14 years.....	566,691	556,119	6,010	5,034	106.0	90.5	99.4
15-19 years.....	536,899	526,389	2,850	3,418	53.1	64.9	58.9
20-29 years.....	974,328	947,570	866	1,266	8.9	13.4	11.1
30-39 years.....	763,902	702,800	258	518	3.3	7.4	5.3
40-49 years.....	688,027	611,280	409	529	6.0	8.5	7.2
50-59 years.....	560,195	464,146	853	754	15.2	16.3	15.7
60-69 years.....	318,214	277,504	1,703	1,455	53.5	52.4	53.0
70 years or over.....	205,394	199,175	3,439	3,759	167.4	188.7	178.0
Totals, All Ages.....	5,659,543	5,306,652	24,716	23,378	43.7	44.0	43.9

Subsection 4.—Corrective and Reformatory Institutions

On June 1, 1936, there were 38 reformatory and corrective institutions in Canada with a total inmate population of 3,722; of this number 3,004 were males and 718 were females. Of the total number of institutions, 24 were for males and 14 for females. Detailed statistics of crime and delinquency (which are presented on an annual basis) as distinct from these institutional statistics are given in Chapter XXVI.

Section 3.—The Victorian Order of Nurses

The Victorian Order of Nurses is a voluntary public-health agency, national in scope, having as its object the care of the sick in their own homes through visiting nursing. In 1940 there were 91 branches of the Order distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 15; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 49; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 3; Alberta, 2 and British Columbia, 9. The affairs of each branch are directed by a local committee which raises the money necessary to carry on the work. However, the policies and professional standards set by the national organization are accepted by the local committees. The Board of Governors of the national organization is largely made up of the representatives appointed by the branches.

Nurses employed by the Order are required to be registered and have, in addition, post-graduate training in public-health nursing. All appointments are approved by the headquarters at Ottawa which also assumes responsibility for the supervision of the nurses' work in the field thus ensuring a uniform standard of service.

The Order provides a community service, available to everyone in the area served, regardless of race, creed or economic status. The nurses give care on a visit basis to medical, surgical and maternity patients under medical direction. Health instruction is an integral part of each visit. The practical result of nursing care and health education given to maternity patients is seen in the low maternal death rate among those under care. The rate per 1,000 live births attended by the Order during the years 1935-39 (inclusive) was 2.2, compared with a rate of 4.7 for Canada as a whole in the same period (see p. 103 of this edition).

During 1940 the 367 nurses in the field gave nursing care to 87,341 patients. As health teaching is an important function of the visiting nurse, this entry into so many homes provided an unparalleled opportunity to make a worth-while contribution toward the upbuilding of the health of the Canadian people.

The Victorian Order provides skilled nursing care to a large group of people who would otherwise be neglected. The budget of the average man makes very little allowance for the cost of illness. The patient is expected to pay the cost of the visit but service is never refused because of inability to pay. Of the 742,741 visits made in 1940, 57 p.c. were free, 26 p.c. were paid and 17 p.c. were partly paid. The cost of the service to those unable to pay is taken care of by municipal grants and funds collected by means of campaigns.

While the nurses are doing their bit in caring for soldiers' families and helping to keep up the morale of the people, the program has not been changed because of the War. Shortly after war was declared the national executive of the Order stated its policy in these words: "The primary work of the Victorian Order of Nurses, that is, competent nursing in the homes of the people in town and country throughout Canada on a basis adapted to the circumstances of the patient or family, must not be relaxed at this time but rather pressed forward with renewed vigour and determination. Essential home services must not be let down at this time. The Victorian Order was instituted and has been maintained for over forty years with one definite purpose—home-nursing service—for times of war no less than for times of peace".

Section 4.—The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Closely allied with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, both in the prosecution of the War and in the promotion of the health of the people, is the Canadian Red Cross Society. Founded in 1896, its purposes are to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and, 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.

Present Peace-Time Services of the Red Cross.—Since the inception of the peace-time program in 1920, the Red Cross Society has established outpost-hospital service in 77 centres in Canada's northland. Twenty-four of these have been handed over to their communities, 4 have been found no longer necessary, and, in 1940, 49 were operating under the emblem of the Red Cross. In 1940, Red Cross outposts provided 106,702 days care to 33,404 patients in hospital. 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 lack any kind of skilled assistance in the event of sickness or injury.

* Revised by W. S. Caldwell, M.D., Assistant Director of the Ontario Division, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto.

Junior Red Cross, an organization for the pupils of elementary schools and the students of secondary schools, is devoted to the promotion of the principles of health, good citizenship and international friendliness. Guided only by the teacher-director, the children work out their own programs of personal and school hygiene, based on the twelve fundamental Junior Red Cross rules, community service and interchange of portfolios with the Juniors of other lands. It is an educational movement, both in health and service. Since its inception, the Canadian Junior Red Cross has helped approximately 20,000 crippled, or otherwise disabled, children. Junior Red Cross in Canada and Newfoundland now embraces a membership of 621,127 members in 20,783 branches. The members entered enthusiastically into war service by making supplies, donating 4 ambulances, assisting evacuated children and contributing upwards of \$140,000 cash from their own earnings.

War Services of the Red Cross.—The re-organization and expansion for war service, which the Canadian Red Cross accomplished in the three war months of 1939, were improved and consolidated during 1940. At the close of the year, over 2,500 chartered branches, each reporting an active year in Red Cross service, had an enrolment of more than one million members. These branches are located in all parts of the nine provincial divisions, from the largest metropolitan centres to the most remote reaches of the north country.

This membership, working through the Society's central facilities, has accomplished a stupendous volume of work; 7,104,344 articles of hospital supplies, surgical dressings, knitted garments, quilts, civilian clothing and field comforts in great variety were made by women workers. Hundreds of thousands of these were distributed to army units and military hospitals in Canada and Newfoundland, including 116,000 articles valued at \$104,000 to men of the Navy and Merchant Marine calling at one eastern Canadian port. The remainder formed part of 9,717,338 articles shipped overseas for distribution to all branches of the armed forces, to military hospitals, to the Merchant Marine and to the thousands of civilians made homeless by aerial warfare.

In response to an appeal during the month of May on behalf of civilian refugees in France, 125,000 new or good-as-new blankets were received by the Red Cross. Although these could not be used for the purpose intended, they were distributed in the United Kingdom and were greatly appreciated by air-raid victims.

A request for 50 ambulances for the British Red Cross resulted in the donation of 240 ambulances. Of these, 163 were sent to the United Kingdom, 27 were donated to the Royal Canadian Air Force and 50 were still to be delivered in 1941.

In co-operation with other organizations, 138,768 lb. of fruit and jam were collected for distribution to military hospitals overseas.

During the year, the Women's Voluntary Service Corps of the Canadian Red Cross, now known as the Canadian Red Cross Corps, was organized. Some 1,300 voluntary workers, uniformed, trained and disciplined, were enlisted in one or other of the four sections of the Corps—Transport, Business Administration, Food Administration and Nursing Auxiliary. In addition to the assistance that this Corps gave directly to the work of the Red Cross, the members had already rendered service to various government departments and to patriotic efforts.

For the year 1940, Red Cross overseas shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 87,347 cases, or the equivalent of 14,000 measurement tons. Shipments were also made to Iceland, Jamaica, Netherlands, West Indies, British West Indies, Roumania and Finland. The total value of the goods shipped amounted to \$2,944,928, the principal items being: Red Cross hospital supplies and comforts, \$1,736,490; civilian clothing, \$307,847; blankets, quilts and bed coverings, \$341,850; hospital equipment and furniture, \$69,760; ambulances, trucks and other vehicles, \$217,795; food, radios and tobacco, \$229,300. Losses caused by enemy action amounted to approximately 3 p.c.

Overseas activities embraced many services in addition to the distribution of supplies. At Taplow, England, the 600-bed hospital, built and equipped by the Canadian Red Cross, was completed and turned over to the military authorities in August. From the date of opening, this hospital, which is one of the finest and most complete military hospitals ever built, has been continuously busy. Two "Maple Leaf Clubs", residences for men on leave, were damaged by aerial bombardment in September and had to be closed. Several bureaus provide personal services to soldiers, trace missing Canadian and Allied soldiers and prisoners of war, and assist generally in solving an infinite number of personal problems.

Visitors see, regularly, all Canadian soldiers in hospital anywhere in the British Isles, bringing them added comforts, personal services, Canadian 'treats' and 'smokes', the home-town newspaper, and special 'cheer' at Christmas and on other festive occasions. In certain hospitals, special diets and therapeutic handicrafts are also provided.

A special department supervises the distribution of relief to civilian war victims; the extent of this distribution in the first three months of 1941 exceeded the entire distribution in 1940. In addition to British civilians, other groups aided by the distribution of over 500,000 articles of clothing and 283,000 tins or packages of food, included refugees from France, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Gibraltar and the Channel Islands.

At the request of the British Red Cross, the Canadian Society undertook to pack and ship each week 10,000 prisoner-of-war parcels to British prisoners in Germany. By the end of the year, provision for packaging 5,000 parcels a week had been made, the remainder to be arranged for early in 1941.

The Canadian Red Cross and the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto have extended the project for the preparation of dried serum which was begun in an experimental way in 1939, and is now a universally accepted means of processing blood; the Department of National Defence has requested that the Red Cross obtain 2,000 donors a week, arrange clinics for the taking of blood and the conveyance of the blood or its serum to the Connaught Laboratories for processing. This development was well under way at the close of the year: it fulfills both the war-time and peace-time purposes of the Red Cross.

A number of the peace-time activities of the Canadian Red Cross contribute to war services. The more important are: the continuing care of sick and disabled ex-service men; the operation of Red Cross outpost hospitals; the promotion of

Junior Red Cross and the treatment of crippled or otherwise disabled children; the maintenance of a disaster relief organization fully prepared for immediate action in any emergency; the organization of classes for the study of home nursing and nutrition; the training and supplying of visiting housekeepers for families when the homemaker is ill; co-operation with government departments and voluntary organizations in the combating of disease; the promotion of child welfare; and the care of the physically defective—in general, making provision for the needs of the distressed and destitute.

The Financing of Red Cross Activities.—To finance the continuation of activities, the Canadian Red Cross conducted its second national war appeal in September, 1940. The national objective of \$5,035,000 was exceeded by approximately 25 p.c., the gross contributions in cash and pledges having amounted to \$6,232,044—a wonderful tribute to the work of the Red Cross and to the loyalty of the people of Canada.

The consolidated financial statement of the Society for 1940 showed total receipts of \$9,586,675, of which \$7,176,583 were voluntary contributions for war work, \$1,225,376 for peace-time activities and \$705,049 for designated peace-time and war-service projects. Gross expenditures for war work amounted to \$5,632,036 including \$2,921,114 for merchandise, \$734,800 for hospital construction and equipment, \$351,023 to the British Red Cross and other organizations in Britain and \$445,535 for designated war-service expenditures. Gross expenditures for peace-time services amounted to \$1,008,043, including \$488,497 for outpost hospitals, \$95,520 for services to ex-service men, \$74,564 for Junior Red Cross activities and \$64,383 for local branch services.

These expenditures relate only to the cash disbursements of the Society. In addition, there are extensive contributions in time and services of the vast army of voluntary workers throughout the Dominion; these cannot be measured in terms of monetary or material values.

CHAPTER XXVI.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS*

CONSPECTUS

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Canadian Criminal Law and Procedure.—An account of the development of the Criminal Code in Canada is given at pp. 1085-1087 of the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book. In that article a résumé of procedure and of the extent and jurisdiction of the various classes of judges and magistrates is 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 156 judicial districts, including 2 sub-districts, divided as to provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 3, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, Quebec 25, Ontario 47, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 21, Alberta 12, British Columbia 8, and Yukon 1.

Section 1.—General Analyses

The collection and publication of statistics of crime now made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were initiated in 1876 (39 Vict., c. 13). All records of crime since that time 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 1939. 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 pp. 927-33), and 'summary' or 'non-indictable' offences, which comprise breaches of municipal by-laws, traffic laws, and other less serious crimes (see p. 933-937). Generally, 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, but 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. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults, similar offences committed by juveniles† being termed 'major' offences; non-indictable offences of adults are termed 'minor' offences when attributed to juveniles.

* Revised by H. M. Boyd, Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The sixty-fourth "Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", for the year ended Sept. 30, 1939, is obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Price 50 cents.

† The term "juvenile" is restricted to persons under 16 years of age.

In 1939 there were 484,960 cases of adult offenders handled by the courts, as compared with 465,662 in 1938. Of this total, 56,352 cases were of an indictable nature, while 428,608 were non-indictable. The corresponding figures for 1938 were 50,998 indictable and 414,664 non-indictable cases. In the case of juvenile offenders, 9,497 young persons were brought before the courts, of whom 1,884 were either dismissed or had their cases adjourned *sine die*.

Convictions for All Offences.—Total convictions in 1939 increased by 19,030 or 4.1 p.c. as compared with 1938. Of the total, 7,613 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor delinquency, an increase of 578 or 8.2 p.c. from 1938. The convictions of adults are treated in detail in Section 2 of this chapter and those of juveniles are shown in Section 3.

In using the statistics in 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 show a strong tendency to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. Summary convictions, as a class, have generally increased in proportion to all offences, but the most significant figures in Table 1 are those of indictable offences per 100,000 population. Attention is drawn to the increase in the proportion to population of both indictable offences and summary offences in recent years.

1.—Convictions for All Offences (Juveniles Included), Classified by Indictable and Summary (or Non-Indictable) Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-39

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1886 to 1920 will be found at pp. 1050-1051 of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Indictable Offences							Summary Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Con- victions
	Offences Against—			Other Indict- able Of- fences	Total and Ratios of Indictable Offences						
	the Per- son	Pro- perty with Violence	Pro- perty with- out Violence								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Of- fences	Per 100,000 Popu- lation	No.	P.C. of All Of- fences	Per 100,000 Popu- lation	
1921...	3,007	2,611	10,735	3,043	19,396	10.9	221	157,777	89.1	1,795	177,173
1922...	2,976	2,783	10,817	3,209	19,785	12.5	222	138,555	87.5	1,554	158,340
1923...	2,753	2,080	10,782	3,738	19,353	12.1	215	139,899	87.9	1,553	159,252
1924...	3,144	2,536	11,891	3,342	20,913	12.5	229	146,103	87.5	1,598	167,016
1925...	3,111	2,728	12,890	3,570	22,299	12.6	240	154,632	87.4	1,664	176,931
1926...	3,588	2,284	13,250	3,416	22,538	11.5	238	172,654	88.5	1,827	195,192
1927...	3,388	2,682	14,315	3,607	23,992	10.8	249	196,269	89.2	2,037	220,261
1928...	3,862	2,991	15,233	4,697	26,783	9.7	272	248,399	90.3	2,526	275,182
1929...	4,238	3,529	16,305	5,131	29,203	9.1	291	292,763	90.9	2,919	321,966
1930...	4,513	4,647	19,617	5,333	34,110	9.9	334	311,531	90.1	3,052	345,641
1931...	4,739	5,288	20,649	6,177	36,853	10.0	355	330,235	90.0	3,183	367,088
1932...	4,323	5,194	19,902	7,060	36,479	10.9	347	300,176	89.1	2,857	336,655
1933...	4,266	5,319	20,693	7,808	38,086	11.4	357	294,982	88.6	2,762	333,068
1934...	3,815	5,310	20,255	7,657	37,037	10.6	342	331,197	89.4	3,060	368,234
1935...	4,233	5,178	20,774	8,860	39,045	9.7	357	364,807	90.3	3,336	403,852
1936...	4,660	5,860	21,174	9,335	41,029	9.7	372	379,946	90.3	3,445	420,975
1937...	5,010	5,826	22,803	8,733	42,372	9.1	381	422,704	90.9	3,801	465,076
1938...	5,808	6,631	23,941	12,274	48,654	10.5	434	416,644	89.5	3,717	465,298
1939...	5,668	7,354	25,628	14,475	53,125	10.9	469	431,203	89.0	3,811	484,328

In 1939 there were increases in the number of convictions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Yukon and N.W.T.

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1933-39

Province and Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	737	831	1,017	1,051	1,587	1,745	1,609
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	16	16	7	13	10	9	17
Gaol or fine.....	688	776	913	989	1,453	1,658	1,457
Reformatory.....	4	8	7	9	6	6	10
Death.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other.....	29	31	90	40	118	72	125
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	5,432	5,651	6,132	7,157	7,844	8,208	9,447
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	127	133	123	137	170	202	205
Gaol or fine.....	4,474	4,615	5,239	6,078	6,728	7,190	8,482
Reformatory.....	39	79	76	78	80	83	89
Death.....	3	2	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Other.....	789	822	693	864	865	733	671
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	4,318	4,400	4,899	5,701	6,834	6,468	6,537
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	110	70	68	72	80	70	151
Gaol or fine.....	3,519	3,560	3,778	4,769	5,548	5,403	5,559
Reformatory.....	63	58	48	46	63	49	72
Death.....	1	1	Nil	2	Nil	3	1
Other.....	625	711	1,005	812	1,143	943	754
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	127,416	125,533	130,337	122,932	109,552	102,035	104,987
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	659	683	761	741	545	825	903
Gaol or fine.....	108,031	108,885	111,752	96,531	87,250	82,695	85,099
Reformatory.....	280	229	271	293	225	315	401
Death.....	5	4	7	5	4	5	2
Other.....	18,441	15,732	17,546	25,362	21,528	18,195	18,582
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	140,256	175,083	206,169	221,263	254,886	258,238	270,328
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	826	740	869	901	1,143	1,146	1,326
Gaol or fine.....	94,968	129,695	150,758	175,738	208,524	215,716	233,386
Reformatory.....	261	393	548	2,657	2,622	3,137	3,803
Death.....	10	1	3	6	4	6	6
Other.....	44,191	44,254	53,991	41,961	42,593	38,233	31,807
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	19,100	20,398	18,649	20,431	31,557	36,023	35,015
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	251	243	294	305	320	380	396
Gaol or fine.....	7,149	8,546	9,012	11,035	19,308	25,584	24,144
Reformatory.....	123	107	117	100	110	76	105
Death.....	3	3	1	2	Nil	6	3
Other.....	11,574	11,499	9,225	8,989	11,819	9,977	10,367
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	8,564	8,292	8,007	8,182	10,994	9,909	11,826
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	54	58	92	171	180	179	526
Gaol or fine.....	7,345	7,124	6,865	6,976	9,569	8,455	9,863
Reformatory.....	22	42	42	36	41	40	47
Death.....	2	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Other.....	1,141	1,065	1,006	999	1,203	1,235	1,389
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	12,538	11,077	11,202	12,364	14,947	15,032	18,347
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	152	177	194	371	434	356	312
Gaol or fine.....	9,672	8,513	8,595	9,512	11,603	12,194	16,015
Reformatory.....	10	9	15	22	17	18	1
Death.....	Nil	2	1	Nil	2	1	Nil
Other.....	2,704	2,376	2,397	2,459	2,891	2,463	2,019
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	14,602	16,899	17,344	21,793	26,738	27,510	26,011
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	290	139	248	192	198	252	222
Gaol or fine.....	12,244	14,587	14,015	17,395	22,699	23,385	21,922
Reformatory.....	28	42	86	110	129	245	85
Death.....	Nil	3	Nil	7	Nil	1	1
Other.....	2,040	2,128	2,995	4,089	3,712	3,627	3,781

2.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences (Juveniles Included), by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1933-39—concluded

Province and Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Yukon and N.W.T.—							
Convictions.....	105	70	96	101	137	130	221
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gaol or fine.....	87	57	81	94	120	113	192
Reformatory.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death.....	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
Other.....	18	12	15	5	16	17	29
Canada—							
Convictions.....	333,068	368,234	403,852	420,975	465,076	465,298	484,328
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	2,485	2,260	2,656	2,995	3,080	3,419	4,058
Gaol or Fine.....	248,177	286,358	311,008	329,117	372,802	382,393	406,119
Reformatory.....	830	967	1,210	3,351	3,293	3,969	4,613
Death.....	24	19	15	22	13	22	14
Other.....	81,552	78,630	88,963	85,580	85,888	75,495	69,524

Appeals.—In the calendar year 1939, 16.5 p.c. of appeals in criminal cases resulted in the convictions being quashed. In only 8.7 p.c. were new trials directed and 55.0 p.c. of these appeals were dismissed. In non-indictable cases, 60.7 p.c. of the appeals were dismissed.

3.—Appeals, by Provinces, 1939

Province, etc.	Appeals Disposed of by Courts	Method of Disposal			
		Con- victions Quashed	Dismissed	New Trial Directed	Varied
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CRIMINAL CASES					
Prince Edward Island.....	2	Nil	1	1	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	4	"	3	Nil	1
New Brunswick.....	2	1	1	"	Nil
Quebec.....	42	6	29	4	3
Ontario.....	137	32	62	11	32
Manitoba.....	56	7	31	1	17
Saskatchewan.....	30	3	16	4	7
Alberta.....	92	13	51	12	16
British Columbia.....	55	6	37	4	8
Supreme Court of Canada.....	4	2	2	Nil	Nil
Canada.....	424	70	233	37	84
NON-INDICTABLE CASES					
Prince Edward Island.....	28	12	9	Nil	7
Nova Scotia.....	104	22	73	"	9
New Brunswick.....	14	4	9	"	1
Quebec.....	33	12	18	"	3
Ontario.....	113	30	71	"	12
Manitoba.....	75	11	57	"	7
Saskatchewan.....	33	10	16	"	7
Alberta.....	36	15	16	"	5
British Columbia.....	60	26	32	1	1
Canada.....	496	142	301	1	52

Section 2.—Offences of Adults

The statistics in Table 4 are comparable with those shown for juvenile offenders in Table 18. The separation between adult and juvenile offenders is available only for the years beginning with 1922, but totals of adult offences for the years 1922-34 may be obtained by subtracting those of Table 18 from those of Table 1.

4.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable and Summary Offences, by Class of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Class of Offence	NUMBERS				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Indictable Offences—					
Offences against the person.....	3,985	4,457	4,824	5,624	5,478
Offences against property with violence.....	4,147	4,841	4,604	5,509	6,147
Offences against property without violence.....	16,600	17,514	19,085	20,267	22,113
Other indictable offences.....	8,799	9,247	8,635	12,199	14,369
Totals, Indictable Offences.....	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107
Summary Offences—					
Gambling Acts.....	25,889	40,670	14,360	10,537	11,106
Liquor Acts.....	8,826	10,073	11,142	12,442	13,513
Traffic regulations.....	246,123	237,183	288,688	285,951	292,904
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct.....	13,610	14,595	16,453	17,602	17,884
Drunkenness.....	25,643	28,433	34,606	36,894	36,007
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	2,674	2,725	3,598	3,518	2,580
Other summary offences.....	39,877	44,027	51,365	47,720	54,614
Totals, Summary Offences.....	362,642	377,706	420,212	414,664	428,608
Grand Totals.....	396,173	413,765	457,360	458,263	476,715

Class of Offence	PERCENTAGES OF TOTALS AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION									
	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.
Indictable Offences—										
Offences against the person.....	1.0	37	1.1	41	1.0	44	1.2	50	1.1	48
Offences against property with violence.....	1.1	38	1.2	44	1.0	41	1.2	49	1.3	54
Offences against property without violence.....	4.2	152	4.2	158	4.1	171	4.4	181	4.6	196
Other indictable offences.....	2.2	80	2.2	84	2.0	78	2.7	109	3.1	127
Totals, Indictable Offences.....	8.5	307	8.7	327	8.1	334	9.5	389	10.1	425
Summary Offences—										
Gambling Acts.....	6.5	237	9.8	369	3.2	129	2.3	94	2.3	98
Liquor Acts.....	2.2	81	2.4	91	2.4	100	2.7	111	2.9	119
Traffic regulations.....	62.2	2,251	57.4	2,151	63.1	2,596	62.4	2,551	61.4	2,589
Vagrancy and loose, idle, and disorderly conduct.....	3.4	124	3.5	132	3.6	148	3.8	157	3.8	158
Drunkenness.....	6.4	235	6.9	258	7.6	311	8.1	329	7.6	318
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	0.7	24	0.7	25	0.8	32	0.8	31	0.5	23
Other summary offences.....	10.1	364	10.6	399	11.2	463	10.4	426	11.4	483
Totals, Summary Offences.....	91.5	3,316	91.3	3,425	91.9	3,779	90.5	3,699	89.9	3,788
Grand Totals.....	100.0	3,623	100.0	3,752	100.0	4,113	100.0	4,088	100.0	4,213

Subsection 1.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable Offences.

The progress of a community, from a 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 1921 in Table 5.

It may be stated that during the forty-year period from 1900 to 1939 crimes increased from 5,768 to 48,107 or 734.0 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was 113.4 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was over six times that of the population.

5.—Convictions of Adults for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-39

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, 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.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	1	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10		15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	6		15,188
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	10		16,258
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	2		3
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
1936.....	75	1,147	744	9,497	13,594	2,631	2,194	3,138	3,021	8	10	36,059
1937.....	98	1,081	759	7,781	14,569	2,839	3,083	3,589	3,331	8	10	37,148
1938.....	225	1,269	912	10,277	17,248	3,041	2,555	3,619	4,443	7	3	43,599
1939.....	268	1,635	1,107	10,804	19,804	3,220	3,450	4,087	3,701	7	24	48,107

¹ Included with Manitoba, since that part of the N.W.T. from which earlier returns were received was included in Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. Later figures are for the present area of the N.W.T.

Multiple Convictions.—The total number of convictions must not be confused with the total number of persons convicted in any one year since an increasing number of persons tried for indictable offences have been convicted for more than one offence at the same trial. The trend of such multiple convictions is interesting to students of sociology.

6.—Persons Convicted of More than One Crime at the Time of Trial Compared with Persons Convicted of One Crime, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Persons Convicted of—	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2 offences.....	1,507	2,179	2,177	2,546	2,901
3 ".....	406	505	528	624	713
4 ".....	214	272	296	285	340
5 ".....	110	146	122	172	164
6 ".....	76	89	73	107	103
7 ".....	37	42	77	59	87
8 ".....	40	23	44	44	60
9 ".....	16	24	28	23	39
10 ".....	17	19	15	17	32
11 to 20 offences.....	61	51	61	73	68
21 offences or over.....	12	21	18	14	25
Totals, Convicted of More Than One Crime....	2,496	3,371	3,439	3,964	4,532
Totals, Convicted of One Crime.....	25,374	25,692	26,296	31,478	33,700
Grand Totals.....	27,870	29,063	29,735	35,442	38,232

In 1939, each province, with the exception of British Columbia and the Territories, showed an increase in the number of convictions for indictable offences.

7.—Charges, Convictions, and Percentages of Acquittals of Adults Charged with Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-39

Province	1937		1938		1939		Percentages of Acquittals		
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Prince Edward Island.....	122	98	246	225	280	268	19.7	7.7	4.3
Nova Scotia.....	1,214	1,081	1,437	1,269	1,875	1,635	11.0	11.7	12.8
New Brunswick.....	826	759	1,013	912	1,205	1,107	8.1	10.0	8.1
Quebec.....	8,879	7,781	11,549	10,277	11,884	10,804	12.4	11.0	8.3
Ontario.....	17,896	14,569	21,114	17,248	24,736	19,804	18.6	18.3	19.9
Manitoba.....	3,428	2,839	3,593	3,041	3,730	3,220	17.2	15.4	13.7
Saskatchewan.....	3,445	3,083	2,838	2,555	3,710	3,450	10.5	10.0	6.7
Alberta.....	4,361	3,589	4,269	3,619	4,732	4,087	17.7	15.2	13.6
British Columbia.....	3,774	3,331	4,924	4,443	4,168	3,701	11.7	9.8	11.2
Yukon and N.W.T.....	23	18	15	10	32	31	21.7	33.3	3.2
Canada.....	43,968	37,148	50,998	43,599	56,352	48,107	15.5	14.3	14.6

Classes of Indictable Offences and Analyses of Convictions.—Increases were recorded in all classes, except Class I, Offences Against the Person; the 1939 total of convictions being 10.3 p.c. higher than the 1938 figure. Of this increase, Class V, Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency, was the largest contributor, the figure being 2,126 as compared to 1,319 in 1938.

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-39

Class and Offence	1937		1938		1939	
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I.—Offences Against the Person						
Abduction.....	27	18	33	22	26	23
Abortion and attempt.....	43	26	46	28	51	37
Assault, aggravated.....	1,408	965	1,558	1,074	1,735	1,255
Assault, common.....	1,920	1,475	2,012	1,565	2,229	1,741
Assault on females.....	143	101	125	81	158	107
Assault on wife.....	241	189	244	198	223	182
Assault, indecent.....	285	184	365	262	336	257
Assault on and obstructing police.....	1,070	963	1,510	1,365	923	860
Bigamy.....	71	56	43	34	42	41
Blackmail.....	26	22	33	28	48	33
Carnal knowledge.....	187	141	159	108	153	116
Cause injury by fast driving.....	51	24	51	29	26	11
Concealment of birth.....	16	15	20	17	14	12
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	6	2	24	21	20	16
Endangering life on railway.....	32	30	21	20	20	18
Incest.....	56	43	81	68	80	62
Libel.....	11	7	19	12	39	19
Manslaughter.....	148	44	139	46	142	56
Murder.....	35	13	45	22	37	14
Murder, attempt to commit.....	17	12	21	9	19	10
Non-support of family.....	404	304	601	410	525	394
Procuration.....	71	43	81	56	84	58
Rape.....	33	14	53	27	42	16
Rape, attempt to commit.....	8	7	18	10	18	12
Seduction.....	38	21	37	19	41	22

8.—Indictable Offences of Adults, by Classes, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1937-39
—concluded

Class and Offence	1937		1938		1939	
	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions	Charges	Con- victions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Class I.—Offences Against the Person —concluded						
Shooting and wounding.....	153	99	115	86	131	95
Wife desertion.....	8	6	12	7	11	10
Other offences against the person.....	Nil	-	Nil	-	1	1
Totals, Class I.....	6,508	4,824	7,466	5,624	7,174	5,478
Class II.—Offences Against Property With Violence						
Burglary, house- warehouse- and shop- breaking.....	4,690	4,215	5,632	5,080	6,144	5,577
Robbery and demanding with menaces..	496	389	555	429	748	570
Totals, Class II.....	5,186	4,604	6,187	5,509	6,892	6,147
Class III.—Offences Against Property Without Violence						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	6	6	2	2	7	7
Embezzlement.....	261	190	116	85	238	175
False pretences.....	3,423	2,930	3,627	3,123	4,315	3,672
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	2,375	1,762	2,497	1,881	2,735	2,004
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud.....	499	403	681	544	855	737
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing.....	180	145	178	138	237	207
Theft.....	13,838	11,905	14,635	12,612	15,114	13,038
Theft of mail.....	31	18	33	27	26	23
Theft of automobile.....	1,249	1,135	1,422	1,271	1,746	1,495
Totals, Class III.....	21,862	18,494	23,191	19,683	25,273	21,358
Class IV.—Malicious Offences Against Property						
Arson.....	94	62	114	67	139	104
Malicious injury to horses and cattle and other wilful damage to property.....	658	529	682	517	817	651
Totals, Class IV.....	752	591	796	584	956	755
Class V.—Forgery and Other Offences Against the Currency						
Offences against the currency.....	65	52	38	32	65	64
Forgery and uttering forged documents...	1,259	1,190	1,376	1,287	2,158	2,062
Totals, Class V.....	1,324	1,242	1,414	1,319	2,223	2,126
Class VI.—Other Offences Not In- cluded in the Foregoing Classes						
Dangerous or reckless driving.....	1	1	1	1	1,967	1,536
Driving car while drunk.....	2	2	1,932	1,877	1,925	1,736
Breaches of the Trade Marks Act.....	31	31	15	12	48	46
Attempt to commit suicide.....	175	135	207	164	177	137
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	292	241	319	278	432	366
Criminal negligence.....	267	127	288	148	121	70
Conspiracy.....	236	139	415	270	508	372
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals.....	224	193	266	241	238	203
Intimidation.....	143	93	172	121	164	82
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1,934	1,877	2,335	2,248	2,987	2,916
Offences against gambling and lottery Acts.....	2,889	2,674	3,522	3,395	2,986	2,832
Offences against Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	226	209	212	174	262	222
Offences against revenue laws.....	520	479	747	695	725	666
Illicit stills.....	499	460	510	440	356	324
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	161	107	221	162	224	160
Prison breach and escape from prison....	184	180	179	162	157	151
Riot and affray.....	297	229	287	234	307	233
Sodomy and bestiality.....	163	134	189	137	116	92
Various other misdemeanours.....	95	85	128	122	134	99
Totals, Class VI.....	8,336	7,393	11,944	10,880	13,834	12,243
Grand Totals.....	43,968	37,148	50,998	43,599	56,352	48,107

¹ Classed as a non-indictable offence prior to 1939.
1938.

² Classed as a non-indictable offence prior to

9.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions, and Sentences in Respect of Indictable Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1933-39

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	38,927	37,408	39,506	42,541	43,968	50,998	56,352
Acquittals.....	5,942	5,695	5,934	6,381	6,768	7,346	8,194
Persons detained for lunacy.....	43	29	41	101	52	53	51
Convictions.....	32,942	31,684	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107
Males.....	29,465	28,539	30,195	32,689	33,365	39,423	43,282
Females.....	3,477	3,145	3,336	3,370	3,783	4,176	4,825
First convictions.....	24,576	22,805	23,844	24,109	24,291	28,536	29,875
Second convictions.....	3,584	3,219	3,163	3,864	4,273	4,974	5,744
Reiterated convictions.....	4,782	5,660	6,524	8,086	8,584	10,089	12,488
Sentences—							
Option of a fine.....	8,973	8,614	9,374	9,593	9,310	11,368	13,047
Under one year in gaol.....	10,128	10,492	10,631	11,319	12,224	15,115	16,246
One year or over in gaol.....	2,656	2,391	2,357	1,651	1,506	1,740	1,904
Indeterminate.....	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Two years and under five in penitentiary.....	2,018	1,902	2,191	2,371	2,434	2,804	3,558
Five years or over in penitentiary.....	451	353	462	528	644	608	497
For life in penitentiary.....	15	5	3	6	2	7	3
Death.....	24	19	15	22	13	22	14
Committed to reformatories.....	168	297	467	2,572	2,519	3,122	3,629
Other sentences.....	8,505	7,611	8,031	7,997	8,496	8,813	9,209

Convictions of Females.—Ten per cent of all convictions of adults for indictable offences during 1939 were those of females. This is a slight increase from the 9.6 percentage shown in 1938.

Convictions of women were a greater percentage of total convictions for 1939 than for 1938 in Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon and N.W.T. Figures for all other provinces showed declines.

10.—Females Convicted of Indictable Offences, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Province	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of Females Convicted to Totals Convicted				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	5	15	16	3.4	1.3	5.1	6.7	6.0
Nova Scotia.....	67	67	78	71	73	6.7	5.8	7.2	5.6	4.5
New Brunswick.....	39	50	52	59	50	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.5	4.5
Quebec.....	1,533	1,466	1,652	1,880	2,589	16.4	15.4	21.2	18.3	23.9
Ontario.....	865	847	983	947	897	6.8	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.5
Manitoba.....	252	270	273	258	240	10.6	10.3	9.6	8.4	6.3
Saskatchewan.....	76	86	167	133	210	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.2	6.1
Alberta.....	140	229	246	246	317	5.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.7
British Columbia.....	362	354	325	567	427	11.7	11.7	9.7	12.8	11.5
Yukon and N.W.T.....	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	6	—	—	11.1	—	19.3
Canada.....	3,336	3,370	3,783	4,176	4,825	9.9	9.4	10.2	9.6	10.0

11.—Convictions for Indictable Offences, Classified by Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Religion, etc., of Person Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1933-39.

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Occupation—							
Agriculture.....	2,087	2,267	1,935	2,531	3,286	3,198	3,778
Clerical.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,088
Lumbering.....	119	92	85	98	136	194	202
Electric light and power.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	78
Entertainment and sport.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	146
Finance and insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
Fishing.....	98	149	124	181	218	242	372
Laundry and cleaning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	53
Mining.....	313	263	315	368	434	515	699
Manufacturing and construction.....	3,294	3,127	3,305	3,197	3,491	3,696	4,435
Transportation.....	786	769	827	1,406	1,424	1,779	1,938
Trade.....	3,603	3,991	4,875	6,003	5,052	6,112	4,237
Service—							
Domestic.....	4,311	3,436	3,858	3,777	4,187	3,862	3,946
Personal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	956
Public.....	1	1	1	445	415	376	260
Professional.....	191	196	179	169	156	210	218
Labouring.....	10,911	10,077	11,773	13,470	14,325	16,400	19,303
At educational institutions.....	1	1	1	647	733	806	869
Unemployed.....	1	1	1	1,170	1,477	2,216	1,789
Not given.....	7,229	7,317	6,255	2,597	1,814	3,993	2,640
Totals.....	32,942	31,684	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107
Conjugal Condition—							
Married.....	10,657	10,731	11,197	12,392	12,835	13,787	16,580
Single.....	17,424	16,074	18,710	20,759	22,061	25,017	28,187
Widowed.....	485	485	515	581	642	823	810
Divorced.....	11	9	7	23	33	23	42
Not given.....	4,365	4,385	3,102	2,304	1,577	3,949	2,488
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write.....	485	378	369	375	332	487	832
Elementary.....	27,904	26,498	29,756	34,339	35,461	39,594	43,908
Superior.....	407	527	388	575	791	703	1,203
Not given.....	4,146	4,281	3,018	770	564	2,815	2,164
Age—							
16 years and under 21.....	7,050	6,130	6,097	6,875	7,503	8,492	10,480
21 years and under 40.....	19,445	16,496	18,180	19,244	20,446	22,751	25,393
40 years or over.....	5,657	5,667	6,058	6,948	7,215	8,019	8,966
Not given.....	790	3,391	3,196	2,992	1,984	4,337	3,268
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate.....	23,938	22,809	26,827	30,561	32,838	35,625	40,231
Immoderate.....	2,645	2,199	2,528	3,487	3,637	5,702	5,990
Not given.....	6,359	6,676	4,176	2,011	673	2,272	1,886
Birthplace—							
England or Wales.....	1,659	1,394	1,503	1,518	1,548	1,619	1,747
Ireland.....	456	382	393	368	449	477	515
Scotland.....	761	643	678	813	772	894	870
Canada.....	21,522	21,176	23,082	26,751	28,082	31,601	37,677
Other British possessions.....	145	273	140	132	147	206	123
United States.....	896	781	703	1,116	818	948	986
Other foreign countries.....	3,844	3,556	3,614	3,536	3,880	3,960	3,942
Not given.....	3,659	3,479	3,418	1,825	1,452	3,894	2,247
Religion—							
Baptist.....	705	679	856	837	1,045	1,081	1,116
Church of England.....	2,961	2,865	3,024	3,323	4,103	4,321	4,729
Jewish.....	606	622	807	538	486	646	743
Methodist ²	449	377	346	268	254	Nil	Nil
Presbyterian.....	2,277	1,927	1,945	2,004	2,430	2,749	3,087
Roman Catholic.....	12,088	11,271	13,341	15,464	15,678	17,854	20,410
United Church.....	2,212	2,230	2,356	2,887	3,567	4,099	5,127
Protestant.....	4,528	4,447	4,684	4,747	3,724	4,464	5,352
Other denominations.....	2,806	2,373	2,555	3,129	4,040	4,179	4,026
No religion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	388
Not given.....	4,310	4,893	3,617	2,862	1,821	4,206	3,129
Residence—							
Cities and towns.....	22,395	24,718	26,203	27,749	28,247	33,611	36,911
Rural districts.....	7,260	6,801	6,952	8,310	8,901	9,988	11,196
Not given.....	3,287	165	376	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

¹ Not reported separately in this year. ² Notwithstanding the fact that the United Church of Canada was completely organized in 1926, these persons still reported themselves as Methodists.

Recidivism.—The number of those offenders who relapse into crime after a first conviction has been steadily increasing. The number of first offenders convicted for indictable offences has decreased from 71·1 p.c. of the total convictions for this class of offence in 1935 to 62·1 p.c. in 1939.

12.—First Offences, Second Offences, and Reiterated Offences of an Indictable Nature, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Class of Offence	Numbers of Convictions					Percentages of First, Second, etc. Convictions to Totals				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
First.....	23,844	24,109	24,291	28,536	29,875	71·11	66·86	65·39	65·45	62·10
Second.....	3,163	3,864	4,273	4,974	5,744	9·43	10·72	11·50	11·41	11·94
Reiterated.....	6,524	8,086	8,584	10,089	12,488	19·46	22·42	23·11	23·14	25·96
Totals.....	33,531	36,059	37,148	43,599	48,107	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Subsection 2.—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 428,608 during the year ended Sept. 30, 1939, an increase of 13,944, or 3·4 p.c., as compared with 1938. Decreases were shown in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia; each of the other provinces showed an increase.

13.—Summary Convictions of Adults, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911-39

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.	Canada
	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
1936..	956	5,593	4,691	111,254	204,744	17,476	5,750	8,810	18,349	58	25	377,706
1937..	1,438	6,249	5,706	99,404	237,309	28,500	7,580	10,910	22,997	62	57	420,212
1938..	1,497	6,552	5,299	89,443	238,224	32,748	7,113	10,973	22,095	60	60	414,664
1939..	1,293	7,503	5,095	91,607	247,609	31,467	8,147	13,816	21,881	89	101	428,608

¹ Included with Manitoba, since that part of the N.W.T. from which earlier returns were received was included in Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. Later figures are for the present area of the N.W.T.

The marked increase in the past twelve years has been due almost entirely to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 96,340 in 1927 to 292,904* in 1939, or from 50 p.c. to nearly 68·3 p.c. of the total summary convictions. Offences against fishery and game Acts, gambling Acts, Inspection and Sales Act, food and drugs Acts, liquor Acts, breaches of by-laws, and vagrancy all showed increases in convictions in 1939 over 1938. Drunkenness showed a decrease.

14.—Summary Convictions, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Offence	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Increase or Decrease 1938-39
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault.....	3,690	3,433	3,508	3,236	3,112	-124
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons..	258	388	323	418	342	-76
Contempt of court.....	66	116	37	34	30	-4
Cruelty to animals.....	263	259	266	206	198	-8
Disturbing religious and like meetings...	19	43	48	24	29	+5
Fishery and game Acts, offences against..	1,724	2,149	2,500	2,704	3,181	+477
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	25,889	40,670	14,360	10,537	11,106	+569
Immigration Act, offences against.....	24	28	19	23	13	-10
Inspection and Sales Act, offences against	399	340	272	488	552	+64
Adulteration of food (food and drugs Acts).....	244	201	321	100	209	+109
Weights and measures Acts, offences against.....	379	361	331	213	164	-49
Liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts, offences against.....	8,826	10,073	11,142	12,442	13,513	+1,071
Malicious or wilful damage to property..	790	785	806	902	886	-16
Masters and servants Acts, offences against.....	224	292	353	845	588	-257
Non-payment of wages.....	1,540	1,385	1,489	1,718	1,436	-282
Breaches of traffic regulations.....	246,123	237,183	288,688	285,951 ¹	292,904 ¹	+6,953
Breaches of by-laws.....	17,646	20,456	25,414	21,914	25,852	+3,938
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	1,415	1,607	2,062	1,574	2,211	+637
Contributing to delinquency of children.	862	1,033	931	1,335	1,362	+27
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against.....	29	32	11	9	4	-5
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	869	1,087	1,426	978	913	-55
Railway Acts, various offences against..	1,150	959	731	948	593	+45
Trespass on railway.....	713	588	565	522	637	+115
Stealing ride on railway.....	1,017	524	388	394	437	+43
Revenue laws, offences against.....	2,604	3,345	4,011	4,267	1,610 ²	-2,657
Trespass.....	381	505	560	557	777	+220
Vagrancy.....	7,966	7,416	8,744	9,273	12,623	+3,350
Drunkenness.....	25,643	28,433	34,606	36,894	36,007	-887
Insulting, obscene, and profane language..	180	347	144	126	240	+114
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	2,674	2,725	3,598	3,518	2,580	-938
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct and dis- turbance of the peace.....	5,777	7,515	8,623	8,458	5,585	-2,873
Radio without licence ²	²	²	²	²	4,479	+4,479
Various other offences.....	3,258	3,428	3,935	4,056	4,435	+379
Totals.....	362,642	377,706	420,212	414,664	428,608	+13,944

¹ See footnote (*) to text above this table.

² Convictions for operating radio without licence were

formerly classed as offences against revenue laws.

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1939 decreased 2·4 p.c. from 1938. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the War of 1914-18 there was an appreciable reduction and since then, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated the former high levels.

* Exclusive of 1,786 convictions for driving car while drunk and 1,536 for dangerous and reckless driving which are now classed as indictable offences (see Table 8).

15.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911-39

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.	Canada
	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	1	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	1,833	618	1,182	2,496	26	Nil	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	1,292	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
1936.....	558	2,221	2,187	5,332	13,049	1,125	418	785	2,734	21	3	28,433
1937.....	559	2,577	2,809	7,544	15,960	1,050	425	929	2,720	14	19	34,606
1938.....	595	2,628	2,730	7,220	17,535	1,286	848	922	3,053	17	10	36,894
1939.....	546	2,463	2,179	6,427	18,120	985	895	1,130	3,226	23	13	36,007

¹ Included with Manitoba, since that part of the N.W.T. from which earlier returns were received was included in Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. Later figures are for the present area of the N.W.T.

Offences Against the Liquor Acts.—Until the War of 1914-18, 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 revenue therefrom (see p. 531). Eight of the nine provinces now have their liquor commissions, Prince Edward Island being the only province in which prohibition prevails. In 1929, the number of convictions for offences against the liquor Acts reached the highest figure on record, viz., 19,327, but decreased to 13,513 in 1939.

16.—Convictions for Offences Against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-39

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, 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.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	1	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	Nil	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
1936.....	37	698	610	1,252	4,185	940	570	784	965	24	8	10,073
1937.....	166	706	596	1,376	4,788	849	734	1,018	874	28	7	11,142
1938.....	333	794	487	1,837	5,873	886	606	810	793	16	7	12,442
1939.....	230	1,181	619	2,423	5,144	1,052	593	913	1,307	24	27	13,513

¹ See footnote to Table 15, p. 935.

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations (Table 17), 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 represented, in 1939, 68.3 p.c. of the total of 428,608 (see Table 14) total summary convictions.

17.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1921-39

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	Canada ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	Nil	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	Nil	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	837	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	Nil	185,534
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	Nil	190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,232	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
1936.....	77	1,099	720	46,464	162,951	12,900	1,839	2,817	8,315	1	237,183
1937.....	252	1,179	1,011	57,174	186,825	23,711	2,706	3,536	12,294	Nil	288,688
1938.....	200	1,572	835	52,395	185,709	26,682	2,939	4,068	11,550	1	285,951 ²
1939.....	191	1,725	725	51,858	193,815	24,732	3,055	5,397	11,403	3	292,904 ³

¹ No convictions were reported for the Northwest Territories. ² Exclusive of 1,877 convictions for driving a car while drunk. This offence, formerly included under breaches of traffic regulations, was, in 1938, classed as an indictable offence. (See Table 8.) ³ Exclusive of 1,736 convictions for driving a car while drunk and 1,536 convictions for dangerous and reckless driving.

For the year 1939, Ontario, which had 47 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 572), had 66 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 14 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 18 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 9 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 provinces with lower degrees of urbanization such as the Maritimes, Saskatchewan and Alberta, convictions were low in proportion to the number of motor-vehicles registered.

Sex of Offenders.—Between 1926 and 1939 the numbers of females convicted of summary offences increased by 117·8 p.c. In proportion to the numbers of male offenders, however, they showed a very small increase, only 5·3 p.c. of the offenders convicted summarily in 1939 being females, as against 6·1 p.c. in 1926. By sexes, the summary convictions appear as follows: 1926—males 159,528, females 10,385; 1927—males 182,392, females 10,848; 1928—males 232,554, females 13,209; 1929—males 274,977, females 15,066; 1930—males 292,557, females 16,202; 1931—males 312,111, females 15,667; 1932—males 281,318, females 16,591; 1933—males 275,229, females 17,444; 1934—males 311,542, females 17,202; 1935—males 339,494, females 23,148; 1936—males 355,772, females 21,934; 1937—males 395,699, females 24,513; 1938—males 389,648, females 25,016; 1939—males 405,993, females 22,615.

Section 3.—Juvenile Delinquency

The terms 'indictable' and 'non-indictable' are applied only to offences of adults, similar offences committed by juveniles (persons under 16 years of age) being termed 'major' offences and 'minor' offences, respectively.

Table 18 shows the numbers of convictions of juveniles for all offences, classified as major and minor offences, for the judicial years 1922-39. No separation by class of offence is available for earlier years. The rates per 100,000 population in this table apply to the total population, estimates of population by age not being generally available for intercensal years. Between 1930 and 1939, a definite upward trend is discernible in the column of percentage of major offences to all offences, but, when studied in relation to population growth, both major offences and minor offences have shown definite improvement since 1930.

18.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1922-39

NOTE.—In this table "Property Without Violence" includes Classes III and IV, and "Other Major Offences" includes Classes V and VI of Table 8, p. 930.

Year	Major Offences							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Delinquents
	Offences Against—				Major Offences, Total and Ratios						
	The Person	Property With Violence	Property Without Violence	Other Major Offences							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	
1922...	172	806	3,001	86	4,065	64·6	46	2,233	35·4	25	6,298
1923...	179	755	3,294	27	4,165	63·4	46	2,406	36·6	27	6,571
1924...	221	818	3,510	106	4,655	60·0	51	3,104	40·0	34	7,759
1925...	207	794	3,899	180	5,080	64·4	55	2,807	35·6	31	7,887
1926...	220	659	4,053	158	5,090	65·0	54	2,741	35·0	29	7,831

18.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30
1922-39—concluded

Year	Major Offences							Minor Offences Total and Ratios			Grand Total Delinquents
	Offences Against—				Major Offences, Total and Ratios			Minor Offences Total and Ratios			
	The Person	Property With Violence	Property Without Violence	Other Major Offences							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	
1927...	179	772	4,109	96	5,156	63.0	54	3,029	37.0	32	8,185
1928...	184	824	3,902	153	5,063	64.4	51	2,636	35.6	27	7,699
1929...	223	976	3,786	121	5,106	65.2	51	2,720	34.8	27	7,826
1930...	199	951	4,419	84	5,653	67.1	55	2,772	32.9	27	8,425
1931...	256	961	3,938	156	5,311	68.5	51	2,457	31.5	24	7,768
1932...	232	927	3,799	138	5,096	69.2	49	2,267	30.8	22	7,363
1933...	247	972	3,825	100	5,144	69.0	48	2,309	31.0	22	7,453
1934...	227	1,072	3,918	136	5,353	68.6	49	2,453	31.4	23	7,806
1935...	248	1,031	4,174	61	5,514	71.8	50	2,165	28.2	20	7,679
1936...	203	1,019	3,660	88	4,970	68.9	45	2,240	31.1	20	7,210
1937...	186	1,222	3,718	98	5,224	67.7	47	2,492	32.3	22	7,716
1938...	184	1,122	3,674	75	5,055	71.9	45	1,980	28.1	18	7,035
1939...	190	1,207	3,515	106	5,018	65.9	44	2,595	34.1	23	7,613

19.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex,
Years Ended Sept. 30, 1938 and 1939

Province	Major Offences				Minor Offences			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	20	41	1	4	2	3	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia.....	262	216	21	12	79	63	25	18
New Brunswick.....	217	238	7	6	33	78	Nil	13
Quebec.....	1,319	1,215	38	30	661	951	297	380
Ontario.....	2,034	2,094	78	70	492	643	112	108
Manitoba.....	206	281	16	12	11	24	1	11
Saskatchewan.....	221	193	4	8	16	28	Nil	Nil
Alberta.....	286	305	12	16	136	118	6	5
British Columbia.....	257	259	6	18	85	136	24	16
Canada¹.....	4,872	4,842	133	176	1,515	2,044	465	551

¹ No convictions were reported for the Territories.

While, officially, juveniles are persons under 16 years of age, in response to increased public interest in offences committed by young persons, the following table has been compiled, in which the convictions for indictable offences of persons aged 16 and under 21 have been added to the figures of juveniles found guilty of major offences. The rates per 100,000 population are the proportion of the offences committed by persons in any one age group, the figures of population being taken from the decennial censuses, except in the case of the two latest years, for which the population in each age group is the officially estimated population.

It will be observed that the age group 16 to under 21 years shows a much higher crime rate than the juvenile group (7 to under 16 years) or the total young persons group (7 to under 21 years). In recent years the rate for this group has shown a continuous increase, reaching 686 convictions per 100,000 over the juvenile rate and 434 over the young persons rate in 1939.

20.—Convictions of Juveniles for Major Offences and of Adults Aged 16-21 for Indictable Offences, by Age Groups and Rates per 100,000 Population of the Same Ages, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1911, 1921, 1931, and 1937-39.

Year	Con- victions of Persons 7 to Under 16 Years of Age (Juveniles)	Con- victions of Persons 16 to Under 21 Years of Age	Total Con- victions of Persons 7 to Under 21 Years of Age	Rates per 100,000 Population		
				7 to Under 16 Years	16 to Under 21 Years	7 to Under 21 Years
1911.....	1,439	1,640	3,079	111	238	155
1921.....	3,247	3,288	6,535	192	419	264
1931.....	5,311	6,453	11,764	271	630	394
1937.....	5,224	7,503	12,727	265	708	419
1938.....	5,055	8,492	13,547	263	786	452
1939.....	5,018	10,480	15,498	264	950	516

Major Offences.—From Table 21 it will be observed that theft and receiving stolen goods; breaking, entering, and theft; and other wilful damage to property account for the great bulk of the offences; in 1939, 93 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

21.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1932-39

Offence	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Murder.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manslaughter.....	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"
Rape, carnal knowledge, and incest.....	5	8	15	8	10	8	5	17
Indecent assault.....	34	28	24	29	31	32	41	54
Aggravated assault and wounding..	68	16	36	60	24	31	32	26
Common assault.....	104	139	115	98	102	83	68	66
Endangering life on railway.....	17	50	31	48	30	27	30	21
Other offences against the person...	4	5	6	5	5	5	8	6
Breaking, entering, and theft.....	914	957	1,071	1,022	1,015	1,204	1,110	1,189
Robbery.....	13	15	1	9	4	18	12	18
Theft and receiving stolen goods...	3,093	3,155	3,094	3,548	3,094	3,128	3,043	2,916
False pretences and fraud.....	9	9	20	14	12	14	19	10
Arson.....	19	24	28	13	15	10	10	11
Other wilful damage to property...	676	637	776	599	539	565	602	578
Forgery and offences against the currency.....	11	4	11	12	11	10	9	13
Immorality.....	85	72	73	35	52	48	45	36
Various other offences.....	44	24	52	14	25	41	21	57
Totals.....	5,096	5,144	5,353	5,514	4,970	5,224	5,055	5,018

Recidivism.—The number of juvenile delinquents who have previously appeared before a court has generally increased although the fluctuations between individual years are rather wide over the period for which figures are available. As shown in Table 22, more than one-fourth (28·42 p.c.) of the juveniles convicted of major offences in 1939 had previously been found guilty, as compared with less than one-fourth of those convicted of similar offences in 1929 (23·27 p.c.).

22.—Juvenile Offenders Convicted of Major Offences, and Number of Times Convicted, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1929-39

Year	Times Convicted					Total Offenders	Total 'Repeaters'	P.C. of 'Repeaters' to Total Offenders
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth or Over			
1929.....	3,918	425	287	165	311	5,106	1,188	23.27
1930.....	4,354	527	296	169	307	5,653	1,299	22.98
1931.....	4,013	540	308	158	292	5,311	1,298	24.48
1932.....	3,660	597	323	199	317	5,096	1,436	28.18
1933.....	3,787	586	339	145	287	5,144	1,357	26.38
1934.....	3,907	617	357	177	295	5,353	1,446	27.01
1935.....	4,053	674	397	185	205	5,514	1,461	26.50
1936.....	3,446	721	353	203	247	4,970	1,524	30.66
1937.....	3,637	787	359	197	244	5,224	1,587	30.38
1938.....	3,537	767	357	144	250	5,055	1,518	30.05
1939.....	3,588	709	306	192	223	5,018	1,430	28.42

Minor Offences.—From Table 23 it will be seen that there was an increase of 31 p.c. in the number of convictions for minor offences in 1939 as compared with 1938.

23.—Convictions of Juveniles for Minor Offences, by Type of Offence, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1935-39

Class of Offence	NUMBERS									
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939					
Breach of traffic regulations	107	159	193	201	131					
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	312	476	428	312	454					
Incorrigibility.....	495	530	702	677	761					
Truancy.....	234	277	274	264	264					
Vagrancy and wandering away from home.....	301	203	117	77	138					
Other minor offences.....	716	595	778	449	847					
Totals.....	2,165	2,240	2,492	1,980	2,595					
	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL, AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION									
	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.	P.C. of Total	Per 100,000 Pop.
Breach of traffic regulations	1.4	1	2.2	1	2.5	2	2.9	2	1.7	3
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	4.1	3	6.6	4	5.5	4	4.4	3	6.0	4
Incorrigibility.....	6.4	5	7.4	5	9.1	6	9.6	6	10.0	7
Truancy.....	3.1	2	3.8	3	3.6	2	3.8	2	3.5	2
Vagrancy and wandering away from home.....	3.9	2	2.8	2	1.5	1	1.1	1	1.8	1
Other minor offences.....	9.3	7	8.3	5	10.1	7	6.4	4	11.1	6
Totals.....	28.2	20	31.1	20	32.3	22	28.2	18	34.1	23

Section 4.—Municipal Police Statistics

Police statistics were collected in 1939 from the 160 cities and towns that had populations of 4,000 or over in 1931 (1936 for the three Prairie Provinces), aggregating a total of 4,435,472 persons. The total number of police was 5,665, which is an average of one policeman to each 783 persons in the population of those cities and towns.

The returns showed a total of 471,894 crimes known to have been committed; 116,940 arrests were made and 251,273 summonses issued. The prosecutions numbered 368,213 with 297,073 convictions.

Automobiles reported stolen numbered 7,494 during 1939, while stolen automobiles reported recovered numbered 7,448; 13,133 bicycles were stolen with 8,774 or 66.8 p.c. recovered. The value of other goods reported stolen was \$2,489,990 with \$1,142,741 or 46 p.c. recovered. There were 46,037 automobile accidents reported to the police; 421 deaths and 14,229 injuries resulted from such accidents. Other accidents reported resulted in the death of 516 persons and injuries to 7,234.

24.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Year and Province	Cities and Towns	Population	Police	Arrests	Summonses	Population per Policeman	Arrests per Policeman
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938							
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	10	579	283	1,236	58
Nova Scotia.....	13	176,444	152	5,765	1,468	1,161	38
New Brunswick.....	6	93,985	92	3,815	722	1,022	41
Quebec.....	43	1,435,170	2,208	33,809	57,960	650	15
Ontario.....	69	1,764,789	2,006	44,484	141,798	880	22
Manitoba.....	6	265,232	292	5,125	28,538	908	18
Saskatchewan.....	8	146,004	132	2,966	3,246	1,106	22
Alberta.....	4	192,296	211	4,526	5,307	911	21
British Columbia.....	10	349,191	493	10,553	13,149	708	21
Totals, 1938.....	160	4,435,472	5,596	111,622	252,471	793	20
1939							
Prince Edward Island..	1	12,361	11	551	284	1,124	50
Nova Scotia.....	13	176,444	148	4,826	2,054	1,193	33
New Brunswick.....	6	93,985	88	3,120	746	1,068	35
Quebec.....	43	1,435,170	2,192	39,825	51,384	655	18
Ontario.....	69	1,764,789	2,042	43,651	146,941	864	21
Manitoba.....	6	265,232	336	5,243	26,059	789	16
Saskatchewan.....	8	146,004	138	3,068	3,577	1,058	22
Alberta.....	4	192,296	214	7,543	6,107	899	35
British Columbia.....	10	349,191	496	9,113	14,121	704	18
Totals, 1939.....	160	4,435,472	5,665	116,940	251,273	783	21

Section 5.—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, 1940, the average daily population of these institutions was 3,736 and the total net cash outlay for the year was \$2,788,540 or \$2.05 per convict per diem, compared with 3,618 average daily population and \$2,694,375 total net cash outlay or \$2.04 per convict per diem for the year 1939.

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 committed to penitentiaries in the different provinces are sent to the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario, where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. Female convicts in custody on Mar. 31, 1940, numbered 33 compared with 34 in 1939, and 36 in 1938.

Movement of Population of Penal Institutions.—Penal institutions may be classified under three headings: (1) penitentiaries, with slow turnover, since prisoners have long sentences; (2) reformatories and training schools, also with rather slow turnover; and (3) common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be taken as the average of the inmates at the beginning and at the end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1939 was: in penitentiaries, 52 p.c.; in reformatories and training schools, 214 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,436 p.c. Thus, the average time spent in gaol was about 3.6 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.

25.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1937-39

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. Commencing with the fiscal year 1937 they have been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For other institutions, the figures are for the years ended Sept. 30.

Year and Type of Institution	In Custody, Beginning of Year	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year	In Custody, End of Year
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1937				
Penitentiaries.....	3,098	1,521	1,355	3,264
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,108	9,001	8,577	4,532
Gaols.....	3,948	60,397	59,933	4,412
Totals, 1937.....	11,154	70,919	69,865	12,208
1938				
Penitentiaries.....	3,264	1,718	1,402	3,580
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,532	10,469	10,121	4,880
Gaols.....	4,412	66,760	66,243	4,929
Totals, 1938.....	12,208	78,947	77,766	13,389
1939				
Penitentiaries.....	3,580	2,135	1,912	3,803
Reformatories and training schools.....	4,880	10,267	10,343	4,804
Gaols.....	4,978	65,672	66,383	4,267
Totals, 1939.....	13,438	78,074	78,638	12,874

Tables 26 to 28 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported to the Bureau. 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, but in 1937 there was an increase of 5.4 p.c. with further increases of 9.7 p.c. in 1938 and 6.2 p.c. in 1939. In 1940 a decrease of 0.8 p.c. was recorded. The number of paroles (tickets-of-leave), as shown in Table 26, was 373 in 1940.

26.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Fiscal Years 1936-40

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In Custody, Beginnings of Years.....	3,552	3,097¹	3,264	3,580	3,803
RECEIVED—					
From jails.....	1,364	1,332	1,457	1,696	1,607
By transfer.....	180	176	246	434	203
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave.....	8	12	4	4	10
By recapture.....	Nil	1	9	1	17
Revocation of licence.....	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Escape—at large.....	Nil	"	2	"	"
TOTALS, RECEIVED.....	1,558	1,521	1,718	2,135	1,837
DISCHARGED—					
By expiry of sentence.....	1,263	738	897	1,131	1,087
By transfer.....	182	178	247	438	211
By ticket-of-leave.....	431	351	187	280	373
By deportation.....	45	35	19	24	29
By unconditional release.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	71
By death.....	13	17	16	13	13
By pardon.....	76	34	18	7	52
By escape.....	Nil	1	12	2	2
Struck off register.....	"	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
By release on order of court.....	2	"	4	Nil	5
By conditional pardon (to mental hospitals).....	Nil	"	1	"	18
By revocation temporary licence, recommitted....	"	"	1	"	Nil
By return to provincial authorities.....	"	"	Nil	"	7
TOTALS, DISCHARGED.....	2,012	1,354	1,402	1,912	1,868
In Custody, Ends of Years.....	3,098	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772

¹ This discrepancy between those in custody at the end of the fiscal year 1936 and the beginning of the fiscal year 1937 appears in the report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

Table 27 shows the ages of convicts by groups. In 1940, of the total of 3,772, 10 p.c. were under 21 years of age; 45 p.c. between 21 and 30 years of age; thus 55 p.c. were 30 years of age or less. 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. Detailed statistics of the race, place of birth, conjugal state, sex, social habits, and religion of convicts are presented in Table 28.

27.—Ages of Convicts in Penitentiaries, as at Mar. 31, 1933-40

Age Group	1933 ¹	1934 ¹	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 21 years.....	467	409	325	280	317	194	421	377
21 to 30 years.....	2,052	1,916	1,677	1,471	1,515	1,632	1,714	1,719
31 to 40 years.....	1,027	941	861	740	806	1,008	955	989
41 to 50 years.....	574	538	433	361	378	431	423	429
51 to 60 years.....	257	214	167	178	174	211	200	173
Over 60 years.....	210	202	89	68	74	104	90	85
Totals.....	4,587	4,220	3,552	3,098	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772

¹ See footnote 1, Table 28.

28.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Race, Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at
Mar. 31, 1933-40

NOTE.—The statistics in this table were compiled by the Institutional Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Item	1933 ¹	1934 ¹	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Race—								
English.....							703	704
Irish.....							530	510
Scottish.....							372	401
French.....							1,207	1,178
German.....							117	121
Hebrew.....							65	54
Italian.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	92	82
Polish.....							88	118
Russian.....							55	47
Ukrainian.....							192	191
Other European.....							210	192
Asiatic.....							43	51
Indian.....							73	69
Negro.....							56	54
Place of Birth—								
Canada.....							3,015	3,018
British Isles and possessions.....							312	303
Austria or Hungary.....							60	50
Italy.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	46	36
Poland.....							58	71
Russia.....							57	39
Other Europe.....							103	97
Asia.....							28	38
United States.....							124	120
Conjugal State—								
Single.....	2,581	2,373	2,165	1,934	2,034	2,326	2,475	2,467
Married.....	1,777	1,647	1,227	1,008	1,039	1,078	1,059	1,038
Widowed.....	203	179	144	130	140	138	130	141
Divorced.....	26	21	16	26	51	38	139	126
Sex—								
Male.....	4,261	3,907	3,512	3,068	3,232	3,541	3,768	3,739
Female.....	326	313	40	30	32	39	35	33
Social Habits—								
Abstainers.....	1,682	1,560	999	884	873	990	1,012	978
Temperate.....	2,544	2,311	2,191	1,898	2,037	2,200	2,288	2,315
Intemperate.....	361	349	362	316	354	390	503	479
Religion—								
Anglican.....	603	547	488	447	471	393	511	564
Baptist.....	168	169	172	136	129	157	171	166
Eastern religions.....	58	34	19	4	2	3	5	14
Doukhorob.....	593	542	46	2	8	8	3	5
Greek Catholic.....	54	51	50	57	63	55	42	45
Greek Orthodox.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	45
Jewish.....	80	83	72	53	55	61	63	52
Lutheran.....	96	90	75	66	87	85	88	77
Methodist ⁴	82	73	58	42	34	19	17	-
Presbyterian.....	437	403	398	293	270	279	316	353
Roman Catholic.....	2,008	1,842	1,800	1,646	1,658	1,874	1,942	1,890
Salvation Army.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31
United Church.....	257	244	264	259	338	384	387	407
Others.....	151	142	110	93	149	262	258	123
Totals.....	4,587	4,220	3,552	3,098	3,264	3,580	3,803	3,772

¹ The unusually high figures for many items and the totals in 1933 and 1934 are due to the confinement of Doukhorobors in the special penitentiary on Piers Island, B.C. (see p. 942). ² The classification of convicts by race and by place of birth was changed in 1939. For figures according to the previous classification for the years 1932-38, see p. 1073 of the 1939 Year Book. ³ Not recorded separately in previous returns. ⁴ 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 XXVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Public Lands

In Table 1, summarizing the land area of Canada, items 3, 4 and 5 are obtained from Dominion Government sources and items 1, 2 and 7 from Provincial Government sources. In the majority of cases the area of provincial lands (item 6), as calculated by balancing the figures, agrees with the area as estimated by the Provincial Departments concerned. 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.

1.—Classification of Lands in Canada, by Tenure (*circa*) 1940

NOTE.—The land area of Canada classified by surface resources is shown at p. 18.

Tenure	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	
1. Alienated, patented, granted, etc.....	2,175	17,233 ¹	16,439	39,018	40,266 ¹	
2. In process of alienation.....	Nil	—	535	6,065	—	
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	"	13	3	28	161	
4. Dominion National Parks.....	7	390	Nil	Nil	12	
5. Indian Reserves.....	2	29	77	261	2,488	
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	Nil	3,078	10,419	472,399	315,466	
7. Provincial parks.....	"	Nil	Nil	5,763	4,889	
Totals, Land Area².....	2,184	20,743	27,473	523,534	363,282	
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Canada
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
1. Alienated, patented, granted, etc.....	43,850	101,673	80,337	19,493 ³	8	360,992 ⁴
2. In process of alienation.....	310	2,959	5,160	6,788	Nil	21,817 ⁵
3. Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves.....	3	47	103	161	1,459,927 ⁶	1,460,446 ⁴
4. Dominion National Parks.....	1,148	1,869	20,937 ⁷	1,715	3,625 ⁸	29,703 ⁴
5. Indian Reserves.....	844	2,007	1,915	1,248	3	8,874
6. Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks.....	173,568	128,873	139,846	319,880	Nil	1,563,529
7. Provincial parks.....	Nil	547	2	9,994	"	21,195
Totals, Land Area².....	219,723	237,975	248,800	359,279	1,463,563	3,466,556

¹ Includes lands in process of alienation. ² Estimated by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Department of Mines and Resources. ³ Includes 94 sq. miles held by Land Settlement Board, which has either reverted to the Crown or is held as security by mortgage for agricultural loans. ⁴ See footnotes to constituent items. ⁵ For the provinces indicated only. ⁶ In Yukon and N.W.T., areas aggregating 380,542,080 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. ⁷ Includes the Wood Buffalo Park (which, though reserved by the Dominion, is not administered as a National Park) and the Tar Sands Reserve. ⁸ Includes that portion of the Wood Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Public Lands*

The public lands under the administration of the Dominion Government 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. 9-12) and historic sites; Indian reserves (see p. 950); 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 lands and other natural resources lying within the boundaries of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that had formerly been administered by the Dominion Government, were transferred in 1930 to the administration of the provinces concerned. (See p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book.)

The great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration are those of Yukon and the 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 Yukon and the Northwest Territories is 60° N. latitude. In Europe, the cities of Oslo, Stockholm and Leningrad are near this line; about three-fourths of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, 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 Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

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-N.W.T. 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. When navigation conditions are favourable, it is possible to effect inter-communication between the Western and Eastern Arctic through Bellot Strait which separates Boothia Peninsula, the most northerly tip of the mainland, from Somerset Island.

The Administration provides 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.

Approximately 583,997 square miles, comprising many of the finest hunting grounds, have been set aside as preserves wherein only resident Indians, Eskimos and half-breeds may hunt and trap. Included in this area is the Mackenzie Mountains Preserve which takes in all the land north of the Liard River between the Mackenzie

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Administration of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

River and the Yukon Boundary as far north as the Peel River Preserve. With a view to conserving the game in the districts not included in the game preserves, licences to hunt and trap game may, under the regulations, be issued only to:—

1. Residents of the Northwest Territories as defined by these regulations who on May 3, 1938, held hunting and trapping licences and who continue to reside in the Northwest Territories.

2. The children of those who have had their domicile in the Northwest Territories for the past four years, provided such children continue to reside in the Northwest Territories.

The Wood Buffalo Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith has been reserved specially for the protection of buffalo. This park comprises 3,625 square miles in the Northwest Territories and 13,675 square miles in Alberta. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave Lake, which was set aside primarily to aid in conservation of musk-oxen, also provides sanctuary for other species of game. Under the Northwest Game Act, musk-oxen may not be killed anywhere in the Northwest Territories. During the summer of 1940, an area of about 14,000 square miles including and surrounding the Mackenzie Delta was established as a beaver sanctuary and all hunting and trapping of that valuable fur bearer prohibited therein, until further notice.

The herd of 2,370 reindeer from Alaska, which in 1935 was placed on the government reserve near the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories, was the foundation stock of an extending industry introduced for the benefit of the native population. In addition to the mother herd on the reserve, containing about 4,000 head, there were at the end of 1940 two herds comprising more than 2,000 animals under native management near the Anderson and Horton Rivers. With the fawn increase in 1941 the number of reindeer in the several herds will probably exceed 8,000 head. The training of young natives in the handling of herds is an important feature of the reindeer enterprise.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is developing landing facilities at many points throughout the Mackenzie District. Winter landing fields have been provided at Fort Smith, Resolution, Providence, Wrigley, Simpson and Norman. Floating docks, etc., have been constructed at several points for the use of seaplanes.

An excellent air-mail service 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 the Yukon Territory with Edmonton, Alta. Radio stations, exclusive of private commercial stations, are in operation at Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman, Aklavik, Yellowknife, Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse. 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 southern 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 in 1930 at the east shore of Great Bear

Lake, have been developed to a depth of 800 feet and large shipments of concentrates have been sent to the refinery at Port Hope, Ont. Owing to war conditions the mine was closed down in June, 1940, but the refinery continues in operation. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie River have been in active operation since 1932, the greater part of the production being used in mining operations in the Territories. During the past 5 years much prospecting has been carried on in the Great Slave Lake area where discoveries of gold have been made. There are now 4 gold mines in operation in the Yellowknife area which had a combined production in excess of \$2,000,000 in 1940, and there are several other promising properties that are expected to enter into production shortly. The limited 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 potential water-power sites throughout the Territories and one was developed in 1941 at Prosperous Lake, Yellowknife River, where 4,200 h.p. is being generated and transmitted to the mines. Much of the Mackenzie Valley carries a forest cover that furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. The taking and exportation of fur has, until recently, been the principal industry of the Mackenzie District; however, mining has increased rapidly in importance and, since 1938, the value of mineral production has exceeded that of the fur industry. Fishing, agriculture and lumbering are engaged in to some extent. 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.

Travellers to the Yukon Territory may go by steamer from ports on the Pacific Coast to Skagway, Alaska, and from that point to Whitehorse by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and thence by river-boat to Dawson. Aeroplanes are operating on regular schedule from Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., to points in the Yukon Territory. Aircraft 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 because it is on the main route for international traffic. Some work has been done on emergency fields at Selkirk, Carmacks, McQuesten and Minto.

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 the Yukon Territory. There is a hydro-electric installation of 18,199 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.

Tar Sands Reservation.—The Tar Sands Reservation comprises four areas amounting in all to 2,068 acres in the Fort McMurray District of Alberta. These areas were reserved in 1926 for the use of the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, to provide a supply of tar sands for road construction in the National Parks.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands

In the Maritime Provinces and 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. Since the transfer by the Dominion Government of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces and of the sections of British Columbia mentioned (see also p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book) public lands in all provinces have been under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

Information regarding provincial public lands may be obtained from 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

In view of the rapidly changing conditions in the defence services owing to the present state of war, the descriptive material concerning the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force usually appearing in this Section (see pp. 1078-1083 of the 1939 edition of the Year Book) has been omitted. A description of Canada's war effort will be found in the Introduction to this volume.

Section 3.—Department of Public Works*

The constructing department of the Dominion Government, since before Confederation, has been known as the Department of Public Works. The work of the Department is 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 that 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).

* Revised by J. M. Somerville, Secretary, Department of Public Works.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch constructs and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, and examines 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. 622).

Graving Docks.—The Department has 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. 585.

Section 4.—The Indians and Eskimos of Canada

Subsection 1.—The Indians of Canada*

The Indians of Canada, whose affairs are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, number about 118,406 (according to a departmental census taken in 1939). 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 regimes, 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.

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 114. The number of bands supervised by an agency varies from one to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes, in addition to the agent, various officers 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.

* 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.

Up to May 1, 1941, 232 Indians were known to have enlisted with the Canadian Active Army, 3 bands had subscribed \$2,768 in War Savings Certificates, 14 bands or agencies had donated \$2,993 to the Canadian Red Cross, 4 bands subscribed \$950 to the Canadian War Services, 1 band had given \$69 to Catholic refugee children, and other bands or individuals had donated \$1,105 to be used in connection with Canada's war effort.

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 were 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.—At Mar. 31, 1940, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$14,149,503, had increased to \$14,297,757. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$5,310,438; annuities by statute, \$259,594; and special supplementary, \$161,854.

Population.—The Indian Affairs Branch takes a quinquennial census of the Indians under its control. The results of the latest of these censuses, taken in 1939, show a total of 118,406 Indians as compared with 112,510 in 1934 and 108,012 in 1929, an increase of 9.9 p.c. in ten years. Details are given in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for 1940. The figures given in Table 2 are those of the seven Dominion decennial censuses since Confederation, and include some thousands of persons of Indian racial origin who are not on the reserves but are living as ordinary citizens of Canada.

2.—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.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan.....				26,304	11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta.....				3,322	11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon.....				14,921	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories.....				15,904	3,873 ³	4,046	
Canada.....	102,358	108,547	120,638	127,941⁴	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 The decrease in the Indian population of the Northwest Territories is due 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. ⁴ Includes 34,481 'half-breeds'.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year 1940, a total of 378 Indian schools were in operation, including 79 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,027, and 288 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 9,140 Indian pupils, also 11 combined public and Indian schools, with 229 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment of Indian pupils at school has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 18,396 in 1939-40 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 15,060 (63.1 p.c. to 81.8 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 1940, was \$2,331,554.

3.—Enrolment and Average Attendance at Indian Schools, Fiscal Years 1930-40

NOTE.—For figures for intervening years, 1916-29, see p. 1063 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		All Schools		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Attendance	
						Number	P.C. of Enrolment
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	17,448	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
1937.....	9,040	8,176	9,257	5,790	18,297	13,966	76.3
1938.....	9,233	8,121	9,510	5,978	18,743	14,099	75.2
1939.....	9,179	8,276	9,573	6,232	18,752	14,508	77.4
1940.....	9,027	8,643	9,369	6,260	18,396	15,060	81.9

Economic Data.—Detailed statistics relating to the agricultural and stock-raising activities of the Indians, and to their real estate and personal effects, will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources.

4.—Indian Lands, by Classes and Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1940

Province or Territory	Under Wood	Cleared but Not Under Cultivation	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1,444	15	49	1,508
Nova Scotia.....	14,117	3,775	358	18,250
New Brunswick.....	43,966	5,020	230	49,216
Quebec.....	138,379	24,720	4,191	167,290
Ontario.....	1,353,241	196,214	42,840	1,592,295
Manitoba.....	326,873	201,520	11,744	540,137
Saskatchewan.....	529,378	709,562	45,811	1,284,751
Alberta.....	350,851	817,165	57,694	1,225,710
British Columbia.....	447,922	325,053	25,548	798,523
Yukon and N.W.T.....	1,905	120	59	2,084
Canada.....	3,208,075	2,283,164	188,525	5,679,764

5.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1940

Province or Territory	Income Received from—					Wages Earned	Total Income of Indians ¹
	Farm Products, Including Hay	Beef Sold or Used for Food	Fishing	Hunting and Trapping	Other Industries		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,500	200	450	150	550	1,700	4,550
Nova Scotia.....	11,374	710	1,090	2,300	12,920	22,845	53,851
New Brunswick.....	6,450	130	950	1,195	6,298	13,800	31,847
Quebec.....	68,850	8,945	2,090	44,765	23,200	114,420	295,769
Ontario.....	509,620	27,370	165,130	326,980	207,295	626,090	2,331,592
Manitoba.....	129,306	20,794	32,970	110,035	35,900	73,290	507,105
Saskatchewan.....	310,992	53,021	28,695	63,285	41,366	52,325	714,669
Alberta.....	261,344	86,018	5,075	115,444	54,817	46,746	858,834
British Columbia.....	397,569	94,710	508,525	166,295	165,630	533,835	1,999,086
Yukon and N.W.T.....	12,813	113	14,790	192,800	4,860	12,750	257,778
Canada.....	1,709,818	292,011	759,765	1,023,249	552,836	1,497,801	7,055,681

¹ Includes income received from timber and mining dues, from annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds, and from money received from land rentals.

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 6,500, 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 their subsistence. Contact with the Eskimos is maintained through permanent stations (at a number of which medical officers are located) in the Eastern, Central, and Western Arctic, 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 Veterans of the War of 1914-18

The administration of returned soldiers' affairs is carried on by the Pensions Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Branch 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 Chief Treasury Officer is responsible for all payments under these Acts.

* Prepared under the direction of R. A. Gibson, Director, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

As the result of an arrangement with the Department of National Defence, whereby hospital services of the Department of Pensions and National Health were made available to members of the Active Service Forces, the number of men receiving in-patient hospital treatment during the fiscal year 1939-40 increased to 27,292 from 12,453 in 1938-39 and 11,443 in 1937-38. In the last-named period treatment was given to ex-members of the Forces only. The Department maintains hospitals in eight principal cities throughout Canada.

The Department also provides accommodation in its hospitals for pensioners who, through age or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves. Such cases numbered 360 on Mar. 31, 1940, compared with 407 on the same date of 1939, 377 during 1938 and 299 during 1937. The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances remains constant. The number of pensioners who were granted relief during the fiscal year 1939-40 was 8,907, compared with 10,732 during 1938-39 and 11,178 during 1937-38. Expenditure on relief amounted to \$1,847,229 in 1939-40, \$2,186,683 in 1938-39 and \$2,232,398 in 1937-38.

The Department continued to assume financial responsibility for industrial accidents suffered by workmen in receipt of pension of 25 p.c. disability or over. During the fiscal year 1939-40, \$74,995 was paid in 502 claims, as compared with payments of \$77,841 in 455 cases during 1938-39, and \$39,997 in 317 cases during 1937-38.

The disbursements of the Department (including \$1,123,676 for National Health, and War Appropriations of \$903,176) amounted to \$60,553,471 in the fiscal year 1939-40. Of this, \$42,437,744 was paid as Pensions, \$7,058,011 as War Veterans' Allowances and \$1,856,318 as Unemployment Assistance. Detailed expenditures are shown in the Annual Report of the Department for 1939-40 at p. 56.

The Canadian Pension Commission.—The Commission, under the terms of the Pension Act, has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters relative to the award, and amount, of pension for disability or death arising from service with the Forces. By regulations established under the War Measures Act, its powers are extended to deal with cases arising from service during the present War.

6.—Pensions in Force, as at Mar. 31, 1918-40

Year Ended Mar. 31	Dependants		Disabilities		Totals	
	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability	Pensions	Liability
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
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
1937.....	18,186	10,417,158	79,789	30,365,865	97,975	40,783,023
1938.....	18,105	10,411,095	79,876	30,270,960	97,981	40,682,055
1939.....	17,896	10,318,775	80,104	30,094,890	98,000	40,413,665
1940.....	18,177	10,610,293	80,133	29,845,959	98,310	40,456,252

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 Bureau was created to render assistance to 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 offices in each of the principal cities of Canada. The bulk of the applications for pension are being brought to finality by thorough preparation, without the necessity of local hearings.

War Veterans' Allowance Board.—The War Veterans' Allowance Act was enacted in 1930 to provide for the maintenance of veterans who, because of age or disability, are incapable of providing for themselves. The Act provided for the payment of allowances to veterans with the requisite service, at the age of 60 years, or at any age if so disabled as to be "permanently unemployable".

The Act was amended in 1936 and 1938: the amendment of 1936 extended the provisions to veterans over 55 years of age who were incapable of maintaining themselves because of pre-aging, disability and general unfitness; the 1938 amendment made eligible veterans who, having served in a theatre of actual war, are incapable and unlikely to become capable of maintaining themselves because of economic handicaps combined with disabilities.

7.—Awards and Reinstatements Made Under the War Veterans' Allowance Act From Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1940

Item	Over 60	Under 60	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Allowances approved and reinstated from Sept. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1939.....	11,133	14,332	25,465
Awards Apr. 1, 1939 to Mar. 31, 1940.....	972	3,207	4,179 ¹
Reinstatements Apr. 1, 1939 to Mar. 31, 1940.....	82	75	157 ¹
Total awards and reinstatements to Mar. 31, 1940.....	12,187	17,614	29,801
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from Sept. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1940.....	2	2	6,590
Total Veterans in Receipt of Allowances at Mar. 31, 1940.....	-	-	23,211 ²

¹ Includes 2,580 awards and 35 reinstatements made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act. ² Not available by age groups. ³ The annual liability in connection with 23,211 cases in force at Mar. 31, 1940, amounted to \$7,483,366.

Returned Soldier 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.

* Revised by C. H. Burton, Chief, Insurance Division, Department of Pensions and National Health.

8.—Operations Under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, Fiscal Years 1937-40

Item	1937	1938	1939	1940
Policies reinstated..... No.	444	1,051	907	852
Policies surrendered for cash..... "	583	441	521	546
Policies in force.....	24,801	23,880	22,939	22,016
Amounts of insurance..... \$	52,802,684	50,677,796	48,450,034	46,262,798
Amounts of premium income..... \$	1,327,149	1,250,516	1,152,924	1,083,663
Expenditures..... \$	852,548	843,813	870,525	918,776
Death claims from commencement of operations..... No.	4,085	4,361	4,654	4,931
Amounts of death claims..... \$	1,563,631	531,619	1,133,651	513,879
Balances on hand..... \$	15,765,227	16,826,686	17,783,544	18,683,091

Section 6.—Soldier Settlement of Canada*

Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, 25,001 soldier settlers were granted loans and established on the land. On Dec. 31, 1940, there were 8,029 soldier settlers and 6,203 civilian settlers who had taken over lands relinquished by former soldier settlers. At the end of 1940 the Soldier Settlement of Canada had 17,904 farm properties under administration, representing a net investment of \$31,958,201. There were 2,174 farms on hand, of which 1,601 were leased; 4,374 settlers had repaid their loans in full in cash, and 2,719 properties had been transferred to municipalities and provinces under Sect. 21A of the Soldier Settlement Act.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme, 3,346 families came forward for settlement. Of these 1,943 had withdrawn as at Dec. 31, 1940, 47 had repaid their loans, leaving 1,356 families still operating their farms. Under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Agreement, 359 families came forward; of these 7 had repaid their loans, 210 had withdrawn and 142 remained on the land.

The following numbers of settlers had applied for the benefits of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act: 4,279 soldier settlers, 1,948 civilian settlers and 1,546 British and New Brunswick Family settlers. The disposal of these applications was as follows: soldier settlers, 3,884 cases involving indebtedness of \$12,172,972—a reduction of \$6,189,190; civilian cases, 1,777 with a debt of \$4,921,558—a reduction of \$2,404,175; British Family settlers, 1,487 cases involving indebtedness of \$7,683,042—a reduction of \$3,593,546.

The supervision staff of the Department has made land appraisals and reported on the applications of farmers (other than those under the Soldier Settlement of Canada) under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. To Dec. 31, 1940, 15,322 land appraisals and reports had been made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

Other investigational services conducted were: for the Department of Mines and Resources, 609; in rural districts with respect to applications under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930, 5,666; 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, 1,627; and for the Dependents' Allowance Board, 6,994.

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 being 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

* Revised by G. Murchison, Director of Soldier Settlement, Ottawa.

† Revised by E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D., Under Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, the Bankruptcy Act, and with the collection and tabling of parliamentary returns. Other Acts and Regulations administered by the Secretary of State as a result of the declaration of war are: the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks Emergency Order, 1939; Regulations governing the maintenance of discipline among and treatment of prisoners of war, as well as certain sections of the Defence of Canada Regulations, and the consolidated Regulations respecting trading with the enemy, 1939. The Secretary of State deals with the organization and administration of internment operations, the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and the Press Censorship Branch of the Censorship Co-ordination Committee. Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 524-526.

Charters of Incorporation.—Statistics of companies incorporated under the Companies Act are given in Table 9.

9.—Numbers and Capitalizations of Companies Incorporated Under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, Fiscal Years 1926-40

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1900-25 will be found at p. 1061 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	New Companies		Old Companies with—				Gross Increase in Capitalization ¹	Net Increase in Capitalization ¹
	Number	Capitalization ¹	Increased Capitalization		Decreased Capitalization			
			Number	Amount ¹	Number	Amount ¹		
		\$		\$		\$	\$	
1926.....	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	47	43,797,780	386,646,300	342,848,520
1927.....	836	692,540,900	70	33,524,000	40	16,905,045	726,064,900	709,159,855
1928.....	1,102	538,595,570	82	179,167,100	31	37,123,580	717,762,670	680,639,090
1929.....	1,202	1,406,006,340	128	412,396,320	40	48,005,533	1,818,402,660	1,770,397,127
1930.....	1,280	1,346,138,367	127	293,496,800	35	46,955,000	1,639,635,167	1,592,680,167
1931.....	898	562,613,797	75	153,524,400	39	50,604,545	716,138,197	665,533,652
1932.....	760	294,770,312	43	27,981,750	44	52,773,618	322,752,062	269,978,444
1933.....	548	145,453,718	38	44,621,950	46	31,636,447	190,075,668	158,439,221
1934.....	531	175,239,320	38	62,615,060	61	86,810,799	237,854,380	151,043,581
1935.....	472	171,689,140	47	35,416,353	60	73,634,742	207,105,493	133,470,750
1936.....	371	141,237,550	41	54,073,000	76	79,640,610	195,310,550	115,669,940
1937.....	410	130,767,280	72	143,597,766	105	123,837,999	274,365,046	150,527,047
1938.....	358	104,401,299	47	22,571,383	60	33,229,414	126,972,682	93,743,267
1939.....	317	116,819,350	65	38,160,031	55	56,213,867	154,979,331	98,765,515
1940.....	296	53,497,600	49	18,222,400	27	14,204,053	71,720,000	57,515,947

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, are given at 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 1928, 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. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C. 1927, c. 138. At the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality, but, according to Sect. 4, Part II of the Act, the granting of a certificate of naturalization to any alien is left entirely to the discretion of the Minister, who may, without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good. Since Jan. 15, 1932, female British subjects, marrying aliens, retain 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 10 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1930 to 1939. The total numbers of persons naturalized during the same years including (except as stated above) the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued are shown in Table 11.

10.—Naturalization Certificates Issued in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, Calendar Years 1930-39

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that naturalizations were not reported under the corresponding stub items.

Nationality	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albanian.....	4	4	2	2	4	4	5	13	1	4
Argentinian.....	4	3	3	2	5	4	10	3	2	3
Austrian.....	1,004	1,050	1,057	659	804	1,015	996	1,069	750	457
Austro-Hungarian.....	4	5	3	5	Nil	3	4	6	Nil	2
Belgian.....	274	257	284	305	267	383	373	486	314	305
Brazilian.....	1	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	2	Nil
Bulgarian.....	41	37	44	30	37	46	53	72	44	27
Chinese.....	23	22	5	1	1	7	6	2	4	4
Costa Rican.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak.....	287	646	1,078	964	910	1,052	1,080	1,364	991	977
Danish.....	217	249	285	390	418	677	771	686	327	379
Danziger.....	1	2	5	4	5	2	7	10	4	5
Egyptian.....	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1
Estonian.....	10	14	16	24	34	51	44	34	29	14
Finnish.....	276	319	329	359	410	601	601	687	624	547
French.....	119	154	127	126	103	154	219	277	195	223
German.....	420	449	530	675	399	1,495	2,079	1,851	997	951
Greek ¹	181	97	121	113	157	216	193	185	175	121
Hungarian.....	396	780	829	721	856	1,166	1,138	1,224	913	730
Icelandic.....	17	30	21	8	24	31	29	22	14	23
Italian.....	1,186	1,183	1,418	1,265	779	829	894	1,067	969	946
Japanese.....	33	7	Nil	1	10	49	49	41	16	17
Latvian.....	25	29	34	29	39	61	56	55	41	26
Lithuanian.....	46	130	192	275	332	427	514	396	286	246
Luxemburger.....	2	4	8	5	Nil	4	12	8	6	13
Memel (Territory).....	-	-	-	-	-	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican.....	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	3	"	1	1	"
Montenegrin.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	"	2	Nil	"
Netherlander.....	143	203	229	197	181	356	434	442	262	264
Norwegian.....	381	412	453	498	521	687	737	724	395	352
Palestinian.....	6	4	1	5	10	15	11	9	8	7
Persian.....	4	1	4	3	Nil	3	4	2	6	3
Polish.....	1,218	2,623	4,240	3,749	4,279	6,113	6,302	6,949	5,104	4,186
Roumanian.....	588	614	781	720	852	1,195	1,157	1,087	848	806
Russian.....	1,940	2,527	2,936	1,970	1,807	2,178	2,256	2,216	1,475	1,074
Spanish.....	8	8	9	5	5	5	7	11	2	6
Swedish.....	310	442	375	385	444	638	704	681	376	377
Swiss.....	38	27	61	47	64	90	125	152	147	118
Syrian.....	-	53	86	77	60	69	55	80	70	46
Turkish ²	174	56	40	30	33	54	28	31	29	28
United States.....	1,104	1,652	1,877	1,374	1,240	1,905	2,170	2,013	1,098	1,072
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene).....	404	646	1,018	1,160	979	882	888	845	686	660
All others.....	16	11	24	54	47	66	55	61	77	117
Totals.....	10,906	14,752	18,527	16,240	16,618	22,541	24,070	24,866	17,288	15,137

¹ Includes 1 Greek Macedonian for 1930. Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

² Includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian,

11.—Persons Naturalized in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, Calendar Years 1930-39

Nationality	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albanian.....	6	6	2	2	4	4	5	13	1	4
Argentinian.....	9	3	3	3	6	6	11	3	3	3
Austrian.....	1,938	2,015	1,320	817	973	1,190	1,193	1,276	945	572
Austro-Hungarian.....	5	11	3	7	11	5	7	8	Nil	3
Belgian.....	542	540	387	387	331	474	453	601	365	359
Brazilian.....	2	Nil	3	Nil	2	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil
Bulgarian.....	69	66	47	30	42	49	56	76	50	30
Chinese.....	29	24	8	1	1	11	7	4	6	6
Costa Rican.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Czechoslovak.....	616	1,471	1,503	1,313	1,154	1,450	1,447	1,858	1,439	1,298
Danish.....	337	407	334	486	526	329	898	782	378	437
Danziger.....	2	2	6	6	5	5	7	11	4	5
Egyptian.....	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	1
Estonian.....	19	20	16	28	40	57	48	36	29	15
Finnish.....	524	634	409	431	477	697	679	790	709	611
French.....	191	273	146	134	123	169	246	300	219	245
German.....	744	810	648	851	1,076	1,716	2,415	2,071	1,121	1,057
Greek.....	263	162	136	121	171	229	202	196	186	145
Hungarian.....	919	1,951	1,438	1,085	1,196	1,636	1,545	1,643	1,247	994
Icelandic.....	23	52	26	9	29	34	37	25	15	28
Italian.....	2,227	2,249	1,738	1,485	912	987	1,075	1,295	1,135	1,096
Japanese.....	47	9	Nil	2	18	61	60	51	23	24
Latvian.....	42	47	47	31	50	74	74	74	53	26
Lithuanian.....	83	249	256	335	391	501	602	471	331	271
Luxemburger.....	2	8	10	6	Nil	4	17	11	6	15
Memel (Territory).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexican.....	"	4	"	1	"	3	"	1	1	"
Montenegrin.....	4	5	3	1	"	2	"	3	Nil	"
Netherlander.....	276	405	303	253	236	467	548	570	318	307
Norwegian.....	672	726	564	620	624	822	860	876	452	406
Palestinian.....	11	7	2	5	13	15	11	11	13	11
Persian.....	7	1	9	3	Nil	6	4	2	8	4
Polish.....	2,387	5,396	5,568	5,123	5,535	7,987	8,312	8,876	6,491	5,146
Roumanian.....	1,040	1,209	944	934	1,086	1,513	1,540	1,354	1,044	959
Russian.....	4,301	5,823	5,464	2,987	2,575	2,989	3,167	2,887	1,889	1,343
Spanish.....	13	14	10	5	11	10	7	11	2	6
Swedish.....	515	752	446	455	516	743	810	815	425	423
Swiss.....	52	50	73	54	78	101	141	164	156	135
Syrian.....	Nil	81	111	90	67	79	67	102	92	55
Turkish.....	270	96	53	35	40	60	39	38	35	32
United States.....	2,170	3,251	2,375	1,757	1,535	2,309	2,624	2,390	1,314	1,260
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene).....	869	1,390	1,379	1,487	1,199	1,186	1,182	1,106	883	843
All others.....	24	11	27	60	46	70	68	74	96	140
Totals.....	21,251	30,236	25,817	21,442	21,100	28,553	30,468	30,877	21,488	18,315

Section 8.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a civil force, drilled on military lines, maintained by the Dominion Government. Organized in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police, its development is traced in summary form at p. 1071 of the 1940 Year Book.

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 and for the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assists the Mines and Resources, Fisheries, and several 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

* Revised by Commissioner S. T. Wood, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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. 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 may be employed anywhere in Canada. From a Force of 300 in 1873, the strength on Dec. 31, 1940, was 4,154. Its means of transport at the latter date consisted of 150 horses, 571 motor vehicles, 4 aeroplanes and 300 sleigh dogs. It also trains and uses police dogs, 20 being on strength at the end of the year. The Force is organized into 13 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, Sask. Police colleges are established at Ottawa and Regina, where courses of training and instruction are given to keep the Force abreast of the latest developments in criminology. These courses are open to all police forces in the Dominion.

In 1937, a "reserve" strength of 300 men was authorized by Parliament. Since that time, required reserves have been sought principally in large centres, such as Toronto and Winnipeg, where men can be congregated easily and where instruction can be given in the evenings.

As the duties of the Force have increased greatly since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, authority was granted the Commissioner to re-engage 500 ex-members of the Force and 2,500 special constables, if required. The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens in Canada, and the guarding of vulnerable points throughout the Dominion rests largely upon the Canadian Militia and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has furnished one Provost Company, comprising approximately 120 men, to the Canadian Active Service Force.

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. This body was established in 1908; 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

* Revised by Miss E. Saunders, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

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; and the holding of 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 overseas or on the high seas in the naval forces of His Majesty, in the War of 1914-18.

Subsequent amendments have removed from the Commission's jurisdiction some branches of the Service, such as skilled and unskilled labour positions, and the staffs of certain units. There are also certain Boards, Commissions and branches of Departments to which, by virtue of the legislation by which they were established, the provisions of the Civil Service Act do not apply.

Civil Service Statistics.*—Since 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 covering all years back to 1912.

From 1914 to 1920, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the extension of the functions of government and of the imposition of new taxes, which necessitated additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. In January, 1920, 47,133 persons were employed; this number was the highest reached prior to January, 1940, when employees numbered 49,624. The increase of over 4,000 during 1939 was due mainly to the establishment of war services under the Department of National Defence, and to the increase of personnel in such Departments as Pensions and National Health, the Post Office, Agriculture and Finance due also to the war emergency. In March, 1940, 12,857 persons were 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.

* Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

12.—Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary), Together with Total Salaries, January 1925-40

NOTE.—These figures do not include persons in the "non-enumerated classes" whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly. Moreover, the figures shown below are not comparable with those for earlier years shown at p. 1100 of the 1939 Year Book because various classes of employees (part-time, seasonal, etc.) formerly omitted are now included.

Year	Employees	Salaries	Bonuses	Salaries and Bonuses
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926.....	39,097	4,699,076		4,699,076
1927.....	39,440	4,786,615		4,786,615
1928.....	40,740	5,161,558		5,161,558
1929.....	42,038	5,428,058		5,428,058
1930.....	43,525	5,543,749		5,543,749
1931.....	45,167	5,757,554		5,757,554
1932.....	43,784	5,653,169	Nil	5,653,169
1933.....	41,920	4,775,591		4,775,591
1934.....	41,346	4,698,536		4,698,536
1935.....	41,348	4,757,045		4,757,045
1936.....	40,813	5,000,539		5,000,539
1937.....	43,413	5,210,210		5,210,210
1938.....	43,859	5,505,877		5,505,877
1939.....	45,437	5,725,081		5,725,081
1940.....	49,624	6,114,363		6,114,363

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1939 and March, 1940

NOTE.—Dashes in this table indicate that no information is available under the corresponding stub items. The numbers of persons in the "non-enumerated classes" are not included in this table, but their compensation is included under "Expenditure".

Department and Branch	March, 1939		March, 1940	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Agriculture—				
Departmental Administration.....	101	17,631	101	14,393
Marketing Service.....	670	93,055	745	117,826
Production Service.....	1,233	174,966	1,285	191,807
Experimental Farms.....	456	115,541	523	119,679
Science Service.....	397	65,031	429	63,524
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation.....	265	55,515	270	50,029
Special War Services—Bacon Board.....	1	-	7	990
Apple Purchase.....	1	-	2	379
Totals, Agriculture.....	3,122	521,739	3,362	558,627
Archives.....	67	12,035	69	10,821
Auditor General.....	231	36,292	280	36,692
Chief Electoral Officer.....	15	2,267	38	5,955
Civil Service Commission.....	235	29,668	277	28,545
External Affairs—				
Prime-Minister's Office.....	27	3,625 ²	34	4,244 ²
Administrative and Passport.....	66	11,048	73	11,211
High-Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.....	47	7,535 ²	46	10,846 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Canberra, Australia.....	1	-	2	1,777 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Wellington, N.Z.....	1	-	1	1,084 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Dublin, Ireland.....	1	-	3	1,619 ²
High-Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, S. Africa.....	1	-	1	625
Canadian Legation, Washington, U.S.A.....	21	5,087 ²	21	6,395 ²
Canadian Legation, Paris, France.....	14	4,122 ²	14	4,387 ²
Canadian Legation, Brussels, Belgium.....	2	2,443 ²	5	2,523 ²
Canadian Legation, The Hague, Netherlands.....	1	568 ²	4	779 ²
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan.....	9	2,014 ²	10	2,275 ²
The League of Nations.....	6	1,820 ²	5	1,597 ²
Totals, External Affairs.....	193	38,262²	219	49,367²

¹ Not organized in fiscal year 1939.

² Includes living allowances.

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1939 and March, 1940—continued

Department and Branch	March, 1939		March, 1940	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Finance—				
Main Department.....	200	29,435	210	32,150
Comptroller of Treasury.....	1,073	150,026	1,735	211,312
Royal Canadian Mint.....	126	16,874	140	21,572
Superintendent of Bankruptcy.....	13	2,375	¹	-
Tariff Board.....	20	6,027	18	4,333
Totals, Finance.....	1,432	204,737	2,103	269,367
Fisheries.....	325	71,219	312	64,753
Governor General's Secretary ²	14	2,900	11	2,500
House of Commons.....	516	72,046	225	32,223
Insurance.....	53	10,169	53	10,626
International Joint Commission.....	6	2,615	6	2,625
Justice—				
Main Department.....	53	10,537	54	10,477
Clemency Branch.....	14	2,091	16	2,203
Purchasing-Agent's Office.....	6	840	6	810
Penitentiaries.....	985	123,348	1,010	129,237
Supreme Court.....	24	3,996	20	3,653
Exchequer Court.....	9	1,777	9	1,827
Totals, Justice.....	1,091	142,589	1,115	148,207
Labour—				
Main Department.....	110	18,037	114	18,460
Annuities.....	53	22,020	63	19,153
Technical Education.....	1	192	1	192
Dominion Unemployment Relief.....	80	12,337	70	10,330
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.....	³	-	55	6,352
Totals, Labour.....	244	52,586	303	54,487
Library of Parliament.....	27	4,793	24	4,527
Mines and Resources—				
Departmental Administration.....	70	13,452	67	12,747
Immigration.....	595	94,306	600	85,605
Indian Affairs.....	1,038	88,976	1,067	89,491
Lands, Parks and Forests.....	558	69,733	599	75,210
Mines and Geology.....	437	83,516	441	82,717
Surveys and Engineering.....	449	81,598	403	74,405
Totals, Mines and Resources.....	3,147	431,581	3,177	420,175
National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	190	24,440	188	25,514
Militia Services.....	779	71,102	725	68,416
Naval Services.....	178	39,642	208	69,746
Air Services.....	104	11,206	141	16,952
Military Topographic Surveys.....	16	3,805	16	3,820
Royal Military College.....	89	12,053	83	11,175
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection	68	75,300	74	95,263
War Emergency (All Services).....	³	-	2,157	172,904
Totals, National Defence.....	1,424	237,548	3,592	463,790
National Research Council.....	226	39,817	310	47,656
National Revenue—				
Main Department.....	4,415	739,786	4,385	760,734
Income Tax Division.....	1,291	181,670	1,315	183,885
Totals, National Revenue.....	5,706	921,456	5,700	944,619
Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions.....	1,819	224,983	2,047	248,056
Canadian Pension Commission.....	208	34,881	200	33,840
Health.....	269	45,438	301	57,668
Pensions Appeal Court.....	11	3,477	5	682
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	28	3,465	25	3,076
Totals, Pensions and National Health.....	2,335	312,244	2,578	343,322

¹ Transferred to Department of the Secretary of State, Apr. 1, 1939. are included, but not their number. ² Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number. ³ Not organized in fiscal year 1939.

² Salaries of A.D.C.'s

13.—Civil Service Employees and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages, by Departments and Principal Branches, March, 1939 and March, 1940—concluded

Department and Branch	March, 1939		March, 1940	
	Em- ployees	Expenditure	Em- ployees	Expenditure
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Post Office—¹				
Civil Government.....	927	121,910	937	119,405
Outside Service.....	11,591	4,780,905	11,920	4,828,489
Totals, Post Office.....	12,518	4,902,815	12,857	4,947,894
Privy Council—				
Privy Council Office.....	19	4,057	21	3,969
Public Information Office.....	²	—	1	250
Office of the Registrar of Orders in Council.....	²	—	1	115
Public Printing and Stationery.....	652	114,159	665	101,723
Public Works—				
Civil Government.....	271	49,135	261	48,670
Outside Service.....	3,853	428,527	3,989	390,506
Totals, Public Works.....	4,124	477,662	4,250	439,176
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	86	227,475	127	281,800
Secretary of State.....	346	52,589	408	62,840
Superintendent of Bankruptcy.....	³	—	13	2,437
Senate.....	145	19,332	79	11,947
Soldier Settlement Board.....	303	44,961	265	38,907
Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches.....	75	13,022	74	12,794
Board of Grain Commissioners.....	642	104,169	621	106,291
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	550	63,395	552	65,804
Weights and Measures.....	145	20,817	148	21,062
Electricity and Gas.....	104	17,697	105	17,729
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	99	51,041	102	48,392
Motion Picture Bureau.....	27	4,443	30	4,841
Exhibitions.....	24	8,428	20	3,993
Canadian Government Elevators.....	128	18,377	143	19,517
Canadian Shipping Board.....	²	—	6	839
Totals, Trade and Commerce.....	1,794	301,389	1,801	301,262
Transport—				
Main Department.....	5,613	568,696	5,313	573,771
Transport Commissioners.....	97	22,400	101	23,050
Totals, Transport.....	5,710	591,096	5,414	596,821
Grand Totals.....	46,106	9,882,098	49,656	10,288,025

¹ Statistics do not include the numbers of postmasters of non-revenue offices. It should also be noted that post-office expenditures are balanced by receipts from the public; see text at p. 961. ² Not organized in fiscal year 1939. ³ Shown under Department of Finance.

Section 10.—Supervision of Race-Track Betting

By an amendment to Sect. 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 system was operated for the first time during the racing season of 1921. The actual supervision is carried out by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Statistics are available from the year 1924.

14.—Race-Track Betting in Canada, Fiscal Years 1930-39

NOTE.—Figures for 1924-29 are given at p. 1076 of the 1940 Year Book.

Year	Associations	Days Racing	Amounts Wagered	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained	Prize Money
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
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	1,235,563
1933.....	28	324	25,137,598	1,831,411	1,147,871
1934.....	26	295	20,976,498	1,548,848	936,128
1935.....	27	321	20,891,669	1,534,739	1,065,835
1936.....	27	300	20,951,710	2,182,112	1,002,795
1937.....	27	302	22,275,787	2,281,239	1,046,440
1938.....	24	281	23,115,252	2,390,128	1,034,970
1939.....	26	285	21,695,523	1,594,438	1,070,770

15.—Race-Track Betting in Canada, by Provinces, Fiscal Year 1939

Province	Associations	Days Racing	Amounts Wagered	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained	Prize Money
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec.....	4	56	1,838,285	174,869	147,500
Ontario.....	7	98	12,858,640	1,311,401	544,400
Manitoba.....	2	28	2,266,603	234,613	109,100
Saskatchewan.....	2	12	373,205	57,675	23,600
Alberta.....	6	33	1,113,997	117,689	66,375
British Columbia.....	5	58	3,244,793	324,215	179,795
Totals.....	26	285	21,695,523	2,220,462	1,070,770

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 Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that 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 in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada that 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); rabbit skins; brass, copper and nickel-silver commodities; boiler tubes; skelp; hats and hoods;

* Revised by James R. MacGregor, Secretary, Tariff Board, Ottawa.

biscuits; cork boards, slabs and planks; crude petroleum and its derivatives; artificial silk yarns, cotton yarns and fabrics; plastics of all kinds; steel wool; certain sporting goods; radios; animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases; cigars; coke; worsted weaving yarn; cocoa-fibre mats and matting; starches and dextrines; automobiles; and furniture. In 1940 reports were made on drawbacks under Schedule B to the Customs Tariff including materials entering into the cost of cyanide of potassium and cyanide of sodium, when imported, firebrick and the aircraft industry. A further report was also submitted on the radio industry. The Board has also for review a reference on the sugar industry.

The Board also hears and decides 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 to: (1) declare or find, with respect to any importation, whether the goods are "of a class or kind made or produced in Canada"; (2) review the value for duty applied by the Customs to new or unused goods under provisions of Sect. 36 of the Customs Act and make its findings with regard thereto; (3) 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.

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 Sect. 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. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Duties of the Commission consist of: investigating and recommending the prosecution of offences against Acts of Parliament relating to commodity standards; preparation of draft specifications for commodity standards; application of the national trade mark "Canada Standard" to commodities that conform to specifications established under any Act of Parliament; investigation of complaints respecting unfair trade practices, and recommending the prosecution of offenders 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. Offences against Acts of Parliament or regulations relating to commodity standards and unfair trade practices are reported by the Commission to the Attorney General of Canada with a recommendation for prosecution.

* Revised by James R. MacGregor, Secretary, Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, Ottawa.

In 1939, an amendment to the Act was passed making it possible to establish standards that were not then provided for by any existing Act of Parliament. Regulations for marking material content on hosiery were established and passed by Orders in Council, dated July 27 and Aug. 2, 1939. On Nov. 2, 1940, an Order in Council was passed including in the hosiery standards a new material known as nylon, and the regulations were amended to include this material. A request had been received from the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association for hosiery-content regulations and, after a full investigation by the Commission, standards were established. These standards came into force and were effective, in so far as manufacturers and importers of hosiery are concerned, on Feb. 1, 1940, and effective, in so far as jobbers, wholesalers and retailers are concerned, on and after Feb. 1, 1941.

Section 13.—Other Miscellaneous Administration

New Departments and several special and administrative commissions have been organized as part of Canada's war effort; in addition, new functions have been assumed by many of the older Departments. These are described in detail in the Introduction to the present volume.

Certain phases of Dominion Government activity, such as the operations of the International Joint Commission and certain specialized activities of the Department of Mines and Resources, were treated in the 1930 edition of the Year Book, as follows:—

- International Joint Commission, pp. 1014-1015;
- Geodetic Survey of Canada, p. 1015;
- Topographical Survey, p. 1016;
- Dominion Observatories, p. 1017.

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

CONSPECTUS

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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 Section 1. Section 2 contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and Section 3 a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed, in Section 4, by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments, and by a list of Royal Commissions appointed by the Dominion or the provinces as well as British Royal Commissions concerned with Canada, given in Section 5.

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 (1) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (2) 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 but, as stated, it was not until 1918 that the recommendations of the Commission were embodied in legislation. Among its many provisions the following are indicated:—

3. There shall be a bureau under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to be called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people, to collaborate with all other departments of the Government in the compilation and publication of statistical records of administration according to the regulations, and to take the Census of the Dominion as hereinafter provided.

9. (1) The Minister may enter into any arrangement with the government of any province providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) The execution by provincial officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;
- (b) The collection by any provincial department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and,
- (c) The supplying of statistical information by any provincial department or officer to the Dominion Statistician.

* A more complete account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found at pp. 961-964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

† Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927).

15. (1) No individual return, and no part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this Act, shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person or of the owner for the time being of the undertaking in relation to which the return or answer was made or given, be published, nor, except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act, shall any person not engaged in connection with the Census be permitted to see any such individual return or any such part of any individual return.

(2) No report, summary of statistics or other publication under this Act shall contain any of the particulars comprised in any individual return so arranged as to enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

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33. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Bureau shall collect, abstract and tabulate annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters: (a) Population; (b) Births, Deaths and Marriages; (c) Immigration and Emigration; (d) Agriculture; (e) Education; (f) Public and Private Finance; (g) any other matters prescribed by the Minister or by the Governor in Council.

As first established* the Bureau included, by transfer or absorption, the following divisions: (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.

Since its organization in 1918, the Bureau has created out of these many heterogeneous units a unified, nation-wide statistical system in which the correlation of the several subjects and their interpretation from a comprehensive national viewpoint has been the primary objective. By means of Dominion-Provincial statistical conferences held from time to time, a useful degree of co-operation and uniformity of statistical classification and method has been achieved and progress along these lines continues. These main advantages of statistical centralization have not only been substantially attained, but the treatment of statistics, not merely as aggregations of figures, but as primary data from which complex social and economic phenomena may be interpreted, has been emphasized. This view of a true national statistic as revealing the controlling economic forces that operate and their interplay, and the value of such a statistic in administrative planning along national lines, involves, of course, an added function of the Bureau, viz., its usefulness as a national laboratory for economic and social research. This is a development that, as yet, is in its infancy but the foundation of such a service, comparable with the increasing importance of Canada in the economic and political world, has already been laid.

As now organized, the Branches of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are: I. Administration; II. Demography—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries and Animal Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Construction; XI. Transportation and Public Utilities; XII. Financial Statistics; XIII. Judicial Statistics; XIV. Education Statistics; XV. Census of Institutions; XVI. Industrial Research and Social Analysis.

* See the first Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919.

While primarily serving the Government, the Bureau realizes that, in a democratic community, every citizen is a part of the Government and should be well informed regarding the social and economic conditions of his country. Accordingly, the Bureau furnishes to all applicants answers to all manner of questions on all sorts of topics. In particular, it supplies to business men of all classes information regarding business conditions and statistics regarding production, imports, exports, prices, stocks, etc., of all kinds of commodities, thus enabling them to direct their operations more effectively to their own greater advantage and to the greater advantage of Canada. Special tabulations may be made, or other investigations carried out at a fee based only on the extra clerical costs to the Bureau.

Publications.—Items in the vote of the Bureau, passed by Parliament each year, provide limited funds for the printing and processing of reports and bulletins. Reports printed from type are set up by the King's Printer, but the Bureau itself operates its own contact printing presses and all processed reports and bulletins are completely printed as well as published by the Bureau of Statistics.

The present policy with regard to the distribution of publications is based on sales to the public at actual cost of paper and presswork only; compilation, editing and other overhead costs are not included. The object is to extend the service to the public as widely as possible and so spread the compilation and overhead which are the big items in total costs. A special subscription rate of \$30 per year entitles the payer to receive a copy of each publication as issued, with the exception of news bulletins. Other special rates are set for series of publications in related groups; these are referred to in the respective sections of the list following.

Applications for reports should be sent to the Bureau of Statistics; they should indicate the individual publication or series of reports in which the applicant is interested and include the necessary remittance in the form of a cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, Ottawa.

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. (Included in the Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, *Price 25 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. *Price, Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$1.*

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—Classified and cross-classified by conjugal condition, naturalization and citizenship, religion, language, literacy, school attendance. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. V. Earnings of Wage-Earners, Dwellings, Households, Families, Blind and Deaf-Mutes—Cross-classified by birthplace, conjugal condition, year of immigration, naturalization and citizenship, racial origin, religion, language, literacy, school attendance. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*

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.*

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—continued

(A) Report of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931—concluded

Vol. VII. Occupations and Industries—Cross-classified by birthplace, race, age, sex, etc. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*

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. *Price, Cloth \$1, Paper 75 cents.*

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 Reformatory 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, each Volume.*

Vols. XII and XIII. Census Monographs—Consisting of a series of studies of outstanding Canadian problems as follows: (1) Population Growth; (2) Age Distribution of the Canadian People; (3) Fertility of the Population of Canada; (4) Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People; (5) Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada; (6) Rural and Urban Composition of the Canadian People; (7) The Canadian Family; (8) Housing and Rentals in Canada; (9) Dependency of Youth; (10) Occupational Structure of the Canadian People; (11) Unemployment; (12) Population Basis of Agriculture; (13) Canadian Life Tables, 1931. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 13 are already published as separates (Nos. 9 and 13 out of print); the remainder are in course of preparation. *Price of each monograph, 35 cents, except No. 11, which is 50 cents.*

AGRICULTURE—

Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits, and forest products: published separately for each province. *Price 25 cents each.*

(B) Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931:—

- (1) POPULATION.—*Final Bulletins.*—(XIII) Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, by Provinces. (XVI) Ages, by Provinces. (XIX) Radio Sets in Canada, 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. (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. (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

POPULATION—continued

I. CENSUS—concluded

(B) *Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931*—concluded

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. Distribution of Occupations by Industry. Unemployment and Earnings Among Wage-Earners—(I) Saint John, N.B.; (II) Winnipeg, Man.; (III) Kitchener, Ont.; (IV) Ottawa, Ont.; (V) Vancouver, B.C.; Occupational Trends in Canada, 1891-1931. *Reprints*.—Age Distribution. Earnings of Wage-Earners.

[NOTE.—For Census monographs on population, see under Vols. XII and XIII, p. 971.]

(2) AGRICULTURE.—*Final Bulletins*.—Animal Products on Farms, by Counties—(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. (XX) Stock Sold Alive, Stock Slaughtered, Young Animals Raised, 1930, and Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms, 1931, by Counties or Census Divisions. (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) *Report of the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936*:—

Vol. I. Population and Agriculture.

PT. I. POPULATION—Age, conjugal condition, birthplace, racial origin, immigrant population, citizenship, naturalization, language and mother tongue, years at school, literacy, school attendance.

PT. II. AGRICULTURE—Farm population, farm workers and weeks of hired labour, area and condition of occupied farm land, farm values and value of farm products, farm revenues, farm expenses, mortgages, liens and rates of interest, size of farm, tenure, field crops, crop failure, live stock, stock sold alive, stock slaughtered and animal products, type of farm, farm machinery, co-operative buying and selling, non-resident farms, vacant or abandoned farms, age of farm operator, years a farmer and years on present farm, birthplace of farm operator, racial origin of farm operator, immigrant farm operators and period of residence in Canada, apiaries.

Vol. II. Gainfully Occupied, Wage-Earners, Unemployment on June 1, 1936, Earnings and Employment during the Census year ended June 1, 1936, Buildings, Dwellings, Households and Families—Occupation, age, conjugal condition, birthplace, period of arrival of immigrants, racial origin, status, years at school, industry, retired males, cause of unemployment on June 1, 1936, duration of unemployment, relief, potential wage-earners (14-24 years), buildings, dwellings, all households, normal households, wage-earner households, tenure and sub-tenure, value of home, monthly rent, rooms occupied, kind of dwelling, size of household, families in household, lodgers, earnings of heads of households, all families, normal families, wage-earner families, female heads of families, earnings of heads of families.

[NOTE.—Vols. I and II are published separately for each province, Price 50 cents each.]

(D) *Bulletins of the Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1936*:—

- (1) POPULATION.—*Final Bulletins*.—(XX) Final Population of Prairie Provinces, *Price 25 cents*. (XXI) Occupations and Industries of Gainfully Occupied for Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, *Price 25 cents*. (XXIII) Report on Population Classification by Provinces, *Price 25 cents*. (XXIV) Unemployment among Wage-Earners for Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, *Price 25 cents*. (XXVI) Earnings and Employment among Wage-Earners for Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, *Price 25 cents*. (XXVII) Occupations and Industries of Gainfully Occupied for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, *Price 25 cents*. (XXIX) Unemployment among Wage-Earners for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, *Price 25 cents*. (XXX) Unemployment and Earnings among Wage-Earners on and Not on Relief in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over, *Price 25 cents*. (XXXI) Earnings and Employment among Wage-Earners for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, *Price 25 cents*. (XXXII) Earnings of Wage-Earner Heads by Tenure and Size of Family for Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, *Price 25 cents*. (XXXIII) Occupations in Relation to Length of School Life for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, *Price 25 cents*.
- (2) AGRICULTURE.—*Final Bulletins*.—(XXII) Manitoba—Preliminary Report on Agriculture, *Price 25 cents*. (XXV) Saskatchewan—Preliminary Report on Agriculture, *Price 25 cents*. (XXVIII) Alberta—Preliminary Report on Agriculture, *Price 25 cents*. (XXXV) Types of Farming, *Price 25 cents*.

POPULATION—concluded

II. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

III. VITAL STATISTICS

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by Provinces and Municipalities, *Price 50 cents*; Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *Price 25 cents*; Preliminary Quarterly Report on Vital Statistics of Canada, *Price 50 cents per year*; Monthly Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in Cities, *Price 50 cents per year*; 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 (limited edition); 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; Circumstances of Accidental Deaths in Canada, 1937, *Price 25 cents*; 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 (special distribution); Special Report on Mortality in Canada, 1931-35, *Price 25 cents*; Special Report on Occupational Mortality in Canada, 1931-32, *Price 25 cents*; Special Report on Deaths in Canada, Classified According to Residence of Decedents, 1935 (Parts I and II), *Price, each part, 25 cents*; Special Report on Births and Deaths in Canada, Classified According to Residence, 1936 (Parts I, II and III), *Price, each part, 25 cents*.

PRODUCTION—

I. ANNUAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

Including and differentiating gross and net values of—(1) Primary Production (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, and electric power), (2) Secondary Production (general manufactures, custom and repair, and construction), and (3) Provincial and Per Capita Analyses, with explanation of method, *Price 25 cents*.

II. AGRICULTURE (*Subscription price for all publications of the Agricultural Branch, \$10 per year.*)

(1) *Agricultural Production*.—Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics with Table of Contents and Index, *Price \$1 per year*. (The official record of current statistical data relating to agriculture. Contains reports on crop 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—dairying—fruit—eggs—tobacco—apiculture—maple products—clover and grass seed—miscellaneous crops—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—index numbers of agricultural prices, production, and values—international agricultural statistics.) Reprinted from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics: (a) The Fertilizer Trade in Canada; (b) Farm Expenditures in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 1934; (c) Survey of Farm Operating Expenditures, Canada, 1938, *Price 10 cents*; (d) Production of Meat Animals and Consumption of Meats in Canada, 1920-38. Annual Statistics of Fruit, Nursery Stock and Floriculture, *Price 25 cents*. Statistical Handbook of Canadian Tobacco, *Price 25 cents*. Handbook of Instructions to Crop Correspondents, and Summary of Annual Agricultural Statistics. 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; (e) Telegraphic Crop Reports, June-September, weekly for the Prairie Provinces, and every second week for all Canada, *Price \$2 per year*. Monthly Condition Reports (seasonal) with preliminary estimates of Production for: (a) Fruit and Vegetables, *Price \$1 per year*; (b) Tobacco, *Price \$1 per year*.

(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) Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, *Price \$1 per year*; (c) Canadian Grain Statistics (weekly report on grain supplies and movements), *Price \$2 per year*; (d) Canadian Milling Statistics (monthly), *Price 50 cents per year*; (e) List of Mills with Capacity, *Price \$1*; (f) The Grain Situation in Argentina (monthly), *Price \$1 per year*; (g) World Trade in Barley, 1927-1937, *Price 50 cents*; (h) World Trade in Wheat Flour, 1926-1938, *Price 50 cents*.

(3) *Live-Stock and Animal Products*—(a) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 50 cents*; (b) Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, Poultry, Butter, Cheese and Eggs, *Price 15 cents*; (c) Annual Surveys of Live Stock and Poultry at June 1 and Dec. 1, *Price 25 cents*; (d) Annual Report on Production of Poultry and Eggs, *Price 25 cents*; (e) Monthly Reports on Cold Storage Holdings in Canada (1) Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in the Principal Cities of Canada, *Price 50 cents per year*; (2) Meat and Lard, *Price \$1 per year*; (3) Fish,

PRODUCTION—continued

II. AGRICULTURE—concluded

(3) Live-Stock and Animal Products—concluded

Price \$1 per year; (4) Dairy and Poultry Products, Price \$1 per year; (5) Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, Price 50 cents per year; (f) Annual Summary of Cold Storage Holdings, Price 25 cents; (g) Wholesale Stocks of Food Commodities in Canada in Cold and Common Storage 1920-1939, Price 25 cents; (h) Monthly Review of Dairy Production, Price \$1 per year; (i) The Dairy Situation in Canada (quarterly), Price \$1 per year; (j) Annual Report on Dairying Statistics of Canada, Price 25 cents.

(4) Other—Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar (visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports, and imports), Price \$1 per year. Annual Summary of Sugar Reports. Annual Reports on the Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax. Annual Report on Maple Products. Report of the Conference on Agricultural Statistics, Ottawa, Mar. 30-Apr. 2, 1936.

III. FURS

Advance Report on Fur Farms, Price 10 cents. Annual Report on Fur Farms, Price 25 cents. List of Companies, Firms, and Individuals Engaged in Fur Farming in Canada (issued in 4 sections), Price \$1 per section. Advance Bulletin on 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.

IV. FISHERIES

Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics, Price 35 cents. Advance Bulletins on Fish Caught and Marketed, by Provinces: Prince Edward Island, Price 10 cents; Nova Scotia, Price 10 cents; New Brunswick, Price 10 cents; Quebec, Price 10 cents; Ontario, The Prairie Provinces and Yukon, Price 10 cents; British Columbia, Price 10 cents; Canada, Price 10 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 25 cents.

[See also Reports on Manufactures of Forest Products listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, Subsection (5).]

VI. MINERAL PRODUCTION (MINING AND METALLURGY)

NOTE.—Subscription price for all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Reports (including Reports under groups (6), (7), (8) and (9), p. 976). \$15 per year.

(1) General—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, Price 50 cents; (b) Preliminary Report (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada, Price 25 cents; (c) Monthly Reports on Leading Minerals—reports on gold, petroleum-natural gas production, cement-clay products, Yearly subscription \$1 per report; Reports on silver, gypsum, salt, asbestos, feldspar, Yearly subscription 50 cents per report.

(2) Coal—(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada, Price 50 cents; (b) Monthly Summary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, Price \$1 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 50 cents. The Silver-Mining Industry in Canada (including silver-cobalt-arsenic mining and silver-lead-zinc mining, Price 25 cents. The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, Price 25 cents. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, Price 25 cents. The complete Mining Series of Reports (with the exception of Coal), Price \$7.

Non-Metals—Abrasives, Price 15 cents; Feldspar and Quartz, Price 25 cents; Gypsum, Price 25 cents; Iron Oxides, Price 15 cents; Natural Gas, Price 25 cents; Petroleum, Crude, Price 25 cents; Salt, Price 25 cents; Talc and Soapstone, Price 15 cents; Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals (including actinolite, barytes, bituminous sands, fluorspar, magnesium sulphate, bog manganese, mineral waters, peat, phosphate, silica brick, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, Price 25 cents.

Structural Materials—The Cement Industry, Price 25 cents; Clay and Clay Products, Price 25 cents; Lime, Price 25 cents; Sand and Gravel, Price 25 cents; Stone, Price 50 cents.

[See also Reports on Iron and Steel and Their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, and Chemicals and Allied Products listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, Subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).]

PRODUCTION—continued

VII. MANUFACTURES

NOTE—For publications of water-power and central-electric-station statistics, see under heading "Public Utilities", p. 978.

- (1) *General*—General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Price 50 cents. Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Price 50 cents; also Reports for the Provinces and Leading Cities: Quebec, Price 25 cents; Ontario, Price 25 cents; British Columbia, Price 25 cents; Prairie Provinces, Price 25 cents; Maritime Provinces, Price 25 cents. Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1923–29; Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1934–36, Price 25 cents.
- (2) *Manufactures of Vegetable Products* (Biennial)—General Report on Manufactures of Vegetable Products, Price 50 cents. Annual bulletins as follows: (a) Coffee, Tea, Spices and Miscellaneous Foods, Price 25 cents; (b) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation, including Canning, Evaporating and Preserving, and Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar and Cider, Price 25 cents; (c) Flour and Grist Mill Products, Price 25 cents; (d) Bread and Other Bakery Products, Price 25 cents; (e) Biscuits and Confectionery, including Cocoa and Chocolate, Price 25 cents; (f) Macaroni and Vermicelli, Price 15 cents; (g) Distilled Liquors, Price 25 cents; (h) Breweries, Price 25 cents; (i) Wine, Price 25 cents; (j) Rubber Industry, Price 25 cents; (k) Prepared Breakfast Foods, Price 15 cents; (l) Sugar Refineries, Price 25 cents; (m) Tobacco Products, Price 25 cents; (n) Linseed Oil and Soya Bean Oil, Price 15 cents; (o) The Canned Foods Industry, Price 25 cents; (p) Ice Cream, Price 15 cents; (q) Pack of Fruits and Vegetables, (preliminary), Price 10 cents; (r) Aerated Waters, Price 25 cents; (s) Stock and Poultry Foods, Price 25 cents; (t) Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand, (quarterly report), Price \$1 per year; (u) Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, (quarterly report), Price \$1 per year.
- (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) Processed Cheese, Price 10 cents; (c) Leather Tanneries, Price 25 cents; (d) Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings, Price 25 cents; (e) Leather Boots and Shoes, Price 25 cents; (f) Leather Gloves and Mittens, Price 20 cents; (g) Fur Goods and Fur Dressing, Price 25 cents. Monthly bulletin on Boot and Shoe Production, Price \$1 per year (including annual.) Monthly bulletin on Concentrated Milk Products, Price \$1 per year (including annual report on the dairy factory industry). Monthly report on Factory Sales of Milk Powders, Price \$1 per year.
(See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Agriculture".)
- (4) *Textile and Allied Industries* (Biennial)—General Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, Price 50 cents. Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread, and waste), Price 35 cents; (b) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, and woollen goods, n.e.s.), Price 35 cents; (c) The Silk Industry, Price 25 cents; (d) Men's Factory Clothing, including men's furnishings, Price 25 cents; (e) Women's Factory Clothing, Price 25 cents; (f) Hats and Caps, Price 25 cents; (g) Hosiery and Knitted Goods, Price 25 cents; (h) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs, Price 15 cents; (i) Cordage, Rope and Twine, Price 25 cents; (j) Corsets, Price 15 cents; (k) Cotton and Jute Bags, Price 15 cents; (l) Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles, Price 15 cents; (m) Awnings, Tents and Sails, Price 15 cents.
- (5) *Manufactures of Forest* Products*—Printed Reports, Price 50 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 35 cents; (b) Lumber Distribution in Canada and the United States (biennial), Price 35 cents; (c) The Pulp and Paper Industry, Price 30 cents; (d) Wood-Using Industries (Summary), Price 35 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) The Wooden Refrigerator Industry, Price 10 cents; (i) Boat Building, Price 10 cents; (j) Lasts, Trees and Shoe Findings, Price 10 cents; (k) Handles, Spools and Wood-turning, Price 10 cents; (l) Wooden-ware, Price 10 cents; (m) Excelsior, Price 10 cents; (n) Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supplies, Price 10 cents; (o) Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries, Price 10 cents. Annual Preliminary Reports on Paper-Using Industries: (a) The Printing Trades (comprising the following industries: Printing and Publishing; Printing and Bookbinding; Lithographing; Engraving, Stereotyping and Electrotyping; Trade Composition; and Blue Printing), Price 35 cents; (b) Paper Boxes and Bags, Price 25 cents; (c) Roofing Paper, Price 10 cents; (d) Miscellaneous Paper Goods, Price 10 cents. Monthly bulletins: (a) Asphalt Roofing Production, Price, 10 cents per copy, or 50 cents per year; (b) Asphalt Roofing Sale Price, 10 cents per copy or 50 cents per year.

* Subscription price for all Forestry publications \$5 per year.

PRODUCTION—concluded

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded

- (6) *Iron and Steel and Their Products*—Biennial Report, Price 50 cents. Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on the Iron and Steel Industry, Price 15 cents—(a) Primary Iron and Steel, Price 25 cents; (b) Castings and Forgings, Price 25 cents; (c) Heating and Cooking Apparatus, Price 25 cents; (d) Boilers, Tanks and Engines, Price 25 cents; (e) Farm Implements and Machinery, Price 25 cents; (f) Automobile Parts and Accessories, Price 25 cents; (g) Automobile Statistics for Canada, Price 50 cents; (h) Railway Rolling-Stock, Price 25 cents; (i) Wire and Wire Goods, Price 25 cents; (j) Sheet Metal Products, Price 25 cents; (k) Hardware, Tools and Cutlery, Price 25 cents; (l) Bridge Building and Structural Steel, Price 25 cents; (m) Machinery, Price 25 cents; (n) Bicycles, Price 15 cents; (o) Shipbuilding, Price 15 cents; (p) Aircraft, Price 15 cents; (q) Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products, Price 25 cents; (r) Iron and Steel and Their Products (final summary), Price 10 cents. Commodity bulletins on the production of pig-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; (c) Steel Ingots, Price \$1 per year. Quarterly Report on Galvanized Sheets, Price \$1 per year.
- (7) *Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals*—Biennial Report, Price 50 cents. Annual bulletins as follows: (a) Aluminium Products, Price 15 cents; (b) Brass and Copper Products, Price 25 cents; (c) White Metal Alloys, Price 25 cents; (d) Jewellery and Silverware, Price 25 cents; (e) Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, Price 50 cents; (f) Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Price 15 cents; (g) Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining, Price 25 cents; (h) Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals (final summary), Price 10 cents. Quarterly reports: Production and Sales of Radio Sets, Price \$1 per year; Sales of Storage Batteries, Price \$1 per year. Commodity bulletins on the production of batteries, silverware, vacuum cleaners, electric motors and generators, electric transformers, incandescent lamps, etc.
- (8) *Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals*—Biennial Report, Price 50 cents. Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, Price 10 cents—(a) The Asbestos Mining Industry and the Asbestos Products Industry, Price 25 cents; (b) The Cement Industry, Price 25 cents; (c) Coke and Gas, Price 25 cents; (d) Glass (blown, cut, and ornamental, etc.), Price 15 cents; (e) Gypsum Mining and Gypsum Products Industry, Price 25 cents; (f) Lime, Price 25 cents; (g) Petroleum Products, Price 50 cents; (h) Clay and Clay Products, Price 25 cents; (i) Salt, Price 25 cents; (j) Sand-Lime Brick, Price 15 cents; (k) Stone (primary, monumental, and ornamental), Price 50 cents; (l) Abrasives, Price 15 cents; (m) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products (including carbon electrodes—gypsum products—mica products—non-metallic minerals, *n.e.s.*), Price 15 cents. Non-Metallic Mineral Products (final summary), Price 10 cents. Special Report on the Consumption of Coke in Canada, Price 25 cents. Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics, Price \$1 per year.
- (9) *Chemicals and Allied Products*—Biennial Report, Price 50 cents. Annual bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Chemicals and Allied Products, Price 15 cents—(a) Coal Tar Distillation, Price 15 cents; (b) Acids, Alkalis and Salts, Price 15 cents; (c) Compressed Gases, Price 15 cents; (d) Fertilizers, Price 15 cents; (e) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations, Price 25 cents; (f) Paints, Pigments and Varnishes, Price 25 cents; (g) Soaps, Washing Compounds, and Cleaning Preparations, Price 25 cents; (h) Toilet Preparations, Price 25 cents; (i) Inks, Price 15 cents; (j) Adhesives, Price 15 cents; (k) Polishes and Dressings, Price 15 cents; (l) Hardwood Distillation, Price 15 cents; (m) Miscellaneous Chemical Products (including boiler compounds—cellulose products—insecticides—sweeping compounds—disinfectants—matches—dyes and colours—chemical products, *n.e.s.*), Price 15 cents. Chemicals and Allied Products (final summary), Price 10 cents. Commodity bulletins on Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulphate, etc. Special Reports—Fertilizer Trade in Canada, Price 25 cents; Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada as of Jan. 1, 1938, Price \$1; Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks in Canada, 1936 and 1937, Price 25 cents.
- (10) *Miscellaneous Manufactures*—General Report, Price 25 cents. Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Brooms, Brushes and Mops, Price 15 cents; (b) Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts, Price 15 cents; (c) Buttons, Price 15 cents; (d) Bed Springs and Mattresses, Price 15 cents; (e) Sporting Goods, Price 15 cents.

VIII. CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits—Monthly and Annual Report, Price \$1 per year, Annual Report, separately, Price 25 cents. Annual Report on the Construction Industry in Canada, Price 25 cents. Preliminary Report on Construction, Price 10 cents.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

NOTE.—The reports listed under (1) and (2) are the latest available. Further reports under these headings have been discontinued for the duration of the War.

- (1) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, for the calendar year 1939. Vol. I, Summary and Analyses; Vol. II, Exports; Vol. III, Imports, *Price \$2 per volume.*
- (2) Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada, for the calendar year 1939, *Price 25 cents.*
- (3) Monthly bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: (a) Abstract of Imports, Exports, and Duty Collected (by latest month, accrued period, and latest 12 months), *Price 75 cents per year;* (b) Summary of Canada's Imports (for latest month), *Price 75 cents per year;* (c) Summary of Canada's Exports (for latest month), *Price 75 cents per year;* (d) Canada's Imports from Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period), *Price 75 cents per year;* (e) Canada's Domestic Exports to Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period), *Price 75 cents per year.* *The complete series in this section (3) may be obtained for \$2 per year.*
- (4) Monthly Commodity Bulletins covering trade in specific Commodities for which there is need of timely statistical information. Particulars are available on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- (5) 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; (f) Trade of Germany (1939); (g) Trade of Scandinavia (1940).

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE (See Vols. X and XI under "*Report of the Seventh Census,*" p. 971):—

- (a) Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931:—

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 each.* 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 each.* 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.*

- (b) *Annual Reports (processed)*—Estimates of the total retail and wholesale trade, by provinces and by kinds of business. Retail Trade in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Separate reports for the five economic divisions, *Price 10 cents each.* Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, *Price 10 cents.* Miscellaneous Results on Retail Trade (stocks, payroll, accounts outstanding), *Price 10 cents.* Similar report on wholesale trade, *Price 10 cents.* Retail Chains in Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Food Chains in Canada, *Price 10 cents.* Motion Picture Theatres, *Price 25 cents.* Power Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, *Price 25 cents.* Sales of Farm Implements and Equipment, *Price 25 cents.* Sales of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing (summary of monthly series), *Price 25 cents.*
- (c) *Monthly Reports*—Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, Current Trends in Food Distribution, Monthly Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles. *Price \$1 per year for each publication; the two last-named (together) \$1.50 per year.*
- (d) *Special Reports*—Consumer Market Data (summary report bringing together data on population, production, wholesale and retail trade, and other factors useful to the market investigator; figures given by counties or census divisions and, wherever possible, for places of 2,000 population or more), *Price 50 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1929-40, *Price 25 cents.* Summary of Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, 1935-40, *Price 10 cents.* Special reports giving analyses of operating results for the following kinds of retail business: hardware stores, food stores, drug stores, clothing and shoe stores filling stations and garages, country general stores, *Price 15 cents each.* Motor Vehicle Retailing, 1937 (showing number of new and used vehicles sold for counties and larger centres of population), *Price 25 cents.*

INTERNAL TRADE—concluded

2. PRICES STATISTICS

Annual Reports—Prices and Price Indexes [including commodity wholesale and cost of living price index data for Canada and other countries, securities (common stocks in Canada and United States, mining stocks, preferred stocks, bond prices and yields, and foreign exchange), prices and index numbers of street car rates, hospital charges, manufactured and fuel gas, electric light rates, telephone rates, and wholesale prices of imports and exports], (service cost data omitted in 1939 issue only). *Price 25 cents.* Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, 1940.

Semi-annual Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada, British Empire and Foreign Countries, *Price 25 cents per year.* Index Numbers of Farm Family Living Costs, 1940, *Price 10 cents.*

Monthly Report—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Canada—Security Prices—Exchange Rates, *Price \$1 per year.*

Weekly Reports—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (including data for general wholesale prices, and industrial material prices), *Price \$1 per year.*

Special Reports—Family Income and Expenditure in Canada, 1937-1938, *Price 50 cents.* An Official Cost of Living Index for Canada, 1940, *Price 10 cents.*

Subscription price for the complete series of Prices Reports, \$2.

3. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(a) *Annual Reports*—The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926-1937 (current international transactions in goods, gold, and services, and movements of capital), *Price 25 cents.* The Canadian Balance of International Payments, Revised Statement, 1938, and Preliminary Statement, 1939, *Price 15 cents.* British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Abroad, 1926-1936, *Price 25 cents.* British and Foreign Direct Investments in Canada and Canadian Direct Investments Abroad, 1937, *Price 50 cents.*

(b) *Monthly Report*—Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, *Price \$1 per year, single copies 10 cents.*

(c) *Special Report*—The Canadian Balance of International Payments—A Study of Methods and Results (printed), *Price \$1.*

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 Reports, *Price 25 cents;* (e) Canadian National Railways, 1923-1939, *Price 20 cents;* (f) Canadian Pacific Railway, 1923-1939, *Price 20 cents.* Monthly Reports: (a) Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics, *Price 50 cents per year* (b) Freight Traffic of Railways, *Price 50 cents per year.* Weekly Report: Car Loadings of Revenue Freight, *Price \$1.50 per year.* Special Report: Index Numbers of Railway Freight Rates, *Price 25 cents.* *Subscription price for all railway reports, \$3 per year.*

(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 per year.*

(6) *Shipping*.—Annual Report of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels for Canadian Ports, *Price 25 cents.*

(7) *Electric 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 Output of Central Electric Stations, *Price 50 cents per year.* *Subscription price for all central electric station reports, \$1 per year.*

(8) *Motor Vehicles*.—(a) Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations, *Price 10 cents;* (b) Annual Report on Highway Mileage Open for Traffic, Construction, and Expenditures on Construction and Maintenance, *Price 25 cents.*

(9) *Civil Aviation*.—Monthly Report—Operating Statistics (starting 1940), *Price \$1.50 per year.* Annual Report, *Price 25 cents.*

FINANCE—

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL, 1934, 1936, 1937 and 1938 (1935 out of print), *Price 25 cents.*

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC FINANCE

(1) *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments.*—(a) 1921 to 1937, including special summaries and analyses (1923, 1924 and 1927-31 out of print), *Price 25 cents;*

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 1938 (1925 and 1928 out of print), *Price 25 cents;* (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 1938, *Price 25 cents.*

(3) *Bonded Indebtedness by Classes of Urban and Rural Municipalities.*—(a) 1924 to 1938, *Price 25 cents.*

(4) *Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts.*—Historical Analysis, 1913-38, *Price 25 cents.*

CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures by Months, *Price 25 cents*—(1) 1925-31; (2) 1932-34; (3) 1935-36; (4) 1937-39.

JUSTICE—

Criminal Statistics.—Annual Report (Covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons, appeals, commutations, and executions), *Price 50 cents.*

EDUCATION—

Annual Survey of Education in Canada (1921-36), includes a bibliography of Canadian studies in education and a directory of Dominion and provincial associations in the field of education (since 1932) and an index of Canadian education periodicals (since 1934). *Price 50 cents.*

Biennial Survey of Education in Canada, published as three separate volumes, viz.: (1) Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada, 1936-38, includes a directory, bibliography and index of periodicals, 115 pp., *Price 50 cents.* (2) Higher Education in Canada, 1939-40 and 1936-38, includes enrolment, graduates and staff for the years since 1921; (scholarships in Canadian universities, supply and demand in the professions in Canada, included in 1936-38 edition); bibliography on higher education in Canada, *Price 35 cents.* (3) Survey of Libraries in Canada, 1938-40, lists the public, university and college, government, technical society and other special libraries with their addresses, size, etc., and includes a bibliography of "Recent Publications on Canadian Libraries". *Price 35 cents.*

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL BULLETINS—

(1) *Assistance to Schools from Museums and Art Galleries.*—Describes the practice in Canada. *Price 15 cents.*

(2) *Teachers' Salaries in Six Provinces, 1937.*—Shows the salary distribution separately for rural, village, town, and city schools of each province, and for the larger cities individually. *Price 15 cents.*

(3) *The Size Factor in One-Room Schools.*—Compares differences in pupil progress, teachers, and costs in small and large schools. *Price 15 cents.*

(4) *Museums in Canada.*—A first report on Canadian museums, including art galleries. Includes a classified directory. *Price 25 cents.*

(5) *University and College Revenues, 1921-39.*—Summary statistics showing trends over the 19-year period. *Price 15 cents.*

(6) *Teacher's Salaries and Qualifications in Eight Provinces, 1939.*—"Qualifications" include certificates, experience and tenure. *Price 25 cents.*

(7) *Health Education and Medical Services in Canadian Schools.* *Price 25 cents.*

NOTE.—Subscription price for all Education Branch publications, \$1 per year.

INSTITUTIONS—

(1) Annual Report on Mental Institutions, 1939, *Price 25 cents.* (2) Directory of Hospitals, 1939, *Price 50 cents.* (3) Annual Report on Hospitals for the Sick, 1939, *Price 25 cents.* (4) Report on Penitentiaries, 1939, *Price 25 cents.* (5) Report on Charitable Institutions, 1936, *Price 25 cents.* (6) Report on Tuberculosis Institutions, 1938, *Price 25 cents.*

GENERAL—

REGULAR REPORTS—

- (1) *National Wealth and Income*.—Annual reports on: Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc., *Price 25 cents*; Advance Report on the National Income of Canada, 1919-1938, *Price 25 cents*. Incomes Assessed for Income War Tax, *Price 25 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, Bank Clearings and the Equation of Exchange, Analysis of Bank Debits, *Price 50 cents per year*.
- (5) *Business Statistics*.—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics—a statistical summary with charts, text, and tables covering 1,400 factors on current economic conditions in Canada, *Price \$1 per year*. Special Supplements, *Price 25 cents each*—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; Recent Economic Tendencies in Canada, 1919-1934. Economic Fluctuations in Canada During the Post-War Period. 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 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*.

[Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1920, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1934-35 are available.]

- (10) *Canada*.—The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress (published annually), *Price 25 cents*.
- (11) *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*.
- (12) *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*.
- (13) *A Fact a Day about Canada*.—A monthly compilation of daily facts, particularly useful in school work, *Price 25 cents per year*.

SPECIAL REPORTS—

- (1) *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*.
- (2) *Expenditures for Health Maintenance*, *Price 10 cents*.
- (3) *Wage-Earner Family Composition in Relation to Expenditure*, *Price 15 cents*.
- (4) *Canadian Farm Family Living Expenditures, 1938*, *Price 15 cents*.
- (5) *Nutritive Values of Wage-Earner Family Food Purchases*, *Price 25 cents*.

NOTE.—The complete service of all publications issued by the Bureau of Statistics (with the exception of news bulletins) may be obtained for a special rate of \$30 per year.

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Department

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); Dairy Industry (45); Cold Storage (25); Seeds (1937, c. 40); Feeding Stuffs (1937, c. 30); Live Stock Pedigree (1932, c. 49); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (1939, c. 47); Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Fertilizers (69); Section 235, Criminal Code (Race-Track Betting) (36); Inspection and Sale (1938, c. 32); Maple Sugar Industry (1930, c. 30); Pest Control Products (1939, c. 21); Hay and Straw Inspection (1932-33, c. 26); Prairie Farm Rehabilitation (1935, c. 23); Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey (1935, c. 62). Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing (1939, c. 28); Wheat Co-operative Marketing (1939, c. 34); Prairie Farm Assistance (1939, c. 50); Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement (1939, c. 13).

Auditor General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit (1931, c. 27).

Civil Service Commission.—Civil Service (22), as amended (1929, c. 38; 1932, c. 40; 1938, c. 7).

External Affairs.—Department of External Affairs Act (65).

Finance.—Appropriation; War appropriation; Bank (1934, c. 24); Bank of Canada (1934, c. 43; 1936, c. 22; 1938, c. 42); Bills of Exchange (16) and (1934, c. 17); Board of Audit (10); Canadian Farm Loan (66) and (1934, c. 46; 1935, c. 16); Canadian Fisherman's Loan (1935, c. 52); Canadian National Railways Refunding (1938, c. 22); Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee (1940, c. 24); Central Mortgage Bank (1938, c. 40); Civil Service Superannuation (24); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (1931, c. 27); Currency (40); Dept. of Finance and Treasury Board (71) and (1931, c. 48); Exchange Fund (1935, c. 60); Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (1934, c. 53; 1935, cc. 20 and 61; 1938, c. 47); Federal District Commission (1927, c. 55; 1928, c. 26); Home Improvement Loans Guarantee (1937, c. 11); Interest (102); Loan (1940, c. 11); Municipal Improvements Assistance (1938, c. 33); National Housing (1938, c. 49); Old Age Pensions (156) and (1931, c. 42; 1937, c. 13); Penny Bank (13) and (1932-33, c. 51); Provincial Subsidies (192); Quebec Savings Banks (14) and (1934, c. 39); Saskatchewan Seed Grain Loans Guarantee (1936, c. 9); Seed Grain Loans Guarantee (1937, c. 39; 1938, c. 13); Special War Revenue (in part) (179) and (1928, c. 50; 1934, c. 42); Gold Export (1932, c. 33; 1935, c. 21); Tariff Board (1931, c. 55; 1932-33, c. 51; 1940, c. 42); 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 (1932, c. 42; 1934, c. 6; 1935, c. 5); Fish Inspection (72); Meat and Canned Foods (77) and (1934, c. 38; 1935, c. 31, so far as it relates to fish and shellfish); Deep-Sea Fisheries (74); Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) (1937, c. 36); Pelagic Sealing (1938, c. 39); Customs and Fisheries Protection (43) so far as it relates to fisheries; Navigable Waters Protection (140, in part); Act respecting Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention (1930, c. 10). Salt Fish Board (1939, c. 51). The Fisheries Research Board Act (1937, c. 31) is also administered by the Minister of Fisheries.

Insurance.—Department of Insurance (1932, c. 45); Canadian and British Insurance Companies (1932, c. 46; 1932-33, c. 32; 1934, cc. 27, 45; 1936, c. 18; 1937, c. 5; 1938, c. 21; 1939, c. 10); Foreign Insurance Companies (1932, c. 47; 1934, c. 36; 1939, c. 18); Loan Companies (28) and (1934, c. 56); Trust Companies (29), (1931, c. 57) and (1939, c. 9); Civil Service Insurance (23).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor General (107); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Supreme Court (35); Penitentiary (154) and (1939, c. 6) (*not yet in force*); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Ticket of Leave (197); Extradition (37); Debts due to the Crown (1932, c. 18); Official Secrets (1939, c. 49); Criminal Code (36); Administration of Justice in the Yukon (1929, c. 62); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Admiralty (The Admiralty Act, 1934, c. 31); Canada Evidence (59); Exchequer Court (34); Fugitive Offenders (81); Identification of Criminals (38); Judges (105); Juvenile Delinquents (1929, c. 46); Petition of Right (158); Expropriation (64); War Measures (206); Compensation (Defence) 1940, c. 28); Department of Munitions and Supply (1939, 2nd Session, c. 3, amended by 1940, c. 31); Treachery (1940, c. 43); Defence of Canada Regulations; Prize Courts (P.C. 2892 of Sept. 27, 1939); Damage Claims against the Crown (P.C. 80/1045 of Mar. 19, 1940).

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; Fair Wages and Hours of Labour (1935, c. 39); Employment Offices Co-ordination (57); Technical Education, (193) as amended (1929, c. 8; 1934, c. 9; 1939, c. 8); Government Annuities (7) and (1931, c. 33); Combines Investigation (26) as amended (1935, c. 54; 1937, c. 23); Dominion unemployment relief legislation, 1930-40; Youth Training (1939, c. 35); Unemployment Insurance (1940, c. 44).

Mines and Resources.—Lake of the Woods Control Board (1921, 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 (1927, c. 37); An Act respecting certain Debts due the Crown (1927, c. 51); Domestic Fuel (1927, c. 52); Lac Seul Conservation (1928, c. 32); An Act respecting Water Power in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, (1929, c. 61); Alberta Natural Resources (1930, c. 3); Manitoba Natural Resources (1930, c. 29); National Parks (1930, c. 33); Railway Belt and Peace River Block (1930, c. 37); Saskatchewan Natural Resources (1930, c. 41); Refunds (Natural Resources) (1932, c. 35).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence (136); Naval Service (139); Naval Discipline; Militia (132); Militia Pension (133); Royal Military College (1928, c. 7); Official Secrets (1939, c. 49); Army; Regimental Debts; Aeronautics (3); Air Force; Royal Canadian Air Force (1940, c. 15); Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth), 1933 (1932-33, c. 21).

National Revenue.—Customs (42); Customs Tariff (44); Excise (60); Export (63); Income War Tax, 1917 (97); Petroleum and Naphtha (159); Special War Revenue, 1915 (179). *The following Acts are administered in part.*—Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Canada Shipping (1934, c. 44); Copyright (32); Customs and Fisheries Protection (43); Dairy Industry (45); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Explosives (62); Export of Gold (1932, c. 33); Fertilizers (69); Food and Drugs (76); Fruit, Vegetables and Honey (1935, c. 62); Importation of Intoxicating Liquors (1928, c. 31); Inspection and Sale (100); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (1939, c. 47); Maple Sugar Industry (1930, c. 30); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Opium and Narcotic Drug (144); Patent and Proprietary Medicine (151); Pest Control Products (5); Precious Metals Marking (84); Quarantine (168); Seeds (185); Transport (1938, c. 53); Weights and Measures (212).

Pensions and National Health.—*Pensions:* Department of Pensions and National Health (Part I) (1928, c. 39); War Veterans' Allowance (1930, c. 48, and amendments); Veteran's Assistance Commission (1936, c. 47); Pension (157 and amendments); Returned Soldiers' Insurance (1920, 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) (1928, c. 39); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Part V); Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals (1934, c. 44); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Opium and Narcotic Drug (1929, 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 (1913, c. 33); Act Regulating Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property (1930, c. 47).

Secretary of State.—Companies (27) as amended; Naturalization (138) as amended; Patents (150) as amended; Copyright (32) as amended; Unfair Competition (1932, c. 38); Canada Temperance (196); Boards of Trade (19) as amended; Ticket of Leave (197) as amended; Trade Unions (202); Companies' Creditors Arrangement (1932-33, c. 36); Canadian Nationals (21); Department of State (189); Translation Bureau (1934, c. 25); Treaties of Peace; Timber Marking (198) as amended; Trade Mark and Design (201) as amended; Public Officers (164); Shop Cards Registration (1938, c. 41); Bankruptcy (11) as amended; Consolidated Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939); The Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark (Emergency) Order (1939).

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain (1930, c. 5; 1932-33, cc. 9, 24; 1934, c. 26; 1938, c. 5; 1939, c. 36; 1940, c. 6); Electricity and Fluid Exportation (54); Electricity Inspection (55); Electric Units (56); Gas Inspection (82); Inland Water Freight Rates (208); Precious Metals Marking (84) and (1928, c. 40; 1929, c. 53; 1940-41, c. 8); Statistics (190); Weights and Measures Inspection (212) and (1935, c. 48); Water Meters (209); Research Council (1924, c. 64); Canadian Wheat Board (1935, c. 53); Dominion Trade and Industry Commission (1935, c. 59); National Film (1939, c. 20); Grain Futures (1939, c. 31).

Transport.—Canada Shipping (1934, c. 44); Government Harbours and Piers (89); Live Stock Shipping (122); Maritime Conventions (126); Navigable Waters Protection (Part II) (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); Toronto Harbour Commission (1911, c. 26); Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission (1912, c. 55); National Harbours Board (1936, c. 42); Canadian Broadcasting (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, c. 29); Maritime Freight Rates (79); Canadian National-Canadian Pacific (1933, c. 33) as amended (1936, c. 25); Railway (170); Trans-Canada Air Lines (1937, c. 43); Aeronautics (3); Transport, 1938 (1938, c. 53); Radio, 1938 (1938, c. 50); Carriage by Air, 1939 (1939, c. 12); 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, 1934-36, Dominion Animal Husbandman, 1930-36, Dominion Apiarist, 1934-36, Dominion Bacteriologist, 1937, Dominion Botanist, 1935-37, Dominion Cerealists, 1934-37, Dominion Chemist, 1934-36, Dominion Field Husbandman, 1931-35, Dominion Horticulturist 1931-33, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1934-36, Economic Fibre Production, 1934-36, Illustration Stations, 1934-38. Divisions of the Experimental Farms Service. Progress Reports covering the work conducted on the Experimental Farms and Stations located at Agassiz, B.C., 1931-35, Brandon, Man., 1931-36, Beaverlodge, Alta., 1931-36, Cap Rouge, Que., 1933-36, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1932-36, Farnham, Que., 1931-35, Fort Vermilion, Alta., 1931-38, Fredericton, N.B., 1931-36, Harrow and Delhi, Ont., 1932-36, Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask., 1932-36, Indian Head, Sask., 1931-36, Kapuskasing, Ont., 1931-36, Kentville, N.S., 1931-36, Lacombe, Alta., 1932-36, L'Assomption, Que., 1930-36, Lennoxville, Que., 1931-36, Lethbridge, Alta., 1931-36, Manyberries, Alta., 1927-36, Morden, Man., 1931-37, Nappan, N.S., 1932-36, Regina, Sask., 1931-36, Rosthern, Sask., 1931-36, Saanichton, B.C., 1932-36, Scott, Sask., 1931-36, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., 1931-36, Summerland, B.C., 1932-36, Summerside Fox Ranch, P.E.I., 1931-34, Swift Current, Sask., 1931-36, Windermere, B.C., 1931-36. Bulletins and circulars of the Experimental Farms Service and Science Service on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following Divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botany; Entomology; Animal Pathology; Poultry; Tobacco; Economic Fibre; Bacteriology; Bees; and Illustration Stations. Bulletins and circulars from the various Divisions of the Production Service and Marketing Service including publications of the Dairy Products Division 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 and Live Stock Products Division on cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Division 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 Plant Products Division 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 Plant Protection Division and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Bulletins and reports of the Fruit and Vegetable Division relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables and their preservation, the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, and the Maple Sugar Industry Act.

A pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 300. These publications include 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 Division.

Auditor General.—Annual Report.

Board of Transport 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. The Classification of the Civil Service of Canada. 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. "Sample Examination Papers" may be obtained from the King's Printer for 25 cents.

External Affairs.—Annual Report. Annual Treaty Series. British and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada.

Finance.—Annual Report on the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates. Reprint of the Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance. Report on the Administration of Old Age Pensions in Canada. Report of the Royal Canadian Mint.

Fisheries.—

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.

(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. 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). *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, *Proceedings No. 2, 1931-33, and *Proceedings No. 3, 1934-1936. *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. *Memoranda (mimeographed) dealing with certain methods of fish processing. *Memorandum descriptive of some fish hatchery methods. Report on Markets for Dried and Pickled Fish—O. F. MacKenzie and F. Homer Zwicker. Two fish cookery booklets, *100 Tempting Fish Recipes and *Economic Lobster Recipes, are also distributed to women by the department. *No charge is made for single copies.*

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 Department, 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 and Trust Companies. Annual Report of Small Loan Companies. Classification of Fire Insurance Risks. Table of Bond Values. Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries. Canadian Constitutional Decisions of the Judicial Committee, *Price \$5.*

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—

NOTE.—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 may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

The Canada Gazette (published weekly, with supplements), *Price, in Canada and United States, \$8 per annum, single copies 20 cents each, other countries \$10 per annum and 25 cents per single copy.* Judgments of the Board of Transport Commissioners, semi-monthly \$3 per annum, single copies, 20 cents. Canada Law Reports, published monthly, *Price \$6 per annum.* Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927 (5 vols.), \$10. Annual Statutes, 1928-39, \$5 each. Acts, Public and Private, with Amendments to date, 10 cents to \$1 per copy. Canadian Postal Guide, \$1, including supplements additional 25 cents. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard", issued daily during session (French and English), \$3 per session each series for House of Commons and Senate Debates, single copies, 5 cents.

Labour.—Monthly.—The Labour Gazette (published in English and French), *Subscription price 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid, to subscribers in Canada, the United States of America, and Mexico, and \$1 per annum, postage prepaid, to subscribers in all other countries.*

Annual.—Report of the Department of Labour (separate reprints are issued of the chapters dealing with the administration of the following statutes: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act; Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act; Youth Training Act). Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. Report on Prices in Canada and Other Countries. Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries. Report on Labour Organization in Canada. Report on Labour Legislation in Canada (from time to time there are issued consolidated reports, the most recent of which reproduces the text or a summary of all Dominion and provincial labour legislation in existence at Dec. 31, 1937).

General Reports.—Report on Industry, Commerce, and the Professions in Canada (the most recent issue is for the year 1937). Report of Judicial Proceedings Respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918 and 1920. The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. Trade Union Law in Canada. Final Report of the National Employment Commission.

Reports of Investigations under the Combines Investigation Act.—(1) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada, 1925; (2) Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, 1925; (3) Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, 1926; (4) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, 1926; (5) Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an Alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, Established to Fix and Maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, 1926; (6) Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1927; (7) Report of Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council and Related Organizations, an Alleged Combine of Plumbing and Heating Contractors and Others in Ontario, 1929; (8) Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, an Alleged Combine of Electrical Contractors in the City of Toronto, 1930; (9) Report of Registrar on 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 Alleged Combine of Tobacco Manufacturers and Other Buyers of Raw Leaf Tobacco in Ontario, 1933; (12) Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Importation and Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada, 1933; (13) Report of Commissioner under the Inquiries Act on Anthracite Coal, 1937; (14) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Tobacco Products in Alberta and Elsewhere in Canada, 1938; (15) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers and Related Products, 1939; (16) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine of Wholesalers and Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, 1939.

Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series.—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations Held at Ottawa in 1921; (3) Report of 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) Report of 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; (12) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, Fifth Report; (13) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, Sixth Report; (14) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, Seventh Report.

Mines and Resources.—

NOTE.—The Department of Mines and Resources has published a large number of reports and maps dealing with the natural resources of Canada and applications for publications, other than the Annual Report of the Department, should be addressed to the Director of the Branch concerned. Hereunder are listed the more important publications of the year 1940. Catalogues listing the complete series of reports will be furnished upon request.

DEPARTMENTAL.—Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for fiscal years.

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Mines and Geology Branch. **Bureau of Geology and Topography.**—Memoir 221: Geology of the Southern Alberta Plains, by L. S. Russell and R. W. Landes; Memoir 222: Malartic Area, Quebec, by H. C. Gunning and J. W. Ambrose; Memoir 223: The Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, B.C., by E. D. Kindle; Memoir 224: Palæozoic Geology of the Toronto-Hamilton Area, Ontario, by J. F. Caley; Memoir 225: The Pictou Coalfield, Nova Scotia, by W. A. Bell. **National Museum of Canada.**—Bulletin 92: Botany of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, Part I—Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta, by Dr. Polunin. Bulletin 94: Lawson Prehistoric Village Site, Middlesex County, Ontario, by W. J. Wintemberg. Bulletin 96: A Biological Investigation of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, by C. H. D. Clarke. **Bureau of Mines.**—Petroleum Fuels in Canada, 1939; No. 792, Combined Report of Investigations in Ore Dress-

sing and Metallurgy, July-December 1938; No. 802, Comparative Tests of Various Fuels when Burned in a Domestic Hot-Water Boiler, 1935-1938, by C. E. Baltzer and E. S. Malloch; No. 803, Talc, Steatite, Soapstone; Pyrophyllite, by H. S. Spence. *Explosives Division*.—The Explosives Act and Regulations. The Storage of Explosives.

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Lands, Parks and Forests Branch. *Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs*.—The Northwest Territories (French and English); Canada's Reindeer; The Blue Goose, *Price 50 cents*, Northwest Game Regulations; The Yukon Territory; Yukon Game Ordinance and Fur Export Tax Ordinance. *National Parks Bureau*.—(Booklets)—Canada's Mountain Playgrounds (Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks); Playgrounds of the Prairies (Riding Mountain, Prince Albert, Elk Island, Nemiskam, and Wood Buffalo National Parks); Playgrounds of Eastern Canada (Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island, Georgian Bay Islands, St. Lawrence Island, Point Pelee National Parks and National Historic Parks); Fort Anne National Historic Park; Guide to Fort Chambly; Guide du Fort Chambly; Guide to Fort Lennox; Guide du Fort Lennox; Guide to Fort Wellington; The Lake Erie Cross; Geology of the National Parks of Canada in the Rockies and Selkirks, *Price 10 cents*; Sport Fishing in Canada's National Parks; Catalogue of Films Produced by the National Parks Bureau of Canada; The Migratory Birds Convention Act and Federal Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds; Attracting Birds with Food and Water; L'Art d'Attirer les Oiseaux en leur offrant le Manger et le Boire; Bird Houses and Their Occupants; Maisons d'Oiseaux et Leurs Occupants; Lessons in Bird Protection; Leçons concernant la Protection des Oiseaux. (*Descriptive Folders*)—The National Parks of Canada; Banff National Park; Cape Breton Highlands National Park; Elk Island National Park; Georgian Bay Islands, St. Lawrence Islands, and Point Pelee National Parks; Jasper National Park; Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks; Prince Edward Island National Park; Prince Albert National Park; Riding Mountain National Park; Waterton Lakes National Park. *Forest Service*.—(No. 2) White Spruce; (No. 53) Brown Stain in Sugar Maple; (No. 54) The Strength of Eastern Canadian Spruce Timbers in Sizes Shipped to the United Kingdom; (No. 55) Wooden Tanks in Industry; (No. 56) The Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts; (No. 57) Sap-Stain, Mould, and Decay in Relation to Export Shipments of British Columbia Softwoods; (No. 61) Native Trees of Canada; (No. 91) Forests of New Brunswick; (No. 92) Economic Aspects of the Forests and Forest Industries of Canada; (No. 94) Density and Rate of Growth in the Spruces and Balsam Fir of Eastern Canada; (No. 95) The Penetration into Wood of Cooking Liquors and other Media; (No. 96) Animal Glues and their use in Woodworking.

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH.—Annual Report Separate Surveys and Engineering Branch. *Dominion Observatory, Ottawa*—Saturday Evening Program (quarterly); Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Vol. XI, No. 5—Gravity Determinations in 1937 and 1938, *Price 25 cents*; Vol. XII, No. 20, Bibliography of Seismology, *Price 25 cents*; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 and 2, Bibliography of Seismology, *Price 25 cents each*. *Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.*—Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Vol. VII, No. 8, The Spectroscopic Orbits of the Components of Boss 2112, *Price 25 cents*; Vol. VII, No. 9, Mass Ratio of the Lithium Isotopes Determined from the Red Bands of Li₂, *Price 30 cents*. *Hydrographic and Map Service*.—Tide Tables for: Atlantic Coast, *Price 25 cents*; Prince Rupert; Halifax and Sydney; Saint John, Quebec and Father Point; Charlottetown; Vancouver and Sand Heads, *Price 10 cents each*; Pacific Coast, *Price 25 cents*; Nova Scotia (S.E. Coast) and Bay of Fundy Pilot, *Price \$1.25*; Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Publications: *Water and Power Bureau*.—Water Resources Papers Nos. 76 and 81—Ontario and Quebec; Drainage, 1933-35, and Maritime Provinces Drainage, 1934-36. *Geodetic Service*.—No. 19—Precise Levelling in Ontario south of Parry Sound, *Price 25 cents*; No. 62—Bench marks in Quebec south of St. Lawrence River, *Price 25 cents*; No. 63—Bench marks in Quebec north of St. Lawrence River, *Price 25 cents*.

Munitions and Supply.—Record of Contracts Awarded (monthly) English and French.

National Defence.—Annual Report; List of Officers, Defence Forces of Canada, Naval, Military, and Air Services; Canadian Navy List; Naval General Orders; General Orders, Army; Canadian Army Orders; Air Regulations; Air Force General Orders.

National Research Council.—A list of 773 publications issued by the National Research Council, 1918-38, is available for free distribution on request. A supplement to this list gives the total number of publications issued to September, 1940 as 924. This list includes Annual Reports of the Council; Technical Reports Nos. 1-18; Bulletins Nos. 1-19; Mimeographed Reports not hitherto listed as Council publications; Papers reprinted from the Canadian Journal of Research which contain (i) Reports of experimental work carried on in the National Research Laboratories, (ii) Reports of work done elsewhere with financial assistance from the National Research Council. All of these reports have been arranged in chronological order of publication and numbered in sequence. This new series of publications is preceded by the letters "N.R.C. No."

The Canadian Journal of Research has not been included in the N.R.C. No. series. Established as a medium for the publication in Canada of the results of original scientific research carried on in the Dominion, the Canadian Journal of Research is now published in four sections: A—Physical Sciences; B—Chemical Sciences; C—Botanical Sciences; D—Zoological Sciences. The Journal has a wide circulation and is to be found in the leading scientific libraries of the world. From its inception in May, 1929, to the end of Volume 12 in June, 1935, the Journal was issued in a single volume each month. *Copies of these 12 volumes unbound are available at \$1.50 each. An index of volumes 1-12 is available at \$1.* From July, 1935, the Journal has been published in four sections as noted above. Each section is paged separately. Sections A and B are bound in one cover each month and Sections C and D are likewise bound together. The issues from July to December, 1935, were included in Volume 13 (*Price \$2*). Volume 14 contains the Journals issued in 1936 and one volume has been published each year since then. *Single numbers of the Journal are priced at 50 cents each; the yearly subscription for Sections A and B is \$2.50; Sections C and D, \$2.50; the four sections complete \$4.*

National Revenue.—Annual Report, containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Excise, and Income. National Revenue Review (monthly).

Pensions and National Health.—(1) Sanitation—Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage is not Available; (2) The Canadian Mother and Child; (3) Infantile Paralysis; (17) Wells; (18) Home Treatment of Rural Water Supplies; (19) Care of the Feet; (21) Housing; (23) Air Conditioning and Heating in relation to Health; (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; (29a) Goitre—Facts for the General Public; (30) How to Build Sound Teeth; (31) What You Should Know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and Vaccination; (34) The Rat Menace; (35) Middle Age—Your Arteries and Heart; (36) The Common Cold; (100) Hay Fever and Asthma; (102) Holiday Health—a Guide for Campers and Cottagers; (103) Typhoid Fever; (104) Health Axioms—Little Notes on Hygiene; (105) Sleep; (107) Posture; (108) Prevention of Diphtheria—Outline of the Principles Governing the Control of Communicable Diseases.

For the medical profession and public health workers, the Department issues a quarterly magazine, "The National Health Review" which is free to all in this field. Reprints of articles of general interest are made frequently from the Review and are available on application.

Some problems of industry are dealt with in booklets issued concerning T.N.T. poisoning, benzol poisoning, and nitrous fume poisoning.

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.*—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); 1936 (\$1); 1937 (\$1); 1938 (\$1); 1939 (50 cents); 1940 (50 cents).

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 Lanctot (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, Sect. 1—Kenney (1925), \$2.50; (j) Documents—Canadian Currency, Exchange, etc., during the French Period⁴—Shortt (2 Vols.), (1925-26), \$3; (l) The Kelsey Papers⁵ (Hudson Bay Co. Journals, 1683-1722)—Doughty and Martin (1929), \$2; (m) Documents—Currency in Nova Scotia,⁶ 1675-1758—Shortt, Johnston, Lanctot (1933), \$2; (n) Documents—Constitutional History of Canada, 1819-28—Doughty and Story (1935), \$2; (o) The Elgin-Grey Papers,⁷ 1846-52—Doughty (4 Vols.) (1937), \$5; (p) The Oakes Collection, New Documents by Lahontan,—Lanctot, (1940), 50 cents.

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 exactly as in original (English). ⁶ Title and foreword in English and French, otherwise in English. ⁷ Title and introduction in English and French, otherwise in English.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report, *Price 10 cents.* The Arms of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* The Canadian Patent Office Record, *Annual subscription \$10, single numbers 10 cents.* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, *Price 10 cents.*

Trade and Commerce.—

NOTE.—Requests for the above publications (except for the last-named which should be addressed to the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau), should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa. 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. The publications available include leaflets giving Invoice Requirements and a series on Points for Exporters, both covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners. From time to time special reports are issued separately, which subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal are entitled to receive free of charge. In all other cases their distribution is controlled by the King's Printer, who fixes a price therefor.

Annual Report of the Department 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 Report of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, *Price 10 cents*; List of Licensed Elevators, etc., *Price 50 cents*; Motion Pictures (catalogue of), *Free*.

Commercial Intelligence Service.—Commercial Intelligence Journal, published weekly in English and French, containing reports of Trade Commissioners and other commercial information, *Annual subscription, Canada, \$1, outside Canada, \$3.50*.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—(For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics see pp. 970 to 980.)

Transport.—(Publications marked * are available in both English and French editions.) (Obtainable from the Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Transport, Ottawa)—*Annual report of the Department of Transport, *Price 50 cents*.† The Quebec Bridge, 2 vols., *Price \$5*. Quebec Bridge, 2 vols., Report of Commission on Fall of, *Price \$1.50*. The Welland Ship Canal, 1913-1933, *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*. Hudson Bay Railway—Palmer's report on Selection of Sea Terminus, *Price \$1*. *Canadian National Railways—Palmer's report on Terminal Facilities at Montreal, *Price \$1*. Statutory History of Steam and Electric Railways of Canada, 1836-1937—Compiled by Robert Dorman. *Price \$3*.

Canal Services.—*Canals of Canada, *Price 10 cents*. *Rules and Regulations (Canals), *Price 10 cents*. Welland Ship Canal, 1934, *Price 10 cents*.

Marine Services.—International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, *Price 25 cents*. International Convention respecting Load Lines, etc., *Price 50 cents*. List of Shipping, (Bilingual), † *Price 50 cents*. Regulations respecting the Shipping of Live Stock from Canada, *Price 10 cents*. Regulations for the Carriage of Timber Deck Cargoes, *Price 10 cents*. Regulations for the examinations of Seamen and others for certificates of efficiency of lifeboatmen, *Price 10 cents*. (Obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa.) List of Lights, etc., in Canada:—(a) Pacific Coast, *Price 15 cents*; (b) Atlantic Coast, *Price \$5 cents*; (c) Inland Waters, *Price 25 cents*. *Regulations, Government Wharves in Canada, *Price 10 cents*. Information concerning the River St. Lawrence Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal including Tide Tables. Montreal to Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River, (Bilingual) *Price 25 cents*. Expedition to Hudson Bay, N.B. McLean, Director in Charge, 1927-28, *Price 50 cents*. Rules for Harbour Masters, *Price 10 cents*. *Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Foreign-going Certificates of Competency (Exn. 1) *Price 25 cents*. *Rules and Regulations Relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates of Home-trade, Inland and Minor Waters Vessels, *Price 10 cents*. *International Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents*. *Great Lakes Rules of the Road, *Price 10 cents*. The Water Carriage of Goods Act, 1936, *Price 10 cents*. Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes, *Price 10 cents*. *Instructions as to the Inspection of Boilers and Machinery of Steamships, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations respecting Life Saving Appliances, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations Relating to the Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations relating to the Issue of Motor Engineer Certificates, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations respecting Fire Extinguishing Equipment, *Price 10 cents*. *Load Line Rules for Ships Making Voyages on Lakes or Rivers, *Price 10 cents*. *General Load Line Rules, *Price 10 cents*. *Regulations for the Protection Against Accident of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships, *Price 10 cents*.

Air Services.—(Obtainable from the Controller of Radio, Ottawa). *Extracts from The Radio Act, 1938, and Regulations issued thereunder with reference to Amateur Experimental Radio Stations. *Extracts from the Radio Act, 1938, and Regulations issued thereunder governing the installation and operation of Private Receiving Sets used for the Reception of Broadcast Programmes. Syllabus of Examination Procedure for Commercial Certificates of Proficiency in Radio. Radio Aids to Navigation. *The Radio Act, 1938, *Price 10 cents*. List of Broadcasting Stations in Canada, *Price 10 cents*. Kilocycle-Metre Conversion Chart, *Price 10 cents*. Map showing Radio Stations Operated as Aids to Navigation, *Price 25*

† Also obtainable from King's Printer, Ottawa.

cents. British Postmaster General's Handbook for Wireless Telegraph Operators revised in accordance with the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, (Revision of Cairo, 1938) *Price 25 cents.* Extracts from the Canada Shipping Act and Regulations made thereunder and from the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea respecting Radio Equipment in Ships, *Price 10 cents.* (Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.) The Radio Act, 1938 and Regulations issued thereunder, *Price 10 cents.* International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, together with the General Radiocommunication Regulations, (Revision of Cairo, 1938) annexed thereto, *Price 25 cents.* Bulletin No. 2—Radio Inductive Interference (1932), *Price 35 cents.* Supplement "A" to Bulletin No. 2 (1934), *Price 15 cents.* (Obtainable from the Controller of Civil Aviation, Ottawa.) Air Regulations 1938. Information Circulars to Civil Air Pilots and Aircraft Owners—revised annually. Information Circulars to Air Engineers and Aircraft Owners—revised annually. Training for Civil Aviation. Air Engineers' Certificates Conditions of Issue and Instructions to Applicants. Airways Bulletin, No. 2—Description of Airports, Intermediate Aerodromes, and Seaplane Ports in Canada. (Obtainable from the Meteorological Office, 315 Bloor St. W., Toronto (5), Ont.) Annual reports (1895-1915), *Price \$1.* Canadian Polar Year Expeditions, 1932-33. 2v. (Vol. 1: Meteorology. —Vol. 2: Terrestrial Magnetism, earth currents, aurora borealis.) *Price \$10.* Cloud Observations during 1896 and 1897 at Toronto. Daily Weather Map. Toronto ed. Yearly subscription. *Price \$4.* Monthly and Annual Rain and Snow-fall of Canada from 1903 to 1913. Monthly Meteorological Summary with Comparative Data of Toronto, Ontario, 1941. Monthly Weather Map. (Current issues only.) *Single copies Price 10 cents. Price \$1 per year.* Rain and Snow-Fall of Canada to the End of 1902, with charts of annual precipitation. Temperature and Precipitation of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Canadian Travel Bureau.—Canada Calls You. How to Enter Canada. Canada (recreational folder). Sport Fishing in Canada. Canada's Game Fields. Canoeing in Canada. Canoe Routes to Hudson Bay. Sport and Travel in Canada. Plan your Vacation to Canada as usual. Canada and United States Road Map—(a) General Sheet; (b) Eastern Sheet; (c) Central Sheet; and (d) Western Sheet. Trans-Canada Automobile Trip. Use of Cameras in Canada under War Conditions. Prime Minister's Message—"Canada Speaks".

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, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the insane) and Provincial Infirmary, Vital Statistics and Public Health. Comparative Statement of Public Finance, 1925-1938.

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.*—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, Credit Unions, Board of Censors); Department of Agriculture; Department of Highways and Public Works; 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; Power Commission; Liquor Control Commission; Nova Scotia Housing Commission; Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Nova Scotia section). *Special Reports.*—Milk and Cream Inquiry; Franchise Inquiry; Investigation into workings of Compensation Board; Submission by the Government of Nova Scotia to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Financial Relations; Economic Council, Vols. I, II, III, and IV.

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; Motor Carrier Board Report; Department of Federal and Municipal Relations Report; and Report of Fair Wage Board.

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.

Executive Council.—*Tourist Bureau.*—[Publications marked with figures are: (1) bilingual; (2) French; (3) English.]

(1) Official Highway and Tourist Map (yearly); (3) Roaming and Rambling in La Province de Quebec, Canada—historic, romantic, picturesque (64 pp. guide, illustrated); (3) Hunting and Fishing in La Province de Quebec; (2) La Province de Quebec—pays de l'histoire, de la legende et du pittoresque (32 pp. guide, illustré); (3) Romantic Quebec, Gaspé Peninsula (20 pp. guide, illustrated).

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); Butter and Cheese Production (monthly); Agricultural Statistics reports; Co-operative People's Banks and Agricultural and Co-operative Societies; Statistiques des hotelleries, 1938; Libraries and Museums, 1938, Statistics of Automobile Accidents (monthly).

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; 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.

Health.—Annual Report; Summary of Vital Statistics (monthly).

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.

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; *Bulletins.*—(55) Poultry Raising in Towns and Villages; (40) How to Plant your Fruit Trees; (89) The Drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (92) The Corn Borer; (95) Farm Account Book; (100) Soils Drainage; (103) Les mauvaises herbes; (115) Vegetable Garden; (118) Guide de la protection des cultures; (122) Culture du tabac; (123) Cueillette et emballage des pommes; (124) Arrosage du verger commercial (French and English); (125) Culture de la tomate, du piment et des aubergines; (127) Plantation d'un verger commercial; (135) Les arrosages du verger; (137) Polyarthrite du poulain; (138) L'exploitation du troupeau laitier; (139) A.B.C. du fermier laitier; (140) La volaille et les oeufs; (142) Production of Milk-fed Calves; (143) Plans de porcherie; (144) L'élevage du porc a bacon; (149) L'exploitation de la ferme; (151-152) Sheep and Lambs. *Circulars.*—(42) Sélection des troupeaux de volailles; (117) Recettes, viande de lapin; (125) Guide des cercles de fermières; (65) Common Weeds and their Control; (66) Alfalfa Growing in Quebec. *Miscellaneous.*—(221-222) Poultry-house and Brooder-house Plans; (224) Farm Account Book, Price 15 cents; (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—T. C. Denis (1929); 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 1928 to 1939; The Laurentide National Park.

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; Statistics of Old Age Pensions and Pensions to Needy Mothers and Blind Persons.

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 new 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; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Vegetable Growers' Association and Fruit Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Ontario Veterinary College; Operations of Credit Unions. *Bulletins.*—FRUITS.—(342) Fire Blight (1929); (383) Peach Yellows and Little Peach; (392) Pruning the Tree Fruits (1938); (403) The More Important Fruit Tree Diseases (1939). GENERAL FARMING.—(296) Sweet Clover (1938); (326) Farm Barns (1927); (327) Knots and Splices; Rope on the Farm (1937); (331) Public Speaking and Debate (1933); (348) Amateur Dramatics (1929); (349) Grain Smuts; (360) Farm Underdrainage (1931); (364) Manures and Fertilizers (1931); (385) Cheese Mites and Their Control (1937); (397) Mushrooms of Ontario (1939), *Price 10 cents*; (398) Farm Water Supply (1939); (399) Plumbing and Sewage Disposal for the Farm Home (1939); (405) Painting on the Farm (1939); (406) Producing Hay of Higher Feeding Value (1939); (407) Soybeans in Ontario (1940); (408) Conserve by Canning (1940); (409) Weeds of Ontario (1940); (410) Profits from Fertilizing Farm Crops; (411) Curing Early Cut Hay on Tripods (1940); (412) Quick Frozen Fruits and Vegetables in Locker Storages (1940). LIVESTOCK.—(304) Infectious Abortion of Cattle (1938); (337) Parasites Injurious to Sheep (1928); (350) The Warble Flies (1934); (367) Pork on the Farm (1940); (378) Bot Flies and Their Control (1934); (380) Parasites Injurious to Swine (rev. 1938); (396) Mastitis or Garget in Cows (1938); (401) Feeding and Management of the Work Horse (1939); (402) Breeding and Management of the Draft Horse (1939). POULTRY.—(363) Parasites Injurious to Poultry (1931); (394) Diseases of Poultry (1938); (395) Farm Poultry (1938); (400) Turkey Production (1939); (413) Chick Sexing (1940); (414) Caponizing in Ontario (1940). VEGETABLES.—(358) The European Corn Borer (1931); (386) Diseases of Vegetables (1937); (393) Insects Attacking Vegetables (1938); (404) The Quality Production of Tomatoes in Eastern Ontario (1939); (415) Results of Four Year's Demonstration Work with Potatoes (1941). BEES.—(384) Bee Diseases (1937). *Specials.*—Handbook on Feeding and Management of Swine; Handbook on Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture, *Price 25 cents*; Farm Account Book, *Price 25 cents*; An Economic Analysis of Cheese Factory Operations in Ontario; Destruction of Wolves; Soil Management and Fertilizer Recommendations; The Value of Birds to Man; Tobacco Soils in Norfolk County.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspector of Legal Offices; Annual Report of the Fire Marshal; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police for Ontario.

Education.—*Reports.*—Annual Report of the Minister; Staffs of Public and Separate Schools; Staffs of Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools, etc.; Committee of Enquiry into Cost of Education in Ontario (1938); Operation of the Trade Schools Regulation Act; Superannuation Fund. *Acts.*—Reprints of 15 Acts dealing with education and public libraries, *Price 25 cents each*. *Regulations.*—Twenty-four administrative regulations are published. *Courses of Study.*—Nine programs or courses are published dealing with various grades and classes of the educational system. *Text Books.*—Seven lists include teachers' manuals, supplementary reading and upper-school requirements in modern languages. *Miscellaneous.*—General Announcement of Summer Courses; School Year and Holidays; Selected Scripture Readings; Teachers Library for Public and Separate School Teachers (1938); Health Handbook for Teachers in Public and Separate Schools (1938); Canadian Intelligence Examination.

Titles of all publications are shown in the Annual Report of the Minister, or may be obtained from the Department.

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; Monthly Bulletin of the Department.

Health.—*Acts.*—The Public Health Act; 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; Registration of Nurses Act; Milk Control Act, 1934; The Bedding Act; The Psychiatric Hospitals Act; The Cancer Remedy Act; The Optometry Act; The Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act. *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 for the use of Hydrocyanic Acid or Cyanide Compounds for Fumigation; Regulations *re* Bedding; Regulations *re* Milk and Pasteurization Plants; Regulations under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act; Regulations respecting X-ray Examination and Tuberculin Test for Nurses in Sanatoria and Public Hospitals; Regulations respecting Receptacles for Disposal of Manure and respecting Slaughter Houses; Regulations for Dental Inspection in Schools; Regulations respecting Health Units; Regulations respecting Courses of Instruction and Qualifications for Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses; Regulations Respecting Licensing of Summer Camps; Rules and Regulations *re* Application for Cremation; Regulations passed pursuant to the provisions of the Optometry Act; Regulations passed pursuant to the provisions of the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Act. *Publications.*—Annual Report upon the Public Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, Convalescent Hospitals, and Sanatoria for Consumptives; Annual Report of the Department of Health; Annual Report upon the Ontario Hospitals for the Mentally Ill, Mentally Sub-normal, and Epileptic.

(Pamphlets upon various subjects relating to Health may be obtained from the Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.)

Highways.—Annual Report, Department of Highways; The Highway Traffic Act, 1937, with Amendments and Regulations; The Commercial Vehicle Act, 1937, with Amendments and Regulations; The Public Vehicle Act, 1937, with Amendments and Regulations; The Highway Improvement Act, 1937, with Amendments; The Gasoline Tax Act, 1937, with Amendments and Regulations; the Gasoline Handling Act, 1937, with Amendments and Regulations; Province of Ontario Road Map, *Free on application*; County, District and Township Maps, *Price list on application*; Official Weekly Road Bulletin of Ontario, *Free on application*.

Insurance.—*Reports.*—Superintendent of Insurance; Registrar of Loan Corporations.

Labour.—*Legislation.*—Department of Labour Act; Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; Steam Boiler Act; 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 and Trade Regulations concerning each trade designated; 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; Minimum Wage Orders; 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; Industry and Labour Board; Apprenticeship Branch; Minimum Wage Branch; Industrial Standards Branch and Conciliation and Negotiation Branch. *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; Aircraft Training School, Galt—Treatise of Training for Royal Canadian Air Force and Industrial Requirements.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report; Pamphlet on Summer Resort Lands; Forest Trees for Distribution; Forest Tree Planting; Settlers' Lands; Gathering Pine Cones; List of Townships; Forest Resources of Ontario.

Mines.—The Mining Act (R.S.O., 1937, c. 47, with amendments to date); Handbook—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources (sixth edition, 1936), Vol. XLIX, Part I, 1940; Report of the Mineral Production of Ontario in 1939; 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) with Supplements; Bulletins Nos. 80 and 93, Money and the World Crisis; Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields (sixth edition, 1939); The Mining Tax Act; The Natural Gas and Petroleum Acts and Regulations; The Unwrought Metal Sales Act; Bulletin 131, Mining Accidents in 1940; Map 1939-a, Index to Geological Maps; The Study of Minerals and Rocks.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report; Municipal Statistics (annual), *Price \$5*; Summary of Municipal and School Legislation, *Price 10 cents*; Manual of Accounting for Ontario Villages and Townships, *Price \$2*. (*Occasional pamphlets and bulletins dealing with various phases of municipal affairs.*) Ontario Municipal Board.—Annual Report; Telephone Systems (an index to the report of the Board dealing with municipal telephone systems); Rules of Practice and Procedure and practice forms; Regulations, specifications and forms.

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; Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Report.

Provincial Secretary.—*Annual Reports.*—Prisons and Reformatories, including Ontario Board of Parole; 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); Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths; 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; The Vital Statistics Act; Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

[*The Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, but copies are kept by this Branch for purposes of distribution.*]

Public Records and Archives.—(9) Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1812 (1912); (10) Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1818-1821 (1913); (11) Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1821-1824 (1914); (12) Journals of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, 1821-1824 (1915); (13) La Rochefoucault-Liancourt's Travels in Canada, 1795 (1916); (14) Records of the Early Courts of Justice of Upper Canada (1917); (15) Huron Manuscripts (1918-1919); (16) Land Settlement in Upper Canada (1920); (17) Grants of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, 1787-1791 (1928); (18) Grants of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, 1792-1796 (1929); (19) Grants of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, 1796-1797 (1930); (20) Grants of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, 1797-1798 (1931); (21) Minutes of the Home District Court of Quarter Sessions, 1800-1811 (1932); (22) Minutes of the London District Court of Quarter Sessions, 1800-1818 (1933).

Public Welfare.—*Reports.*—Annual Report, Report of the Old Age Pensions Commission (including Blind Pensions); Mothers' Allowances Commission; Mothers' Allowances Medical Board; Unemployment Relief Branch; Soldiers' Aid Commission; Children's Aid Branch; Orphanages; Refuges and Homes for the Aged and Infirm; Special Report covering British Child Guests. *Acts.*—Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations; Mothers' Allowances Act and Regulations; Charitable Institutions Act; Parents' Maintenance Act; Unmarried Parents' Act and Regulations; Adoption Act and Regulations. *Pamphlets.*—Hand Book of General Information for Ex-Service Men (*published by the Soldiers' Aid Commission*).

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Deputy Minister, Architect, Engineer, Secretary, and Accountant.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; 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.

Other Publications.—*Hydro-Electric Power Commission.*—Annual Report; Monthly Bulletin; Rules and Regulations Governing Electrical Installations and Equipment; Hydro in Ontario. *Milk Control Board.*—Annual Report. *Niagara Parks Commission.*—Annual Report. *Ontario Research Foundation.*—Annual Report; Quarterly Bulletin. Scientific papers by the staff, published in scientific or trade journals, are listed in the annual report. *Workmen's Compensation Board.*—Annual Report.

MANITOBA

Agriculture.—*Booklets.*—Annual Crop and Live Stock Reports. *Bulletins and Circulars.*—(An extensive series is issued covering field husbandry, weeds, farm machinery, dairying, animal husbandry, poultry, insects, household, horticulture, miscellaneous and war-time production.)

Education.—Annual Report; Program of Studies, Elementary and Senior; Public School Act; Departmental Regulations, Beautification of School Grounds; Summer School Calendar; Attendance Act; Department of Education Act; Regulations for Secondary Schools; Regulations of the Advisory Board regarding Religious Exercises.

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province, and list of names and addresses of Administrative and Health Officials of each Municipality; Manitoba Assessment 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; 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; Fishing is Good in Manitoba; Mining Maps; Sectional Land Maps; Shelterbelts and the Farm Woodlot (1938); "The Whiteshell".

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report; Monthly Pre-natal and Post-natal Letters; Manitoba Baby; Manitoba Child; Child Study Material for Small Community Groups; Patterns for Infants' Layettes, *Price 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 Marketing 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 Public Works; Bureau of Child Protection; 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, highway maps, natural resources, industries, etc., of Saskatchewan; Legislation Affecting Women and Children; Highway Safety.

ALBERTA

Agriculture.—Weekly Dept. of Agriculture Notes; Alberta Agricultural Report (fortnightly, May to September); Annual Report; Statistical Summary of Production for previous year; Calendar of Provincial Schools of Agriculture; Farm Women's Week (circular); Farm and Home Week (circular). The Department of Agriculture—Its Functions and Services. *Bulletins.*—Turkey Production in Alberta; Preservation of Fruits, Vegetables and Meats; Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds; The Production of High Quality Cream; Planting Deciduous Trees and Shrubs; Planting Evergreens; Home Decoration; The Value and Use of Milk; Meat Cookery; Variety in the Use of Vegetables; Potato Production in Alberta; Four Bad Weeds; Beekeeping for Beginners in Alberta. *Circulars and Leaflets.* (A number are available dealing with many farm problems.)

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 1937); Regulations of the Department of Education governing the course of study in Grades VII, VIII and IX; High School Correspondence Courses; Suggested Time-table for One-Room Schools; 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 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; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art: Courses of Study for Technical High Schools; School Act; 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; "After Three Years"—A Report on Large Divisions; *Alberta Children's Bookshop*.—Catalogue of School Books.

King's Printer.—*Alberta Gazette*, Price \$2 per year. Bills and Statutes.

Lands and Mines.—Annual Report; Annual Report of the Mines Branch; Annual Oil Review; History of Alberta Oil; Alberta Minerals. Annual Report of the Game Branch; Game Regulations.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities.

Provincial Secretary.—Public Service Vehicles Regulations. *Insurance Branch*.—Annual Report.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics. Bulletins issued by the Department on various health subjects. Pamphlets regarding all communicable diseases—12 in number; *Alberta Mothers' Book*; What you should know about Cancer (book); General Information regarding Tonsils; Health Rules for School Children; Goitre; Facts about Flies; 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 Sewage in the Community; Diseases Communicated by Intestinal Discharges; District Health Units; Combating Early Syphilis; Sulfanilamide Treatment of Social Disease. *Food Bulletins*.—(1) Preparing the Less Tender Cuts of Meats; (2) The School Lunch; (3) Salads.

Public Works.—Annual Report; Annual Road Map.

Trade and Industry.—Labour Legislation. *Board of Industrial Relations*.—Annual Report; Manual of Procedure. *Alberta Marketing Board*.—Directory of Alberta Manufacturers; Catalogue of Farm Machine Parts. *Price Spreads Board*.—Weekly Summary. *Publicity Bureau*.—Travel Book; Facts About Alberta; (various other publications.) *Social Credit Board*.—Annual Report; (various other publications). *Statistics Branch*.—Monthly and Annual Summaries.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from the Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; How to Use Your Treasury Branches.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the Board of Public Utilities and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture.—A list of publications is issued by the Department, covering dairying, diseases and pests, field crops, fruit and vegetable growing, live stock and miscellaneous, together with reports on agricultural statistics and climate.

Fisheries.—Annual reports and bulletins obtainable from Department.

King's Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette*.

Lands.—*Lands Branch.*—How to Pre-empt Land; Some Questions and Answers Regarding British Columbia: (other lands bulletins cover particular Land Recording Districts). *Forest Branch.*—How to Obtain a Timber Sale; Grazing Regulations. *Water Branch.*—Water Powers—British Columbia; Water Powers—Fraser River.

Mines.—*Comprehensive annual reports and special bulletins obtainable from Department.*

British Columbia Government Travel Bureau.—Alluring British Columbia; Auto Courts and Stopping-Places in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; British Columbia Map Folder; British Columbia's Picturesque Highways; B.C. Presents the Big Bend Highway; "Escape Winter" (*winter travel folder*); Hunting Game and Fishing in British Columbia; Motion Picture (16 mm.) Catalogue; Synopsis of Sport Fishing Regulations; Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia; Thunderbird Park.

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

A list of Dominion Royal Commissions, from 1870 to 1939, is given at pp. 1108-1110 of the 1940 Year Book.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSIONS

NOTE.—*The items given below show reports of Royal Commissions which have come to light since the publication of the list given at pp. 1111-1115 of the 1940 Year Book, revisions to that list, and the reports of Royal Commissions published since the list was printed.*

Nova Scotia.—Commission on the Laws of Labour, 1910. Robert Magill, Chairman, Henry Macdonald, D. W. Robb, Commrs. 136 p. bibl.

Ontario.—Royal Commission to Enquire into Certain Affairs of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Mr. Justice McTague, Chairman; Sir James Dunn, Albert E. Dyment, Commrs. 1940.

Manitoba.—Royal Commission on Control, Management and Working of City of Winnipeg Police Department, 1940. W. J. Donovan, Chairman, N. J. Black, A. S. McKechnie, Commrs. 92 p. mimeo.

Saskatchewan.—Royal Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Credit, 1913—*revise to read "Agricultural Credit Commission of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1913"*; Hon. George Langley, J. H. Haslam, C. A. Dunning, E. H. Oliver, Commrs. 224+3 p.

Alberta.—Royal Commission *re* Imperial Mine Disaster, 1936—*revise to read "Commission. . . to Ascertain. . . the Cause of the Explosion in the Imperial Mine Operated by the Lethbridge Collieries at Coalhurst, Alberta. Calgary, Apr. 14, 1936. H. W. Lunney, Commr. 15 p. mimeo"*. Alberta's Oil Industry, 1940: Report of a Royal Commission to Inquire into Matters Connected with Petroleum and Petroleum Products. Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray, Chairman, L. R. Lipsett.

British Columbia.—Report of the Milk Inquiry Commission, 1928: presented to the Legislature, Jan. 22, 1929. F. M. Clement, Chairman. 112 p.

BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSIONS CONCERNED WITH CANADA

A list of British Royal Commissions, having a bearing on Canada, is given at p. 1116 of the 1940 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXIX.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER

CONSPECTUS

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Section 1.—Principal Events of the Year

The War.—A record of the principal events of the War, to July 8, 1940, will be found at pp. 1143-1148 of the 1940 Year Book. Events from that time to the date of going to press are given in Appendix 1, at pp. 1010-1027.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The personnel of Canadian diplomatic representatives abroad and of British and foreign envoys to Canada, as at Apr. 15, 1941, is given at pp. 42-45 of this volume. Since the sending to press of Chapter III—Constitution and Government—the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil have accredited their first Ministers to Canada. The Brazilian Minister, Hon. Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, presented his credentials to His Excellency the Governor General on May 15, 1941, and the Argentinian Minister, Dr. Pablo Santos Munoz, presented his credentials on June 3, 1941.

Trade Agreements.—Information regarding trade agreements entered into during the year will be found in the External Trade Chapter, under Subsection 2, Tariff Relationships with Other Countries, pp. 381-393. Since that Chapter went to press, Greece (May 1, 1941), Syria, Lebanon and French Somaliland (May 27) were brought within the scope of Enemy Trading Regulations. This information is additional to the material preceeding Section 2, p. 393.

Dominion-Provincial Relations.—On Nov. 2, 1940, as a result of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations submitted in May, 1940, a conference with the Provinces was suggested, in order to secure, if possible, the adoption of the Commission's recommendations. The proposal for such a conference was accepted by the Premiers of all the provinces, and the conference assembled at Ottawa on Jan. 14, 1941. The Premiers of three of the provinces were not willing to discuss the recommendations of the Report and, in consequence, the Conference adjourned on Jan. 15, 1941. Certain measures proposed by the Minister of Finance in his Budget on Apr. 29, 1941, have an important bearing on Dominion-Provincial Relations. The effect of these measures is discussed in the Introduction to this volume at p. xxxiv.

Provincial General Elections.—A general election in Manitoba, Apr. 22, 1941, returned to power the Coalition Government of the Hon. John Bracken.

Changes in Provincial Ministries.—The following changes and corrections in provincial Ministries have occurred since the printing of the Constitution and Government Chapter of this volume.—

Nova Scotia.—The name of the Minister of Industry and Publicity should read Hon. *Harold Connolly*.

New Brunswick.—The dates of appointment of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and of the Minister of Education should read Jan. 10, 1940.

Ontario.—On May 27, 1941, Hon. Peter Heenan became Minister of Labour, Hon. N. O. Hipel became Minister of Lands and Forests and Hon. F. R. Oliver assumed the portfolio of Public Welfare in addition to that of Public Works.

Manitoba.—On May 3, Hon. Mr. Bracken assumed the portfolio of Dominion-Provincial Relations and Hon. James O. McLenaghan was sworn in as Attorney General *vice* Hon. W. J. Major. On May 15, Hon. S. S. Garson assumed the portfolio of Telephones and Telegraphs.

Saskatchewan.—Consequent upon the entry into active service of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. M. Culliton, a reorganization of the Ministry became effective on May 3, 1941; Hon. Mr. Culliton remained in the Ministry as Minister without Portfolio and his former duties were divided between the other members of the Ministry as follows: Provincial Secretary and the charge of Theatres and Cinematographs Act to Hon. Mr. Uhrich; the charge of the Public Printing and Bureau of Publications Acts to Hon. W. F. Kerr; and the charge of the Provincial Tax Commission Act to Hon. A. T. Procter.

The St. Lawrence Seaway.—Developments in connection with this great undertaking are noted in the Introduction to this volume, p. xxix.

Imperial Honours to Canadians.—On Dec. 15, 1940, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, Director General of the British Purchasing Commission in the United States, was created a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The King's Birthday Honours list, published on June 12, 1941, announced the elevation of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., former Prime Minister of Canada, and now a resident of England, to a viscountcy, in recognition of his war work in the United Kingdom. In the same list, the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, was named to the Imperial Privy Council. On July 1, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Minister without portfolio in the Canadian Cabinet and Government leader in the Senate was appointed to the Imperial Privy Council.

Section 2.—Obituary

1940.—(See also pp. 1135-36 of the 1940 Year Book.) July 8, Gerard Power, Quebec, Que., former M.L.C. for Quebec. July 12, Murdoch C. MacLean, M.A., Ottawa, Ont., Chief, Social Analysis Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. July 17, Frank N. Darke, Regina, Sask., former M.P. for Regina. July 20, Mr. Justice Nicol Jeffrey, Guelph, Ont., former Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. July 25, Sir Thomas Tait, St. Andrews, N.B., former Director General of National Service. July 28, Mr. Justice Marie Joseph Demers, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Superior Court for Montreal District and former M.P. for St. Johns-Iberville. July 29, Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, Que., M.L.C. for the Golfe division of Quebec. July 30, Col. S. Maynard Rogers, Ottawa, Ont., former Superintendent, Jasper National Park. Aug. 1, Hon. J. F. Daniel, Montreal, Que., M.L.C. for de Lanaudière. Aug. 18, Dr. Leonard J. Simpson, Picton, Ont., Minister of Education for Ontario. Aug. 25, Hon. J. A. Guibault, Joliette, Que., Justice of the Superior Court. Aug. 29, Edward M. Kindle, B.A., M.S., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., former Chief Palæontologist, Geological Survey. Sept. 10, Hon. Guillaume André Fauteux, Montreal, Que., Senator for de Salaberry. Hon. Joseph Marcelin Wilson, Montreal, Que., former Senator for Sorel. Sept. 14, Charles Edward Stewart, Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant Commissioner of Lights, Dept. of Marine. Sept. 16, John T. Johnston, B.A.Sc., Toronto, Ont., Controller of Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Dept. of Mines and Resources. Sept. 27, Louis

K. Jones, I.S.O., Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. Sir Frederick Stupart, Toronto, Ont., former Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada. Sept. 30, Hon. Henry W. Laird, Burlington, Ont., Senator for Regina. Oct. 1, R. M. Motherwell, Ottawa, Ont., Astronomer, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. Oct. 7, Professor George Harcourt, Edmonton, Alta., first Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Oct. 9, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Charlotte, Vt., U.S.A., Founder of the International Grenfell Association. Oct. 15, Col. Sir Arthur Percy Sherwood, Ottawa, Ont., former Commissioner of Dominion Police. Oct. 18, William A. Walsh, Montreal, Que., former M.P. for Mount Royal. Oct. 24, Edward B. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant Commissioner of Immigration. Oct. 28, Hon. David B. Mullen, Edmonton, Alta., Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Oct. 31, Col. William H. Robinson, O.B.E., Ottawa, Ont., former Director of Supply and Transport. Nov. 9, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Odiham, England, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Nov. 11, George E. Hazen, Halifax, N.S., Member-elect for the Nova Scotia Legislature. Nov. 14, James B. Fairbairn, Vineland, Ont., former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. Nov. 16, George Kyte, K.C., St. Peters, N.S., Member of the International Joint Commission and former M.P. for Richmond-Cape Breton West. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Victoria, B.C., former Inspector General, Canadian Militia. Nov. 21, Col. Edward C. Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Director of Engineer Services, Dept. of National Defence. Nov. 24, Viscount Craigavon, Belfast, Northern Ireland, first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. Nov. 26, Hon. M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew, Ont., former Senator for Renfrew. Dec. 1, Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. Bruneau, Montreal, Que., former judge of the Superior Court of Quebec and former M.P. for Richelieu. Dec. 2, Col. V. I. Smart, Ottawa, Ont., Deputy Minister of Transport. Dec. 4, Dr. Alexis Bouthillier, St. Jean, Que., M.L.A. for St. Johns-Napierville. Dec. 6, Geo. W. Allan, K.C., Victoria, B.C., former M.P. for South Winnipeg. Dec. 8, Lord Baden-Powell, Nyeri, Kenya Colony, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement. Dec. 12, Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray, Edmonton, Alta., Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Dec. 13, Alex Henderson, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., former Attorney General for British Columbia. Dec. 14, Hon. Gordon W. Scott, M.L.C., at sea, Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Munitions and Supply and M.L.C. for Victoria, Que. Dec. 16, William F. O'Connor, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate. Dec. 21, Major L. T. Burwash, Cobourg, Ont., former Technical Adviser to the Dept. of the Interior and Arctic explorer. Dec. 23, Charles Paxton Blair, Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant Commissioner of Customs. 1941.—Jan. 5, Athol C. Wright, Ottawa, Ont., former Superintendent, Jasper National Park. Jan. 17, Dr. Joseph Sirois, Quebec, Que., Chairman of Dominion Unemployment Insurance Commission and former Chairman of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. Jan. 28, Oscar D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Ottawa, Ont., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Jan. 29, General John Metaxas, Athens, Greece, Prime Minister of Greece. Feb. 1, Joseph Oscar Patenaude, I.S.O., Ottawa, Ont., former King's Printer. Feb. 4, Dr. James Bonar, London, Eng., former Deputy Master of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint. Frank Nicolas, Worthing, England, former Editor-in-Chief, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa. Feb. 18, R. H. MacKay, New Glasgow, N.S., Deputy Minister of Labour for Nova Scotia. Feb. 21, Major Sir Frederick Banting, Musgrave Harbour, Newfoundland, Chairman, Associate Committee on Aviation Medicine. Mar. 5, Senator J. J. Hughes, Souris West, P.E.I., Senator for King's, P.E.I. Mar. 9, Hon. John Hall Kelly, Dublin, Eire, Canadian High Commissioner to Eire. Mar. 19, William F.

Garland, Ottawa, Ont., former M.P. for Carleton, Ont. Mar. 20, Frederick C. Casselman, M.C., M.P., Ottawa, Ont., Member for Edmonton East. Mar. 22, Ira A. Humphries, Toronto, Ont., former Deputy Attorney General for Ontario. Mar. 25, Dr. John L. MacIsaac, Antigonish, N.S., M.L.A. for Antigonish County. Apr. 3, Hon. James R. Wilson, P.C., Saskatoon, Sask., former Minister without Portfolio. Apr. 8, Hon. Loring C. Christie, New York, U.S.A., Canadian Minister to the United States. May 1, Albert Allard, Ottawa, Ont., former M.P. for Ottawa. May 7, Reginald E. Watts, F.S.S., Ottawa, Ont., former Chief, Judicial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. May 11, Hon. J. D. Taylor, Winter, Sask., Senator for New Westminster. May 28, Hermas Deslauriers, M.D., Montreal, Que., M.P. for Montreal St. Mary's. June 11, Alexander C. Rutherford, Edmonton, Alta., first Premier of Alberta.

Section 3.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Lieutenant-Governors, 1940.—Roland Fairbairn McWilliams, Esq., K.C., Winnipeg, Man.: to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, effective Nov. 1, 1940.

Privy Councillors, 1940.—July 8, William Pate Mulock, Esq., K.C., M.P., Toronto, Ont., Col. Colin William George Gibson, M.C., V.D., K.C., M.P., Hamilton, Ont.: to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, July 12, Angus Lewis Macdonald, Esq., K.C., B.A., LL.B., S.J.D., Halifax, N.S.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. 1941.—Feb. 24, Leighton Goldie McCarthy, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. June 11, Joseph T. Thorson, Esq., K.C., B.A., LL.B., J.D., M.P., Winnipeg, Man.; to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Cabinet Ministers, 1940.—July 5, Hon. James Layton Ralston, P.C.: to be Minister of National Defence. July 8, Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, P.C., Minister of Public Works: to be Minister of Transport, *vice* Hon. C. D. Howe, resigned. Hon. James Lorimer Ilesley, P.C.: to be Minister of Finance, *vice* Hon. J. L. Ralston, resigned. Hon. William Pate Mulock, K.C., M.P., Toronto, Ont.: to be Postmaster General *vice* Hon. C. G. Power, resigned. Col. the Hon. Colin William George Gibson, M.C., V.D., K.C., M.P., Hamilton, Ont.: to be Minister of National Revenue, *vice* Hon. J. L. Ilesley, resigned. July 12, Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald, P.C., K.C., B.A., LL.D., S.J.D.: to be Minister of National Defence for Naval Services. Hon. Charles Gavin Power, P.C., Minister of National Defence for Air: to be Associate Minister of National Defence. Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, P.C., Minister of Agriculture: to be Minister of National War Services. June 11, Hon. Joseph T. Thorson, K.C., B.A., LL.B., J.D., M.P., Winnipeg Man.: to be Minister of National War Services *vice* the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, resigned.

Senators, 1940.—Nov. 7, Leon Mercier Gouin, K.C., LL.D., Montreal, Que.

New Members of the House of Commons, 1940.—Aug. 12, Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald, (Lib.), elected for Kingston City, Ont. Aug. 19, A. H. Bence (Cons.), elected for Saskatoon, Sask., G. R. Boucher (Cons.), elected for Carleton, Ont., L. O. Breithaupt, (Lib.), elected for Waterloo North, Ont. 1941.—June 2, Mrs. Cora T. Casselman (Lib.), elected for Edmonton East, Alta.

* This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1136-1142 of the 1940 Year Book.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, 1940.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.: Sept. 7, Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., Inspector-General, Eastern Canada, Quebec, Que., Col. (H/Brig.-Gen.) C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., R.O., Ottawa, Ont., Air Commodore A. E. Godfrey, M.C., A.F.C., V.D., R.C.A.F., Victoria, B.C., Air Commodore N. R. Anderson, R.C.A.F., Halifax, N.S., Air Commodore A. B. Shearer, R.C.A.F., Winnipeg, Man., Air Commodore H. Edwards, R.C.A.F., Ottawa, Ont., Commodore G. C. Jones, R.C.N., Halifax, N.S., Commodore W. J. R. Beech, R.C.N., Victoria, B.C., Col. (T/Brig.) H. Riley, D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D. No. 10, Winnipeg, Man., Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., V.D., R.O., Ottawa, Ont., Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., V.D., R.O., Ottawa, Ont., Col. H. S. Tobin, D.S.O., V.D., R.O., Vancouver, B.C., Group Captain G. E. Brookes, O.B.E., R.C.A.F., Toronto, Ont., Group Captain G. M. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., R.C.A.F., Montreal, Que., Col. C. R. Scott, General List, C.M., Ottawa, Ont., Group Captain L. F. Stevenson, R.C.A.F., Regina, Sask., Lt.-Col. S. C. Oland, V.D., R.O., Halifax, N.S., Lt.-Col. F. A. S. Dunn, V.D., C.R., Univ. of Alberta C.O.T.C., Edmonton, Alta., Lt.-Col. Gavin L. Ogilvie, R.O., Montreal, Que., Lt.-Col. G. E. Full, V.D., R.O., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Lt.-Col. A. C. Prince, V.D., R.O., Windsor, Ont., Lt.-Col. A. E. Duncanson, D.S.O., V.D., C.R., R.R.C., Toronto, Ont., Commander J. A. Heenan, R.C.N.R., Ottawa, Ont., Lt.-Col. J. D. Fraser, V.D., 4th P.L.D.G., Ottawa, Ont., Lt.-Col. H. S. McGreevy, Retired List, Quebec, Que., Lt.-Col. W. H. G. Wurtele, M.C., V.D., G.G.F.G., Ottawa, Ont., Lt.-Col. R. P. Locke, E.D., G.G.H.G., Toronto, Ont., Lt.-Col. M. C. Grison, Le Regiment de Hull, Ottawa, Ont., Lt.-Col. H. Strachan, V.C., M.C., 15th A.L.H., Calgary, Alta., Commander P. B. Cross, R.C.N.V.R., Saint John, N.B., Major H. E. J. Vautelet, C.R., 2nd (Montreal) Regt., R.C.A., Montreal, Que., Lt.-Commander H. R. Wade, R.C.N.V.R., Vancouver, B.C., Supt. H. A. R. Gagnon, R.C.M.P., Montreal, Que., Lieut. P. Major, R.C.N.V.R., Montreal, Que. 1941.—Mar. 20, Asst. Commr. C. H. Hill, M.C., R.C.M.P., Vancouver, B.C.

Official Appointments, 1940.—June 20, Yves Lamontagne, Esq., Trade Commissioner, Department of Trade and Commerce: to be a Member of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, *vice* Charles P. Hébert. June 25, Sir Shuldham Redfern, K.C.V.O.: to be Secretary to the Governor General and Private Secretary, effective June 21, 1940. July 2, John Edward Gibben, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, who has been acting as Sub-Mining Recorder at Yellowknife: to be Mining Recorder, Agent of Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent for the Yellowknife Mining District, with headquarters at Yellowknife Settlement, N.W.T., effective July 1, 1940. July 4, Frederick William Riddell, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Executive Secretary of the National Harbours Board: to be a fourth Member of the National Harbours Board. July 9, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General. Jules Castonguay, Esq., Chief Electoral Officer: to be Chief Registration Officer under the Title of Chief Registrar for Canada. July 11, Robert D. Defries, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Professor of Hygiene and Epidemiology, University of Toronto: to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health, effective July 1, 1940. July 15, Hon. Mr. Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada: to be Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General. July 19, F. E. Artlett, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., and E. F. Whyte, Esq., Halifax, N.S., Members of the technical staff appointed to the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health and duly designated as Dominion Analysts: to be designated as Inspectors for the purpose of carrying

out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. July 23, Hon. Thomas C. Davis, a Puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan: to be an Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of National War Services. Sept. 19, Howard Alfred Lorne Conn, M.C.: to be again a member of the Canadian Pension Commission for a further period of three years from Oct. 1, 1940. Frank Foster Chute, Esq., B.A., M.D., C.M., Canning, N.S.: to be a Member of the Canadian Pension Commission for a period of seven years from Oct. 1, 1940. Sept. 24, to be members of the Unemployment Insurance Commission: Joseph Sirois, B.A., LL.L., LL.D., Notary, Quebec, Que., to be Chief Commissioner, and R. J. Tallon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. and Allan Monroe Mitchell, Chairman of the Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., to be Commissioners, pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940. Hon. Robert Spelman Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario, to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from Sept. 24, to Oct. 8, 1940. Sept. 26, Hon. Paul Leduc, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Minister of Mines of Ontario, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, effective Oct. 1, 1940. Leolyn Dana Wilgress, B.A., to be Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, effective Oct. 1, 1940. Oct. 2, Leolyn Dana Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; to be Chairman of the Canadian Shipping Board, *vice* James Grannis Parmelee, retired. Oct. 4, Bryce Morrison Stewart, M.A., Ph.D., to be Deputy Minister of Labour, effective Nov. 1, 1940, and to be for the duration of the War. Oct. 9, Hon. Robert Spelman Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor on account of illness, for a further period from Oct. 9, 1940, to Oct. 22, 1940. Oct. 10, To be members of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence: O. M. Biggar, Esq., Chairman, Brigadier Kenneth Stuart, Capt. L. W. Murray, Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe, and H. L. Keenleyside, Esq., Secretary, effective Aug. 22, 1940, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Vanier, effective Oct. 10, 1940. Edmond Cloutier, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.: to be King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, effective Oct. 20, 1940. Oct. 18, Major-General Victor Wentworth Odium and Nathan Louis Nathanson, Esq.: to be again Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a term of three years from Nov. 2, 1940, and the said Mr. Nathanson to be also Vice-Chairman of the said Corporation for a term of three years from Nov. 2, 1940. Oct. 22, Leolyn Dana Wilgress, Esq., Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce: to be a Member of the National Film Board, *vice* James Grannis Parmelee, retired, effective Oct. 2, 1940. Hon. Robert Spelman Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario: to be again Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence on account of illness of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, for a further period from Oct. 23, 1940, to Nov. 5, 1940. Oct. 26, Charles H. Read, Esq., Amherst, N.S.: to be again a director of the Canadian National Railway Company for a further term of three years from Oct. 1, 1940. Nov. 19, Arthur MacNamara, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.: to be Associate Deputy Minister of Labour, effective Dec. 1, 1940. Nov. 25, Theodore McCombs, Esq., K.C., Hamilton, Ont.: to be a Commissioner of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners, *vice* Ellis H. Corman, Esq., resigned. Peter Andrew McLennan, Esq., M.D., Vancouver, B.C.; George S. MacCarthy, Esq., M.D., Ottawa, Ont.; and H. H. Christie, Esq., M.D., Esterhazy, Sask.: to be representatives of the Governor in Council upon the Medical Council of Canada for the ensuing four-year term commencing Nov. 26, 1940. 1941.—Jan. 7, W. A. MacDonald, Esq., Halifax, N.S.: to be a member of The Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, in the place of Harold Brownhill, Esq., who is unable to act.

Jan. 29, Lieutenant-Commander Charles Peter Edwards, O.B.E.: to be Deputy Minister of Transport. Jan. 31, Capt. H. E. Reid: to be a Member of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, in the place of Commander Murray who is now on active service, effective Dec. 16, 1940. Feb. 3, Samuel Laurence de Carteret, Esq., Montreal, Que.: to be Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air, effective Feb. 1, 1941. Feb. 5, Hon. Malcolm A. Macdonald, Chief Justice of British Columbia: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from Feb. 16, 1941, to Mar. 2, 1941. Feb. 13, Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D., Counsellor, Department of External Affairs: to be a Member of the Northwest Territories Council *vice* Oscar Douglas Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., deceased. Apr. 1, To be members of the National Film Board: Donald Cameron, Esq., Extension Department of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta., for a period of three years, from Aug. 31, 1940 (*vice* Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon); Georges Bouchard, Esq., Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a period of three years, from Aug. 31, 1940 (*vice* R. S. Hamer, Ottawa); C. P. Edwards, Esq., Deputy Minister of Transport, Ottawa, Ont., to complete the unexpired term of the late V. I. Smart, until Aug. 31, 1941. Apr. 4, Hon. Robert Spelman Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from Apr. 24, 1941, to Apr. 27, 1941. May 1, Dean C. J. Mackenzie, Acting President, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont.; His Excellency Mgr. A. Vachon, Archbishop of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. J. B. Collip, Gilman Cheney Professor of Bio-chemistry and Head of the Department, McGill University, Montreal, Que.; Dr. H. E. Bigelow, Carnegie Professor of Chemistry, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Dr. Duncan Graham, Head of the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.: to be members of the National Research Council for a term of three years, as provided by the Research Council Act and expiring Mar. 31, 1944. May 14, Hon. Robert Spelman Robertson, Chief Justice of Ontario: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from May 24, 1941, to May 31, 1941. May 20, Hon. Malcolm A. Macdonald, Chief Justice of British Columbia: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor for two weeks beginning May 22, 1941. May 28, E. T. Bynoe, Esq., a member of the technical Staff of the Dept. of Pensions and National Health; to be hereby designated Dominion Analyst and that his name be added to the list of Dominion Analysts set out in Sect. VIII, Division I of the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. June 12, 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 June 13, 1941, to July 4, 1941, both dates inclusive. Hon. Mr. Justice H. Y. MacDonald: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, from June 5, 1941, to June 30, 1941, inclusive. Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. L. Embury: to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province from July 1, 1941, to July 15, 1941, inclusive. June 24, Norman Alexander Robertson, Esq., Counsellor of the Department of External Affairs: to be Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, effective Jan. 29, 1941. L. P. Pearson, Counsellor, Department of External Affairs, and H. L. Keenleyside, Counsellor, Department of External Affairs: to be Assistant Under-Secretaries of State for External Affairs, pursuant to the provisions of the War Measures Act.

June 25, John Kennedy Matheson, Esq., M.C., Vancouver, B.C.: to be a member of the Canadian Pension Commission for a period of seven years from July 1, 1941, pursuant to the provisions of the Pensions Act. Arthur MacNamara, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.: to be Associate Deputy Minister of Labour pursuant to the provisions of the Labour Department Act, effective June 25, 1941.

Judicial Appointments, 1940.—Aug. 8, Dr. J. A. Bildfell, Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, N.W.T.: to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories. Sept. 11, Hon David A. Macdonald, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia: to be a Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. Sept. 17, Simon Stanley Mason Wood, Esq., Mining Recorder at Mayo, Yukon Territory: 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. 26, Sidney A. Smith, Vancouver, B.C., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Dec. 13, Charles Percy Plaxton, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont.: to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. A. J. Gordon, Esq., K.C., Windsor, Ont.: to be a Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex in the said Province and also a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. E. Salvat, Esq., K.C., Sorel, 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. Charles Auguste Bertrand, Esq., K.C., Montreal, 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. 1941.—Jan. 13, George Bligh O'Connor, Esq., K.C., Edmonton, 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. Hon. Albert Freeman Ewing, a Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta: to be a Justice of the Appellate Division of the said Court and ex officio a Judge of the Trial Division. Jan. 29, Arnold Danford Patrick Heeney, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Advocate, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. Frederick Percy Varcoe, Ottawa, Ont., Barrister-at-law and Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice: to be one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. June 24, Ernest Sydney Boyton Covell, Esq., Sergeant, Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Aklavik, N.W.T.: to be a Justice of the Peace 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.

Commissioners, 1940.—July 24, Hon. Lucien Cannon, District Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Quebec, Que.: to be a Commissioner, under authority of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire and report upon the navigation of small vessels in the navigation channel of the St. Lawrence River and the effect of such navigation on the safety of shipping generally and upon pilotage matters in the St. Lawrence—Kingston—Ottawa Pilotage District, between Montreal and Kingston and upon relevant matters, which may in the course of the Inquiry arise or develop and which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, should be included within the scope of the Inquiry and Report. Sept. 17, Lieutenant Arthur Edward Andrews, Department of National Defence: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Canada in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Wilbur Roy Jackett, Esq., Junior Advisory Counsel of the Department of Justice: to be a Commissioner to

administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Canada in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. Oct. 18, His Honour Albert Constantineau, Judge of the County Court for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, Province of Ontario: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, 1927, to inquire into the industrial dispute at the plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont. Dec. 11, M. J. Vechsler, Esq., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, at Lima, Peru: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations as by law it is competent for him to administer, take or receive in Peru. 1941.—Jan. 29, Gordon R. Holmes, Esq., Barrister, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate such charges of political partisanship against Government employees as may be referred to him. Feb. 24, Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.: to be a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the causes of the lack of capacity production in the coal mines in the Minto-Chipman District of the Province of New Brunswick. Feb. 27, Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Ottawa, Ont.; and Professor F. H. Scott, Montreal, Que.: to be Commissioners under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the disputes or into any matters or circumstances connected with Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.; Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Ltd.; Acadia Coal Company, Ltd.; and Old Sydney Collieries, Ltd. The Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague to be Chairman of the said Commission. Mar. 24, William H. Furlong, Esq., K.C., Windsor, Ont.: to be a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the industrial dispute and into any matters or circumstances connected therewith at the Windsor plant of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd. May 19, John J. Robinette, Esq., Toronto, Ont.: to be a Commissioner under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate the culpability of any employee or employees who went on strike at the plant of the Schofield Woollen Company, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont. May 21, Lionel Shirley Yuill, Esq., Chief Telegraph Censor: to be a Commissioner to administer oaths required to be taken or made for the purposes of Regulation 13 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation), 1940. June 24, Francis Reginald Wade, Cyril Powell Thomas and William Dan Joynt, Field Supervisors, Soldier Settlement, Saskatoon: to be commissioners to take affidavits, oaths, statutory declarations or solemn affirmations under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 14, 1940, was appointed by proclamation as a “day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful crop and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured”.

Day of Humble Prayer and Intercession.—Sunday, Mar. 23, 1941, was appointed by proclamation as a day of Humble Prayer and Intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by the United Kingdom, by Canada, and by other Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and by Allied and Associated Powers and all those who are offering their lives for our cause and for a speedy and enduring peace founded upon justice and understanding.

Day of Special Dedication to National Service and Sacrifice.—Sunday, June 29, 1941, was appointed by proclamation as a Day of Special Dedication to National Service and Sacrifice, in order to safeguard the continued existence of our civilization and to invoke a blessing of Almighty God upon our just cause, and to seek divine guidance by humble prayer and intercession.

Section 4.—Dominion Legislation, 1940

Legislation of the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, May 16, 1940, to Nov. 5, 1940

NOTE.—This classified list of Dominion Legislation has been summarized from the Statutes. Naturally, in summarizing material of this kind it is not always easy to convey the full implication of the legislation. The reader who is interested in any specific Act is therefore referred to the Statutes themselves. Adequate references are given in this summary.

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation.—	
2 May 29	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1940</i> grants payment of \$41,455,066.47 out of the Consolidated Fund for public service expenses for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941, also additional amounts of \$2,318,846.13, \$507,316.67, and \$5,543,071.67 for certain items.
3 May 29	<i>The War Appropriation Act, 1940</i> , authorizes the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum not exceeding \$700,000,000 for expenses incurred in connection with the security, defence and welfare of Canada; the conduct of naval, military and air operations in and beyond Canada; promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications. Authority is also given for the raising, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of a sum not exceeding \$700,000,000 for the above purposes.
11 June 21	<i>The Loan Act, 1940</i> , authorizes the raising of a loan, by the issue and sale of securities of Canada, of an amount not to exceed \$750,000,000 for redemption of loans and the public service generally.
30 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend An Act respecting debts due to the Crown</i> (c. 18, 1932) authorizes the Minister of Finance to deduct from any moneys payable to any officer, servant or employee of His Majesty in Canada the amount of any indebtedness of such person in respect of certain provincial taxes.
32 Aug. 7	<i>The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940</i> , imposes on every person residing in Canada or who is carrying on business in Canada a tax upon annual profits or upon annual excess profits. Certain deductions and exemptions are allowable. <i>The Excess Profits Act</i> (c. 4, 1939) is repealed.
34 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act</i> (c. 97, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). The most important changes made by this legislation are the raising of the rates of income tax applicable to all individuals and the imposition of a national defence tax to be deducted by employers from the earnings of persons receiving \$600 or more a year in the case of single persons and \$1,200 or more a year in the case of married persons. Other changes respecting the payment of income tax by both individuals and corporations are also made.
40 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Salaries Act</i> (c. 182, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) fixes the salary of the Minister of National War Services at \$10,000.
46 Aug. 7	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1940</i> , grants payment of \$20,727,533.23 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for public service expenses for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941.
47 Aug. 7	<i>The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1940</i> grants payment of the amounts of \$178,176,682.65 and \$3,197,488.00 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for public service expenses for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1941. This Act also authorizes the raising of a loan of \$200,000,000 for public works and general purposes.
	<i>National Revenue</i>
10 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the National Revenue Act</i> (c. 137, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). By this legislation authorization for the appointment and transfer of certain officers of the Department of National Revenue by the Minister of that Department is repealed. All persons serving in Departments of the Government of Canada are validly appointed to the Civil Service and are subject in all respects to the <i>Civil Service Act</i> .
29 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Customs Tariff</i> (c. 44, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). By this Act certain changes are made in Schedules A and B to the Customs Tariff.
33 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1934</i> (c. 52, 1934) makes changes respecting duties of excise on manufactured and raw leaf tobacco and on malt syrup.
41 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act</i> (c. 179, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments). This Act makes revisions in the excise tax regulations mainly in relation to matches, cigarette papers and tubes, cigars, automobiles, tires and tubes, furs, etc. A war exchange tax of 10 p.c. is imposed on the value for duty of all goods (with certain exceptions) imported into Canada.

Legislation of the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, May 16,
1940 to Nov. 5, 1940—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Finance and Taxation—concluded	<i>National Revenue—concluded</i>
42 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Tariff Board Act (c. 55, 1931 and amendment c. 51, 1932-33).</i> The amendments under this Act relate to pensions, superannuation and salaries of members of the Tariff Board.
Agriculture.—	
6 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act (c. 5, 1930 and amendments)</i> revises the definition for No. Extra 3 Canada Western Oats in Schedule 1 of the Act.
8 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act (c. 45, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments)</i> makes a minor change in the regulations concerning packaged cheese.
16 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Seeds Act, 1937 (c. 40, 1937),</i> authorizes the making of regulations regarding fees and the withholding of further services to persons owing fees for previous inspections, tests, etc.
18 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939 (c. 34, 1939).</i> These amendments relate to the computation of the average sale price of wheat, the report to Parliament, and the payment of liabilities of the Minister in connection with the Act and of administrative expenses.
19 July 12	<i>An Act to amend the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939 (c. 28, 1939).</i> This Act includes certain changes in definitions, in the legislation concerning payments to selling agencies, in the regulations to be prescribed by the Minister, etc.
25 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935 (c. 53, 1935 and amendment c. 39, 1939).</i> In addition to amendments, mainly in connection with the powers of the Board respecting the buying of wheat, this Act provides for the imposition of a processing levy on wheat products intended for consumption in Canada at a rate not exceeding 15 cents per bushel of wheat used in the production of such products.
26 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act (c. 13, 1939)</i> makes minor changes in the legislation concerning grants for the improvement of cheese factories.
38 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939 (c. 50, 1939)</i> provides for the establishment of a Board of Review to determine the eligibility of a township or of a farmer for an award under the Act. It also provides, in connection with the payment of awards, for the substitution of part of an ineligible township for part of an eligible township, and makes other amendments including changes in the conditions for declaring an area a crop failure area.
Justice.—	
5 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act (c. 59, R.S.C. 1927)</i> declares that in certain circumstances it is not necessary to prove the official character of persons making affidavits.
37 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act and the Penitentiary Act, 1939 (c. 154, R.S.C. 1927 and c. 6, 1939)</i> changes the legislation concerning the confinement in gaols and penitentiaries of convicts convicted in the Yukon Territory or in the Northwest Territories.
39 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (c. 160, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments).</i> Previous legislation made it possible for the Government of any Province of Canada to make arrangements to use the R.C.M.P. Force to aid in the administration of justice in such province. By the above Act this concession is extended to municipalities. Such arrangements may include the taking over by the Force of certain officers and men of the municipal police force concerned, but pension benefits provided for the members of the Force are not extended to such officers and men. Certain readjustments in connection with constables' pensions are made and legislation enacted concerning compensation for injury. Other amendments of a minor nature are also made.
Labour.—	
23 July 12	<i>The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940.</i> The purpose of this Act is to assist in the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress. Even though employment has greatly increased under war conditions, it still appears necessary in the national interest that the Dominion should continue to supplement the measures taken by the provinces towards providing assistance to those in need, establishing unemployed persons in employment and training, and fitting suitable persons for productive occupations, thereby lessening provincial and municipal burdens consequent upon extraordinary conditions of unemployment and at the same time developing the economic capacity of the nation to carry on the War.

Legislation of the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, May 16, 1940, to Nov. 5, 1940—continued

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
National Defence.—	
1 May 22	<i>An Act to amend the Department of National Defence Act</i> (c. 136, R.S.C. 1927) gives authority for the appointment of a Minister of National Defence for Air and also for the appointment of deputy ministers for the military, naval and air services, respectively. (Repealed by c. 21.)
9 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Department of National Defence Act</i> (c. 136, R.S.C. 1927) authorizes the making of regulations concerning the collection, administration and distribution of the service estates of members of the naval, military or air forces.
13 June 21	<i>The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940</i> , confers upon the Governor in Council special emergency powers to permit of the mobilization of all of the effective resources of the nation, both human and material, for the purpose of the defence and security of Canada.
15 June 21	<i>The Royal Canadian Air Force Act</i> supplements the provisions in respect of the constitution and government of the Royal Canadian Air Force, which was constituted pursuant to the powers conferred by the Aeronautics Act (c. 3, R.S.C. 1927).
21 July 12	<i>An Act to amend the Department of National Defence Act</i> (c. 136, R.S.C. 1927). This Act repeals c. 1, 1940 (see above) and makes provision for the appointment of an Associate Minister of National Defence, a Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, and a Minister of National Defence for Air. It also provides for the appointment of additional deputy ministers for the military, naval, and air services, respectively.
22 July 12	<i>The Department of National War Services Act, 1940</i> , provides for the establishment of a Department of National War Services to assist in carrying out the objects of the <i>National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940</i> (c. 13) by conducting a national registration, promoting and organizing different forms of voluntary assistance, and co-ordinating existing public information services of the Government.
28 Aug. 7	<i>The Compensation (Defence) Act, 1940</i> , relates to the determination of compensation to be paid for the requisitioning for war purposes of any vessel or aircraft or for space or accommodation in any vessel under the provisions of the War Measures Act (c. 206, R.S.C. 1927).
31 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Department of Munitions and Supply Act</i> . (c. 3, 1939, 2nd sess.) The powers and duties of the Minister in relation to the production of munitions of war and supplies and to the construction and carrying out of defence projects required by the Department of National Defence are more specifically set forth in this Act. In the event of a disagreement concerning compensation for storage space, the claim shall be referred to the Minister of Justice or to the Exchequer Court of Canada rather than to a panel of arbitrators as formerly enacted. Other minor changes are also made.
35 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Naval Service Act</i> (c. 139, R.S.C. 1927). The purpose of this legislation is to bring under the provisions of the Naval Service Act certain persons not belonging to the Naval Service but serving in His Majesty's ships.
43 Aug. 7	<i>The Treachery Act</i> declares that the penalty for treachery shall be death and that the penalty for certain other acts done with intent to assist the enemy shall be life imprisonment. Details concerning prosecution and trial for offences against this Act are also given.
Pensions and Insurance.—	
12 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act</i> (c. 133, R.S.C. 1927 and amendments) relates to the period of service in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve or Volunteer Reserve for computing pension.
27 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924</i> (c. 24, R.S.C. 1927) gives effect to an Order in Council by the provisions of which new male contributors with salaries of over \$1,200 are required to contribute a slightly higher percentage of their salaries and new contributors are allowed to count for pension purposes only that portion of their temporary service for which they make contributions. Overseas active service in a theatre of actual war is allowed to contributors who were employed either temporarily or permanently before enlistment.
44 Aug. 7	<i>The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940</i> . The purpose of this Act is to establish an Unemployment Insurance Commission, to provide for insurance against unemployment, to establish an Employment service, and for other purposes related thereto.

Legislation of the First Session of the Nineteenth Parliament, May 16, 1940, to Nov. 5, 1940—concluded

Chapter and Date of Assent	Synopsis
Transportation.—	
4 June 21	<i>An Act respecting the Appointment of Auditors for National Railways</i> provides for the appointment of independent auditors for 1940 to make a continuous audit of the accounts of the national railways.
7 June 21	<i>An Act to ratify and confirm a certain agreement respecting the joint use by Canadian National Railways of certain tracks and premises of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, at Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.</i>
17 June 21	<i>An Act to amend the Trans-Canada Air Lines Act, 1937 (c. 43, 1937)</i> extends the initial period to Dec. 31, 1940, and provides for the fixation of rates in the month of January, 1941, for the current year.
24 Aug. 7	<i>The Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act, 1940</i> , is an Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1940, to provide for the refunding of financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.
Miscellaneous.—	
14 June 21	<i>An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (c. 15, 1920 and amendments)</i> extends for one year from July 1, 1939, the agreement of Mar. 30, 1920, with the City of Ottawa for certain payments in lieu of part of rates and taxes for civic services and water, and in settlement of certain claims.
20 July 12	<i>An Act respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company</i> grants to that Company the right to divert from Lake St. Francis an additional 30,000 cubic second feet of water to be returned to Lake St. Louis and to be used for the development of hydro-electric power.
36 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act (c. 142 R.S.C. 1927 and amendment c. 38, 1938)</i> makes amendments with respect to the jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories of provincial superior courts in civil matters and of provincial courts having surrogate powers. A change is also made in the legislation concerning the confinement of insane persons in provincial institutions.
45 Aug. 7	<i>An Act to amend the Yukon Act (c. 215, R.S.C. 1927)</i> provides for the levying of a tax upon furs to be exported from the Territory.

APPENDIX I

Special War Chronology, 1940-41

NOTE.—This chronology is in continuance of the War Chronology appearing at pp. 36-40 and 1143-1149 of the 1940 Year Book.

In order to give a clearer view of events in the different war zones, the chronology has been classified as follows: General, pp. 1010-1017; the Battle of Britain, pp. 1017-1020; Mediterranean General, pp. 1020-1021; Egypt-Libya, pp. 1021-1022; East Africa, pp. 1022-1023; the Balkans, pp. 1023-1025; the Near East, pp. 1025-1026; and the Battle of the Atlantic, pp. 1026-1027. Events in countries formerly neutral are shown in the general section until such countries have become actively associated with the Powers at war and events that are now shown under "Battle of the Atlantic" were listed under the "Battle of Britain" prior to Feb. 23, 1941.

General

1940

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| <p>July 9, Formation of Canadian Forestry Corps for overseas service announced. French Parliament authorized Premier Pétain to draw up new Constitution along totalitarian lines.</p> <p>July 10, Minister of National Defence announced that 40,000 men were required for the C.A.S.F.</p> <p>July 10-28, 'Diplomatic offensive' by Axis in southeastern Europe—<i>July 10</i>, Hungarian delegates conferred with Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano at Munich. <i>July 26</i>, Roumanian delegates conferred with Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop at Salzburg. <i>July 27</i>, Herr Hitler received Bulgarian delegates. <i>July 28</i>, Signor Mussolini received Roumanian delegates. The United Kingdom protested Roumania's pro-Axis policy.</p> <p>July 12, Machinery set up for National Registration under the National Resources Mobilization Act.</p> <p>July 14, Britain agreed to close the Burma Road for 3 months, on condition that Japan would try to negotiate peace terms with China during that period.</p> <p>July 16, Japanese Cabinet of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai resigned. U.S. protested closing of the Burma Road.</p> <p>July 17, R.A.F. stated that, up to July 12, 573 British aeroplanes had been lost due to enemy action, compared with more than 2,500 enemy machines shot down.</p> <p>July 19, Herr Hitler, addressing the Reichstag, "appealed to the reason" of Britain, which he regarded as vanquished, and intimated that he would be magnanimous if Britain immediately sued for peace.</p> | <p>July 21, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian Parliaments voted to join the U.S.S.R.</p> <p>July 21-30, Pan-American Conference at Havana: Conference proposed a Pan-American mandate over European possessions in the Western Hemisphere; 8 countries withheld full consent. Inter-American co-operation planned in the economic field.</p> <p>July 22, Minister of Munitions and Supply announced immediate construction of 12 additional munitions plants, to cost \$19,000,000. Viscount Halifax broadcasted decisive refusal of German peace offer of July 19.</p> <p>July 23, British budget called for £239,000,000 a year in new taxes. Britain extended recognition to provisional Czechoslovakian Government, under Dr. Edward Benes, former President.</p> <p>July 24, Roumanian Government took over operation of a large British oil refinery.</p> <p>July 25, Admiralty announced loss of 2,823 British troops and refugees in sinking of troopship <i>Lancastria</i> during evacuation from St. Nazaire on June 17. Announcement of \$400,000 addition to Bren gun plant in Toronto.</p> <p>July 29, Prime Minister and Minister for National Defence reviewed Canada's war effort. Canadian troops in England to be brought to strength of an army corps.</p> <p>July 30, Britain announced the extension of the blockade to all Europe and the requirement of 'navicerts' for all Europe-bound shipping.</p> |
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1940

- Aug. 1, Tokyo announced new foreign policy of Japanese domination in "greater east Asia", including French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies. Air Ministry announced German loss of 240 aeroplanes during July.
- Aug. 2, Largest Canadian contingent to cross the Atlantic to date in the present war landed in United Kingdom. German 'pamphlet raid' on England; copies of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of July 19 dropped. Roumanian territories of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina incorporated into the U.S.S.R.
- Aug. 4, Hon. Mr. Howe announced further extensions to Canada's munitions plants, bringing probable expenditure to \$170,000,000.
- Aug. 5, Canadian Naval Service announced the acquisition from the United Kingdom of the destroyer, H.M.C.S. *Margaree* to replace H.M.C.S. *Fraser*. R.N. losses since the outbreak of war 6,221 killed or missing; R.A.F. losses 3,499 killed, died or missing.
- Aug. 6, French colony of New Caledonia announced adherence to cause of Gen. de Gaulle.
- Aug. 8, First Canadian-built Hampden bomber tested at Montreal. British shipping attacked in Channel by 800 aeroplanes; 53 German and 16 British machines lost.
- Aug. 13, Greece refused Italian demand to renounce British guarantees.
- Aug. 14, Hon. Mr. Power announced Canada will spend \$1,000,000 on defence of air bases in Newfoundland.
- Aug. 15, Loss of armed merchant cruiser *Transylvania* (16,923 tons) announced.
- Aug. 16, Hungary demanded of Roumania the return of two-thirds of Transylvania.
- Aug. 17, Conference at Ogdensburg, N.Y., between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King and announcement of a permanent Joint Board of Defence for the north half of the Western Hemisphere.
- Aug. 19, National Registration in Canada begun.
- Aug. 20, United Kingdom announced agreement for leasing of British territory in the Western Hemisphere to United States for defence purposes.
- Aug. 21, Canada-Newfoundland defence conference announced agreement on all questions of policy. Organization of Canada's first armoured (tank) brigade announced.
- Aug. 24, Organization of 3rd Canadian Division completed.
- Aug. 26, First meeting of Canada-United States Defence Board.
- Aug. 27, Roumania and Hungary summoned by Herr Hitler to a conference with Axis Powers at Vienna.
- Aug. 29, French colonies of Cameroun and Congo declared adherence to cause of Gen. de Gaulle.
- Aug. 30, Russia accused Roumania of continued frontier violations. Roumania ceded half of Transylvania to Hungary, causing wide disorder.
- Sept. 1, Official air losses in first year of war: Germany, 3,914 machines; Britain, 1,099 machines.
- Sept. 3, President Roosevelt announced the transfer of 50 'over-age' destroyers to the R.N. in exchange for rights to lease sites for defence outposts in the British West Indies and British Guiana. The United Kingdom gave the United States the right to establish similar bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda. Japan issued a virtual ultimatum to French Indo-China demanding establishment of military bases and the right to move Japanese troops over the French-owned Yunnan railway to the Chinese border. Tahiti announced adherence to British cause.
- Sept. 4, U.S. warned Japan to keep out of French Indo-China.
- Sept. 5, King Carol dissolved Roumanian Parliament and granted supreme power to Gen. Antonescu, Premier-designate. Hungarian soldiers occupied Transylvania.
- Sept. 6, King Carol of Roumania abdicated and his son Michael proclaimed King. Roumanian soldiers and the Hungarian army of occupation clashed in Transylvania.
- Sept. 8, All churches throughout the British Empire observed a national day of prayer.
- Sept. 9, Canada's Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 offered to the public. First group of U.S. 'over-age' destroyers received by R.N. The French public

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- officially informed that it must pay 400,000,000 francs a day for the expenses of the German army of occupation.
- Sept. 14, Proclamation issued calling single men and childless widowers in 21- to 24-year classes in Canada for compulsory military training to begin Oct. 9.
- Sept. 17, S.S. *City of Benares*, carrying children and refugees, sunk with loss of 248.
- Sept. 19, Conference between Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano at Rome. R.C.A.F. announced the establishment of a separate medical corps.
- Sept. 20, Announcement made that Canada was taking over 6 of the U.S. destroyers exchanged for bases.
- Sept. 21, Canada's Second War Loan of \$300,000,000 closed, with subscriptions totalling \$342,248,300. Japan modified her demands on French Indo-China.
- Sept. 23-25, Free French forces, under Gen. de Gaulle, and supported by British warships, attempted to land at Dakar, French West Africa, but withdrew upon meeting vigorous resistance.
- Sept. 24, H.M.C.S. *Prince Robert*, armed merchant cruiser, captured German S.S. *Weser* (9,180 tons) off coast of Mexico.
- Sept. 25, French forces withdrew from Langsan, French Indo-China, before Japanese troops.
- Sept. 26, Japanese Trade Delegation to Netherlands East Indies was negotiating for greater supply of oil, rubber and other raw materials.
- Sept. 27, Germany, Italy and Japan signed a 10-year military and economic treaty.
- Oct. 3, Reorganization of British Cabinet; Mr. Chamberlain resigned and Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister.
- Oct. 4, Canada-U.S. Joint Defence Board completed its recommendations for defence of Western Hemisphere. Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini met at Brennero.
- Oct. 6, Gen. de Gaulle announced formation of national committee of Free Frenchmen in 10 countries and organization under way in 29 other countries.
- Oct. 8, U.S. discontinued policy of subsidizing wheat exports to Far East. Canada banned exports of copper, except to British Empire.
- Oct. 9, Rome newspaper *Il Popolo d'Italia* 'offered' Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and British West Indian colonies to the U.S. as the price of her neutrality. Gen. de Gaulle landed at Duala, French Cameroun.
- Oct. 10, Canada instituted a Pacific army command. Hon. Mr. Howe announced plans for the construction of 3,000 tanks in Canada. Japanese Foreign Minister stated German-Italian-Japanese treaty was not directed against U.S. U.S. citizens were advised to leave Japan. U.S. strengthened garrison of Hawaii, called out 5,700 Marine Corps reservists, and forbade exports of aeroplanes to Thailand.
- Oct. 12, President Roosevelt stated that foreign policy of U.S. was the total defence of all the Americas and adjacent oceans.
- Oct. 15, German tanks and air units occupied Roumanian Danube port of Galati on Russo-Roumanian frontier.
- Oct. 16, Over 16,000,000 young men commenced to register under compulsory military training plan in U.S.
- Oct. 18, Burma Road re-opened. Germany and Italy made 5-point demand on Greece.
- Oct. 20, Turkey increased military preparations in Dardanelles.
- Oct. 21, Turkish radio charged that Germany, Italy and Hungary were daily putting more pressure on Balkans. British envoys to Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey conferred at Ankara.
- Oct. 22, H.M.C.S. *Margaree* sunk in collision in North Atlantic; 142 lives lost. Herr Hitler met Vice-Premier Laval of France in a surmised attempt to obtain remaining French warships for German use.
- Oct. 23, Herr Hitler and Gen. Franco met on French-Spanish border, with the presumed object of drawing Spain into the Axis.
- Oct. 24, Canada formally recognized Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile.
- Oct. 25, All Belgian subjects in Canada between 19 and 25 years ordered conscripted by Belgian Government in London.
- Oct. 26, R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* sunk by German aircraft; 45 lives lost.
- Oct. 27, Formation of French Empire Defence Council to function as a 'war government' announced by Gen. de Gaulle.

1940

- Oct. 31, Ankara reported that Greece had advised Turkey that she could hold out without Turkish aid, and added that Turkey would enter the war only if Bulgaria attacked Greece.
- Nov. 1, Admiralty announced laying of mine field from Scilly Islands to French Coast near the Spanish border.
- Nov. 4, Spain dissolved Four-Power Commission in Tangier and assumed complete control.
- Nov. 5, The re-election of Mr. Roosevelt acclaimed by the democratic nations.
- Nov. 6, Italian press and radio accused Switzerland of pro-British attitude.
- Nov. 8, President Roosevelt promised Britain 50 p.c. of U.S. war production.
- Nov. 9, Destructive earthquakes in Roumania checked oil production for Germany.
- Nov. 10, R.A.F. reported 250 Italian aeroplanes shot down to date in African fighting. Norwegian air-training camp opened at Toronto. Free French forces landed at Libreville and took over government of French Gabon.
- Nov. 12, Governor of French Indo-China resigned owing to increasing movement in colony towards Free France. Trade Agreement between Japan and Netherlands East Indies whereby former received more oil than formerly, but not sufficient to satisfy Japanese demands.
- Nov. 12-14, Soviet Premier Molotoff conferred with German officials at Berlin.
- Nov. 14, U.K. announced the sending of reinforcements to the Far East and the appointment of a commander-in-chief in that area. Vichy Government protested Germany's action in expelling French inhabitants of Lorraine. Berlin reports stated that Russo-German conference resulted in assigning Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and India as Russian sphere of influence.
- Nov. 15, U.S. protested Spanish action in taking control of international zone in Tangier. U.S. formally recognized state of war between Italy and Greece.
- Nov. 16, U.S.S.R. gave implied recognition of German protectorate over Slovakia by publishing text of German-Slovak treaty.
- Nov. 17-24, Diplomatic offensive in the Balkans—Nov. 17, King Boris of Bulgaria visited Berlin. Nov. 18, Italian and Spanish Foreign Ministers conferred with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Nov. 20, Hungary signed military, political and economic treaty with Axis Powers. Nov. 22, Premier Antonescu of Roumania conferred with Herr Hitler. Nov. 23, Roumania and (Nov. 24) Slovakia signed.
- Nov. 19, Hon. A. L. Macdonald reported strength of naval forces as 13,273 men and 155 vessels.
- Nov. 20, Canada prohibited new models of motor-vehicles and appliances in order to divert machine tools to war production.
- Nov. 22, Russia denied that Hungary's adherence to Axis was with Russian co-operation and approval. Martial law proclaimed in European Turkey.
- Nov. 23, Fighting between Thai and French Indo-Chinese forces reported on Cambodian frontier.
- Nov. 26, British Minister of Shipping stated that ship losses exceeded new construction and appealed to U.S. for ships. Japan demanded air and naval bases in Indo-China (in effective reach of Singapore).
- Nov. 27, Canada appointed a Controller of Ship Construction and Ship Repairs. Roumanian Fascist Iron Guard murdered 64 political prisoners in Bucharest.
- Nov. 28, Roumanian and German troops took control of Bucharest.
- Dec. 1, Canada imposed further restrictions on importation of luxury goods.
- Dec. 4, Financial agreement between United Kingdom and Turkey.
- Dec. 5, Legislature of Pondicherry, French India, affirmed loyalty to cause of General de Gaulle. Reports from Sofia indicated that Germany was exerting pressure on Bulgaria by offering Southern Dobruja to Roumania.
- Dec. 6, Marshal Badoglio, Chief of Italian General Staff, resigned as a result of the Balkan campaign.
- Dec. 9, Ottawa announced that H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* was damaged by a torpedo and suffered 39 casualties.
- Dec. 10, British Government refused permission for U.S. shipments of food to France and other conquered nations, as proposed by ex-President Hoover.

- 1940
- Dec. 12, Border warfare between Thailand and French Indo-China reported spreading. Death of Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to U.S.
- Dec. 14, M. Laval removed from posts of Vice-Premier of France and Foreign Minister.
- Dec. 16, Washington reports stated that United Kingdom had requested financial aid.
- Dec. 17, President Roosevelt announced a new loan plan by which the U.S. Government would take over future British war orders and release materials on a loan basis, to be repaid in kind after the War.
- Dec. 22, Viscount Halifax appointed British Ambassador to U.S.
- Dec. 25, Canadian Corps formed in United Kingdom. German troops estimated at 300,000 moved across Hungary to Roumania.
- Dec. 26, Eighth large contingent of Canadian troops arrived in United Kingdom bringing 2nd Division to full strength. Concentration of Russian forces along Roumanian border.
- Dec. 29, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture resigned in protest of German troop movements in Hungary, estimated at 600,000. Tension in Bulgaria as German troops reached Bulgar-Roumanian border. President Roosevelt re-affirmed U.S. assistance to Britain.
- Dec. 30, Canadian chartered banks bought \$250,000,000 of Government short-term notes.
- 1941
- Jan. 1, All residents of Canada required to obtain permit from Foreign Exchange Control Board before leaving the country with or without funds.
- Jan. 1-3, Three bombing attacks upon Eire.
- Jan. 2, British Minister of Economic Warfare announced that exports from Eire will be liable to seizure on the high seas, unless covered by 'navicerts', after Jan. 22.
- Jan. 3, Following a visit to Herr Hitler, Admiral Darlan returned to Vichy. Reorganization of French Cabinet, with Admiral Darlan becoming Minister of the Interior as well as Navy Minister.
- Jan. 5, Russian ambassadors to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Hungary called to Moscow for conference. All Roumanian communications with other countries cut off.
- Jan. 8, Martial law proclaimed in 24 Thai provinces as Thai troops entered Cambodia. Special registration of all Japanese residents of British Columbia announced.
- Jan. 9, Special meeting of Bulgarian Cabinet as German pressure on that country increased.
- Jan. 10, 'Lend-lease' Bill introduced in U.S. Congress. Bill would also permit the repair of British vessels in U.S. yards. Germany announced the signing of a series of trade agreements and treaties with Russia, designed to result in a greater flow of foodstuffs and munitions to Germany.
- Jan. 13, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury announced that arrangements were under way for purchase of United Kingdom direct investments in U.S. (estimated at \$850,000,000) by U.S. investment trusts, proceeds to be used for financing British purchases before lease-lend plan takes effect. Renewed German diplomatic activity in Bulgaria, following denial of Russian consent to entry of German troops to Bulgaria.
- Jan. 15, Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for United Kingdom in Canada, appointed Senior Minister to U.S. British representation at Washington now comprised Ambassador and 2 Ministers.
- Jan. 18, French freighter *Mendoza* en route from Uruguay to France with cargo of food but without British 'navicert' captured by H.M.A.C. *Asturias* off Brazil.
- Jan. 19, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini met in secret conference to discuss war policy.
- Jan. 21, Vichy Government protested seizure of S.S. *Mendoza*. Widespread disorders in Roumania, with Roumanian and German forces fighting Iron Guardists.
- Jan. 23, Hungary called up additional troops and Turkish Cabinet met, following Roumanian disorders.
- Jan. 27, Reported dismissal of Marshal Graziani.
- Jan. 27-31, Count Ciano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and 6 other Cabinet Ministers dismissed from their posts and sent to war zone.

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- Jan. 31, Thailand and French Indo-China signed armistice drafted by Japanese mediators. Plans for building of heavy bombers in Canada announced by Minister of Munitions and Supply.
- Feb. 2, Prime Minister King, in a radio broadcast, announced the formation of 25 new air squadrons for overseas service, the doubling of the present strength of 36,000 men in the Air Training Plan, increase of R.C.N. to 413 ships and 27,000 men and the sending overseas of the 3rd Army Division, a Canadian armoured division and many ancillary troops.
- Feb. 3, Extension of compulsory military training in Canada from 30 days to 4 months announced.
- Feb. 9, Reorganization of French Cabinet with Admiral Darlan as Vice-President.
- Feb. 10, British Government broke off diplomatic relations with Roumania.
- Feb. 11, Belgrade dispatches stated that over 1,000 German aeroplanes had already entered Bulgaria.
- Feb. 12, Signor Mussolini and Gen. Franco met at Bordighera, Italy, and reported a "complete identity of views upon European matters".
- Feb. 13, Gen. Franco conferred with Marshal Pétain following his meeting with Signor Mussolini. Japanese aid to German raiders in Pacific and threats to Singapore caused strain in Anglo-Japanese relations. Special meeting of the Australian War Council.
- Feb. 14, Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia met Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden.
- Feb. 16, Britain announced mining of sea approaches to Singapore.
- Feb. 17, Bulgaria and Turkey issued a "non-aggression statement", without prejudice to their contracted engagements with other countries.
- Feb. 18, Strong Australian forces landed to reinforce garrison of Singapore. Canadian War Budget of \$1,300,000,000 introduced in House of Commons. Japan offered services as mediator between the Axis Powers and Britain.
- Feb. 20, Roumania called nearly 1,000,000 reservists to the colours.
- Feb. 24, Vichy Government reorganized, with all powers centralized in the hands of 5 Ministers.
- Admiral Darlan held portfolios of Vice-President, Foreign Affairs, Marine and Interior.
- Feb. 25, Britain rejected Japanese offer of mediation of Feb. 18.
- Feb. 26, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary for United Kingdom, and Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived at Ankara for conference with Turkish leaders. Bulgarian Cabinet in emergency session. Fourteen German divisions massed on frontier in readiness to cross Danube.
- Feb. 28, Mr. Eden met British Ambassador to Russia at Ankara. Anglo-Turkish communique affirmed Anglo-Turkish alliance.
- Mar. 1, Bulgaria joined Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis by treaty signed at Vienna.
- Mar. 2, Further Canadian contingents of soldiers and airmen reached Britain. Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill arrived in Athens to confer with Greek Cabinet.
- Mar. 3, Russian note to Bulgaria expressed disapproval of the granting of facilities to German troops.
- Mar. 4, British raided German fish-oil plant on Lofoten Islands, and sank 11 ships. German mission visited Ankara. President Roosevelt declared that stoppages in defence industries had not affected $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 p.c. of defence production.
- Mar. 5, Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. Greece announced determination to stand beside Britain.
- Mar. 9, Admiralty announced the sinking of Italian commerce raider *Ramb I* by H.M.N.Z.S. *Leander* in Indian Ocean.
- Mar. 10, Admiral Darlan, French Foreign Minister, stated that French warships would convoy merchantmen if British blockade not lifted.
- Mar. 11, President Roosevelt signed the lease-lend Bill and immediately asked Congress for an appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 to finance the help-Britain program. Attempted assassination of British Minister to Bulgaria on his arrival at Istanbul.
- Mar. 12, Yugoslavia agreed "in principle" to join German-Italian-Japanese alliance.
- Mar. 13, Strikes in defence industries in U.S. caused loss of 724,000 man-hours from Feb. 1.

1941

- Mar. 15, President Roosevelt stated that total victory over the dictators was the objective of U.S. total effort and that the nation would not tolerate unnecessary strikes in defence industries.
- Mar. 19, St. Lawrence Seaway Agreement between Canada and U.S. signed at Ottawa. Britain and Turkey announced "complete identity of views" following meeting of British and Turkish foreign ministers at Cyprus.
- Mar. 20, U.S. Senate passed naval appropriation of \$3,446,991,000.
- Mar. 22, Cabinet crisis in Yugoslavia, 3 Ministers resigned as protest against signing of proposed German-Yugoslav treaty.
- Mar. 23, Japanese Foreign Minister arrived at Moscow. Cabinet reorganization in Yugoslavia, enabling Government to collaborate with Axis.
- Mar. 24, Exchange of Notes between Canada and U.S. modifying Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 so that warships may be built and armed on the Great Lakes.
- Mar. 25, Over 18 German divisions reported stationed in Italy to preserve internal order. Russia pledged to Turkey "benevolent and helpful neutrality" in event of attack by Germany. Canadian House of Commons passed \$1,300,000,000 War Appropriation Bill. Yugoslavia signed alliance with Axis Powers.
- Mar. 26, Japanese Foreign Minister arrived at Berlin. Extensive barter deal reported by which unoccupied France would exchange live stock and vegetables for grain, sugar and potatoes from German-occupied France.
- Mar. 27, Announcement of capture of 2 Danish tankers in West Indian waters by Canadian and Netherlands naval units. President Roosevelt signed \$7,000,000,000 British-aid Bill. Military revolt in Yugoslavia resulted in defeat of pro-Axis Government and assumption of power by King Peter II. U.S. and United Kingdom promised support to new Government.
- Mar. 28, Output of Canadian automobile plants restricted, in order to control Canadian consumption.
- Mar. 30, British search of French convoy off Algeria interrupted by French shore batteries and bombing attack.
- Apr. 1, German press and radio charged terrorism and atrocities by Yugoslavs on German subjects. Five German divisions reported concentrated on Hungarian-Yugoslav border.
- Apr. 2, General mobilization in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier closed.
(For later events, see under Balkans.)
- Apr. 4, Air Ministry announced Axis aeroplane losses for March as 268, against 70 British. Total Axis air losses since outbreak of war 4,342, against 1,821 British.
- Apr. 5, Canadian and Polish Governments announced arrangements for creation of Polish armed force in Canada.
- Apr. 6, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia signed non-aggression treaty.
- Apr. 8, Announcement made that Canada will need 116,000 recruits for Navy, Army and Air Force during the current year.
- Apr. 10, U.S. announced agreement for the establishment of naval bases in Greenland.
- Apr. 11, State of siege declared in Turkey and civilians ordered evacuated from Dardanelles. President Roosevelt opened Red Sea and Suez Canal to U.S. shipping.
- Apr. 13, Russia and Japan signed neutrality agreement.
- Apr. 19, Vichy reported Germany had requisitioned 53 French ships of 240,000 tons in recent months.
- Apr. 20, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King announced agreement regarding the pooling of war materials.
- Apr. 22, Institution of British Empire medal, a new military and civil award for meritorious service.
- Apr. 24, Strong reinforcements of Australians landed at Singapore. U.S. Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy called for more effective steps in aid to Britain.
- Apr. 26, Retention in service of Canadian trainees for home defence announced.
- Apr. 27, Further Canadian reinforcements reached Britain, with large number of trainees under British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
- Apr. 29, Canadian Budget introduced calling for \$300,000,000 in additional taxation. President Roosevelt stated U.S. naval vessels were not barred from entering combat zones.

1941

- May 2, Cabinet reorganization in United Kingdom. Lord Beaverbrook named Minister of State.
- May 7, Vichy announced negotiations with Germany regarding reduction by 25 p.c. of German occupation charges. M. Stalin assumed Premiership of U.S.-S.R. interpreted to indicate closer co-operation between Germany and Russia.
- May 9, U.S.S.R. withdrew recognition of Belgium, Norway and Yugoslavia as independent powers. Admiralty announced German raider *Hansa* had been sunk in Indian Ocean by H.M.S. *Cornwall*.
- May 10, Herr Rudolf Hess landed by parachute in Scotland.
- May 11, Canada issued call for 32,000 volunteers for Army.
- May 12-13, Germany announced Red Sea as combat zone.
- May 14, Vichy Government approved an agreement negotiated by Herr Hitler and Vice-Premier Darlan committing France to closer co-operation with Germany.
- May 15, President Roosevelt appealed to France not to deliver herself up to Germany.
- May 18, Announcement that Egyptian S.S. *Zamzam* sunk by German surface raider in South Atlantic on Apr. 17; over 150 U.S. citizens on board taken to France. Axis Powers set up Kingdom of Croatia, with Duke of Spoleto as King.
- May 21, A further contingent of Empire airmen, graduates of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, reached England. German war material reported crossing Turkey by rail.
- May 22, R.N. seized French tanker *Sheherazade* en route from U.S. to Casablanca. London warned Vichy that no distinction would be made between occupied and unoccupied France unless policy of helping Germany was abandoned.
- May 23, United Kingdom announced that initial air training would be transferred to Canada and U.S.
- May 25, Admiral Raeder (following sinking of H.M.S. *Hood*, see Battle of the Atlantic, p. 1026), commanding the German Navy, warned that U.S. convoys would be regarded as an act of war.
- May 27, President Roosevelt, in a radio address, announced the proclamation of a state of unlimited national emergency, asserted the doctrine of the freedom of the seas and assured Britain of the delivery of needed supplies.
- May 28, Vichy Ministers met in Paris for collaboration negotiations with Germany.
- May 29, Japan demanded the right to negotiate with the Netherlands East Indies without British or Netherlands Home Government intervention.
- May 30, First British air cadets to be trained in the U.S. arrived in Canada.
- May 31, Three bombs dropped on Dublin 30 persons killed.

The Battle of Britain

1940

- July 10, Admiralty announced the laying of a minefield from the Orkney Islands to Iceland and Greenland.
- July 18, Mr. Churchill stated that further evacuation of British children to Canada not justified by the military situation.
- July 23, R.A.F. stated British aeroplane losses since German aerial attacks on Britain on June 17 as 91 and known German losses as 133.
- Aug. 2, German 'pamphlet raid' on England, copies of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech of July 19 dropped. Port of Hamburg reported in ruins as result of British bombing raids.
- Aug. 4, R.A.F. reported heavy concentration of German troops at English Channel ports in France.
- Aug. 8-18, First stage in aerial "Battle of Britain", consisting mainly of attacks on shipping and ports.
- Aug. 11, Heavy raids on Britain, including first attack on coastal balloon barrage; 60 German and 26 British machines shot down.
- Aug. 12, First use of cross-channel guns by Germans destroyed some houses in Dover.
- Aug. 12-13, Mass formations of German machines attacked shipping, Dover, Portsmouth, and Isle of Wight; 69 German and 11 British bombers lost in fighting; 16 British bombers failed to return from extended attacks on German bases.

1940

- Aug. 13, Air Ministry announced that German losses in attacks on Britain amounted to 606 aeroplanes since the outbreak of hostilities.
- Aug. 15, Raids on Britain by more than 1,000 German aeroplanes; 144 German and 27 British machines lost.
- Aug. 16, Britain charged that German aeroplanes deliberately attacked residential town of Eastbourne; day's losses: 71 German and 18 British aeroplanes.
- Aug. 18, Loss of 152 German aeroplanes out of 600 over Britain; British losses 16.
- Aug. 19- Sept. 5 Second stage of aerial "Battle of Britain", with aerodromes as main targets.
- Aug. 21, Germans resumed former tactics of numerous small air raids.
- Aug. 22, Germans, in first serious use of cross-channel guns, shelled a convoy and bombarded Dover.
- Aug. 23, First night air-raid on London. British first used cross-channel guns and R.A.F. bombed gun emplacements on French coast.
- Aug. 26, First serious British air raid over Berlin lasted 3 hours.
- Aug. 27, Aeroplane losses over Britain Aug. 8-26, 856 German, 202 British.
- Aug. 29, Mass formation of 200 German aeroplanes driven off Kentish coast.
- Aug. 30, Krupp works at Essen bombed by R.A.F.
- Sept 2, Heavy air raids on London during week-end; 100 German aeroplanes brought down.
- Sept. 5, R.A.F. launched heavy attacks on invasion ports.
- Sept. 6- Oct. 15, Third stage of aerial "Battle of Britain", with concentrated attacks on London.
- Sept. 7- May 10, **HEAVY AIR RAIDS ON LONDON—**Sept. 7-Oct. 5, "Battle of London": 38 major daylight air raids on London. Oct. 14, Raids featured by new combination high-explosive and incendiary bombs. Oct. 29, Resumption of mass daylight raids. Nov. 6-7, Heavy night raids. Nov. 29, Renewal of heavy night raids in attempt to ascertain whether anti-aircraft defences had been moved to provincial cities. Dec. 27, Heavy night raid. Dec. 29, Incendiary raid, with damage amounting to millions of pounds; Guildhall, churches and other historic buildings ruined. Jan. 7, Heavy daylight raid. Jan. 11-12, New attempts to burn London frustrated, but resulted in compulsory fire-warden service for all Britain. Jan. 30, Heavy daylight raid. Mar. 19, Six-hour night raid. Apr. 16, Dusk to dawn raids resulted in heavy death toll and widespread damage. Apr. 19, Night raid on large scale. May 10, Intense night raid resulted in damage to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and British Museum; 33 German aeroplanes brought down, 29 by night fighters.
- Sept. 10, In retaliation for raid on London on Sept. 7, heavy attack on Berlin made by R.A.F.
- Sept. 11, R.N. and R.A.F. attacked German-held Channel ports. Mr. Churchill in an Empire broadcast warned that a German invasion of Britain was imminent.
- Sept. 15, 185 German aeroplanes brought down.
- Sept. 16, R.A.F. attacked and broke up large German troop concentrations in the Channel ports.
- Sept. 17, Mr. Churchill announced that civilian casualties from July 1 to Sept. 15 numbered 12,719 killed or wounded.
- Sept. 19-21 R.A.F. raided German concentration points along French coast and the Dortmund-Ems canal.
- Sept. 22, H.M. the King broadcasted a message, announcing the institution of the George Cross and Medal for civilian bravery.
- Sept 27, Over 1,000 German aeroplanes bombed London and many other British points; 133 German aeroplanes shot down and 34 British.
- Sept. 29, First ex-U.S. destroyers reached England.
- Oct. 3, Widespread air attacks on London and other British points.
- Oct. 6-21, Fourth stage in aerial "Battle of Britain", characterized by night raids on vital centres and the use of high-explosive and incendiary bombs.
- Oct. 11, R.N. shelled Cherbourg.
- Oct. 12, Heavy long-range artillery duel across Strait of Dover. R.A.F. bombed 40 separate points, including Berlin for 1 hour, and the Krupp factory at Essen for 2 hours.

1940

- Oct. 13, Air Ministry announced recent sinking of 2 large ships and killing of 3,000 German soldiers in Lorient, while ostensibly preparing for invasion of Britain.
- Oct. 22, Air raids on Britain concentrated on Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow. R.A.F. dropped 1,000 incendiary bombs on Hamburg and also bombed the Ruhr, Channel ports and German convoys.
- Oct. 24, Italian machines joined Germans for the first time in air raids over England.
- Oct. 29, Germans resumed mass daylight air raids on London and Portsmouth; Germans lost 22 machines to Britain's 7.
- Oct. 31, German aeroplane losses from Aug. 8 totalled 2,375.
- Nov. 2-3, R.A.F. bombed Berlin, Amsterdam, Kiel and Flushing.
- Nov. 4, Admiralty announced loss of armed merchant cruisers *Laurentic* and *Patroclus*.
- Nov. 5, German surface raider sank armed merchant cruiser *Jervis Bay* and 4 out of 38 vessels in her convoy in mid-Atlantic. Mr. Churchill, in a speech in the House of Commons, emphasized the submarine menace and Britain's inability to use Irish ports for naval purposes.
- Nov. 6-7, R.A.F. bombed Bremerhaven, Emden, Bremen and Hamburg and also 'invasion coast'.
- Nov. 7, Prime Minister de Valera rejected suggestion that Irish ports be opened to R.N.
- Nov. 8, Admiralty reported British and neutral shipping losses by German submarines from June to October as 1,951,000 tons. R.A.F. bombed Munich during speech by Herr Hitler.
- Nov. 10, British air attacks extended as far as Danzig.
- Nov. 11, First Italian aeroplanes (13) brought down over Britain along with 13 German machines.
- Nov. 13, Civilian air-raid casualties in Britain in October announced as 6,334 killed and 8,695 injured.
- Nov. 14- May 17, **RAIDS ON INDUSTRIAL CENTRES AND PORTS.**—New German policy of concentrated air raids resulting in widespread destruction of property: *Coventry*, Nov. 14 (422 deaths), Apr. 9; *Southampton*, Nov. 17; *Birmingham*, Nov. 19, Nov. 22, Dec. 3, Dec. 11; *Bristol*, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, Jan. 3, Jan. 16, Mar. 16, Apr. 4, Apr. 11; *Plymouth*, Nov. 27, Jan. 13, Mar. 20, Apr. 21-23, Apr. 28-29; *Liverpool*, Nov. 28, Dec. 20, Mar. 12 (500 killed), Apr. 8, May 2; *Sheffield*, Dec. 12; *Manchester*, Dec. 22-23; *Portsmouth*, Jan. 10, Apr. 27; *Swansea*, Feb. 19-21; *Cardiff*, Mar. 3; *Glasgow*, Mar. 13 (1,000 killed), Mar. 14, May 5; *Hull*, Mar. 18; *Belfast*, Apr. 15, May 4; *Newcastle*, Apr. 26.
- Nov. 25, First Canadian airmen, trained under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, reached England.
- Dec. 3, British Government announced the ordering of 60 new ships from U.S. shipyards. British and Allied shipping losses since beginning of war estimated at 3,000,000 tons.
- Dec. 4, R.A.F. bombed Dusseldorf for 12 hours.
- Dec. 17, German aerial activity over England very slight.
- Dec. 18, Mannheim bombed for third consecutive night. Other air raids on Milan and Genoa.
- Dec. 21, Record night attacks by R.A.F. on Axis bases from the Ruhr to the Adriatic.
- Dec. 25, Christmas lull in air raids on Britain.
- Dec. 26, First Australian graduates of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan arrived in U.K.
- Dec. 28, Air raids of unprecedented duration and violence upon 'invasion ports' along English Channel.
- Dec. 31, British commenced daylight large-scale air raids against German and Netherlands points.
- 1941
- Jan. 1-3, Successive night air raids on Bremen.
- Jan. 7, Britain agreed to permit American Red Cross to send limited shipments of wheat to Spain and condensed milk to France.
- Jan. 11, Day and night raids by R.A.F. on Wilhelmshaven.
- Jan. 15-16, Severe air raid on Wilhelmshaven.
- Jan. 19, Air Ministry announced over 1,400 air raids in Germany since outbreak of war to Dec. 31, 1940.
- Jan. 30, Heavy daylight air raids on London, Dover, eastern Midlands and southeast England.
- Feb. 2, Heavy daylight attacks by R.A.F. on invasion coast.
- Feb. 8, Heavy air attacks on Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Ostend.

- 1941
- Feb. 11, R.N. bombarded Ostend. R.A.F. in severe attack on Hanover.
- Feb. 15, Severe bombing by R.A.F. of the western Ruhr, Rotterdam, Calais and Boulogne.
- Feb. 18, British civilian air raid casualties in January announced as 1,502 killed and 2,012 injured.
- Feb. 27, Severe incendiary attack on Cologne by R.A.F.
- Mar. 11, British Secretary for Air announced that the R.A.F. had destroyed 5,350 enemy aircraft in 10 months, against British losses of 1,800.
- Mar. 18, Severe air raids on Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.
- Mar. 23, Heavy air raid on Berlin, over 10,000 incendiary bombs dropped.
- Apr. 7, Five-hour air raid on Kiel.
- Apr. 7-10, In night air raids on Britain, 29 German aeroplanes were brought down by the aid of improved night fighters.
- Apr. 8, First lengthy air attack on Northern Ireland. Civilian casualties in March air raids: 4,259 killed, 5,557 injured. From June 1940 to March 1941, 29,630 killed and 40,930 wounded.
- Apr. 17, Heavy air raids on Bremen and invasion ports.
- Apr. 18, Heavy air raid on Berlin by R.A.F. using heavier machines and new type of bomb.
- Apr. 25, German aeroplane losses over Britain in April 100, of which 75 were brought down at night.
- Apr. 26, Heavy air raids on Hamburg and Bremerhaven.
- Apr. 27, R.A.F. widened scope of daylight raids on Continent.
- Apr. 30, Severe air raid on Emden.
- May 1, Daylight air raids on Den Helder and Brest.
- May 3, Heavy air raid on Cologne.
- May 7, Twenty-four German machines shot down in night air raids over Britain, by aeroplanes and by anti-aircraft guns.
- May 8, Eighth day of renewed intensive air raids on Britain, with 47 German machines brought down in this period. Heaviest British air raids of war to date, with Hamburg and Bremen as new targets.
- May 10, Over 100 R.A.F. machines bombed Hamburg.
- May 11, Hamburg and Bremen severely damaged after renewed R.A.F. attacks.
- May 13, British air attack on Heligoland.
- May 16-17, Heavy air raids on Cologne for 2 nights; many buildings set afire.
- 1940
- Mediterranean General**
- July 9, Engagement between British and Italian fleets in eastern Mediterranean, resulting in flight of Italians and damage to Italian battleship and cruiser. Announcement of demilitarization of French warships at Alexandria.
- July 15, Britain announced the sowing of mines along all Italian territorial coasts in the Mediterranean.
- July 19, Italian cruiser *Bartolomeo Colleoni* sunk by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, northwest of Crete.
- Aug. 16, R.N. shelled Bardia and forced Italians to withdraw from Fort Capuzzo.
- Sept. 4, R.A.F. bombed the harbour of Genoa for first time.
- Sept. 5, R.N. and R.A.F. bombarded Italian Dodecanese Islands.
- Sept. 21, Italian raid on Haifa, with 100 casualties.
- Oct. 12, H.M. cruiser *Ajax* sank 3 Italian destroyers off Sicily.
- Oct. 29, British naval aeroplanes bombed Maltezana, Italian air bases in Dodecanese Islands.
- Nov. 1, R.A.F. bombed Naples for first time.
- Nov. 10, R.A.F. bombed Sardinia for first time.
- Nov. 11, Fleet Air Arm bombed Italian fleet in Taranto harbour, sinking 2 battleships, 2 cruisers and 2 fleet auxiliaries, and damaging another battleship.
- Nov. 14, Italian warships hit in heaviest air raid on Naples to date.
- Nov. 25, Control of Adriatic claimed by British naval and air forces.
- Nov. 26, Heavy air attack on Turin.
- Nov. 27, One Italian battleship, 1 cruiser and 2 destroyers damaged off Sardinia.
- Dec. 8, Reports reached London of serious disorders in Naples, Padua, Venice and Milan. Admiral Cavagnari, commanding the Italian fleet and Under Secretary of the Navy, resigned.
- 1941
- Jan. 10, R.A.F. raided Messina harbour and docks. British convoy, carrying war materials to Greece, attacked by Italian warships and Italian and German aircraft. Convoy protected but cruiser *Southampton* sunk, British aircraft carrier and destroyer damaged; Italian destroyer sunk and 12 Axis aircraft brought down.

1941

- Jan. 17, R.A.F. bombed German air base at Catania, Sicily.
- Jan. 18-20, Germans lost 39 aeroplanes in 3-day attack on Malta. German air losses in Mediterranean announced as 87 in less than a month.
- Jan. 26, Turkish radio reported German staff officers being attached to Italian commands.
- Feb. 8, British fleet shelled electric works, power station, oil storages and harbour works at Genoa—Italian naval base and possible centre of Axis expedition to North Africa.
- Feb. 10, British parachute troops landed in Calabria and disrupted communications.
- Feb. 23, Britain declared a 36,000 sq. mile area of the central Mediterranean “dangerous to shipping”. Signor Mussolini, in a radio speech, announced that German air and armoured units had arrived in Sicily and Libya.
- Feb. 26, British seized Italian Dodecanese Island of Kastelorizo.
- Feb. 28, British forces withdrew from Kastelorizo.
- Mar. 12, Heavy air raids on Rhodes and Scarpanto.
- Mar. 28-30, Engagement in eastern Mediterranean resulted in Italian loss of 3 cruisers and 2 destroyers.
- Apr. 15, Convoy of 3 Italian destroyers and 5 cargo ships destroyed between Sicily and Tripoli by R.N. One British destroyer lost.
- May 5, Germany occupied Lesbos, Chios and 6 other Greek Aegean islands.
- May 28, British aeroplanes, attacking Libya-bound Italian convoy, followed ships into Tunisian port of Sfax and bombed them there, setting fire to a French ship.
- May 29, Vichy lodged strong protests against bombing at Sfax and alleged bombing of railway station at Homs, Syria.

Egypt-Libya

1940

- Sept. 12, Italian forces began invasion of Egypt.
- Sept. 12-17, Italians advanced to Sidi Barrani, occupying Salum (Sept. 14) and Buqbuq (Sept. 15).
- Sept. 21, Italian air raid on Alexandria.
- Sept. 23, Egypt placed under martial law and Italian nationals arrested.
- Oct. 1, R.A.F. raid on Tobruk.
- Oct. 8, R.A.F. bombed Bardia and Salum.

- Oct. 9, Italians made tentative advance from Sidi Barrani towards Egypt, but withdrew to their original positions.
- Oct. 20, First Italian air raid on Cairo.
- Nov. 1, Italian air raid on Mersa Matruh; 8 Italian machines shot down. R.A.F. bombed bases in Libya.
- Nov. 19, British mechanized patrols defeated Italian 50-tank column at Hilquit, 15 miles south of Sidi Barrani.
- Dec. 9, British forces in Egypt took offensive, attacked Italians near Sidi Barrani, and captured 1,000 prisoners.
- Dec. 10, British broke Italian line of communication behind Sidi Barrani.
- Dec. 11, Sidi Barrani captured.
- Dec. 12, Britain reported that combined Naval, Army and Air Force operations in Egypt had resulted in capture of 20,000 Italians.
- Dec. 16, British captured Salum, Egypt, and Fort Capuzzo, Libya, and penetrated into Libya.
- Dec. 17, British invested Bardia and captured 3 Italian frontier forts.
- Dec. 18, R.A.F. reported Italians retreating towards Derna, 150 miles within Libyan border. R.N. and R.A.F. attacked Bardia, while land forces advanced to within 5 miles of the town.
- Dec. 20, Bardia completely surrounded.

1941

- Jan. 5, Bardia captured by British and Australian troops. Free French forces cut Bardia-Tobruk road.
- Jan. 8, British forces invested Tobruk.
- Jan. 12, R.A.F. obtained command of the air on Libyan front.
- Jan. 22, Tobruk captured by British, Australian and Free French forces.
- Jan. 24, Italian headquarters at Cirene withdrawn under R.A.F. attacks.
- Jan. 28, Free French forces, operating from Chad, announced capture of oasis of Fezzan, in southwestern Libya.
- Jan. 29, Italian prisoners at Tobruk stated that 1,000 German airmen and technicians were stationed in Libya.
- Jan. 30, Derna captured by British and Australian forces.
- Feb. 2, Heavy air raids on Castel Benito and Zanzur, Tripoli.

- 1941
- Feb. 7, Bengasi captured by British and Australian forces. Free French motorized column reached Cufra area of south-eastern Libya, after a 600-mile desert march.
- Feb. 9, British occupied El Agheila, Libya.
- Feb. 27, British drove back German armoured vehicles west of El Agheila.
- Mar. 1, Free French forces captured oasis of Cufra, Libya.
- Mar. 6, Advanced British mechanized forces defeated German motorized detachments west of El Agheila.
- Mar. 21, British captured oasis of Giarabub.
- Mar. 24, German detachments occupied El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi.
- Apr. 4, British withdrew from Bengasi before Axis mechanized forces.
- Apr. 8, Axis troops occupied Derna. British Ministry of Information announced Italian losses in Libya, to Mar. 4, as 140,000.
- Apr. 12, British and Axis mechanized forces clashed west of Tobruk.
- Apr. 13, Germans occupied Bardia and encircled Tobruk. Axis forces reached Salum, Egypt.
- Apr. 14, Axis tank attack on Tobruk repulsed.
- Apr. 15, Axis forces attacking Tobruk repulsed with loss of 22 aeroplanes and 15 tanks. Heavy fighting at Salum.
- Apr. 16, British attacked German rear near Fort Capuzzo.
- Apr. 17, Besieged British garrison at Tobruk destroyed 20 Axis tanks.
- Apr. 22, R.N. bombarded Tripoli. Air raids on Fort Capuzzo, Bardia, Derna and Ain El Gazala.
- Apr. 23, Australians, in sortie from Tobruk captured 447 Italians.
- Apr. 26, Axis mobile forces entered Egypt south of Salum.
- Apr. 29, British forces brought drive of 3 Axis columns to standstill near Salum.
- May 8, R.N. bombarded Bengasi.
- May 10, R.N. again bombarded Bengasi.
- May 13, Five Axis columns advanced to Sofafi, but were driven back to Salum.
- May 17, British recaptured Salum.
- May 18, General R.A.F. raids on Axis bases in Cyrenaica.
- May 29, Germans occupied Salum and British withdrew from Halfaya Pass.
- East Africa**
- 1940
- July 15, Italians occupied Moyale, Kenya.
- July 16, Italians claimed occupation of Dolo salient, on Kenya-Ethiopia border.
- Aug. 4, Three Italian columns from Ethiopia invaded British Somaliland.
- Aug. 7, Italians occupied Zeila, Hargeisa and Oadweina, British Somaliland.
- Aug. 11, British repulsed Italian attack 35 miles south-southeast of Berbera.
- Aug. 19, British announced evacuation of Somaliland.
- Sept. 1, Italians claimed capture of Buna, Kenya.
- Sept. 21, Italian attack on Red Sea convoy driven off with loss of one Italian destroyer.
- Oct. 1, R.A.F. raids on Massawa.
- Oct. 8, R.A.F. raids on Italian position in Eritrea.
- Oct. 19, British and Italians clashed on Eritrea-Sudan frontier. Italians bombed oil wells on Bahrein Island.
- Nov. 1, R.A.F. raids on Italian bases in Ethiopia. Italians bombed Perim.
- Nov. 7, British and Indian troops recaptured Gallabat, Sudan.
- Nov. 18, British ships shelled Dante and Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland.
- 1941
- Jan. 15, Ethiopian army reported assembling at Gojjam.
- Jan. 19, British recaptured Kassala, Sudan.
- Jan. 20, British invaded Eritrea at 2 points. Italian retreat reported to be general along 200-mile front.
- Jan. 27, Italians retreated into Eritrea. from Umm Hagar, their last post on border of Sudan. British and South African forces from Kenya reported 80 miles inside Eritrea, threatening Agordat.
- Feb. 2, British captured Agordat, Eritrea.
- Feb. 3, British occupied Barentu, Eritrea.
- Feb. 10, British forces occupied port of Mersa Taclai and the town of Kakora.
- Feb. 11, British forces captured Elgena, Eritrea and Afmadu, Italian Somaliland.
- Feb. 14, British captured Bulo Erillo and Kisimayu, Italian Somaliland.

1941

- Feb. 16, British reoccupied Kurmuk, on Ethiopian-Sudan frontier.
- Feb. 19, British-trained tribesmen captured Enjabara and occupied Piccolo Abbai, Ethiopia.
- Feb. 23, British and Ethiopian forces captured Shoghai, Ethiopia.
- Feb. 24, R.A.F. bombed airports at Addis Ababa and South African and Free French Senegalese troops captured Gelib and Margherita on the Juba front. British forces in Eritrea reached Cubcub.
- Feb. 25, British West African forces captured Indian Ocean port of Brava, Italian Somaliland. Ethiopian irregulars captured Moyale, on Kenya-Ethiopian frontier.
- Feb. 26, All Italian Somaliland in British hands with capture of Mogadiscio.
- Feb. 27, British column captured Kelamet, (30 miles northeast of Cheren) and Nafka, Eritrea (60 miles north of Cheren).
- Mar. 3, British forces occupied Villagio Duca Degli Abruzzi, on the Indian Ocean.
- Mar. 5, Ethiopians defeated 20,000 Italians in Gojjam province and seized fort of Burye.
- Mar. 6, British occupied Fer-Fer, Italian Somaliland.
- Mar. 11, British captured Dambacha, 180 miles northwest of Addis Ababa.
- Mar. 12, British forces in eastern Ethiopia captured Dagha Bur, 400 miles north of Mogadiscio.
- Mar. 13, Strait of Bab el Mandeb mined by R.N. Ethiopians captured Yavello.
- Mar. 16, British recaptured Berbera, capital of British Somaliland.
- Mar. 17, Ethiopians captured Jijiga, Eastern Ethiopia.
- Mar. 18, Violent Italian counter-attack near Cheren repulsed by British.
- Mar. 19, British captured important Italian positions around Cheren.
- Mar. 21, British recaptured Hargeisa, British Somaliland.
- Mar. 23, British from Kenya captured Neghelli, Ethiopia.
- Mar. 24, Britain announced the regaining of control of British Somaliland.
- Mar. 27, Harar, second city of Ethiopia, captured by British. Cheren, Eritrea, occupied by British after 7-week siege.
- Mar. 30, Italians abandoned Diredawa, Ethiopia.
- Apr. 1, British captured Asmara, capital of Italian Eritrea.
- Apr. 4, Admiralty announced sinking of 3, and scuttling of 2, Italian destroyers in Red Sea during past week.
- Apr. 6, British occupied Addis Ababa.
- Apr. 8, British Ministry of Information reported Italian losses, to Apr. 5, in Eritrea and Ethiopia as 20,169 and in Somaliland as 31,000.
- Apr. 9, British captured Massawa, Eritrea.
- Apr. 27, British captured Dessie, Ethiopia.
- May 5, Emperor Haile Selassie entered Addis Ababa and re-established the city as capital of independent Ethiopia.
- May 19, Garrison of Amba Alaji, Ethiopia surrendered.
- May 25, Italian column in mountains north of Addis Ababa surrendered.
- May 28, Italian troops still holding out in Ethiopia estimated at 17,000 Gondar area and 25,000 in Gimma sector.
Campaign closed, except for minor 'mopping up' operations.

The Balkans

1940

- Oct. 27, Italian ultimatum to Greece demanded occupation of strategic points and was followed, 3 hours later, by invasion from Albania.
- Oct. 28, Italian aeroplanes bombed Patras and Piræus.
- Oct. 29, Greeks held Metaxas Line against Italian invaders. Italians attacked in Epirus with strong forces and heavy artillery.
- Oct. 30, British troops landed on Greek islands.
- Nov. 1, Italians bombed Crete, Corfu, Larissa, Piræus and Salonika. Greek army advanced near Koritza.
- Nov. 5, Italian aeroplanes bombed Bitolj, Yugoslavia.
- Nov. 8, Greek success near Koritza. R.A.F. bombed Valona, Albania.
- Nov. 9, Greeks destroyed Alpini division on Aeos River.
- Nov. 11, Greeks defeated Italian division in Pindus Mountains and defeated Italian attack on Kalamas River.
- Nov. 12, Italian troops driven out of Greece except in one salient.
- Nov. 13, Greeks announced occupation of hills in Albania.

- 1940
- Nov. 15, Greeks announced the defeat of 2 Italian divisions in Pindus Mountains.
- Nov. 22, Greeks captured Koritza and many supplies, with heavy loss to Italians.
- Nov. 24, Italians in full retreat on all Greek fronts. Greeks reached Pogradetz and captured Moshopolis.
- Nov. 27, Greeks defeated reinforced Italians on southern Albanian front.
- Nov. 28, R.A.F. bombed Durazzo and Porto Edda.
- Nov. 30, Greeks captured Pogradetz.
- Dec. 4, Greeks captured Premet.
- Dec. 7, Porto Edda captured by Greeks.
- Dec. 8, Greeks captured Argirocastro.
- Dec. 12, Greeks advanced towards Tepeleni and Chimara air bases at Durazzo and Tirana. Harbour of Valona reported as rendered useless by R.A.F. bombing.
- Dec. 18, R.N. entered Adriatic and shelled Valona.
- Dec. 23, German engineer units arrived in Albania. Greeks captured Chimara.
- Dec. 25, R.A.F. attacked air field at Valona.
- Dec. 27, Fierce Greco-Italian battle near Klisura.
- 1941
- Jan. 5, Greek warships shelled Valona.
- Jan. 10, Greeks captured Klisura.
- Feb. 1, Greeks gained important positions in Albanian mountains and defeated Italian tanks making counter-attack in coastal sector.
- Feb. 24, 20,000 Italians captured by Greeks in 4-month fight in Albania.
- Feb. 28, British aeroplanes brought down over 30 Italian machines on southern Albanian front.
- Mar. 3, German troops proceeded through Bulgaria and reached points on Greek and Turkish frontiers. Turkey mined Dardanelles and closed Straits to all ships, except those with special permits.
- Mar. 12, Greeks repulsed Italians at 6 points in heaviest battle of Albanian war.
- Mar. 17, Belgrade reported movement of 16 German divisions to Bulgar-Greek frontier.
- Apr. 6, Germans and Bulgars invaded Greece and Yugoslavia. (See entries under Mar. 25-27 of "General" section of this chronology.) Britain announced the presence of British forces in Greece. Devastating air raids on Belgrade.
- Apr. 7, R.A.F. bombed German bases at Sofia. The United Kingdom broke off diplomatic relations with Hungary. Germans took Greek forts of Istenberg and Kelkaya on Struma River.
- Apr. 8, Yugoslavs captured Scutari, Albania.
- Apr. 9, Germans occupied Salonika and cut off Greek army in eastern Macedonia.
- Apr. 10, British and German forces came into contact on eastern sector of Allied defence line.
- Apr. 11, German mechanized units, breaking through gap in Allied front at Monastir, reached Greek lines near Phlorina. Other German forces attacked Allied right, near Mount Olympus. Hungarian troops entered Yugoslavia. Germans occupied Zagreb, where new Croat State was proclaimed. Yugoslavs, counter-attacking north of Skoljpe, reported to have prevented junction of Germans and Italians.
- Apr. 12, Heavy fighting between Allied and German troops near Phlorina.
- Apr. 13, Germans reported the occupation of Belgrade. Yugoslavs counter-attacked on Morava River and recaptured ground in southwest Yugoslav mountains.
- Apr. 14, British reinforcements sent to Greek front.
- Apr. 15, Italians recaptured Koritza.
- Apr. 16, Activities of Yugoslav army reduced to guerilla warfare.
- Apr. 18, British and Imperial troops repulsed sustained assaults near Mount Olympus, but Greeks forced to withdraw. Germans claimed capitulation of Yugoslav forces.
- Apr. 19, Shortened Allied line held firm against German assaults in Greece. Germans defeated Greeks at Grevena Pass and reached Thessalonian Plain. Death of Premier Korizis of Greece and formation of a new Cabinet under King George II.
- Apr. 20, Greco-British forces continued withdrawals in face of heavy German assaults. Germans captured Trikkala and Larissa.
- Apr. 21, Emmanuel Tsouderos appointed Greek Premier.
- Apr. 22, British forces established in new defence positions. Germans occupied Volos. Yugoslav troops to the number of 300,000 to 400,000 reported still holding out in centre of country.

1941

- Apr. 23, British and Greek troops held firm to north of Athens. Northwestern Greek armies capitulated and Greek Government moved to Crete.
- Apr. 25, Germans seized islands of Lemnos and Samothrake. British forces in Greece continued orderly withdrawal and inflicted severe losses on attackers, estimated at 200,000 casualties since invasion of Greece.
- Apr. 27, Germans entered Athens.
- Apr. 30, Britain reported withdrawal of 80 p.c. of expeditionary force from Greece.
(Events connected with the later fighting in Crete will be found in the "Near East" section of this chronology.)

Near East

1941

- Apr. 4, German-inspired *coup d'état* in Iraq. Rashid Ali Al Gailani ousted Premier Emir Abdul Illah.
- Apr. 19, British troops landed at Basra to protect oilfields.
- May 1, Additional British forces landed at Basra.
- May 2, Iraq army shelled British air base at Habbaniyah.
- May 4, Iraq cut off flow of oil to pipe line terminating at Haifa.
- May 5, A Turkish effort to mediate between Britain and Iraq failed.
- May 8, Two-hour air raid on Suez Canal resulted in some damage to railway property; no casualties.
- May 11, British armoured cars occupied Fort Rutba, on Mosul oil line.
- May 12, U.S.S.R. agreed to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq.
- May 14, German personnel reported to be using Syrian aerodromes following Hitler-Darlan agreement.
- May 15, British H.Q. in Cairo reported many German bombers and fighters were arriving at aerodromes of French Syria and Iraq. R.A.F. instructed to attack such machines on Syrian aerodromes and bombed German machines at Rayak, Palmyra and Damascus.

- May 16, General Catroux, Free French leader in Middle East, appealed to Syrians to take up arms against German forces in Syria.
- May 18, R.A.F. raids on Axis bases in Iraq.
- May 20, Authorities in Syria and Lebanon ordered British consulates closed.
- May 20- June 1, "BATTLE OF CRETE"—*May 20*, Air-borne invasion of Crete by Germans, featured by first use of gliders in warfare. *May 21*, Invasion of Crete reported checked. *May 22*, Heavy German air-borne reinforcements arrived in Crete and established footholds at Heraklion and Malemi aerodrome. Attempts to land invaders by sea resulted in great naval-air battle, many German machines being shot down, with British losing 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers. R.A.F. fighter aeroplanes withdrawn owing to destruction of British aerodromes and lack of ground defence. *May 25*, King George of Greece and his Government arrived in Egypt. Slackening of German reinforcements noted as British air forces, based on Egypt, intensified their attacks on German air bases in Greece. *May 26*, Germans broke through Allied positions west of Canea, Crete. New Zealanders counter-attacked at Malemi aerodrome. R.A.F. brought down 24 Axis machines. *May 27*, Germans enlarged their hold at Malemi to a 7-mile stretch of plain around airport. Candia (Heraklion) in ruins, but still held by British. German losses to date estimated at 18,000. *May 28*, British retired behind Canea in face of heavy dive-bombing and constant German reinforcements. *May 29*, German air force and army dislodged British and Greeks from western Crete. H.M.S. *York* destroyed in Suda Bay. *May 30*, British forces reported still occupying Retimo. *June 1*, War Office announced withdrawal of 15,000 British troops from Crete and the close of the Battle of Crete. This phase of the operations in the Near East was acknowledged to be the fiercest engagement of the War to date. Cruiser *Calcutta* and 2 destroyers lost during evacuation operations.

1941

- May 21, British consolidated position at Fallujah, Iraq, seized by airborne troops. German anti-aircraft batteries reported in action at Syrian air bases.
- May 22, Egyptian Government warned its subjects in Syria and Lebanon to return to Egypt. A French regiment in Syria went over to Free French forces.
- May 29, British force advancing on Baghdad captured Khanuqta, 20 miles from the capital.
- May 30, Premier Rashid Ali Al Gailani of Iraq fled to Iran. British troops arrived within 5 miles of Baghdad and a second column reached Ur.
- May 31, Armistice arranged between British and Iraq forces.

Battle of the Atlantic

1941

- Feb. 23, Shipping losses for week 60,868 tons, almost equal to losses in preceding fortnight.
- Mar. 2, Shipping losses for week, 150,700 tons.
- Mar. 5, The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that British, Allied and neutral shipping losses averaged 40,000 tons a week to May, 1940, 90,000 tons a week for the next 7 months and 51,000 tons for the 11 weeks ended Feb. 24.
- Mar. 9, Shipping losses for week, 98,832 tons.
- Mar. 14, Admiralty announced appointment of Commander-in-Chief of Western Approaches to Britain.
- Mar. 16, British and Allied shipping losses for week, 146,098 tons.
- Mar. 17, Shipping losses during first 18 months of war (to Mar. 2) announced as 1,245 British, Allied and neutral ships totaling 4,962,257 tons, or 600,000 tons more than in first 2½ years of the War of 1914-18.
- Mar. 18, Mr. Churchill stated that German battle-cruisers and submarines had sunk unconvoyed British ships within 1,500 miles of New York.
- Mar. 21, Radio messages picked up from a British freighter and tanker being shelled by a raider off the Grand Banks.
- Mar. 22, Germany claimed that surface raiders, submarines and aircraft destroyed 224,000 tons of shipping in an extensive raid in the North Atlantic.
- Mar. 23, Ship sinkings for week totalled 59,141 tons: 10 British, 24,940 tons; 6 Allied, 27,528 tons; 1 neutral, 6,672 tons.
- Mar. 25, Germany announced that her zone of warlike operations had been extended to within 3 miles of Greenland, including Iceland and surrounding waters.
- Mar. 30, R.A.F. bombed German battle-ships *Schärnhorst* and *Gneisenau* in Brest harbour. U.S. seized 28 Italian, 2 German and over 30 Danish ships in U.S. ports as a result of actual or anticipated sabotage. Ship sinkings for week, 77,575 tons: 13 British, 58,870 tons; 5 Allied, 14,975 tons; 2 neutral, 3,730 tons.
- Apr. 1, Nine Axis ships burned or scuttled in Latin-American ports and 15 others taken over by Mexico and Venezuela. German and Italian notes protested seizures by U.S.
- Apr. 2, Two German merchantmen set afire by their crews 200 miles south of Callao, Peru. Further and stronger protests by Germany and Italy regarding seizure of their ships in U.S. ports.
- Apr. 3, U.S. demanded recall of Italian naval attaché as result of sabotage of Italian ships in U.S. ports.
- Apr. 7, Mexico refused German and Italian requests for restoration of Axis ships seized in Mexican ports.
- Apr. 8, President Roosevelt announced U.S. intention to purchase 39 Danish vessels in protective custody.
- Apr. 23, Loss of H.M.S. *Rajputana*, armed merchant cruiser, announced.
- Apr. 25, President Roosevelt announced extension of U.S. patrol in Atlantic.
- Apr. 29, Sinking of S.S. *Nerissa* caused first Canadian military casualties at sea.
- Apr. 30, President Roosevelt asked U.S. Maritime Commission to requisition 2,000,000 tons of American merchant shipping to transport munitions to Britain.

1941

- May 1, Washington announced that 50 large tankers were being made ready to carry oil to Britain. vessels in U.S. harbours into protective custody. Fifteenth raid on *Schärnhorst* and *Gneisenau* in Brest Harbour.
- May 6, U.S. Secretary of the Navy advocated immediate use of U.S. Navy to make the seas secure for delivery of munitions to Britain.
- May 10, Shipping losses for April, 106 vessels, 488,124 tons: 60 British, 293,089 tons; 43 Allied, 189,473 tons; 3 neutral, 5,562 tons. (Total later revised to 581,251 tons.)
- May 15, U.S. Senate passed Administration Bill empowering the President to requisition alien vessels in U.S. harbours and use them in national defence or aid-Britain programs. U.S. Coast Guard took French
- May 24, H.M.S. *Hood*, battle cruiser of 42,100 tons, sunk in Strait of Denmark by German battleship *Bismarck*.
- May 27, German battleship *Bismarck* sunk by British warships 400 miles west of Brest, after a 1,750-mile chase: British destroyer *Mashona* lost in the operation.
- May 30, Reported from New York 4 British ships, totalling 18,248 tons, sunk 450 miles east of Greenland by mass submarine attack.

APPENDIX II

External Trade of Canada in the Calendar Year 1940

Figures of the external trade of Canada for the calendar year 1940 were made available after the copy for the External Trade chapter had been made up. They show a grand total trade of \$2,275,168,311, as compared with a figure of \$1,686,977,247 in the preceding year, or an increase of \$588,191,064. The increase in the imports was \$330,895,185. Domestic exports increased by \$254,028,316 and foreign exports by \$3,267,563. Figures by industrial groups are given in the following table.

Imports and Exports of Canada (Excluding Gold), Calendar Year 1940

Industrial Group	Value
Imports	
	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	157,249,595
Animals and animal products.....	35,365,835
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	147,328,745
Wood, wood products, and paper.....	38,100,146
Iron and its products.....	298,902,743
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	71,143,931
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	161,198,044
Chemicals and allied products.....	51,824,059
Miscellaneous commodities.....	120,837,621
Total Imports.....	1,081,950,719
Total Dutiable Imports.....	582,937,741
Total Free Imports.....	499,012,978
Duty Collected.....	138,972,091
Exports	
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	218,263,811
Animals and animal products.....	164,723,794
Fibres, textiles, and textile products.....	21,571,023
Wood, wood products, and paper.....	348,006,396
Iron and its products.....	127,666,846
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	194,711,984
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	33,754,096
Chemicals and allied products.....	31,222,806
Miscellaneous commodities.....	39,033,664
Total Domestic Exports.....	1,178,954,420
Total Foreign Exports.....	14,263,172
Total Exports.....	1,193,217,592
Grand Total External Trade.....	2,275,168,311

APPENDIX III

Survey of Production, 1938-39

The enterprises engaged in the production of commodities were definitely more active in 1939 than in the preceding year. The net value of output by the nine main branches, after elimination of intergroup duplication and cost of materials was \$3,224,000,000 against \$2,975,000,000 in 1938. The gain of 8.4 p.c. was shared by the primary and secondary activities, but the advance registered by the elementary operations was more pronounced.

1. Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1938¹ and 1939

Division of Industry	1938		1939		Percentage of Net Value to Total Net Production, 1939
	Gross ¹	Net ¹	Gross ¹	Net ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Agriculture.....	1,062,645,000	742,020,000	1,224,616,000	846,066,000	26.24
Forestry.....	425,019,266	244,564,571	466,032,290	271,723,416	8.43
Fisheries.....	53,182,700	35,593,009	52,883,913	34,378,681	1.07
Trapping.....	6,572,824	6,572,824	7,919,412	7,919,412	0.25
Mining.....	653,781,836 ²	374,415,674	663,342,816 ²	393,232,044	12.20
Electric power.....	144,331,627	142,320,725	151,880,969	149,863,892	4.65
Totals, Primary Production...	2,345,533,253	1,545,486,803	2,566,675,400	1,703,183,445	52.84
Construction.....	353,223,285	176,661,077	373,203,680	183,706,338	5.70
Custom and repair.....	146,399,500	99,086,100	163,259,301	96,652,386	3.00
Manufactures ³	3,337,681,366	1,428,286,778	3,474,783,528	1,531,051,901	47.49
Totals, Secondary Production⁴...	3,837,304,151	1,704,033,955	4,011,246,509	1,811,410,625	56.19
Grand Totals.....	5,431,756,699	2,971,673,454	5,821,781,248	3,223,956,573	100.00

¹ See Chapter VII for explanation of gross and net value of production. ² Gross value comprises industrial mineral production shown in Chapter XII, Table 1, plus the value of ores, etc., of the smelting industry. ³ The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, etc., which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1938 to a gross of \$751,080,705 and a net of \$274,847,304, and in 1939 to a gross of \$756,140,661 and a net of \$290,637,497, is eliminated from the grand total. ⁴ Secondary production includes the above-mentioned duplication. The percentage of net manufactures, less duplication, to the total net production in 1938 was 38.5.

2.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1938 and 1939

Province	1938				1939			
	Gross Value	Net Value			Gross Value	Net Value		
		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ¹		Amount	Per-centage	Per Capita ¹
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	
P.E.I.....	20,458,390	11,832,958	0.40	125.88	22,705,070	12,748,046	0.40	134.20
N.S.....	168,300,064	99,158,589	3.33	180.95	181,518,282	103,459,716	3.21	186.75
N.B.....	126,852,056	70,047,728	2.35	157.41	138,843,805	75,136,314	2.33	166.60
Que.....	1,450,142,365	764,189,933	25.69	240.92	1,569,855,174	830,013,220	25.74	258.57
Ont.....	2,429,302,024	1,292,574,329	43.46	346.44	2,519,670,167	1,354,389,317	42.00	360.98
Man.....	263,484,363	145,101,719	4.88	201.53	277,843,898	149,256,552	4.63	205.30
Sask.....	231,430,092	136,980,819	4.60	145.57	328,720,576	225,576,383	7.00	237.70
Alta.....	308,419,193	208,382,832	7.01	266.13	331,044,275	219,734,377	6.82	278.50
B.C. and Yukon-N.W.T.....	433,368,161	246,404,547	8.28	317.94	451,580,001	253,642,048	7.87	321.88
Totals.....	5,431,756,699	2,971,673,454	100.00	265.38	5,821,781,248	3,223,956,573	100.00	284.93

¹ Based on estimates of population given on p. 70.

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